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THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 1. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862. VOL XII.

OUR "MOUNTAIN HOME."

'Tis a cheerful land, where streamlets bright,
Like molten silver, flow;
Where scented flowers perfume the air,
And fruits delicious grow;
Where lakes in peaceful slumbers lie,
Whose deeps enfold another sky.

Where every grove and "verdant bower,"
In native beauty dressed,
Reverberate with the songs of birds,
And offer sweetest rest;
While lofty mountains, robed in green,
Add grandeur to the beauteous scene.

The day and night—the sun—and moon,
With all her glittering train,
Alternately the sceptre hold
O'er all our wide domain,
While all is light, and life, and love,
A transcript from the world above.

And here, in joyous youthful prime,
'Mong happy hearts I rove;
And oft in these delightful bowers,
I sit with one I love,
Dreaming of nought but peace and joy,
Or pleasures pure without alloy.

We hand in hand together climb
The mountains tipped with snow,
And wander by the pearly beds
Where liquid silver flows;
To me 'tis like fair Eden's bower,
Ere death, through sin, obtained his power.

Cursed be the wretch who'd seek to spoil
Our lovely "mountain home;"
O, may ill fate his steps attend
Wherever he may roam;
May dire oblivion mark his name,
And strike it from the roll of fame.

Weber Valley, June 8, 1862. G. W. T.

REMARKS

By Elder ORSON HYDE, Tabernacle, Sunday Afternoon, April 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Brethren and sisters, I am called upon and requested to make a few remarks to you this afternoon, in which privilege I feel thankful to my Heavenly Father, and also for the privilege of meeting with the Saints in general conference.

The representatives of every part of the Territory are here, and to be privileged to speak, though perhaps but a few minutes that I shall occupy, still it is a gratification; and to look upon you and your countenances is a privilege that I prize. If we were prepared to enter into heaven, to do according to our ideas of heaven, or as we have been used to believe, and should get up there in the presence of God, or in the presence of the spirits that are greater than we are, and undertake to teach and instruct them it would not seem exactly in place, and yet perhaps it might be in place, for those spirits might wish to know what was in us. It is in this manner that I do it at this time; it is not with a wish to instruct those that bear rule in the kingdom of God, but I suppose that they would like to know from us who have been at a distance, to know what kind of spirit we possess. Therefore as liberty is given to speak upon whatever subject is desired by the person addressing you, it may be supposed that every speaker will speak upon some favorite theme, that our spirits may be weighed in the balances and compared with the principles of the gospel. I feel when I contemplate the principles of our holy religion very much as I do when I go into a very nice orchard and get hold of a good ripe peach. I naturally exclaim, this is excellent! I taste another and say that is very good; of another I say it is luscious. Then I meet with some apples; I get hold of a Rhode Island Grening in the season thereof, and of course I say this is the finest going; then I get hold of a Golden Pippen and I think this is the finest of all. So I think with the spirits of great and good men in the gospel; they are all best, and I do not know which to select of the principles of life and salvation. President Young gave us a key some time ago, to certain principles, and I thought I would make a few remarks upon a principle that seems to present itself to my mind. Suppose that there is in this town a man of honor, a man who fulfils his contracts, who never was known to cheat the laborer or cut him down in his price. His character is known; you enlist in his employment, and you have no doubt but you will be rewarded, and you know he is abundantly able and qualified to fulfil his word and promise, and you have no doubt or hesitancy in regard to receiving pay for your labor. You go on working and laboring, and you are confident that you will get your pay; not the least doubt in the world. Well, really that is no more than we should do; it is not very high compliment to ... [illegible]

get our pay and get justly rewarded unless we turn the tables and ask the question to ourselves, "Has that individual who has employed us got confidence in us, that we will execute and perform according to his wishes?" It is good to trust in the Lord, to repose confidence in what he has said to us, but it is better to secure and be sure that we have the confidence of the Almighty. When a man that you have employed in this service has proven that he is worthy, that he is faithful, wise, discreet and understands what belongs to his duties in every branch of his profession, and who understands well how to keep all things in order then he can be trusted and promoted according to his master's pleasure.

Your employer has looked down upon you and seen your wisdom and the interest that you have taken in his affairs, till by and bye it comes to something that is wanted to be done, then the employee goes to his master and says, sir, how shall I execute this piece of work? In what manner shall I perform this branch of business? Why says the master you understand my policy, and you understand that I have full confidence in you, therefore go and do it in a manner that will suit yourself. Now an employer won't say that to every individual, but he might say it to one in whom he has the most unlimited confidence. May we not arrive at a point where we can secure the confidence of the Almighty so that he will say "Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven. You know my policy; I have full confidence in you, indeed the light of heaven shines in your hearts, and with this go and do as seem th good unto you?" Arriving at this point may we not get the entire confidence of our Heavenly Father in regard to all the duties that lie before us.

Now it would not be a very high compliment for us to trust in that wealthy man who has plenty of means and who never violated his word, still it is good to trust in him; it shows that we consider him abundantly able and willing to fulfil his contracts. It is good to trust in the Lord, but what fool would not? There are some men who would not, especially if that trust touched their pockets. The gold, the silver and everything that we own belongs to him, and we cannot trust too much in him. It is no very high compliment for us to say that we trust in the Lord; still it is good, it shows that we appreciate his policy and goodness, but when we can take a course of life to cause the Almighty to trust in us, and whenever he can find us a people in whom he can trust then all those blessings referred to by the President this morning will be poured out upon us. What will be put upon us when we show our obedience to his laws? He will take from the world their sovereignty and leave only desolation and confusion, and he will take the power which they claim to have and will transfer it to his chosen and anointed ones, just so soon as he can feel safe in doing so.

Well, brethren and sisters I just wanted to impress this idea upon our minds. I say *our* because I take it to myself, and it is my determination to pursue that course in all my teachings and in all my operations that will secure to me the confidence of our Heavenly Father, the Lord being my helper. My heart is fully set to secure the confidence of the Almighty, and also of all the just ones.

May this be the desire and determination of every heart, is my prayer in the name of Jesus, Amen.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle p.m. of April 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

This is the place to give items of instruction to the people. I am satisfied that it is my duty to improve this opportunity, and should be very happy if I could speak with ease; if I could do so, I should talk a great deal more than I do.

Ask a bishop by what authority he is acting as a bishop; "I suppose I am a bishop according to the priesthood." By what priesthood do you act as a bishop? "I really cannot answer that question." Are you a high priest? "Yes." Why do you so officiate? "Because I have been ordained to so officiate; the First Presidency ordered bishop Hunter to ordain me a high priest, and set me apart to be a bishop in this district."—After a person is ordained a high priest, he then has authority to act in all the duties of the lesser priesthood, when called upon by the proper authority so to do. Some of the bishops understand their true position and some do not, for which reason a few remarks in addition to those I made this forenoon will, perhaps, not be amiss.

There is no retrograde movement in ordaining a high priest to the office of a bishop, for, properly speaking, he is set apart to act in that office. When we ordain a man to officiate in a branch of the church as a bishop, he ... [illegible]

has a right, when ordained as a bishop, to officiate and preside over every temporal and spiritual interest in his district, by virtue of his bishopric; he believes that he ought to go into a Seventies Council, in his Ward, and preside, because he is a bishop, and under this impression he dictates, guides, and directs all things in his district; he baptizes, confirms, and administers the sacrament as a bishop, performing, under this impression, every spiritual and temporal duty. Were we to inquire of the bishops of this church what duties are assigned to the Aaronic priesthood they hold, and what are assigned to the Melchisedek, those who could answer correctly, are in the minority. I am satisfied of this, for I have been placed in positions that made it necessary to propound questions to some of our most intelligent bishops, relating to misunderstandings and difficulties that have occurred in their districts, touching their authority, when their answers convinced me that they knew little about it; perhaps from not having an opportunity of finding out, or, in a word, they have not so lived that the heavens have been opened to them to teach them so fully and effectually their duties that they need no man to teach them. The duties and powers of a bishop cease the very moment he steps over the Aaronic priesthood, which is to officiate in temporal things; when he passes this he immediately begins to officiate by the authority and power of the Melchisedek priesthood, though he may not know it.

We have scores of branches of this church in different parts of this country, and had we better now place officers, helps and governments in these branches, or wait until the people come to understanding, and learn to appreciate and honor such appointments? It is chiefly because of the ignorance of the people that we often concentrate in one man the different offices and callings, but when the people are sufficiently informed and have advanced further in the knowledge of the truth, it will not be so, but every branch will have its full quota of officers—a patriarch, president, bishop, high council, and all officers that are necessary for the work of the ministry and the edifying of the body of Christ. Until the people can receive and honor these helps and governments, and be benefited by them, the different offices will be concentrated in as few men as possible, for men will contend for power, and as to which shall be the greatest, until they are better informed.

If the people fully understood and would observe the relationship these offices have to each other, there would never be a word of altercation. In this city we have no altercation about authorities. We but seldom get up a trouble for a high council case. When the people come to sufficient understanding, we shall not put the onerous task upon one man to act both as president and bishop, but we will give you a full organization of helps, governments, etc.; but at present we shall take a course to confine the offices of the church in such a manner as to give the least cause for contention and trouble. There are men who have a contentious disposition; they will contend against a bishop, a magistrate, a judge, or any man holding an office; in short, they wish to destroy every power in heaven and on earth that they do not hold themselves. This is the *spirit of Satan* that was made so visibly manifest in heaven and which proved his overthrow and his own fall. This people with it, he wants to dictate and rule every principle and power that leads to exaltation and eternal life, and those whom his influences wish to walk underfoot every person who stands in authority over them.

I now wish to say a few words about assisting the mail and telegraph companies. It has been asked, "Shall we assist these companies? Shall they be supplied with grain and that help which is necessary to facilitate the expeditious and safe carrying of the mail?" I say, yes. Shall the telegraph company receive favors at our hands? Yes. I do not know of two greater temporal blessings of the kind that can be bestowed upon this people. If we happen to lay in bed a little later than usual, by the aid of the telegraph wires we can read the news of the morning from Washington and New York; and by and by we may be favored with the news of yesterday from London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and all the principal cities in the old world. We are among the people of this world; our bodies are of the earth, and our spirits are like the spirits of other people and from the same source, only we are trying to establish the kingdom of God on the earth, to introduce righteousness, and prepare the people for the reign of Jesus Christ on the earth. One man says, "I have agreed to do thus and so." Then go and do it. Fulfil your contracts and sacredly keep your word.

What should be the course of this people in these matters? Let them act by the counsel of the men who ... [illegible]

ing, you will be justified, otherwise, you will not. If I might dictate this matter and get my pay for it, I would fill this whole mail route with 'Mormon' boys who would labor faithfully, conduct honorably, and see that the mails were carried safely and promptly. If it were left to me I would fill this whole route, as we would have done a few years ago if the contract had not been unjustly taken from us, with a line of conveyances, wherein men might sleep by day or by night in perfect safety as to their persons and property; and if a pocket book dropped out of a pocket it would be as safe as though it were under lock and key, so far as its being stolen is concerned. How is it now?

If A, B and C say they will begin to sell whisky, that if it is right for them to sell whisky in the streets of this city, it is right for me. Whisky is useful in making vinegar, and we need it for cutting camphor gum, for medicine, washing, etc., but is it necessary to keep a whisky shop? No. And if it is right for one man to keep a whisky shop, it is right for another, until all become whisky peddlers and whisky drinkers, and all go to the devil together. It does not require much illumination of mind to comprehend that unless the selling of spirituous liquors is managed by proper persons, it will result in the ruination of many of the community. So with the selling and disposing of our produce to outside interests; for those who expend their means and labor in a way that does not enrich and build up Zion will apostatize and go out of this kingdom, sooner or later. When you are appointed to haul grain here or there, you will feel justified. Or if you wish to drive a train, or to go as a guard on the mail route, or to attend to this or that, and the counsel is yes, go, and be honest and upright before God and man and deal justly with everybody, and if you do not so conduct, you will be brought home and dealt with; then, if you go in this way, you will be justified. Whatever is done let it be done by counsel and common consent; then we can be paid for our labor and our produce; wealth will increase around us, which we can put to use in gathering home the poor saints from all nations by hundreds and by thousands. In the course the people have taken they will make themselves poor, while we might be rich. I feel very friendly toward Mr. Street and many others connected with the telegraph line. They have treated this community as gentlemen will. I have rendered them some assistance, and am ready to render them more; and they have been very accommodating to us. The Overland Mail company brings our letters, books, magazines, etc., and is as great an accommodation as can well be until we have a railroad through here, which I hope we shall have ere long, if it is right. They should be assisted, and that by the counsel of the kingdom of God in these mountains; and let it be done by common consent, or no longer say that we are one with the interest of this kingdom. If you are one with the vine, you are one with the main branch; if you are not thus one, you will be severed from the vine and will wither and die.

May the Lord bless the Latter Day Saints, is my prayer all the time. Amen.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, April 8 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I wish to inform all the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah, Jew and gentile, bond and free, male and female, black and white, red, copper colored, and yellow, that, in organizing a State government, we shall not infringe in the least upon the Constitution of our country, upon any principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, nor upon any constitutional law that has been enacted by the Congress of the United States. Will this step bring upon us the disapprobation of the Government of the United States? That is not for me to say; it will be as God may direct.

As the kingdom of God rises and advances upon the earth, so will the power of satan increase to impede its progress until God shall purge that power from the earth, and so give the Saints the victory that they can bear off his kingdom triumphantly in spite of the powers of satan and wicked men. But so far as the power of satan extends, just so far will be seen his operations to overthrow all righteousness. There is nothing that would so on weaken my hope and discourage me as to see this people in full fellowship with the world, and receive no more persecution from them because they are one with them. In such an event, we might bid farewell to the holy priesthood with all its blessings, privileges, and aids to exaltations, principalities and powers in the eternities of the Gods ... [illegible]

every passion, feeling and desire that has been sown in our nature through the fall, overcoming all that is contrary to the law of heaven and the principles of salvation that is purchased by Jesus Christ for us, which is the plan God has devised to exalt the human family to immortality and eternal lives, if we will let that spirit and power of God reign within us, we shall never be afflicted more than we can bear, and that is as far as I can promise.

We have seen the power and wisdom that have been displayed by our enemies since we have been in these mountains, which has all amounted to but little toward accomplishing what they desired. No more will be accomplished than has been.

Br. Orson Pratt's remarks on the powers of the Congress of the United States are strictly correct. It is well known that the Congress of the United States has no power granted in the Constitution to organize a Territorial Government, and every power that is not named in the Constitution for Congress to act upon is reserved to the people. But Congress assumes powers that do not belong to them, and if they continue to do so, soon the last vestige of the free, independent, republican and democratic government we have enjoyed will be merged in a military despotism, if there is anything left.

Our government is at present engaged in an expensive war. It has been supposed that the South would soon be subjugated, that they would yield the point and submit. They will not, and the war has scarcely commenced.

The slave States do not as yet appear to be whipped or conquered. Both North and South are in the hands of the Lord, and so are we.

Let us from this time strive more diligently to overcome our own evil passions. We may talk about priesthood, about power and authority, about blessings and exaltations, about the kingdom of God upon the earth, about gathering the house of Israel, about *redeeming* Zion and enjoying its fulness, about preparing for the coming of the Son of Man and enjoying celestial glory with him, but all this is vain if we do not sanctify ourselves before God, and sanctify the Lord our God in our hearts. We wish you fully to comprehend this, and when you go from this conference, we do not wish to hear of contentions. And as soon as Elders have wisdom sufficient to magnify their calling and priesthood, we will give to every Branch, no matter how small the Ward, both a Bishop and a President.

It is our privilege and duty to sanctify our own hearts. Perhaps I have as much acknowledgment to make as anybody for sometimes suffering my feelings to be a little ruffled. I cannot say that I felt entirely free from vexations at remarks made, by one of the speakers this morning, upon the *impurity* of seeds in our Territory. Notwithstanding so much has been said upon that subject, there does not seem to be care enough in the heads of Israel to provide even for themselves, to say nothing about setting a proper example to the people. If it were left to such men, there never would be a grain of pure sugar cane seed in the country. Where is your care for Israel? You will preach the spiritual things of the kingdom, and let your bodies and the bodies of the people go into the grave. Before you preach to a starving man to arise and be baptized, first carry him some bread and wine; first unlock his prison house and let him go free. Is there a Bishop in this Territory that knows whether there is a particle of pure cabbage seed in the Territory, or in his ward? whether there is a bushel of pure buckwheat, or California barley? whether there is a peck of clean pure flax seed, etc? Bishops, how much flax seed is going to be sown in your respective Wards this season?—"Don't know." How much wheat, oats, and barley? "Don't know. I have a little speculation on hand, and I wish to provide for my own family, for the convenience and comfort of my own household, for this I esteem to be my first duty."

There was a bishop in Far West who, as trustee in trust, held the property of the church; no other man had the means he had to help the poor Saints. I tried to get my voice to his ears for days, and could not. At last I accosted him and said, bishop, what are you going to do toward helping the poor Saints out of the State of Missouri, as we agreed? He was irritated in a moment. I supposed that he thought it was none of my business, but I knew that it was, and calculated to attend to it. He did not speak good naturedly, although naturally a mild-tempered man. At last he said, "I am going to take my family and leave the State, and the people may take care of themselves." Many of our bishops feel like that; they will plant their potatoes, take care of their calves and themselves, and the people may go to the devil for ought they care.

I, perhaps, ought not to find fault about such things, but why not my brethren of the Twelve take an interest in such matters, and not leave everything of that kind for me and my counselors to attend to?

I ask the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of this Territory if they have one ounce of pure cabbage seed on hand, or know who has. It is doubtful whether an affirmative answer could be given to this question. But if you have a few excellent peaches, or a basket of choice apples to give them to eat, they will be as proud as a little boy with a new top, and boast long and loud about what nice things we have in this Territory. I cannot complain of the vigilance of the tasting committee, but what do they do for the benefit of the people? To eat the people's fruit and praise them for raising it, calling them "beloved brethren, and won't you bring us in a little more next fall?" etc., may be well enough, but what does this Society do? What do the Twelve and the First Presidency do in teaching this people to sustain themselves? We all take care of ourselves, do we not? Is that all? No. There is not a thing my eye is not upon, that will enhance the welfare of this people. Who imported the first carding machine to this country, and the only good ones that have been brought here? Who imported the nail machines, the paper machine, steam-engines, and other valuable machinery? I use everything I can rake and scrape together for the interest of this people. I only need a little food and a small amount of clothing, and as for the rest the people are welcome to it.

I wish the other brethren to look after the welfare of the people, as well as myself. I do not wish to again hear any of the leaders of Israel complain that there is not any pure sugar-cane seed, flax seed, cotton seed, etc., in the country, but I wish them to be fully informed as to where pure seeds of all kinds can be had, and as to what is going on among the people in every part of each Ward or district; and then I want them to inform the bishops, and direct their tongues to speak and their hands to act. I wish this particularly to apply to those who preside where the First Presidency do not go.

The Agricultural Society ought to make arrangements to have and keep on hand the best varieties of all kinds of garden seeds, the best varieties of fruits, of grain, and every useful product of the soil, that all may be able to procure the purest and best seeds, scions, fruit and shade trees shrubbery, etc. Br. T. W. Ellerbeck and a few others have done considerable in introducing several valuable varieties of fruits and seeds.

Br. Lorenzo Snow says that the Lord will bless my brethren and sisters. He says that all the *mules* in the Territory can not haul away the gold that is concealed in these mountains. Riches does not consist of gold and silver. It may be said that with them we can buy all the comforts we need for the body. That may be so under certain circumstances, still gold and silver are merely a convenient means of exchange. Earthly riches are concealed in the elements God has given to man, and the essence of wealth is power to organize from these elements every comfort and convenience of life for our sustenance here, and for eternal existence hereafter. The possession of all the gold and silver in the world would not satisfy the cravings of the immortal soul of man. The gift of the Holy Spirit of the Lord alone can produce a good, wholesome, contented mind. Instead of looking for gold and silver, look to the heavens and try to learn wisdom until you can organize the native elements for your benefit, then, and not until then, will you begin to possess the true riches. All the riches, wealth, glory and happiness that we shall ever possess in heaven will be possessed on and around this earth when it is brought up into the presence of God in a sanctified and glorified state; and the sanctified ones who enter through the gate and pass the sentinel into the New Jerusalem, and into the presence of the Father and the Son, are the ones who will inherit the new heavens and the new earth in the presence of God, for here is the eternity, the glory, and the power. When we possess all things, it will be when we possess power to organize the native elements that fill the immensity of space, bringing forth and organizing, bringing forth and organizing, again and again, dealing out the providences of God, dictating, guiding, and directing the kingdoms that will be made forever and forever. This is eternal riches—it is eternal life.

"What did Jesus mean, when he said, Lay up treasures in heaven? etc. Who mortal ever went there to lay up treasures? is there an apartment—a business house there, a Dr. and Cr. account? etc." Ask the Lord, yourselves, what he meant by that expression, and if you have the Spirit of Christ, you will find out the truth. I think that the Savior referred particularly to laying up, in pure and sanctified bodies, holy principles that belong to the heavens, until we are brought back into the presence of the Father, and we, with the earth upon which we stand, are cleansed and sanctified beyond the power of Satan.

I will now say that we wish to go on with the temple this year; we shall also send out teams to bring home the poor, send missionaries to the nations, etc., etc. If the hearts of this people are right, if they are filled with faith in God; if they act with an eye single to his glory and the building up of his kingdom on the earth, they will look up their teams, secure their seed grain and farming utensils will look and live for rain, for water in abundance to irrigate their lands, for sunshine, for day and night and everything that will give us a fruitful season this coming summer. What will you do with the increase of your fields? Will you strew it to strangers? Some complain at the hand of Jehovah for giving them wheat. I have heard it said, "It is a curse to us; it annoys me to see so much wheat." There never has been a land, from the days of Adam until now, that has been blessed more than this land has been blessed by our Father in heaven; and it will still be blessed more and more, if we are faithful and humble, and thankful to God for the wheat and the corn, the oats, the fruit, the vegetables, the cattle, and everything he bestows upon us, and try to use them for the building up of his kingdom on the earth.

There will be no lack of teams for doing our work, if we will go to with our mights to bring the poor saints here and to build this temple. There will be teams to bring us the rock from the quarries; and let the young men come and learn to cut stone. I wish to hurry the building of the temple, for I would like to have it completed before we are called to more important duties.

God bless the righteous. Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Tabernacle, Sunday Morning, April 27, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I have felt very much interested, as doubtless you all have, in the remarks which we have heard from those brethren who have addressed us this morning, and who are going abroad to proclaim the everlasting gospel of peace. I never see the elders go forth on missions to preach the gospel but I consider that they are going forth to take part in one of the greatest works ever committed to the human family.

Whatever their feelings may be, they go forth as the angels of mercy, bearing the precious seeds of the gospel, and they shall be the means of bringing many from darkness to light, from error and superstition to life, light, truth and intelligence, and finally, to exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our God.

When these brethren go forth, it may be a new work to them, but they will have to combat the errors of ages, to contend with the prejudices which they themselves stated to you held such a powerful influence over them; they will also have to preach to and reason with men who have no regard for truth, much less for the religion which we have embraced, yet these elders go forth as the sent messengers of the Lord Jesus Christ. They go to proclaim that God has established his work upon the earth, that he has spoken from the heavens and that the visions of the Almighty have been opened to our view; the light of ages is being revealed to the servants of the Most High, the darkness which has enshrouded the world for ages is being dispersed, and these chosen elders of Israel are sent forth to proclaim these glad tidings of salvation to the dark and benighted nations of the earth. I consider it a great privilege for any man to be set apart to so honorable, so praiseworthy and so important a mission; and I am glad to find that these brethren who have spoken to us this morning feel the importance of the mission in which they are soon to be engaged. They go forth and they shall come back rejoicing, bearing precious sheaves with them, and they will bless the name of the God of Israel that they have had the privilege of taking a part in warning this generation.

As regards circumstances of their families, it is proper and correct that men should have some feelings for those they have left at home. It is true there ought to be sympathy and some care for those with whom they have been immediately associated; yet their families as well as our families, and all of us and our affairs, are in the hands of God, and, inasmuch as they go forth putting their trust in the living God all will be peace, and they will find peace and contentment from this time forth until they return, inasmuch as they will magnify their callings and lean upon their God. In this is their safety, in order that they may be enabled to bear a faithful testimony to the world among whom they may travel to deliver their message of warning and of glad tidings of great joy to the honest in heart.

There was one remark made by br. Shearman that would be a lesson to any man going on a mission. If they possess the principles of intelligence and truth, there will be a power and an influence manifested in and accompanying all their words, and it will be just as he felt when he went to br. Spencer's, he was convinced that br. Spencer was sincere, and believed him to be a man of God. If you go forth with the same sincerity it will manifest itself to others. Just so with br. Richard H. Attwood, he first heard the gospel preached in an unknown language, a tongue that he did not understand, and yet he knew there was a power accompanying the man who was preaching, and that power accorded with his own feelings and spirit, and if we live as we should there will be a halo around us continually, and wherever we go, if there is a spark of sincerity in men's bosoms they will know that whether "this man is a sinner or not, the power of God is with him." They will know whether they know that the doctrine is true or not that the influence is good, and that whether they have much language or little they have the Spirit of God with them, and it will accompany every faithful elder of Israel. And if there are sheep they will hear, because, says Jesus, "My sheep hear my voice, and they follow me, but a stranger they will not follow."

I feel to bless these brethren in the name of the Lord, and I would say to them, brethren, be faithful and true to your missions, to God and to his work, preserve inviolate your integrity, and not a hair of your heads shall perish; your families shall be comfortable and happy during your absence.

Brethren, God bless you all, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

"Hurrah!"—A great many people have shouted "hurrah!" "many a time and oft;" but comparatively few know its derivation and primary meaning. It originated among the eastern nations, where it was used as a war cry—from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Sclavonic word "Hurraji," which means "To Paradise."

WHAT IS A "GENTLEMAN?"

Two great errors, coloring, or rather discoloring, severally, the minds of the higher and lower classes, have sown wide dissension and wider misfortune through the society of modern days. These errors are in our modes of interpreting the word "gentleman." Its primal, literal, and perpetual meaning is, "a man of pure race," well bred, in the sense that a horse or dog is well bred. The so-called higher classes, being generally of purer race than the lower, having retained the true idea, and the convictions associated with it, but are afraid to speak it out, and equivocate about it in public; this equivocation mainly proceeding from their desire to connect another meaning with it, and a false one—that of "a man living in idleness on other people's labor"—with which idea the term has nothing whatever to do.

The lower classes, denying vigorously, and with reason, the notion that a gentleman means an idler, and rightly feeling that the more any one works the more of a gentleman he becomes, and is likely to become—have nevertheless got little of the good they otherwise might, from the truth, because with it they wanted to hold a falsehood, namely, that race was of no consequence; it being precisely of as much consequence in man as in any other animal. The nation cannot truly prosper till both these errors are finally got rid of. Gentlemen have to learn that it is no part of their duty or privilege to live on other people's toil. They have to learn that there is no degradation in the hardest manual, or the humblest servile labor, when it is honest. But there is a degradation, and that deep, in extravagance, in bribery, in pride, in taking places they are not fit for, or in coining places for which there is need. It does not disgrace a gentleman to become an errand boy, or a day laborer, but it disgraces him much to become a knave or a thief, and knavery is not the less knavery because it involves large interests, nor theft the less theft because it is countenanced by usage or accompanied by failure in undertaken duty.

It is an incomparably less guilty form of robbery to cut a purse out of a man's pocket, than to take it out of his hand on the understanding you are to steer his ship up the channel when you do not know the soundings. On the other hand, the lower orders, and all other orders, have to learn that every vicious habit and chronic disease communicates itself by descent, and that by the purity of birth the entire system of the human body may be gradually elevated, or, by recklessness of birth, degraded until there shall be as much difference between the well bred and ill bred human creature (whatever pains may be taken with their education) as between a wolf-hound and the vilest mongrel cur. And the knowledge of this great fact ought to regulate the education of our youth, and the entire conduct of the nation.—[Ruskin.

The Right to Live.—There are some people so thoroughly cowed that they appear to be always apologising for venturing to be in this world. They seem virtually to say to every one they meet, but especially to those of wealth and rank, "I beg your pardon for being here." Not only is this a painful and degrading condition, I do not hesitate to say it is a morally wrong one. It applies a forgetfulness of who put you in this world, my friend, that you should wish to skulk through it in that fashion. Is not this the right way for a man to feel? The Creator put me here, in my lowly place, indeed; but I have as good a right in this world, in my own place in it, as the Queen or the President. My title to be here is exactly the same as that of the greatest and noblest; it is the will of my Maker. And I shall follow the advice of a good and resolute man in an early century, who was always ready to give honor to whom it was due, but who would not abnegate his rights as a man, for mortal. I intend to do what he said should be done by every man,—I intend "wherein I am called, therein to abide with God."—[A. H. Boyd.

Good Luck.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, is to live upon elevenpence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business, and let your neighbors alone; good luck is to fulfill the commandments, and do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only plod, but persevere. Pence must be taken care of because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God.—[Do Fraine's Lectures.

Extent of the Universe.—It may give some idea of the extent of the universe, to know the length of time required for light, which travels 192,000 miles a second, to come from different celestial objects to the earth.—From the moon it comes in 1¼ seconds; from the sun in 8 minutes; from Jupiter in 52 minutes; Uranus, in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude, 3 to 12 years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, 66 years; from a star of the twelfth magnitude, 4,000 years. Light which left a star of the twelfth magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt, has not yet reached the earth. Our entire solar system itself travels at the rate of 35,000 miles an hour among the fixed stars.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead bill as passed by both hou-es of Congresa, and signed by the President:

AN ACT to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, and to Provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of Grants cf the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and ts a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as r quired by the neutralization lawa of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Covernment, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1 25, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of unappropriated lands, at $2 50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land-Offices in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or giv n aid and comfort to its enemies and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not eith r directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death — shall shall prove by two credible witsesses that he, sne, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law. And provided, further, That in the case of death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register of the Land-Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land-Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as r quired in the section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the pr visions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act. Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 2t years.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

THE DEMOCRATIC "MONK."

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

In one of the old States, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, lived an old editor who had spent most of his young days in political adventure, but had now retired with his family to a quiet little town, where he anticipated being free from political tumult; but in this progressive age, it soon became the site of two political papers—a whig and a democrat. The whig party was then predominant in the town; but the *Democrat*, which was edited by Mr. Foxly, who was of a nervous temperament—but withal a clever writer,—was in the habit of giving the whigs some hard hits.

The old editor, Mr. Racy, had been a whig in his day, but now did not take sides with either party, particularly. Yet, being very fond of intellectual warfare, which he had encouraged in his youth, he did not pass by any chance to have a little amusement in that line, at which he would laugh heartily: in fact, he loved fun in any shape—story-telling, for instance, for which he had a great tact.

One happy Christmas, he resolved to give a dinner to some of the prominent men of the town, and, in order to have a little mental amusement, some of the two parties were invited; Mr Foxly, of the *Democrat*, and Mr. Darnale, of the whig sheet, were among the number

Mr. Foxly paid his addresses to Miss Racy, and was not a very unfrequent visitor at the old editor's mansion—a tavern and bar room; and Miss Racy had given him a beautifully worked muslin handkerchief which he highly prized; and he felt encouraged thereby.

Christmas came, and the appointed hour, and Mr. Foxly was attired for the occasion; he stopped at the office to put all things rights, and hire the "devil" to do the business, if any should occur. On he went in high anticipation of making an impression on the dinner, if not on the mind of the daughter; but he missed the handkerchief all at once, and back he went. When Mr. Foxly had turned his back, the devil took his place, and thought he felt some of the inspirations and with pen in hand he would try his ability at "editorial," and, at the same time, he picked up the handkerchief and applied it to his face; the color of the fated handkerchief can be guessed—all besmeared with ink. It was put back in its place, and the pen was taken up; at this moment the editor entered and gathered the 'kerchief and left instantly, not dreaming that that handkerchief contained his fate.

All were seated round the board, and the bending of elbows showed that all were busy in devouring the good things that Mr. Racy had provided for them; and Mr. Foxly could see at a glance who and what the company consisted of—whigs generally,—but his good breeding overcome political differences, and nothing in the way of politics was introduced into his conversation. All appeared happy, and now and then a hearty laugh came up by way of variety—probably some of Mr. Racy's rich hits.

The dinner was nigh over, and Mr. Racy thought it time to introduce a rich story, which he had reserved to bring on, or introduce the war which he hoped would be the result; it was something to the effect that the democrats, at some time, had been done up and sold wondrously cheap, or something like that. Foxly saw it was intended for him, and he was in mental agony trying to decide whether it was more manly to let the old man know that he was a democrat or not to notice it, or treat it with silent contempt. With the help of the warm viands, his mental excitement had caused him to sweat pretty freely, and the fated handkerchief was brought out with a flourish, giving its perfumes to the air, and applied to his forehead nose, eyes, chin and mouth. Had the old fellow himself made his appearance at that moment a greater sensation could not have been produced First was heard a chuckle, a titter, then a little louder, and still louder, and Mr. Foxly joined in the laugh, but in noticing that all eyes were turned to him, he inquired very calmly, through a mouthful of turkey, what was the matter. At this, old Racy regularly broke out, followed by the rest of the company.

Here we must leave this scene, and attend to one going on in the bar, which was adjoining the dining room. The hands of the whig paper were collected here to spend Christmas, when the bill-poster entered, and asked permission to stick up a bill, which was granted —all eyes were turned to the bill:

WANTED,

AT THE

DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

FOUR OR FIVE

GOOD COMPOSITORS,

APPLY SOON.

The bill was conspicuous, and all eyes were turned toward it, wondering what the *Democrat* was up to They were informed that the *Democrat* was about to be enlarged.

The bill-sticker had no sooner turned his back to the door, than up jumps one of the compositors, knife in hand, evidently having an "an idea" in his head, and cut out of the word democrat the OC, making it read:

WANTED,

AT THE

DEM RAT OFFICE,

FOUR OR FIVE

GOOD COMPOSITORS,

APPLY SOON.

The result was a roar of laughter; they all felt that it was a dig into the democrats

We must now return to the dining room. By this time our friends had somewhat relaxed, their supply of wind having been exhausted, and Mr Darnale, the *Whig* editor, took this moment to pitch into him a trifle, by way of retaliation for some old grievance, now that he was down and among enemies, politically, so he commenced:

"What is the matter, you say? Why, nothing, only you have come out in your democractic colors; you have been 'taking ink,' and you have made a sad 'monk' of it, (in printer's phraseology,) and it would be somewhat analogous to say that you were a monkey."

"I understand you, sir," replied Mr. Foxly, in a firm tone; "you have taken this opportunity to glut your revenge on me; I comprehend, sir. If you are not a wondrous big ape, I mistake. I take you to be a base coward; and if you wish to have it proved to the contrary, you will follow me into the bar."

At this, he made for the door of the bar, opening which, he plunged into the room, exclaiming at the same time, "pistols for two," here he stopped short, seeing the hands of the *Whig* seated around the room, "staring" at him, with almost a terror-stricken gaze. Their "modesty" was almost shocked with the sight of such an object, accompanied with such an exclamation. But when they discovered how matters stood, the outburst was simultaneous—like the discharge of a park of artillery.

At this instant, his eye caught the bill; this capped the climax; it was too much for frail nature to bear—to be drawn into the enemy's "works," fairly besieged without the least show for resistance—his passion cooled down; he made for the street door; dashed into the street, and on he went towards the *Democrat* office legs and arms doing their utmost, "astonishing the natives" as he went. The 'street scene" may be imagined; the tableau in the dining-room and bar can also be imagined—old Racy swinging his arms and holloing fairly, followed by the whole orchestra of voices—bass, tenor, alto—all were beautifully represented. It was said that, when Mr. Foxly arrived at the office, the devil, who was engaged at the desk still, was summarily dealt with—the *deed* was taken for the *will*, not the will for the *deed*; and he was seen to make his exit from the office, shortly after Mr. Foxly entered, in an exceedingly sprightly manner.

The 'poor' devil never dreamed that that careless wipe of his should have wiped his then favorite party out of existence in the town.

It is said that the democrats never, after that affair, thrived in the place; and their political organ was removed to a more congenial clime.

Note. — The word "monk" in printers' phraseology means a blotch of ink. The word "rat" means—a printer who works below the standard rates of wages One of the meanest names that can be applied to printers.

W. M. C.

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederica Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but without the means of pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future, which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. One day he was standing on the square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who by the side of an elder one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, living in the city, and the lady was governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed on like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!"

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration—

"Well, I think I could have it!"

"What!" cried his friends, in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all!" he answered, "but I think she would kiss me now if I asked her."

"What, in this place—before all our eyes?"

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I"—"and I," exclaimed three or four others; for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good-looking at the same time,) immediately walked up to the young lady, and said:

"Mina fraulein, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related simply and truly what had just now passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said, blushing, but with great sweetness:

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and publicly, in the open square, she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss.

He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but, after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him, that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now passed since the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, and as much respected for his acquirements as for his character. His works will endure, while time lasts, among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden even at the present time, and whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

HOW HEALTH BRIGHTENS THINGS.—God has so knit the mind and body together that they act and re-act upon each other.—Who has not felt that the state of health gives a coloring to everything that happens to him? One man whose health is depressed, sees his own fireside, that used to burn so cheerily, only colored with gloom and sadness. Another, of a bright and joyous mind, in the full vigor of health, will go forth, and the very desert to that man's eye, will rejoice and the very wilderness to his view will blossom as the rose, and the saddest strains in nature will sound to him the most joyous and brilliant. A sufferer goes out and looks on nature and its roses all become thorns, its myrtles all look like briars, and the sweetest minstrelsy of the grove and forest sounds to him like a wild wailing minor running through all the sound of nature.

LEFT TO HIS FATE.—A prisoner was up on two frivolous charges, as the lawyer designated them, viz.: forging a note of hand and stealing a horse. On running his eye over the jury, the lawyer didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence in Alabama of a principal witness. He said it in a whisper to the prisoner, who, shaking his head, said: "Squire, I cant swar tu that ar dokymint."

"Why?"

"Kase hit haint true."

The lawyer exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room. "What! forge a note an' steal a hoss, an' can't swear to a lie! I leave such a fool to his fate."

The Deseret News. TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,..........July 2, 1862.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

By reference to the proceedings of the City Authorities, it will be seen that arrangements have been and are being made for a proper celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of American I dependence by the people of Great Salt Lake City, a movement which we most cord·ally indorse and believe that the demonstration on that day, will evidence to all who may witness it, that the people, en masse, approve of continuing the "time honored" custom of observing, by appropriate ceremonies, the day which gave birth to a powerful nation which might have continued united, happy, peaceful and free, if the Author of their independence and greatness had not been forgotten.

The programme of the doings on that occasion has not, we believe, been fully matured. It is understood that the Hon. George A. Smith will be the orator of the day, and, although the intervening time is short, no doubts are entertained but that the arrangements will be complete, and the celebration such as will do honor to the committee and to the citizens generally.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th ult., Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah, presented the Constitution of the State of Deseret and the memorial accompanying it asking for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which were received and referred to the committee on Territories. On the 10th, the Vice President presented the same in the Senate, when Mr. Latham, of California, moved to print the constitution and memorial, and to admit the Senators elect, Messrs. W. H Hooper and G. Q. Cannon to the floor of the Senate, which motion was referred to the committee on Territories, in that branch of the National Legislature. The next day Mr. Latham offered a resolution to admit Messrs. Hooper and Cannon, claiming to be Senators from Deseret, to the floor of the Senate, which was laid over. It will be remembered that the Senators from California, Messrs. Latham and McDougall were the only members who voted "nay" on the passage of the polygamy bill, so called.

On June 20th, the President approved the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

In the Senate on the 20th, the Pacific railroad bill, being under consideration, Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out the section providing for four branch lines at the eastern terminus, which was rejected, 15 to 25. The bill was then read the third time, and passed 35 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Howe, King, Pearce, Wilkinson and Wright.

The tax bill, which had been under consideration for some three months, passed both houses of Congress on the 22d ult., unanimous in the Senate, and nearly so in the House, there being but seven negative votes. The law is to go into effect on the 1st day of August, and is to cease, as reported, in 1866, and provides for a tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licences; on manufactured articles and products, to be paid by the manufacturer when sold; on incomes of individuals, steamboat and railroad companies, public officers and others, and on stamps to be affixed to certain documents, papers and medicines.

HEAVY THUNDER SHOWERS.—The weather of late has been much like that experienced in countries where showers, attended with thunder at this season of the year, are of frequent occurrence. Within the past week there have been several heavy showers on the mountains, and also in this valley, and on the afternoon of Sunday, and during the night, there was much sharp lightning and heavy thunder, bringing to remembrance scenes we have witnessed in the northern and western States.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

There was unquestionably much fighting done on and along the shores of the Mississippi and its tributaries, between the Federal and Confederate armies, fleets, boats, forts and batteries, from the 6th to the 20th ult., but it is not possible, from the meager and disconnected accounts of their belligerent operations, to determine to what extent the combatants were lessened in numbers, or the effective force of either was reduced by the hostile collisions which occurred.

According to one report which has obtained publicity, the Federal flotilla consisting of five gunboats and eight rams arrived at Memphis from Fort Wright, on the evening of June 5th, where an action took place on the morning of the 6th—the Confederate fleet commencing and the Federal armament ending the engagement. During the conflict, the Federal ram Monarch ran into the Confederate gunboat Beauregard and so disabled her that she sunk in a short time. The Confederate ram, Little Rebel, made a dash at the Monarch, which moved out of the way and the blow intended for her was received by the Confederate boat, General Price, which so disabled her, that she had to run ashore from whence she fired a shot which struck and disabled the Conferate boat, Gen. Lovell, which was subsequently run down by the Federal ram, Queen of the West. The Condederate boat, Jeff. Thompson, was set on fire by a broadside from the *Benton* and was burned. The remainder of the Confederate fleet then retreated down the river, after burning the new gunboat nearly finished, pursued by the Federal boats, which subsequently captured three of the enemy's vessels after having been run ashore and abandoned. The only casualties that occurred to the Federal forces, as set forth in the report, was the disabling, slightly, of the ram Lancaster, and the stunning of Col. Ellet, commanding the Federal rams, by a splinter which struck his breast. The Confederate loss was suppposed to be heavy, but the exact amount could not be ascertained.

The Federal rams were manned by sharpshooters which did great execution, as per report, in shooting the enemy's gunners. The steamboats at the landing were captured, and Memphis surrendered without resistance.—No mention is made of the burning of cotton nor the destruction of sugar and molasses, as was previously threatened, although persons who accompanied the expedition down the river from Fort Wright, reported that they saw the smoke of burning cotton, at all the plantations they passed along the river.

The Memphis papers admitted in their report of the engagement that many Confederates were killed by the Federal sharpshooters, and that quite a number went down with the sinking vessels during the engagement, but did not report how many boats were sunk. They stated that the Federal were superior to the Confederate boats, and sustained but little loss, how much beyond the damage sustained by one ram was not known. A vast crowd of spectators were assembled on the bluffs near the city, to witness the engagement—many of them ladies who shed tears at the result. Two Indiana regiments, Col. Fitch in command, occupied the city.

A reconnoisance is reported to have been made down the river, a few days after the battle, some twenty miles where heavy batteries were discovered.

According to one report, Col. Slack, and as set forth in another, Gen. Lew. Wallace, arrived at Memphis, on the 13th and assumed command of the city. The first official act was to take possession of the *Argus* office, an ultra Secession paper, and place it under the supervision of Union men, appointed for that purpose. Some threats are reported to have been made, about tearing down the Stars and Stripes, waving over the residences of Union citizens. Orders were given by the provost marshal to shoot every person who should attempt to pull down a flag or molest a loyal citizen, and all citizens found bearing fire arms or concealed weapons, were ordered to to be arrested and lodged in prison. At a later date, Col. Slack issued a proclamation inviting the people in the country to come to the city for the procurement of whatever they might need to supply their wants, assuring them of protection in the legitimate pursuit of business.

On the 12th, four hundred and ten persons, half of them soldiers took the oath of allegiance, and the members of the police force and other officials some ten days afterwards.

Guerrilla bands are reported to exist all along the banks of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, firing into boats as they passed up and down and committing depredations whenever opportunity presented. In the northern part of Mississippi, after the fall of Memphis, they ravaged the country and burned up all the cotton that had not been previously destroyed by the owners.

It is the expressed opinion of Com Farragut and others that the war on the Mississippi will be carried on in future in that way. General Williams at Baton Rouge, having written to General Butler, asking what course should be taken in relation to guerrillas, received for answer that they should be tried by military commissions at the drum head, their houses burned, their property destroyed and every means taken to show them that they were not soldiers but murderers and land pirates.

About the middle of June, an expedition, consisting of four gunboats and two Indiana regiments under Col. Fitch, is reported to have proceeded up White river, Arkansas, nearly a hundred miles where a Confederate battery was found and attacked; the engagement lasting over four hours, during which a shot passed through the boiler of the gunboat Mound City, causing a terrible explosion and great loss of life, one hundred and seventy-five or more having been killed and many severely injured. The troops were disembarked at a point further down the river, marched up and attacked the battery in the rear and carried it by storm. The loss of the Federal land forces is said to have been small, while that of the enemy is set down at one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded and thirty prisoners.

It was stated on the authority of a letter written on board the steamer Brooklyn off Baton Rouge, on the 3d, that Gen. Williams had encountered a large Confederate force near that place, the result of which was not known, but Generel Butler had sent reinforcements to Gen. Williams, and six thousand troops were reported to have landed there the following day. There has no report been made to the effect that Baton Rouge had been taken, but such is the inference from what is stated about Federal troops leaving that place for Vicksburg.

Dispatches from Com. Farragut, at New Orleans, on the 2d, stated that he had been up to Vicksburg with part of the fleet but had not attacked the place. He left a number of boats there for a blockading squadron and returned to New Orleans. A dispatch from Vicksburg some two weeks later stated that no demonstration had been made after the retirement of the Federal fleet, but several gunboats had just appeared from below. Five thousand Federal troops from Baton Rouge were also expected to arrive there shortly, General Butler reported that all but eight of the mortar boats had gone up the river and those would be sent as soon as tugs could be obtained to tow them. General Lovell had, as per report, established his headquarters at Meridian. All the Confederate troops had left Vicksburg. Later reports represented that Com. Farragut was before Vicksburg, prepared to bombard the city, should it not surrender unconditionally.]

Commodore Farragut reported to the War Department that he had an engagement between a part of his fleet and a Confederate battery with a force of five hundred men, on the 16th, near Grand Gulph, Miss., in which one of his boats was struck twenty five and another seventeen times, and he was obliged to haul off, but, having been reinforced, he renewed the attack on the 18th, and was successful in silencing the battery, but the bluffs were filled with riflemen, who occasionally fired on the fleet, and if they did not desist, the Commander intended to burn the town.

NOT RECEDED MUCH.—The warm weather and continual showers have contributed to keep the waters from falling much the past week, and the Jordan and some of the other large streams were as high as ever on Monday, and have receded but little if any since. The snow line is yet far below the summit of the Wasatch range.

FIRE AT GENOA.—A fire is announced to have occurred in Genoa, Nevada, on the morning of the 19th of June, which destroyed the Telegraph and Post Offices, with contents, and the Union Hotel.

OPERATIONS AT AND IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

There has but little transpired in relation to the movements of the army of the Potomac since the battle of Fair Oaks up to the 22d of June. The reporters having been excluded from the lines, and even Members of Congress denied the privilege of visiting any of the encampments to gratify their curiosity and ascertain how things are progressing, there is nothing known of General McClellan's operations, only what little is obtained through the War Department, and that is not of a very intelligent and satisfactory nature.

A letter from New Bridge, which was published in one of the New York papers, stated that on the 6th all the Federal troops, excepting Porter's and Franklin's Divisions and some reserves, had crossed the Chickahominy.

According to Gen. McClellan's official report the Federal losses in the battle of Fair Oaks, were in killed, eight hundred and ninety: wounded, thirty-six hundred and twenty-seven; missing, twelve hundred and seventeen.

The Confederates admit a loss of eight thousand, including five generals, twenty-three colonels, ten majors and fifty-seven captains.

A dispatch on the 7th of June announced that the enemy had made no particular movement to interrupt or interfere with the reeumption of Gen. McClellan's plans of attack on the Confederate capital. On the 8th all was reported quiet in front of Richmond, excepting the cannonading of the parties engaged in building bridges.

It was announced on the 12th that a reconnoisance was made that morning and the enemy found to be quiet but were in force, and some skirmishing ensued.

A dispatch on the 15th stated that the movements of the Confederates on that day had been extensive but involved in mistery. They opened a sharp artillery fire in the morning, which was kept up about three hours. A subsequent report stated that after driving the Federal pickets from Old Church, a detachment of Confederate cavalry went to Garrick's Landing, on the Pamunky, four miles from White House, and burned two schooners and some wagons. From thence they went to Tunstalls Station with the view of burning the railroad bridge: fired into a train that was passing, killing and wounding several, destroyed the telegraph line, and then returned safely to Richmond.

Skirmishing is reported to have been going on in front of McClellan's lines on the 19th, and the enemy had assumed a more menacing attitude, intending, as was supposed, to bring on a general engagement in order to draw the Federal troops within range of their batteries, which seems to be no part of Gen. McClellan's plan, choosing to approach their works scientifically and force them to evacuate rather than risk the chance of battle.

The enemy opened fire on General Hooker's advance, on the 21st, which was replied to by a heavy battery that sent several shells into their midst, dealing out death liberally.

Deserters from Richmond reported that the Confederates were making great preparations for defense, and were throwing up additional works around the city, and had recently mounted many guns. They had also dug rifle pits all along the approaches to their works from the Federal lines. Their number is stated at two hundred thousand, and they were determined to make a bloody fight. It was also stated by deserters that the soldiers were kept on short rations—a pound of flour and half a pound of bacon each per day. Beauregard was said to be second in command.

LATEST FROM THE EAST BY MAIL.—The mails have at last commenced bringing something from the east, besides the old matter that had been lying by the wayside for months. We received dates by the last arrival up to the 14th of June from New York and other eastern cities. It is hoped that the "Overland" will perform good service hereafter.

BURGLARY.—The trading shop of H. E. Phelps, East Temple street, was broken open on the night of Monday last, and several articles of value taken therefrom, among which was an army revolver, No 46, marked H. C. K., which may lead to the discovery of the burglar.

HAY.—New HAY is now occasionally seen in market.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 28th, 1862.

Whereas, While we l ment the deplorable condition of our once happy country, the independence of which was purchased by the best blood of our sires; we hail with pleasure the approaching Anniversary of the Birth-day of the Nation, and in view of perpetuating our free and liberal institutions which have for so long a time inspired the patriotism of every true American citizen and the strangers of other climes who have sought an asylum under the protecting ægis of our glorious Constitution. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our National Independence.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, in behalf of the City Council, to arrange the Programme and order of celebration.

Resolved, That Lieutenant General Wells and Staff be respectfully solicited to co-operate in the celebration of the day, with such of the military of the District, and the several bands, as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That the State, Federal, Territorial and County Officers be invited to take part in the celebration and join in the procession, and that the invitation be extended to strangers and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies at the Bowery.

The following appointments for the occasion were then made, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. William Clayton, J. C. Little, Theodore McKean, Enoch Reese, and Nathaniel H. Felt.

Furnishing Committee—Alonzo H. Raleigh, Elijah F. Sheets and Isaac Groo.

Marshals of the Day—Col. Robert T. Burton and Majors John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
City Recorder.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.

The celebration of the day will commence with a salute at sunrise by the artillery, accompanied by the raising of flags, and music by the several bands stationed at the State House, the Court House and Theatre.

At 9 o'clock a.m. a salute of artillery will be the signal to form the procession at the Court House, which will then proceed along second South street to first East street, thence to South Temple street and thence to the Bowery, where the ceremonies of the day will be conducted in conformity with the printed programme.

After the termination of the proceedings in the Bowery, a National salute will be fired, and the citizens will retire to their homes to spend the day as may best tend to their peaceful and social enjoyment.

Merchants, Hotel-keepers and citizens generally, are respectfully solicited to display flags, banners, &c., during the day.

As the preservation of good order is of paramount importance on all public occasions, and necessary to the safety as well as to the proper enjoyment of all present, it is confidently expected that there will be no fast riding in the streets, no riotous, or tumultuous conduct, nor any scenes indulged in, that will in the least tend to promote disorder or to disturb the peace and quietude of the citizens generally.

Parents and guardians are particularly requested to see that their children are kept out of danger.

In order to prevent accidents, and the waste or destruction of property, the bishops of the city are earnestly requested to see that there be a sufficient guard around their several Wards during the day, and especially during the time the citizens are absent from their homes.

W. CLAYTON,
J. C. LITTLE,
T. MCKEAN,
E. REESE,
N. H. FELT,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE WAR IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Of the marchings and counter-marchings and general movements of the divisions of the Federal army, under Gens. Banks and Fremont, up to latest dates, after the disastrous retreat of the former down the Shenandoah and across the Potomac into Maryland, which evidently caused the greatest sensation and alarm in Washington and throughout the country, that had been produced by any event of the war within the last nine months, but little is known, as only a few of the incidents of the war in the Valley of Virginia of late have gained publicity. Enough, however, has been published to induce a strong belief that, for at least four weeks after General Banks' defeat, the Confederates were in the ascendency in that part of the Old Dominion.

A severe fight took place, according to disconnected reports, on Sunday the 8th of June, near Harrisburg but only a few of the particulars of the bloody affair have been made public. One statement sets forth that Fremont's army left Harrisburg in the morning and an advance detachment engaged the enemy seven miles from that place, at eleven o'clock, the battle continuing with great obstinacy till four in the afternoon, with skirmishing and cannonading till dark. The enemy was strongly posted in a wood, having chosen his position, and his force was supposed to consist of Jackson's entire army, numbering twelve or fifteen thousand men. Canister and bayonets were freely used and the loss stated as great on both sides, the Federal particularly so among officers. The report ended by saying that the Federal army encamped on the battle-field at night and might be removed any moment.

Another report stated that the advance guard of Fremont's army arrived at Harrisburgh on Sunday afternoon, Jackson having left that morning. A reconnoisance was made under Col. Hindman who came upon the enemy four miles out, made an attack and was driven back with considerable loss till reinforcements were met, when the tide of battle was changed, and the enemy were forced to retreat and their camp was captured. The loss on either side, with the exception of one company of a Maine regiment, which was, after the fight, minus fifty-five men, was not reported, excepting in general terms, "severe." The enemy is said to have continued his retreat that night. Col. Ashby, the noted Confederate cavalry commander, was supposed to have been among the slain.

A subsequent statement which was published represents that Jackson was attacked on Sunday forenoon, six miles from Harrisburg, by three detachments of Federal troops under Gens. Staples, Milroy and Schenk, and the battle soon became general, both armies fighting desperately. General Staples, with the 8th and 45th Ohio, lost one-half of his men. One Confederate regiment, in attempting to capture one of Gen. Milroy's batteries, lost two-thirds of its number. The Federal forces were outnumbered, but held the field, and Col. Classeret, with his brigade, encamped there at night. The Federal loss was estimated in this latter statement at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, soon after the battle, from Gen. Fremont stated that the march in pursuit of the enemy, who was in full retreat on Port Republic, was renewed on Monday morning, June 9th. The advance found the enemy's rear guard across the river with the bridge burning; but the published account makes no mention of what followed, only that cannonading was heard in the distance, during the forenoon, subsequently ascertained to have been Jackson's attack on Shields. The "Pathfinder" was evidently not in the fight.

Another version of the attack stated that the Confederate army under Gen Jackson attacked Gen. Shields' advance near Port Republic, on the morning of the 9th, and a most desperate conflict ensued, which was maintained for some time, but the enemy were in such superior force that Gen. Shields was compelled to fall back to the main body, and then in turn the Confederates were forced to retire. The attack, according to another account, was commenced with twenty pieces of artillery which the Confederates had placed in position during the night. An effort was made by the Federal officers to burn the bridge over which the enemy would have to advance, but an overwhelming cavalry force, followed by infantry, prevented the execution of the plan, and the Confederates crossed and forced Shields to retire, as it was impossible to hold his position, but every foot of ground was warmly contested. After the Federal army had fallen back three or four miles, a detachment of cavalry was sent to make another attack, in which the Confederates were repulsed, and the conflict ended, after having raged five hours.

In this sanguinary fight Col. Carroll's artillery is said to have used nothing but canister and grape, and when the enemy came too near to use these, revolvers were made effective. It is said that there were but three thousand five hundred Federal troops engaged and that Jackson had twelve or fifteen thousand infantry, a full regiment of cavalry and four batteries of artillery. Great bravery, it is said, was manifested by the Federal soldiers, but they were overpowered with numbers and reluctantly left the field. The regiments engaged were mostly from the Western States, and when retreat became necessary they fell back in good order, except two regiments which were surrounded and fled to the mountains. The 7th Indiana, which previously numbered eight hundred, could muster only one hundred and forty after the battle. Two Ohio regiments suffered severely.

The Federal forces fell back after the last battle, and the last heard from Fremont he was intending to fortify Mount Jackson and endeavor to hold it.

It was understood that the Confederate forces in the valley were materially increased after the fight at Port Republic, and the Confederates believed that if the divisions of Banks, Fremont and McDowell did not unite Jackson would drive them all out of the valley and across the Potomac.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

From published reports, it is made to appear that General Hunter had been making some demonstrations in the vicinity of Charleston, which had not, up to the 20th ult., been altogether successful. Southern papers announced that, on June 3d, Federal gunboats were in sight off Charleston, moving up to attack the Confederate batteries. It was further stated that, on the morning of the 4th, two thousand Federal troops were landed on James Island, and a battle ensued, disastrous to the Union forces.

A steamer from Port Royal on its way northward a few days after the landing of the Federal troops on James Island stopped at Stono, which had been taken possession of by the Federal gun boats, a short time to gather items in relation to affairs, and subsequently reported that General Hunter had unexpectedly found himself opposed by not less than twenty thousand men. Some fighting had been done and several batteries had been carried by storm and a general engagement was imminent. A later report stated that General Wright landed at Seabrook Point on the 10th, and on the 11th the 6th Connecticut had a skirmish with the enemy and drove them across the river and took possession of the bridge, and that in a fight on James Island two companies of a Federal regiment penetrated the enemy's lines, and were cut off from retreat, but were relieved by the 8th Michigan. The 47th New York were also attacked, and after two hours hard fighting repulsed the Confederates losing thirteen killed. The Confederate lose reported at seventeen killed and thirty wounded. The 8th Michigan and 79th New York, on the 13th, charged on a battery and captured it.

Southern dispatches announced that on the morning of the 16th a severe battle took place at Secessionville, on James Island, only four miles from the city, and that five Federal regiments, which with artillery, made an attack on the Confederate batteries, were repulsed three several times with great slaughter. The loss of the Federals was believed by the Confederates to be not less than four hundred. Their loss is stated at from fifty to one hundred. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th set down the number of Confederates killed at forty, and stated that the Federals left one hundred and forty slain on the field. Another battle was shortly expected. A later account of the fight stated that it lasted nearly all day with great loss on both sides.

Eight Federal vessels were blockading Charles on at latest dates.

FLOODING THE PUBLIC ROADS.

Complaints have been made that for the want of suitable head-gates, or in consequence of too much carelessness on the part of watermasters or those taking water from the canals or ditches for irrigating purposes, some of the roads in Mill Creek, Little Cottonwood and other wards in this county, have been and are occasionally flooded, to the injury of the travelling public, and particularly detrimental to the teams employed in hauling stone for the temple.

Those having charge of artificial water-courses should see that they are kept in repair, and when persons violate the rules adopted in relation to irrigating by letting the water overflow either lands or highways to their injury, they ought to be made to pay all damages thus accruing, either to the public or to individuals. The liquidation of such matters with dollars and cents at the behest of a proper tribunal, has often a very salutary effect in making the careless understand that there are people in the world other than themselves; and there are many who, seemingly, cannot learn to respect the rights of their fellow-beings, excepting by things which they are made to suffer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The New Orleans papers stated, on the 11th of June, that the yellow fever had not made its appearance there up to that date.

Boats were said to be leaving Memphis, up stream, soon after its capture, loaded with freight and passengers to their utmost capacity.

In Oktibbeha county, Miss., a plot had been matured by the blacks, for murdering the whites, on the 18th of June, which was discovered in time to prevent its execution.

Beauregard, according to southern report, passed through Montgomery, Ala., on the 17th, en route for Richmond, and it was stated that a large portion of his army would soon follow. It was subsequently reported that they had arrived there.

Gen. Butler, on being serenaded at New Orleans recently, made a speech, in which he is reported to have said that he entertained friendly feelings towards the people of the south, but, as a matter of duty, he must and would enforce the laws of the United States. The speech, according to some of the New Orleans papers, which are largely, if not entirely controlled by Union men, was well received. The *Delta*, formerly a rank secession sheet, under such supervision, had become an open denouncer of rebellion; and the *Bee* had apologized for advocating the burning of cotton, and had reappeared as a genuine institution. They laud Gen. Butler for his liberal but firm course, and are made to say that President Lincoln could walk the streets of New Orleans in perfect safety.

A free press is a great thing, and exercises a mighty influence, under such circumstances as control the public journals in that great city, especially those recently converted to the Union faith.

The Hon. Pierre Soule had been arrested at New Orleans by Gen. Butler on a grave charge, and would be sent north. Most of the political prisoners have been sent to Fort Jackson. Four men had been tried and hung on the 7th, by order of Gen. Butler, for robbing the citizens.

A camp of instruction for fifty thousand men has been established at Annapolis, Md., and a convalescent camp, sufficient to accommodate forty-five hundred patients, has been ordered to be prepared at Fairfax, Virginia.

Rumors were rife in Washington that Secretary Stanton was about to resign, and would be succeeded by Gen. Scott, as Secretary of War, with Banks as Assistant Secretary. There is evidently some trouble in the cabinet, and things do not move as smoothly as might be desired.

THE EMIGRATING SAINTS.

The number of Saints emigrating from European countries to the Mountains of Deseret this season has been represented as unusually large, particularly from Scandinavia and the British Isles, but not having been in the regular receipt of the *Millennial Star* for many months past we cannot definitely state how many have sailed from England, neither how many of the American Elders are on their way home.

The *Star* of May 3d announces the departure from Liverpool, on the 23d of April, of the packet ship John J. Boyd, Captain T. Thomas, with seven hundred and two emigrants, under the presidency of Elder James S. Brown, with Elders John Lindsay and Joseph C. Rich as counsellors. In that company are mentioned the names of Elders R. A. McBride, Charles Welch, R. Hodgerts, Henry Duce and Edward Pugh, as homeward bound; and Abraham Orme, Aaron Nelson, Edwin Scott and Daniel Matheson, English Elders who have been laboring in that land.

In the *Star*, of May 17th, mention is made of the departure, on the 6th of that month, of the Manchester, Captain Trask, with three hundred and seventy-six Saints, under the presidency of Elder John D. T. McAllister, with Elders Samuel L. Adams and Mark Barnes as his Counsellors. Elders George Reed, David Neilson and George Burgeon are named as among the emigrants.

The last emigrant ship sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of May, and Elders Amasa Lyman and C. C. Rich, in company with Elder George Q. Cannon, sailed on the 14th for New York. It will not be long before the arrival at, and departure from, the Missouri river of the last company of emigrating Saints this season will be announced, although they will not arrive here till the season will be far advanced.

DO NOT IRRIGATE TOO MUCH.

That crops of any kind, either in field or garden, cannot be produced in this arid and naturally barren, desolate country without artificial irrigation, excepting in a very few locations, is a fact which needs no demonstration, but there are many who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits for years, who seemingly have not even imagined that there is a possibility of watering the growing crops too much, and evidently from the free use of water on their fields and gardens which they make when it can be obtained by any means, they are of the opinion that the more their tilled lands are irrigated the greater will be the amount of their products, which is a great error and one that could be readily made to appear by making a few practical experiments.

If a person who believes that the amount of his crops, particularly those which require tillage while growing, depends more on the amount of water applied to them than on the free use of the proper agricultural implements, will take equal portions of a field or garden which has been prepared alike in all its parts before planting, and apply water to one portion profusely, using the hoe or other tilling implements but little, and irrigate the other portion but moderately and keep the ground free from weeds and the surface well stirred, which will require but little or no more labor than the excessive watering operation, and he will soon discover that the latter is by far the most profitable mode of culture, and that it is not altogether on the superabundance of water, even on the most arid soil, but materially on proper tillage, that he is dependent for a good and remunerative crop. Ground that is well cultivated will produce a crop of equal amount with less than one half the water that may be required to mature one of the same kind when the plow, hoe or cultivator is seldom used.

There will, in all probability, be no want of water for all the crops that have been sown or planted this season in these valleys, however late they may be in coming to maturity, but if husbandmen depend on water alone for an abundant harvest their expectations will not be realized.

CULTURE OF FRUIT.

At a late Horticultural meeting in Boston, Col. Wilder in the chair, there was quite an interesting discussion on fruits. The chairman made an opening address, in which he said, very truly, that to succeed in the culture of fruit, there must be appropriate soil, a careful selection of hardy sorts suited to the latitude, and followed by proper treatment. Some varieties of pears were adapted to a wide range of country, others belonged to a more circumscribed area. He said, however, that the Bartlett succeeded wherever any pear can be raised; and we may add, making it, indeed, all things considered, the pear of the country or the world! In referring to dwarf pears, Col. Wilder said that he had found the Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, and Urbaniste, not to have failed in their crops for thirty years, thus showing their hardiness and perfect adaptation to a latitude as high as that of Massachusetts. He thought the climate of California surpasses all others for the culture of fruit. In England, some dwarf pear trees, which had been planted forty years, looked as though they might survive forty more. We have upon our own premises such trees about two feet in circumference, transplanted fifteen years ago, when they were at least two years old, now looking as robust as ever, and bearing good crops annually, but some years more abundantly than others. This year all our dwarf trees have been loaded down with bloom, and from the indications of the already swelling fruit, the prospects of a great crop were never more promising.

Col. Wilder denounces grafting on suckers as a curse to any orchard. As to apples, he thought with other gentlemen who expressed the same opinion, that the best varieties for general cultivation, were the Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett and Talman's Sweeting. Dr. Loring had found lime employed in combination with pruning, very successful in renovating old orchards or old fruit trees. Orchards, he said, could be readily planted in land which could not be tilled for ordinary farm crops, provided the soil was good, thus saving more even land and securing the same end.

There was one or two points, touching the cultivation of fruit, especially apples, pears and cherries, which we should like to have seen referred to. These are, 1st, whether all kinds of standard trees could not be grown as low-branched as dwarfs are, and allowed to grow in height not, say over twelve feet, and be as profitable as the larger standards, and whether they would not come into bearing much earlier? 2d, whether such a system would not be a safeguard against blight, by the protection afforded the trunk against the sun by the surrounding branches? Our own humble experience is, that the hot sun acting directly upon the trunks of trees, in the early part of the season, is the main cause of the blight. Dwarfs we believe are never blighted.

We have long thought that we permit our fruit trees to grow too tall, exposing the trunks at all seasons injuriously, while the difficulty of gathering the fruit is vastly increased. We should be glad to have the opinion of so experienced and intelligent a man as Colonel Wilder, on this subject.

The subject of covering raspberry canes in winter was touched upon at the meeting referred to, and Col. Wilder remarked that he hoped that the simple process of laying down the canes as well as grapevines, "upon the surface of the ground, would prove ample protection to them from the cold and piercing winds." As to the canes we do not believe this; but do as to the grapevines, and think it the true plan everywhere for them Our raspberry canes, not entirely hardy, and none of them are except natives, and some of them not wholly—we prune, lay down and cover slightly with soil, just enough to make them invisible, and they come out splendidly. If they are covered too deeply, they are liable to sprout prematurely, and when exhumed would be subject to injury even from a slight frost.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Fruit and Flowers.—Double roses and flowers are unnatural, and are induced by high culture. The fullest roses will produce seed if grown for a while on poor soil. Some varieties of vegetables and flowers are more prolific, if their seed is kept several years. Prize melons have been grown from seed twelve years old, and the Balsam, or Lady's Slipper, is more likely to come double from old seed than from that freshly gathered. Most varieties of seed, however, are injured by long keeping. An over grown specimen of fruit is generally considered coarse and deficient in flavor. The third or fourth eye of the grape produces larger and better fruit than the first or second. Seedling fruit trees are less liable to disease than budded or grafted ones, and grafted trees generally produce fruit sooner than budded ones, and either, sooner than seedlings. Nearly all foreign varieties of strawberries are from American varieties. These are mostly sent wild from Virginia, and when Anglicised and named sufficiently, are sent back, usually with poor success. The Triomphe de Graud is an exception from Belgium. A good fresh virgin soil, or the top earth of an old pasture is better than any artificial soil for carnations. Land that has been in sod harbors the wire worm; the wire worm is sometimes destructive to plants, and a dressing of lime and ashes just before a rain, is destructive to the wire worm. Liquid manures often hasten the bloom of plants at the expense of their color. Foreign grapes grown in the open air in our climate, are inferior to our best natives, and thus far have otherwise proved unsuccessful.

Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees.—The Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph* says:

We find that dwarf pear trees are not as popular now as some five or six years ago, and it is not to be wondered at. The cultivation of dwarf trees—especially among careless persons, or those who do not or will not understand how to take care of them—is much more troublesome than the standard. Nevertheless they have this advantage over the standard: they are usually low branched; and if they are planted *at least* three inches below the union of the pear and quince, they are secure against the worm, and they also take root from the pear stock, making a more vigorous, thrifty tree. They can be easily kept small by pruning, thus occupying much less space, making a more beautiful tree, coming into bearing earlier, as a rule, and placing the fruit at all times within reach. If they should grow too freely, sink the spade in a radius of about thirty inches from the tree, severing the roots beyond that distance. Should the roots lie deep, remove some of the earth before commencing the operation. This is called root-pruning, and retards the too rampant growth of trees. When standard trees are preferred when room is limited, select the low-branched, and pursue the same course.

Cut Worm and Corn Grub Killer.—Asa Fitch, the eminent entomologist of the New York State Agricultural Society, says: "I doubt not that you have noticed in plowed fields, a large black beetle with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on its back. It is the *Culosom calidum* of entomologists, and its eggs produce the corn-grub killer. It is a most inveterate foe of the cut-worm, grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and in spite of its violent writhing and struggling, securely holding it; and when it finds these worms in plenty, it gorges and surfeits itself upon them till it is so glutted and distended as to be scarcely able to stir—for it never knows how to let a cut worm alone when it meets with one. It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden dotted beetle which produces it, therefore, should never be harmed."

NEATNESS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The principal characteristic of the flower garden should be neatness. No matter how much may be expended on new and beautiful plants or how great the number of flowers, yet if neatness is neglected, the effect of the whole is spoiled in the eyes of all persons who have been accustomed to see well kept gardens. A beautiful flowering plant may have all its loveliness destroyed by the remains of dead flowers or decayed leaves, or a fine specimen may be devoid of attraction for want of a little care and attention in tying up or training. The lawn may be robbed of its beauty by allowing the grass to remain uncut until it more resembles a luxuriant meadow than an ornamental portion of the flower garden, whose chief beauty consists in a smooth, closely shaven sward with a velvetlike surface. So too, rambling, straggling shrubs, climbers with no provision of strings or trellis, walks filled with weeds, borders foul with grass and noxious plants, are all unsightly to a person with a true perception of the proper keeping of the garden.

The walks should be always kept free from weeds, and neatly raked. If grass edgings are used, they should be kept neatly pared.

The border should be frequently hoed and raked, not only to destroy weeds, but also to break up the surface, which soon becomes baked and hard under the joint influence of sun and rain.

All tall growing plants, or those with tall flower stems, should be tied to neat painted sticks, which should be prepared in large quantities of all sizes during seasons of leisure. Herbaceous plants of the larger sorts should have their stems loosely tied together, or else heavy storms will beat and break down the outside stems

All flowers and leaves which have begun to decay should be immediately removed, unless seeds are wanted, in which case only the dying petals of the flowers should be taken away.

Climbing plants should have trellises or strings to run up the moment they begin their growth, and those sorts which will not run, should be tacked to the wall or fence with neat strips of leather.

All annuals, which have finished their bloom, should be removed, and the early flowering herbaceous plants may be cut down to the ground as soon as the flowers have faded, when they will probably make a second growth and bloom.

Straggling shoots in shrubs should be at once cut out.

Many more rules might be given for the proper care of the garden, but the above are sufficient. The vigilance of the cultivator will at once detect the want of neatness in any department of the garden, and will remedy it.—[Country Gentleman.

Value of Soot as a Manure.—In response to an enquiry relative to the worth of soot as a manure, the *Working Farmer* replies:

Its chief component is carbon, and in so divided a form as to be equal to a solution in water. As soot is formed on the side of a chimney, thousands of cubit feet of atmosphere are passing over it, much dilated by heat, and containing ammonia; this is absorbed by soot, its fine carbon retaining the ammonia, and in a condition not to be defined by chemistry, but certainly known in practice to have high value. In England the soot from both coal and bituminous coal is habitually saved, and many farmers buy it largely. In this country, soot, in common with many other valuable substances, is wasted. Some English Farmers use thousands of bushels annually, and with great profit, applying twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Its great value, however, is for the compost heap, where it not only absorbs new quantities of ammonia, but assists in insuring that kind of decay of woody fibre known as ermacaucis, and arresting the putrid fermentation, which frequently is so violent as to cause the loss of much of the volatile products, producing the condition known as *fire-fanging*. Soot may also be used like other finely divided black powders, for dusting over young turnips and other plants infested with the turnip-fly, and after performing this office it will find its way into the soil.

Remedy for Lice in Farm Stock.—The following remedy I have used, and found to be a certain cure, and one which I am satisfied will not fail, if properly tried: Take two ounces Venice Turpentine, one ounce of Red Precipitate, eight ounces fresh butter; take the turpentine and put it into a smooth vessel, pour water upon it and stir it well, then pour off all the scum that rises on the top, and continue this process until it becomes like cream or wax, and then add the other ingredients and mix them well before using. One ounce of the above will cure the itch and kill lice of all descriptions on man and beast, and the old sow too.—[John Eversole, in Canadian Agriculturist.

Unruly Cattle.—An ox or cow that is accustomed to throwing fences, may be prevented doing so by taking a large wire and bending it in the shape of a bow; then bend the points in the shape of a fish-hook; tie two strings to the wire, place the hooks in the nostrils lightly, and tie one string to the point of each horn. This will prevent the most unruly ox or cow from throwing fences.

Horses should be exercised daily.—Dr. Dadd, in the *American Stock Journal*, says: Horses require daily exercise in the open air, and can no more be expected to exist without it, than their owners. Exercise is an essential feature in stable management, and like well-proportioned food, tends alike to preserve the health of horses.

Daily exercise is necessary for all horses, unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of blood, determines morbific matter to the surface, develops the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally invigorates the whole system. We can not expect much of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise; while such as have been daily exercised, and well managed, are capable not only of great exertion and fatigue, but are ready and willing to do our bidding at any season. When an animal is overworked, it renders the system very susceptible to whatever morbid influences may be present, and impairs to the disease they may labor under, an unusual degree of severity. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is equally dangerous; such horses are always among the first victims of disease, and when attacked, their treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfactory.

Feeding Calves.—A Groton (N. H.) correspondent of the New England *Farmer* writes on this subject as follows:

In the spring of 1859, I raised thirteen calves, and all the milk they had was what two ordinary cows gave. I fed them on Indian meal and boiled potatoes. I put the meal into a kettle of water and boil it very thin for one hour or more, until it comes to a kind of jelly, and boil a sufficient quantity of each to last two or three days. I give each calf four or five potatoes, well mashed up with what meal I think the calf will bear; turn the milk on them, and stir them well together. In teaching them to drink, I put two fingers in their mouth, leaving a space between them, so that at each draft they can draw what they would naturally want to swallow. I keep a tub of clean water and a box of salt where they can help themselves. My calves are as good in the fall as my neighbors' are, that suck twice a day until they go away from the cow.

Remedy for Ringworms.—The *North British Agriculturist* says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the head and neck of young cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurvy spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combatted by the use of sulphur and oil; iodine ointment is, however, to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each ointment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY LIFE.

It is neither an exclusively rustic life, nor one passed wholly in a city, that the most perfect energy of brain can be expected; but rather in alternations between the two. Each condition then prepares for the highest operation of the other. The organization rapidly adjusts itself to conditions which are permanent; and in the purer air the entire level of the life is carried to a different pitch rather than special energy developed. The invention of towns were a pure gain to humanity, if due admixture of the country life can be secured. And to obtain this advantage to our laboring population is one of the great tasks of our age. Our physiology teaches us that the vice and misery of our great towns can never be combatted successfully in the strongholds which they have made their own, and fortified for ages—the courts and alleys where the poisonous atmosphere combines with all hateful sights and sounds at once to deaden and to irritate the nervous sensibility. From the continued breathing of a vitiated atmosphere inevitably arises either apathy or a craving for intoxicating drinks; in all probability, each in turn. The dark blood, accumulating in the vessels, at first acts as an irritant, and then reduces the organs to a state of lowered activity; both conditions alike exciting the taste for poisonous doses of alcohol. To deliver the brains of the industrious poor from these oppressive demons of bad air and hateful sights, were a task worthy of the highest ambition.—[Cornhill Magazine.

The Spiders of Ceylon.—One species weaves threads, or cords rather, athwart the pathways, which more than once actually lifted Sir Emerson Tennent's hat off his head in riding; and, when they struck the face, produced a painful twang across that tender district of the body? There is a Ceylonese spider with legs that would span an ordinary-sized breakfast-plate; and it seems to be a fact, now pretty well authenticated, that they seize small birds and feast upon their blood! It is also known that there are such spiders both in Australia and in Hindostan. The webs of such spiders are strong enough to entangle and hold the small birds, on which they are said occasionally to feed. The birds, however, are more of the nature of humming-birds than of larger size. Small house lizards will also be seized and devoured by these fellows.

THE BELLMAN.

A short time ago the local papers announced and lamented the death of the venerable bellman of Clerkenwell parish. With him has died this office in that district; and we believe that throughout the metropolis the bells and proclamations of these once important functionaries have now ceased to be heard. Before the day of modern newspapers, and even for long afterwards, the bellman was almost the only means available of advertising the wants of trade and commerce, and the other miscellaneous matters which form such a large portion of numerous periodicals of the present day. In some ancient or out of the way places, the parish town bellman still exists; shorn, even in these cases of much of his former importance; but in a few years the bellman will be no longer heard in England. The duties of the bellman were various; he officiated at royal proclamations, in the absence of the trumpeters of the sheriffs; and at elections of knights of the shires or boroughs; he had at times to do with the writs at assizes, and with the "crying" of affairs. After several sonorous preliminary tolls of his bell, he was wont thus to proceed: "Oh, yes! Oh, yes!! Oh, yes!!! Take notice, that a valuable cargo of corn—or fish, or timber, or other merchandise,—has arrived at——, and will be sold a —— by——. God Save the Queen;"—"And bang the crier" was often added by the assembled *gamins*. He also announced, with some formality, the sale of or need of houses or lands; the loss of men women, or children; he gave notice that a man would not be answerable for his wife's debts; or offered the sale of a child's caul (not seldom still to be seen in the *Times* and other advertisers) for behoof of those about to encounter the dangers of the deep. He also fulminated the orders of the local authorities. In times of pestilence he gave forth, in the streets, lanes, and alleys, instructions of a sanitary nature; and in days of political excitement he gave the necessary warning for attention to the preservation of the peace, and for other important matters.—[London Builder.

THE LARGEST CITY—POPULATION AND COMMERCE OF JEDDO.

A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people in relation to the largest city in the known world, many very confidently asserting that London, or, as it is frequently termed, the great Metropolis, is far superior, both in size and number of inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world.

It contains the vast number of one million five hundred thousand dwellings, and five millions of human souls. Many of the streets are nineteen japaneseris in length, which are equivalent to twenty-two English miles.

The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea, along its coast, is constantly white with sails. Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, seacoal, tobacco, silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which and a ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, isinglass, and various other productions of the north, which have a market in the south.

—Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything.

General Notices.

A STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the Mountain Range, a Bay MARE, about ten years old, last seen in the Church Pasture, north of this city. She was branded H O on left shoulder, had a blaze face, both ears split, and white feet. Whosoever will bring said mare to H. C. Jackson's Blacksmith Shop, 14th Ward, shall be rewarded. 50-4

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 1 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4 000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine;
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture or all kind, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FIRST-RATE "THROWER" can find constant employment, with liberal wages, by applying to Messrs. Perris & Hopkins, at their Portrait Gallery, on Main Street, or at the City Pottery, opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper. 52-3

NOTICE.

CAME to my enclosure, on the 18th of June, two bay MULES, branded U S. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. TITUS MOUSLEY,
52-tf Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the public in general, that we have purchased the MILL PROPERTY, formerly belonging to Porters, of Centerville, situated ten miles east of City Bountiful, and is now in successful operation. We have 25,000 feet of the best quality of Lumber now on hand.

Bills for lumber furnished on the shortest notice.

We wish to have a road made thereto. Any person wishing to work thereon will be paid in Lumber and Stock for their labor.

JOHN ELLIS,
CHARLES H. STODDARD,
JUDSON TOLMAN,
G. D. GRANT.
52-3

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for walls, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Davis' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
46-6m WM. WALKER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24 tf

WANTED,
BY MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
(Corner of Groesbeck's Buildings),

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing.

Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and Carpets, equal to new. 52-tf

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW!
SEASON OF 1862.

MRS. C. R. SAVAGE

RESPECTFULLY announces to her patrons that she is prepared to make, clean, and alter every kind of Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Panama HATS and BONNETS for Gents, Ladies and Children, in the most approved styles.

An assortment of Braids on hand.

Fancy Straw Bonnets made to order.

TERMS EASY.

House, two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, near the School House 43-tf

BE JUST TO THE WIDOW.

THE undersigned have been authorized by Mrs. THRA GADD, widow of F. W. GADD, deceased, late "GLOBE BARBER," to receive pay, and settle with all who were indebted to Mr Gadd at the time he was taken sick. Therefore, we would respectfully call upon all who know themselves indebted to the deceased for barber's bills or otherwise, to please call and settle without delay, and thus do good to the widow in the time of her bereavement.

49 6 WM. CLAYTON,
D. O CALDER.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON,
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wood baskets; ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; cornet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, homemade clothing, wood, cotton, yarn, etc, etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOB SMITH,
51-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassable article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c, &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.
48-tf DANIEL GRENIG

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

COOPER-WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hailstone as a Meat Market, on East Temple street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.
37-6m HENRY PERKES.

PUMP MAKING, WELL SINKING, AND UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS

JAMES JACK respectfully announces to the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for Pump Making, Well Sinking, and underground conductors; and from his long experience, he is assured of giving every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage and support.

N. B.—Orders received for J. Jack by Jenkins, Saddler, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE teamsters sent from the General Tithing Office in G. S. L. City, to collect butter, eggs, etc., are at liberty, at their discretion on their outward trips, to carry passengers and freight at the following rates.—

Passengers without any luggage, four cents a mile.

Freight three dollars a hundred for each hundred miles; to be paid in advance or upon delivery.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
0tf Trustee in Trust.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING,
FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing extensively at

J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 13th Ward, every variety of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK,

Including Bureaus, Secretaries, Chests, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, light Stands, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, single and double Lounges, Cradles, Cribs, Boston and Common Rocking Chairs, Couches and Office Chairs, French and Flag seat Parlor Chairs, Windsor and Common Flag-seat Chairs, Children's Small, High and Rocking Chairs, etc, etc.

We shall also manufacture Doors, Window Sash, and Blinds, Spinning Wheels, Reels, Swifts, Flax Spinning Wheels, Hay Rakes, Grain Cradles, etc

We can, if required, manufacture PIANOS, having the materials on hand for the purpose, and competent workmen to attend to that department.

Pianos and other Musical String Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, store orders, grain, flour, beans, beef, pork, lard, eggs, butter, molasses, cheese, wood, cloth, wool, cotton, live stock, and all kinds of valley produce, which can be disposed of to enable us to carry on our business successfully; also, bedstead scantling, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4, pine, cottonwood and quaking asp, plank 2 inches thick, 1 6 10, white pine lumber, 1 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch of various widths, chair stuff, table legs, common chair legs for turning, etc.

Persons requiring doors, sashes and blinds must furnish their own lumber.

As we intend to sell a good article and as low as any house in this city, no credit will be given.

A GRIST MILL

For Chopping Grain, is in constant operation on the premises. LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING.
G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 46-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

IMPORTANT
TO THE
FARMERS OF DESERET!

FARMERS living North, South, East and West would do well to call at the

TOWN CLOCK STORE
OR
PANTECHNICON.

At this Store you will find a splendid assortment of

STAPLE GOODS
AND NOTIONS.

Our stock consists of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c., &c.; also, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready made Clothing, Cloths, Hickory, Check, and Over-shirts;

DRY GOODS

of every description; Ribbons, Lace, Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1000 Bushels of Wheat or Barley.

For which the best kind of pay will be given. Cash, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Corn, Dried Meat, &c., & c., taken in exchange.

Do not forget the CLOCK STORE.
45 3m* F. D. CLIFT.

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE
GOODS
LOW FOR CASH,

Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,
4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Hickory and Denims,
Cottonades and Satinets,
Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, Fruit, &c., &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal discount will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL! TRY US!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, among which are

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a prime lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Window Glass, G. D. Caps, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.,

Not forgetting

MILL SAWS AND FILES.

Now is your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

We have 250 Cases of BOOTS and SHOES, which we are selling at COST and TRANSPORTATION.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 19, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination at his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING
BY
A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51 3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp's.
15tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to announce to her friends in Salt Lake City and its vicinity, that she is now carrying on her business in the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, at her own residence, first house north of Prest. Kimball's, porch in front of the house. 43-3m

MORE DIFFICULTIES EAST.

From information furnished us by Mr. Stickney, of the Telegraph Office, we learn with regret of additional difficulties on the mail route, about twelve miles east of the Pacific Springs.

The difficulty commenced on Saturday afternoon, in a fight between a small company of the United States 6th Iowa Volunteers, under Lieut. Glenn, and a large number of Sioux and Cheyennes, variously reported from four hundred to a thousand. In that brush, Lieut. Glenn lost two men, and the Indians one, on the field. A company of emigrants were afterwards permitted peaceably to pass over the scene of strife, to whom the Indians declared their intention of cutting down the telegraph line, which threat has evidently been put into execution, as the line has not worked further east since that time.

Col. Collins, in command of the Iowa Volunteers got up to the scene of difficulty on Sunday morning, and tried to cross to the Indians, on the mountains on the opposite side of Sweet-water; but his command could not swim the river.

The operator at the Springs left yesterday morning, under escort, to repair the wire if possible; but, up to going to press, we have heard nothing further. It is hoped that this will not be a lengthened interruption of either the telegraph or mail.

THE LETTER LIST.—In consequence of the interruption of mails on the eastern line, and a great rush of letters within a few days, the postmaster publishes a lengthy letter list in to-day's paper.

GOOD ENOUGH TO BE TOLD AGAIN.—A certain Mr. B. Thompson belonged to a Lazy Club, one of the rules of which was as follows: Any person caught out before eight o'clock in the morning, should be fined five dollars. Thompson was caught out one morning, before eight o'clock, sitting on a log, contrary to the rules and regulations. He was taken to the Clubroom to see if he could make any excuse for his conduct. He said he was out the night before and was too lazy to go home, so he sat there all night. Thompson was excused and elected President of the Club at the next regular meeting.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office June 30th, which, if not called for before Aug. 31, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams Joel P 2
Adamson Andrew
Adersen Haakan
Adkin Wm R
Alger Samuel
Allen L N
Allen R H 2
Allen Sailo
Allsop Thomas
Armstrong John
Amos J H
Amsburg J G
Angle Joseph H
Andrews W H 2
Ancsley George
Argent Jesse
Arnold John
Ashcraft Samuel
Ashton Edward
Askwith Thomas
Atkinson N L
Atkin Wm
Atwood N
Auer Heinrich

B

Bailey William
Baty Thomas 2
Batchelds S W
Baltin Vincent
Ballam Wm
Day Robert
Balcolch Alonzo A
Barlow Oswald
Barras Biorry
Balcomb Henry
Barnett John
Barnes James
Bailey A P
Beck B W
Bemis N 2
Bead P
Berns Wm
Barnsley B
Beanus George
Bevins John
Beal & Seth 3
Bean A B Y
Beknap E B
Bengtsson John
Bckstead H
Bender W S
Bennet James
Bondar W A A
Bender W S 2
Beatie H S
Bitterman R
Birkenshaw Wm
Bloomfield Wm
Bosner Bonero
Bristol David B
Bond Caleb 3
Bowman Drolher
Boone T C
Boone John
Bond James
Batt G J
Brown R L 4
Brimhall G W 2
Brown Thomas 2
Brain Edward 3
Brophy Thomas
Brak O. N.
Brook J A
Brackett Wm
Browning A J
Buffalo W F
Brown R W
Brown K H H
Brown W A
Brown M U
Brooks Josiah
Bline Tom
Brown B D
Brewster J C
Brown Warren
Brown T H
Brumsley J A
Barton Wm
Burke W & Sons 2
Burke J N 3
Bottler El
Burningham James
Bushon Joseph
Butlier P
Back S T
Burnham Joseph

C

Carlisle J C
Carroll Joseph
Carroll Wm
Canfield D
Cary Franklin
Carlson H 2
Calkin T J
Carpenter M 2
Cahoon W P
Casper W W
Galton M F
Campbell Jas
Chenoweth P H 2
Chidester J M
Chandler H
Chandler W
Chamberlin J
Christenson H H
Clive H W
Clark A
Clark J W
Clark M
Collins Jos
Coltrin H
Corry John 2
Cole O
Coon S
Coon A
Cover J S
Cornwall Jos
Conway John 2
Cope Thos
Carnal Dan
Cook Silas
Crook Jos
Crompton Joo
Crutcher O
Croft John
Crane Jas
Crawford L W
Crotts Thos 2
Cummings J P 2
Cu[illegible]
Cu[illegible]
Cu[illegible]
Curry Joo
Caruthers Geo
Coffinberry O S
Coffinberry L B
Corbett Jos
Corbett C D 2
Cunningham C S 4
Corlis Foster 2
Curtis W
Culer Harmon

D

Dike A 2
Davis B H
Davis A D
Dakin A 2
Davidson M K 2
Dawson M D 3
Davis J A
Davis R S 2
Davis G V 2
Dakin H
Dean E N 3
Derby A G 2
De Witt A A
Dean O A 2
Davidson S
Denson Wm
Dillon J B
Dowd Jos
Dodge O L
Dredge Jesse 3
Drake T J
Dunn Henry 2
Duesdale R J
Duke J J
Dunn Wm
Dyer John
Dye Robert

E

Eaton A
Earl Bishop O
Eddy E U
Edghill Jas
Edgar A A 2
Edwards Phillip
Eggleson Orson
Eggleston P P
Elliott Wm 2
Elphick R 2
Ettinger S
Eubanks D

F

Harlin Wm 2
Farlin O D
Fare Joseph
Fairchilds P
Featherss R D
Findlay Jno
Finger D R
Fiennegan Chas
Fitzpatrick Jas
Fleming A 2
Floumoy G F
Florence H
Foote R S 4
Ford J L
Foreman D 2
Foster Z D 3
Fouch D W
Fridley Chas 2
Fryer D

G

Galloway J C
Gaarder O O
Gavitt A D 2
Gibson W P
Gibbons Thos
Gill M
Gill L D
Gillmore Geo 2
Gilchrist Geo
Gilliland W F
Gleason S H 2
Godwin W T 3
Glenn H J 2
Glines L D
Goff J H F
Goldsbrough H
Grayson F R
Graves N L
Grey P
Greyson Wm
Green S A
Green Rt
Green J N
Griffeth B
Grinold W O
Gudmundson S

H

Habgood Wm
Haller Jos 2
Hall A J 2
Hallock R S
Halls Wm
Hall Judson
Hall Jas
Hamilton N A 2
Hamer E A
Hancock L W
Hanson N
Hanna Frank
Hanson John 2
Hanseker Abe
Hardin Wm 2
Harrison J 2
Harding A L
Harris H T
Harris Wm
Harp W W
Harris Mr
Harris H H 2
Hathar J J
Hayward G
Heagle A W
Hedge Jos
Hodges R 2
Hendrickson C D
Henizer y R
Henrie Sl
Hibbs S
Hicks S
Higbee J M
Higley T
Hildreth B
Hixon J M
Hjorth L W
Hodgson Wm
Hoffman Wm
Huffman Jas
Heffman F
Holt Albert
Holland A H
Hollowe J B
Holmes J
Hope J 2
Hooper L D
Hornbeck Wm
Hortin Juo 2
Howls Thos
Howard Thos & Wm
Howe R H
Hoyt T W
Hughes Milo 2
Humphrys Rt
Hunley O O
Hurst O O

I

Irish W H

J

Jackson J R 2
Jaffray A 3
Jenings T P
Jenkins Thos
Jennings E D 2
Jenson A
Jennings T J 2
Johnson J L 2
Johnson T O 2
Johnson O O
Jones W
Jones J T
Jones W D
Jones R

K

Karns D K
Kalchner H
Kelsall E 2
Keller J W
Kellog Wm
Kennedy Jno
Kerr Rt 2
King Jno
Kingston F 2
King A J
Kinley Patrick
Kirgen A
Korn D K
Knott P J

L

Lachridge M K
Laws G H
Larsen Hans
Larsen Pils
Lister Peter
Lewis David
Silholl P C P
Line Jno
Lindley Wm
Lindsay A K
Littlefield L O
Lovesey R
Lowey Jos
Loakley Rd
Long H
Loshilier Wm 2
Lower J W

M

Mackay Jno
Manning J O
Mantiel C B
Martin J F
Marvin P W
Martin E
Mace F A
Masten Henry
Mason G B
Mason Jno K
Mason W J
Matthew J H H
Mathews Thos
Matthews Jos
Maxwell A
McNeil O
McGill Thomas
McMannis P W
McCabe P
McKinney H 2
McGary
McIntosh S P
McGregor Jas
McManus P W
McDonald Jno
Maxwell J L
Melvine J O
Messenger A 2
Meteer W L
Michaels Rt
Miller T R 3
Miller J A
Miller H C
Million O D
Miller J O
Monroe Jno
Monroe A J
Morrell M
Morris G F
Morgan P M
Morris Jos
Morgan Jno
Morris H
Morris R
Morrison T
Mooney T
Malgott L A
Mulliner J
Murphy R N
Murdock N O
Myers J
Myers Wm

N

Napper J
Nash J C A
Naylor Levi
Neel John 2
Neilson Rasmus 2
Neilsen J O
Nillsen Peter
Norton O S
Norton Wm H
Norton Griffin
Nott J
Nott Ezra Esq

O

Ogden C A
Ogden Wm 2
Olmstead Fred
Oliver M A
Oliring M
Orton Sidney
Owens S
Osben D
Osborne J P
Osburne Louis 2

P

Paddock Oliver 2
Palmer Robert
Parry Benjamin
Parry J W
Palmer Frederick
Park J R 2
Parrish James W
Parsons James 2
Parry Edward L
Parkinson M
Passey John 2
Poulton James
Patterson Robert S
Payman W 2
Payne Adam
Pearr Jacob
Peck Joseph A 2
Peck Benjamin
Peterson Fred
Peterson Peter
Pegg Horace
Perry Arthur 3
Perry Arthur
Perrier en C O
Phillips Wm G
Pigout G H
Pelrson E S 2
Pope R
Porter Edwin
Powell John
Pratt C J
Prince L H
Pritchard Richard
Price Thos
Proffit Elbert S 2
Plank B H
Purfitt George H
Pulsipher O R
Putnam D W O

R

Rades Daniel
Ramsey Levi
Randall H J
Randall C F
Rattan Jarvis
Rawlings John 2
Raymond H L
Reading Wm
Read Robert
Redin C S
Reid S W 2
Reid J B
Reidenback Arnold
Remaney Edward
Rhodes Wm
Rickel John
Rickards H B
Richards Elk A
Robinson C G 3
Robinson George
Robinson W D 2
Roberts S P
Rooker Jno B
Rooker S M
Roper Henry
Rupert David
Ruffner Sanford
Russell Robert
Roper Charles

S

Sanlee O W 2
Sandfar Robert
Sandford Benjamin
Savage Levi
Savage David
Sawyer E D 2
Scovar Aaron
Schar Gottlieb
Sehon Edmund
Shaltner Charles
Shepard S P
Silver W J
Simpson Mole R
Simmons S P 3
Simms Edward
Skaddin Hyrum 2
Skirt John
Skerr, John
Smith James T 2
Smith G W
Smith Elias
Snow Willard L
Sommers Alexander
Spokeman Thomas
Sperry Harrison
Stafford Alvin
Stage George N
Standing James
Stebbins Henry L 3
Steel J P
Stephens Isaac
Stephens Samuel 2
Stevens David
Stoops Harry 2
Stookey P O
Stoddard A
Strong Jacob
Sussey H F 2
Sultace Joseph
Sutes P W

T

Taggart James E 4
Tannahill W H
Taylor James
Taylor Elijah
Taysum A J
Thayn John
Thaines D O
Thirlor Joseph
Terry Josh W
Thornton Wm
Thomas Daniel
Thorne Wm
Thorlijensen Z N
Thomas David
Thompson P S
Thomas Martin
Thomas Wm Jones
Thompson C P
Tomlin George W
Thacker Wm
Tibbits Newton C
Tolley Wm 2
Toon John 2
Towner O H S
Tripplelre Martimore
Trower Barrlow 3
Trowbridge Mr
Trout Abraham
Tricker Jas
Tyler Charles
Tyler Newton A

V

Vance John

W

Ward Luther
Warren Edward E
Wall Uriah
Waters Joseph F
Wallace A M
Wallace Thos
Waldorf J W
Walmsley Robert B
Walker Joseph
Ward Lewis
Washburn P J 4
Watson William
Webb Charles
Wells William S 2
Wells Samuel 2
Welch John
Weers Adam 3
Weir Joe
Westbrook Wm S
Wheatley Thos
Whistler Henry 2
White Luther
Whitehart Thos 2
Whitney Johanna
White T P
Whiting Charles 4
Whitehead A
White Francis
White John
White Henry
Whitney S H
Whitemen Ben T
Wrester W H 5
Williams Newman B
Wilson Wesley
Wilson Archibald
Wilson Sanford E
Wilson James
Weed Hamilton
Williams John A 2
Williams Samuel B
Williams James H
Williams O
Wilson James
Withers Thos 2
Wogan Jacob
Womderlin Henry
Wright C C 3
Wm Moses
Woods John

Y

Yeates Wm 3
Young Albert 2
Young Lorenty
Young S D
Young Wm L
Young Samuel

Z

LADIES' LIST.

A

Aher Hannah
Allred Orrasa C
Anderson Cecilia N
Annis Dolly

B

Barnes Harriett
Baker Sarah
Barrows Nancy
Barr Jennie M
Barlow Sophina F
Beck Jane
Benbow Rosette
Bennen Mrs
Bender Mrs Wm
Bowman Isabella
Booth Samuel
Blackburn Elisabeth
Brock Dora 4
Bradley V Irena M
Brewster Harriett
Brown Mary 2
Brown Mrs Warren 3
Brundage Huldah L 3
Burton Harriett
Burton Elizabeth
Bunnee Almira
Bunnel Esther
Burt Minnie

C

Corville A
Cary Maria
Carpenter L
Campbell Mrs Jas
Carlson M K
Carpenter E E
Calkin H B
Carter C
Calkin Mrs M
Christie M
Chase Mrs P
Cook Mrs L C 2
Cook Mrs M A
Cooke Mrs Wm
Cooper Mary
Cross Kate
Cunningham Jane

D

Daniels Mrs H 2
Davis H M
Davidson Jane
Dean Gennia
Dean Emogene
Dgrey
Dunie Jennie 2

E

Everett Mrs O M
Evans Mrs Mary

F

Faulkner Sarah 4
Ferre O
Francis Amy E 2

G

Gates Mary 2
Gleason E A
Goldsbrough Ellen
Graham Sarah

H

Hoagland S
Hall Jane Ann
[illegible]
Harrison S
Hill Caroline
Higgins Rebecca
Hall Mary
Hanson O

I

Isler C
Hutchings L

J

Jespersen L
Jinkins Emma
Johnston O
Jones C M

K

Kerstiner Mary
Keel Mary
Kingston Emma
Kjar H A
Krogh M K

L

Larkin N D 2
Lewis Ann
Littlewood Sarah
Lindsheets M A
Lowe Elvira 2
Lucas Amanda
Lyon A H 2
Lyman Anna V

M

Meiklejohn B
Mezzer E A
Michie Frances
Marshall E
McComish N R
Mosea M E
Moss Abigail
Malhew Flora
Moses Mrs Jas

N

Nilsen M G
Newman A O 2

O

Ollsrine Mary
Olpin Fanny
O burn Lewis

P

Peirce L 4
Perkins Ann
Pills Annil
Proctor M A

R

Rattan A
Reid S R
Richards M A
Richards Ann
Richards E A
Richardson J C
Ritter Jessie V
Rider Josephine
Rogers Elizabeth

S

Stiles Anna
Stevens Elvira
Snyder Rachael L
Smith Anne
Smith S
Smith J E
Smith Amanda
Smith Jessie
Stover Mrs S
Stokes Mrs T
Scott S A
Snow G

W

Wood Elizabeth
Wilkins Elizabeth
Whitney Leah
Waldruf P I neo
Wheeler Mrs S S
Ward Mary B
Wadd ms Mary T
W[illegible]

LETTERS FOR OTHER PLACES.

Gray Robert
Allan John
Vickery Arthur
Carlisle J J
Hamblin Wm
Snelgrove Mrs
Wardin Isase
Nordstreen B J
Stocking Susan
O[illegible]
Carson Christopher
Paine A Ann E
Cook Phineas W
Morgan Francis
Davis John H
Franklin Thos 1

P.S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1862.

New Advertisements.

STRAY OXEN.

THAT pair of OXEN which I advertised some time ago, if not claimed immediately will be found with John Lowder, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City. Said cattle are red and white; one is branded P on left hip, and H on right hip. The other has no brand visible.

1-1 WM. BURLOWS, Mill Creek Ward.

CAME ASTRAY,

TWO COWS and one CALF; both cows red and white, one branded H, and no brand on the other. The owners are requested to prove claim, pay expenses, and take them away. JOHN SPRIGGS,

1 2 Coalville, Summit co.

LOST,

FROM Philander Bell's Pasture, in August, 1861, a white COW, with red or brown spots, white on upper part of the face. A brand like a written A on left shoulder, and J D L and T W S on left hip.

Whoever will deliver the same, or give information of its whereabouts to Henry Walker, South Cottonwood, will be liberally rewarded. 1-1

LOOK HERE, LOOK HERE.—$10 REWARD IN CASH.

STRAYED from the Warm Springs, about four weeks ago, a yoke of OXEN, medium sized, both branded R W on left horn; one is red, with a lined back, and H on left hip; the other a roan ox, with S on right hip. Whoever will deliver the same to T. Thorn, at W. W. Phelps's Yard, 14th Ward, or give me information where they can be found, shall receive the above reward. 1-1

A PIG LOST.

STRAYED from the undersigned, last Wednesday, a black and white Sow PIG, about seven weeks old. Any information that can be given will be thankfully received by J. WELLS,

1-1 East Temple Street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the 13th Ward,

(THOUGH RETIRED FROM THE SALOON BUSINESS)

HAS made arrangements to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which is now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his private residence.

It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage ever sold in this market.

PARTIES going on short excursions or pleasure trips will be pleased to learn that they can obtain a few gallons of Goddard's Cider for such an occasion.

FAMILIES accustomed to the use of Wine will find Goddard's Cider to be a pleasant substitute, and less expensive (only One Dollar per Gallon).

PLEASURE PARTIES for the 4th July can be supplied with Goddard's Cider by the keg or barrel, timely notice required.

TRAVELERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider exceedingly useful, and a pleasant contrast to the muddy streams occasioned by high waters.

STATION KEEPERS along the mail route will confer a favor on many of their transient customers, by keeping for sale Goddard's Cider.

MERCHANTS, and others of like occupation, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.

Goddard's Cider sold Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the manufacturer's

GEORGE GODDARD,

One block south of the Theatre and one and half east; and [illegible], by Mr. [illegible], Constitution House, Main Street.

[illegible] 2-4

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 2. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, April 27, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I have been highly gratified at the few remarks I have heard this morning from the brethren who are about to leave us to fulfill their missions. They have a great deal of talk in them, and they will soon be in their fields of labor where they can free their minds.

Bro. George Sims' remarks created considerable empty levity. I like to be pleased myself; I like to be filled with joy, but if I cannot be filled with joy and gladness that is full of meat and marrow, or, in other words, full of meaning and sense, I would rather retain my gravity.

There is but one step between life and death, between faithfulness and apostacy, between the sublime and the ridiculous. We preach the gospel and gather the Saints, but are all Saints when they are gathered? No, we gather the goats with the sheep. We gather people here, and then the most trifling incidents that may occur in their lives, contrary to their wishes, will turn them aside, and they will forsake their religion and their God. I am sorry for this.

Never give way to vain laughter. I have seldom laughed aloud for twenty or thirty years without regretting it, and I always blush for those who laugh aloud without meaning.

I am often full of joy and gladness, and were I to give way to the promptings of my nature at such times, it would lead to unreasonable levity which would be a source of mortification and sorrow to me. I noticed that the brethren gave way to that laugh which I choose not to hear. I hope they will accept of this caution, and watch, govern, control and subdue their passions. I am satisfied that those persons who stamp, clap hands, whistle, and make other noisy and boisterous demonstrations in the theater, so untimed and uncalled for, have but little sense, and know not the difference between a happy smile of satisfaction to cheer the countenance of a friend, or a contemptuous sneer that brings the curses of man upon man.

I am rejoiced, my brethren, when I hear the Elders of Israel speak as they did this morning. I care little for a man's language, if his spirit proves to me that he has the love of God within him. Br. Erastus Snow remarked that the time would come when the law of God would be written on the hearts of the people. A pharisee and a lawyer asked Jesus Christ a question, tempting him, saying, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." When we can keep these two commandments, do you not think that the law of God will be written in our hearts? Yes, and it will never be erased. When I have a manifestation, through the brethren that speak, that the love of God is planted in their souls, that God rules and reigns in their affections, I care not what language they make use of to express their ideas, there is joy, peace, and solid satisfaction in listening to the words of their mouths.

Br. Erastus Snow has been preaching since he was fifteen years of age, and has been a faithful minister to preach the gospel from that day to this, and yet he is troubled with the same diffidence that others are troubled with. When we look upon the human face we look upon the image of our Father and God; there is a divinity in each person male and female; there is the heavenly, there is the divine and with this is amalgamated the human, the earthly, the weaker portions of our nature, and it is the human that shrinks in the presence of the divine, and this accounts for our manfearing spirit, and it is all there is of it. Many public lecturers, by faithful application in their studies and constant practice in public speaking, have overcome to a great degree what is usually called a manfearing spirit.

I am now looking upon beings who are expressly created to inhabit the celestial kingdom of our Father and God. They are the children of God, the brethren and sisters of Jesus Christ, of the same family and descent. My best efforts are too feeble to portray before you the worth of the life we now possess. Probably there is not a single person upon the earth that properly magnifies his life to the fullest extent, or as it was designed he should, to prepare him to dwell with God and holy angels. Many passages of scripture can be produced showing how the ancients complained of the folly and wickedness of mankind, but they never undervalued life. The first life must be magnified as a preparatory step to the enjoyment of the second. Those immortal and glorified beings that inherit higher spheres understood this principle, have magnified their mortal existence and passed on to immortality, to possess exaltations in eternal life. We ought not to speak lightly of and undervalue the life we now enjoy, but so dispose of each passing day that the hours and minutes are spent in doing good, or at least doing no harm, in making ourselves useful, in improving our talents and abilities to do more good, cultivating the principal of kindness to every being pertaining to our earthly sphere, learning their uses and how to apply them to produce the greatest possible amount of good; learning to conduct ourselves towards our families and friends in a way to win the love and confidence of the good, and overcome every ungovernable passion by a constant practice of cool judgment and deliberate thoughts.

I feel continually to say God bless the people. God bless the brethren who go on missions to preach the gospel, and those who are already in their fields of labor. I desire to see righteousness prevail, this is my whole delight; I have no other business on hand; I wish to have no other. I have no other joy or affection for anything only the perfection of the kingdom of God, and to see righteousness reign triumphantly. I delight to see my brethren and sisters live in a way to promote that life which will never end. Instead of preparing to die, prepare to live in the midst of all the exaltations of the Gods. I do not mean to leave this world, God being my helper, until sin and iniquity are banished from it, and the reign of everlasting righteousness is introduced, and Jesus Christ comes and reigns king of nations as he does king of Saints, and the earth with all the Saints that dwell upon it are brought into the presence of the Father and Son, there to dwell forever. God bless you: Amen.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle May 25, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

Our mortal existence is a school of experience. Could we improve every hour of our time in the best possible way until we attain a ripe old age, there will be still much to learn pertaining to this world, pertaining to our natural lives, to the organization of our bodies and spirits, to the object and design of our existence, and the will of Heaven concerning us.

Some of our speakers, in their public addresses, express themselves as seeing great reason to be thankful for the improvements we are making in self-government, and our rapid advancement toward the fountains of knowledge. Others have a long experience to relate of constant trials, tribulations, difficulties, and disappointments which they have now to pass through, and gloomy forebodings of more in the future; they dwell upon how we are tried with each other and become dissatisfied with each other and with ourselves, etc. Now, this is all good, and if properly received is for our mutual edification and advancement, giving us much to reflect upon, and lessons to learn from the experience of each other. But should our lives be extended to a thousand years, still we may live and learn. Every vicissitude we pass through is necessary for experience and example, and for preparation to enjoy that reward which is for the faithful. Others consider it a lamentable fact that we have to send abroad and preach the gospel, and gather the people, and then they will apostatize. We only understand in part why we are required to pass through those various incidents of life. There is not a single condition of life that is entirely unnecessary; there is not one hour's experience but what is beneficial to all those who make it their study, and aim to improve upon the experience they gain. What becomes a trial to one person is not noticed by another. Among these two thousand persons I am now addressing there cannot be found two that are organized alike, yet we all belong to the one great human family, have sprung from one source, and are organized to inherit eternal life. There are no two faces alike, no two persons tempered alike; we have come from different nations of the world, and have been raised in different climates, educated and traditioned in different and in many instances in opposite directions, hence we are tried with each other, and large drafts are made upon our patience, forbearance, charity, and good will, in short, upon all the higher and God-like qualities of our nature, for we are required by our holy religion to be one in our faith, feelings, and sentiments pertaining to things of time and eternity, and in all our earthly pursuits and works to keep in view the building up of the kingdom of God in the last days. Our work is to bring forth Zion and produce the kingdom of God in its perfection and beauty upon the earth.

The impulses of our different natures present an almost endless variety of pursuit, manner, and expression, yet all this under a wise and judicious direction will accomplish the great end of our existence and calling as ministers of the Most High. "Br. Brigham teaches that it is essentially necessary to improve every moment of our time in some useful and profitable labor, and by frugality and honest care obtain property by cultivating the earth, raising useful animals, etc., and thus make ourselves wealthy and independent, surrounding ourselves with everything to please the eye, gratify the taste, and gladden the heart." Now both you and I are aware that there are persons in our midst who do not understand this kind of religion; but we hail them as good brethren. When they address us they are full of faith that the time will come when the earth and its fullness will be given to the Saints of the Most High, yet should the Lord hand out a small portion of it now they cannot endure it.

We believe the earth is to be renovated, purified, glorified, celestialized and prepared for the habitation of the Saints, who will possess not only the silver and gold now held by the wicked nations of the world, but every good thing, for "The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger: but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." This "any good thing" will embrace horses, chariots, houses and lands, gardens and orchards, promenades and places for recreation, and everything to amuse and delight the heart of man. We are now beginning to get these things together and devote them to God, but, as I have remarked, some of this people cannot endure this kind of blessings. It is written, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." Again, "And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: his glory is the fulness of the whole earth." He will give this fulness to the saints. But the actions of some of this people speak in language like the following: "*If you give me any of this riches and glory, Lord, I will apostatize; if you fill my lap with gold, I will cease serving you, and go to the devil.*"

The revelation that Br. James Cummings read is true. The people, at the time that revelation was given, were slow to remember the Lord in the day of their prosperity, and were covetous. I was not there, but was acquainted with many who were. I knew them before they went there, and I know they were covetous and filled with greediness. I know, if the Lord had blessed them with the good things of this earth, which he had prepared for the Saints at that day, not any of them would have stood. It would have been as Joseph said to me in Kirtland, "Br. Brigham, if I was to reveal to this people what the Lord has revealed to me, there is not a man or a woman would stay with me." In the day of prosperity now the people are slow to follow the Lord. If he were now to bless this people with gold and silver, houses and lands, with everything to make them wealthy and comfortable here in Deseret or Utah, a great many would turn away from him to worship their idols.

"But," says one, "this will not do for us; if we are the children of God we must be poor, we must see sorrow and affliction, and pass through much tribulation." I have no fear but that every child of God will receive all the suffering he can bear while passing to his exaltation. Those who have suffered from sore eyes, I am satisfied, are contented not to suffer another moment with that dreadful malady, should they live on the earth a thousand years. The sisters who have been afflicted with sick headache never want to suffer from it another moment. Do you wish to have any more toothache? No, you think that you have suffered enough from that ache, and never wish to have it again while you live. So we may say of fevers, pains, aches, and diseases of every kind to which the human body is subject. I might inquire of the Nauvoo Saints whether they ever want to endure another chill and fever while they live. I am satisfied there is not one of them that would wish to pass through another day of their Nauvoo experience in sickness. Again, I ask the brethren who have come from the different nations of the earth, who have there suffered hunger, nakedness, cold, and oppression, are you satisfied with what you have suffered, without passing through the same in this land? I think you are. I have seen the time that I had not food to satisfy the craving of my nature, and I have suffered enough in this line of suffering. I know what it is to be hungry, and need not suffer hunger again to give me that kind of experience. I know what it is to be in poverty, and to be destitute of the raiment necessary to keep any body warm. Many of you have also had this kind of experience, and we do not wish to pass through it again. Many of us know what it is to be in the midst of false brethren, which is the most hateful thing of all. Are you satisfied with what you have suffered from tattlers and busy bodies? Yes. Do you wish any person to bear false witness against you, to take away your liberty, and turn you out from your houses and possessions, and thirst for your life? Do you wish to see the prophets and servants of God imprisoned, bound in chains, and sacrificed in blood? When you are brought face to face with suffering, you see nothing in it that is desirable, then why cultivate a morbid desire for suffering? You will find all you can bear, though you surround yourselves with all the comforts and conveniences of life, and enjoy them as gifts from the Lord, acknowledging his hand, offering unto him constantly the incense of a grateful heart. Leave this kingdom, and I will promise you more suffering than the tongue of man can utter, until you are consumed soul and body—until you are wasted away—the body in the death pronounced upon it, and the spirit in the awful sufferings and torments attending the second death. Then stick firmly to the kingdom, and be satisfied with the pains, aches, and afflictions you have already suffered.

The time has come for us to begin to glorify our Father in heaven with the earth and its fulness, and let the gold and the silver, and the fruits of the earth, and all precious things produced by the industry of man praise God, and let all men acknowledge his name, honor his character, bow to his divinity, glory in his supremacy, and admire the wonders of his providence over the earth and its fulness. The time has come for us to put forth our best efforts to bring forth the Zion of God and gather all things in one, even in Christ Jesus.

There is a great variety of talent among this people, but as a people they know but little as to the uses of the world in which they live, and the design of God in its creation. There is not one in a million of mankind that is filled with that intelligence that an intelligent being should be filled with, but they pass from this stage of action, are no more, and are apparently forgotten. This is decidedly the case with the world outside, and very much so with many of this people who have been gathered out from the world. Here they have to think and do a little for themselves, which gives them a course of useful experience. This is not so much so with the outside world, for the great masses of the people neither think nor act for themselves, but are acted upon, and act accordingly; and think as they are thought for; it is, as with the priest so with the people. I see too much of this gross ignorance among this chosen people of God.

I will now portray a little of the feelings and conduct of the laboring classes. When a man can only earn a dollar a-day, and has no way of increasing his finances only by his labor, he is obliged to be frugal, if he is honest, and he manages to keep a wife and a few children comparatively comfortable. By and by the times improve and wages rise so that he can earn ten dollars per week instead of six. "Now, wife, we will allow a little more for the bread, and more for the meat, and more for the tea, the coffee, sugar, fruit, spices, etc. We must buy our daughter a pair of fine shoes, and our little boy must have a whistle, and the baby a doll, and you shall have a new bonnet by and by, and I must have a pair of fine boots, and a new coat, and other things in keeping, for you know, wife, I am now getting ten dollars per week, and by and by I may get double or treble that amount." In this way they manage to live out all their means. This is a peculiarity in the majority of the old country people, and you can see the same thing here. You say you would rather hear something else than this. I would rather hear this. I am as far ahead in the gospel and power of God as any of you, I know as much about it as any man in this church, yet I need to know more. I think it is necessary, however, that you should learn to live to-day and to-morrow, this year, and next year, and learn to honor your lives continually. We must prepare for that which is coming, and be ready to receive that which the Lord has in store for us.

I know how you live. Do we see poverty here? We do. How many are there who declare that they cannot pay their emigration expenses, and cannot give anything to bring their friends? You could, if you had a disposition to try. Use just enough of your earnings to make your bodies and your families happy and comfortable, and save the residue. I probably support more than any ten men in the Territory or in this State. I feed and clothe multitudes of men, women and children—and I like the man that gets me in debt to him. I consider that such a man has calculation and management, and is preparing himself to be useful, and to have something in his hands to use and to devote to noble purposes. But I pay men nine, ten, twelve, and twenty-five dollars per week, and when the year comes to a close they are owing me hundreds of dollars, when, if they had managed properly, there would have been a large credit

in their favor. There is a class of men here who do not know but what they will apostatize by and by, and they do not wish anybody in debt to them, nor do they wish to owe anybody. You had better be about square, the whole of you that wish to apostatize and go off, for you cannot leave the country with your debts unpaid. The better way is to keep in the faith, and pay your debts. When some men are doing well they will become anxious for a change, and they want to raise stock, or possess a farm in Weber or Cache Valley; they go and stay year after year until they are reduced to poverty in consequence of their inexperience in that class of industry, and by and by they come back deploring their lack of sense in not knowing when they were well off. I have such persons here to deal with, and I have to keep along with my brethren at this slow rate of progression, until we know how to gather the heavens and the earth.

If there was impatience in heaven they would be impatient with the slothfulness of the Latter Day Saints. The heavens are waiting to be gracious, and are ready to shed forth all the blessings heaven and earth can bestow on the Saints, as soon as we can receive them and make use of them to the glory of God. If we do not first learn the little things, we cannot learn the greater things. "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much. If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon who will commit to your trust the true riches? And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?"

Every moment of human life should be devoted to doing good somewhere and in some way. We are all dependant upon a Being greater than ourselves, and we owe our talent, time, and every pulse of our nature to the Supreme of the universe. We have nothing of our own, and ought to devote ourselves to usefulness; we ought to learn to be economical, which, coupled with industry, will make us wealthy. And while we are handling the things of this world, let us not neglect to become rich in faith, in humility, and to learn the ways of God, and be constantly and actively devoted to his service and to the building up of his kingdom upon the earth, or the riches of this world will do us no good.

I heard it said to a young lad, "I will give you a dollar and a half a day and board you." After a little reflection the young lad said, "if you will pay me three dollars a day, I think I will work for you a spell." The principle of the thing flashed before me, like a flash of light, that such a course would be ruinous to this people. I could see, under such circumstances, that the lad could not live here two years before he would not know how to secure himself a pair of pantaloons; he might receive great wages, and yet be in the depths of poverty; he might be paid more than he earned, and still be needy. "I am getting three dollars a day," says a brother. What next? He must have as fine a pair of boots as any man wears in this community, and he will have them. When I was a boy a young man in our neighborhood went into a hat shop to buy a five dollar beaver. He said to Mr. Merrill, "Have you any five dollar hats?" "No, but I have some very nice three dollar hats." The young gent. did not want such a hat; he would not wear such a hat, but said, "I want a five dollar hat; can you make me a five dollar hat?" "Yes." "When shall I call for it?" "In two weeks." Merrill took a three dollar hat that fitted the young man, marked it, and put it by. In two weeks the young man called for his hat, when the hatter reached down the same hat the young man had tried on before, saying, "that is a five dollar hat." "Ah, that is the hat I want; what is the price?" "Five dollars." He paid five dollars for a three dollar hat, and was perfectly satisfied. That is the case with hundreds of my brethren; they do not know the difference between a three dollar and a five dollar hat. I do not wish to tantalise any one's feelings, though I know that I often use extreme cases in comparison.

We have had to feed, clothe, and find house room, fire wood, etc., for quite a number of people in this community. The first place we set apart and devoted to the poor, was a house built by Enoch Reese, in the 13th ward, we bought that piece, and the Bishop prepared it for the poor to live in. We appointed Dr. Doremus to take care of that house. Could we get any one to occupy it? No, but, "if you will build us a house close by the temple block we will live there, otherwise we will live with our neighbors where we can, and be at liberty to go where we please; we will not have your charity unless we dictate." Is this not about so, Bishops? [Voices, "Yes."] Unless a Bishop will suffer himself to be dictated by those who need his aid, they will not have his charity. This, I know, is the extreme in such cases.

What causes poverty among this people? It is the want of discretion, calculation, and sound judgment. I am paying men more or less by the day, and where do you see those who get the least wages? Seated back in the barber's chair three or four times a week. Next at a store to get a box of blacking to put upon fifteen dollar boots, if they can get them. They must have four or five dollar handkerchiefs, as fine things for their wives and children, and as much in quantity as any other man has. At the end of the year they are two or three hundred dollars on the debit side of their accounts. This is not good policy in them. Suppose that they want to go on a mission to California after gold, or to apostatize and go away, they have debts upon them that will perplex them. Other poor men want a yoke of cattle, and must have the best yoke that can be had; they want the best wagon that can be bought; and there goes two hundred dollars more. Then they must hire a man to drive the team, and the hired man goes to the kanyon with the model team and wagon and returns home with one of the wheels on the geering and a pole under the axletree. "Well, where is the wood?" "O, it is yet in the kanyon." "Where is the new axe I bought?" "I forgot it, it is up in the kanyon, I expect." It costs him ten dollars to get the wagon repaired, he pays his teamster a dollar and fifty cents a day, has lost a new axe, and has no wood.

With us the Bible is the first book, the Book of Mormon comes next, then the revelations in the book of Doctrine and Covenants, then the teachings of the living oracles, yet you will find, in the end, that the living oracles of God have to take all things of heaven and earth, above and beneath, and bring them together and devote them to God, and sanctify and purify them and prepare them to enter into the kingdom of heaven. Gold and silver, houses and lands, and every thing possessed by the Saints will be purified and cleansed by the power of God, and prepared to enter into the new Jerusalem when the earth is sanctified. We have to learn to handle all things which pertain to the heavens and earth in a way to glorify God, and devote all to the building up of his kingdom, or we cannot magnify our holy priesthood and calling.

Some go away because they are poor, some because there is no revelation, some because they have too much revelation, and others because they have gathered gold and silver and enriched themselves by filching from the Saints. I say to all such, go, but first pay your debts, and then steal nothing.

May God bless the righteous. Amen.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, will long be remembered by the citizens of Deseret with sincere and heartfelt gratitude to their Heavenly Father, for the singularly favorable circumstances under which they celebrated the eighty-sixth anniversary of the nation's independence.

Far removed from the actualities of a fratricidal war—to us abroad, that daily carries mourning, desolation and ruin to the homes of tens of thousands; and freed from the confusion and strife of political parties at home, the citizens of Deseret were probably the only people upon the continent of North America who could calmly and dispassionately look back to '76 and honor the deeds of those heroes whose pledge of "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" was the inspiration of our nationality.

Though the misery of others can never be a source of joy to an upright man, and the breaking to pieces of a once undivided and powerful nation cannot be viewed without pangs of regret, there is a satisfaction in the inmost reflections of the soul that in all His ways the Creator is just, that he holds the destinies of men and nations in His hands, and that He worketh for the accomplishment of His eternal purposes, and happy are they who are willing, in the day of His power, to humble themselves before Him and to follow the whisperings of His spirit:—their career will be glorious and their lives eternal, while the rebellious will be cast down, dashed to pieces as a potsherd, and their memory perish from before Him.

To the implacable hatred of the wicked, and to the parental kindness of an Allwise Creator and Overruling Providence, are we indebted for our Mountain Home, and for all its blessings. With the conviction that the day of retribution, so faithfully foreshadowed by the servants of the Lord, had overtaken the enemies of righteousness in the hour of their boasting, and with a lively sense of obligation to the Most High for his careful watching over those who fear Him, did the citizens of Great Salt Lake participate in the ceremonies of the day.

At sunrise, the inhabitants were awoke by the salutations to Independence from Major Ladd's artillery, stationed on the mound of the Temple Block, and the flags were unfurled on the principal buildings of the city. The Nauvoo Brass Band upon the cupola of the State House, Ballo's on the promenade deck of the Theatre, and the Martial Band at the Court House, enlivened the opening hour of day with national airs, and then promenaded the principal streets, serenading our chief citizens. The streets were gay and lively and the salutations of our citizens reciprocating good feeling was every where manifest.

THE PROCESSION.

At nine o'clock, an artillery salute was the signal for forming the procession at the Court House, and in a few minutes afterwards, Col. R. T. Burton, Majors J. Sharp and Andrew Cunningham, the Marshals of the day, had the procession formed in the following order:

The Nauvoo Brass Band, with Captain W. Pitt, leader.

Detachment of Cavalry, Captain H. P. Kimball.

Battalion of Artillery, Major S. G. Ladd.

Ballo's Band, Captain G. J. Thomas.

In Carriages:—The Committee of Arrangements—W. Clayton, J. G. Little, Theo. McKean, E. Reese and N. H. Felt, Esqs.

Acting-Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Hon. Frank Fuller, Governor Brigham Young, Lieut.-Governor H. C. Kimball and Lieut.-General D. H. Wells.

The Hon. James D. Doty, Supt. of Indian Affairs; Fred. Cook, Esq., Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, and J. B. Kimball, Esq.

A long string of carriages followed, containing the State and Federal Officers, Territorial Officers, Orator, Chaplain and Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Invited Guests, County Officers, City Officers and Furnishing Committee—Alonzo H. Raleigh, Elijah F. Sheets and Isaac Groo, Esqs.

The Martial Band, Captain D. B. Huntington.

Detachment of Infantry, Col. D. J. Ross.

Citizens and Strangers.

The Procession moved along Second South Street to First East Street, thence up that street to South Temple Street, passing before the residence of Governor Young and along to the Bowery.

All along the route of the procession, the citizens displayed from their residences the Stars and Stripes and flags of various devices, which, together with the well dressed crowds of citizens of all ages, who thronged the side-paths, gave our city on the eventful day a most pleasing and happy appearance, and fitly represented the feelings and circumstances of the people.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE BOWERY.

By the proper arrangements of the officers conducting the procession, the Bowery was filled in a few minutes without the slightest confusion or personal annoyance, and the thousands being seated, Ballo's Band played:—"The Star Spangled Banner."

The Chaplain of the day, Elder John Taylor, then offered the following

PRAYER:

O God the Eternal Father, we ask Thee, in the name of Jesus Christ, to look in kindness upon the assemblage of thy people convened here on this occasion. Thou, O God, art the Great Ruler of the universe and, controlling the affairs of the nations according to thy mind and will, we feel, while assembled together to celebrate the anniversary of that day which gave to our nation liberty and equal rights, to dedicate ourselves and all our affairs unto Thee. We are in Thy hands—all men are in Thy hands, and all the nations are in Thy hands—we, therefore, pray Thee that the light of Thy countenance may be upon us, and that the communion of Thy Holy Spirit may be with us, O our God and Father. While we reflect upon all Thy goodness, our souls are humbled before Thee. When darkness brooded over the earth, and gross darkness beclouded the minds of men, Thou didst reveal unto us the gospel of salvation; and, while death, desolation, corruption and oppression are abroad, we thank Thee for this place where liberty and truth can be maintained. Notwithstanding the wickedness and folly of the nation, in driving us from our homes, we have reason to be thankful unto Thee, and to offer Thee our gratitude for the blessings we enjoy in these mountains. We pray Thee to overrule in the nation that which will prevail and contribute for the good of all those who confide in Thee. We pray that we may never prove recreant to the truth, may ever be worthy to enjoy the rights of free men, and ever be obedient to the laws of the land. Bless the President of the United States and his Cabinet and whisper unto them the course of action that will be acceptable before Thee. Bless the Governors of States and Territories, the members of Congress and grant unto them wisdom and intelligence, that they may pursue a proper course and benefit thy people. That amidst all the strife and confusion in the nation, everything may contribute to the course of truth and righteousness; and that authority may pass into the hands of the just, and intelligence spread through this nation and throughout the world. Bless the Governor here with us at this time, and all the Territorial Officers that they may do what is right. Bless also Governor Young that he may be directed in all his movements, that he may dictate thy people aright; bless his counsellors and all those associated with him in the carrying out of thy purposes. May the spirit and blessing of the Most High God remain with us and be extended to all people throughout this Territory, that it may enoble them and exalt those who fear Thee and keep thy commandments. We dedicate ourselves unto Thee in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

John T. Caine, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, the sentiments of which, as ever, found a warm response in the bosoms of the people; and to which many cordially said amen.

The Nauvoo Brass Band played "Cheers" and "Hail Columbia," and Col. Burton introduced the Hon. Geo. A. Smith, who delivered

THE ORATION OF THE DAY.

My Friends:—The day we celebrate, the occasion of our coming together produces in my mind, and has done on all occasions since the days of my youth, a solemn reflection. It is a day when all political strife is laid aside when all quarrels, divisions of sentiment, even religious rancor are hushed, and we are united in one common sentiment of joy, in one common unity, and all rejoice in the return of the anniversary of that day in which our country took its position among the nations of the earth as an independent government. The reasons recited and the circumstances detailed in the Declaration of Independence, so eloquently read by Col. Caine on the present occasion, and so ably recited by the skilful framers of that instrument, is calculated to arouse in the breasts of these free men now assembled, warm sympathy and patriotic feelings for the perpetuity of those rights which were then assumed and maintained at the cost of so much blood, suffering and treasure.

There has a feeling arisen in the breasts of some, that in consequence of the abuse which wicked and designing men have made of the privileges set forth and claimed in that declaration, that it impairs the real value of the original principle, but such is by no means the fact.

Nearly all ages have produced their madmen, and their is no national organization exists long without them, and on the demise of one class, others arise, and so they continue to infest the earth from age to age; but in the true principles of peace only is their good government, and history will show us very clearly that in a great many instances when mankind have broken the bonds of tyranny by revolution, or by some other great change, instead of making themselves really free they have chained themselves with greater and more grievous bonds through their own foolishness. This is the great difficulty among the European nations. When any of them throw off the fetters with which they are manacled, in a short time we find them forging still stronger ones; this is through their ignorance and the skill of designing men, and this they continue to do until they are enthralled in greater and still greater tyranny and oppression. You may take, for instance, the confederation of Switzerland, and we find that in breaking the Austrian chains which have been broken in that country, their first business has been to forge others more bitter and still stronger to abridge the liberties of the people, simply maintaining themselves in their own independence as a national organization irrespective of the rights and freedom of its citizens.

We come here to this country and we find colonies which, eighty-six years ago, were confined to scarcely seven hundred thousand square miles, and we find them now extending their jurisdiction over three millions of square miles, and the population had increased from three millions to thirty millions, the strength, the power and wealth increasing in greater ratio, and with all this improvement and progress in learning, in population and in territory, we find the country now desolated by a cruel, fratricidal war: father slaying son, brother against brother, friend against friend, and, almost every week, the horrible news salutes our ears that our countrymen have had another great battle, and that they have destroyed some ten, or perhaps twenty thousand of their number, or rendered those of that number whom they have not killed cripples for life.

It is under such mournful circumstances as these that we assemble, on the present occasion, to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our national Independence. This dreadful state of affairs is the work of madness, of folly of corruption, of intrigue, and of a disposition on the part of many men to interfere with the business of others instead of attending to their own. It brings a cruel retribution, and none of us can tell when it will end. It must end, of course, sooner or later, in the triumph of liberty, in the restoration of our country into union, and preserving its integrity, and in the establishment of those principles declared by our fathers, and which are embodied, perhaps more perfectly in the Constitution of the United States; but how soon this will be brought about, and how much blood, suffering and punishment are to be inflicted for the madness of those concerned in bringing on this war no one can at present tell, except the Almighty chooses to unfold the things of the future to his chosen ones.

But where did this war begin? Where did it commence? Almost every body has a different version: some lay it to abolitionists of the North; some to the fire-eaters of the South, and some have said that slavery was the cause; but the question is, where did it begin? It began in Jackson county, in 1833, where a ruthless mob was permitted to drive some fifteen hundred quiet citizens from their homes; permitted to whip, rob and murder them with impunity; to ravish their women,

and scatter the people to the four winds. It was there that the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Missouri were trampled underfoot, and the dominion of a lawless mob inaugurated instead thereof, and the whole State no only winked at it, but consented to and acknowledged its supreme authority; it was there that the poison of treason was first instilled into the body politic which has produced the present universal ruin. The general feeling was these fanatics are not popular. It was as Governor Dunklin said, "The laws and Constitution were ample to afford protection for the Mormons, but such is the prejudice of the people against them that it is impossible to restore them to their lands or protect them in their rights."

All contagious diseases are liable to increase with great rapidity unless prompt measures be taken to prevent it. By and by this mobbing become a general practice, and in many of the Southern States it was winked at and, also by the Northern, so that any unpopular people could be trampled down in violation of law and of the Constitution. As this became general, the disease had taken deeper root, and it was only four or five years afterward when the effect produced was on a large scale and about fifteen thousand citizens were expelled from from the State of Missouri, involving the loss of some $318,000, which they had paid to the United States for land, besides the improvements thereon and all other losses which they necessarily sustained by being driven from their homes. The mob left many of these proscribed people bleeding upon the prairies, and all of them were banished from the States and sent forth destitute, wandering as pilgrims and strangers on the earth.

After this, the matter was carried to Washington and presented directly to the President of the United States, calling upon him for his interference and protection, and desiring him to call the attention of Congress to the subject, and that, at least, a remuneration should be given for the lands for which the Government had received the money, but failed to give protection in the possession thereof, they asked for restoration to their homes; but they pleaded in vain; the application was made to Congress and to the judiciary, and not one word of sympathy was afforded, but a general feeling and practice pervaded the nation, and the people said, 'well, they are a set of fanatics, and it is not much matter any how.— But ere the feeling became a universal sentiment throughout the United States, that when a mob or band of traitors began to execute what they thought proper in the face and eyes of law, that there was no way to handle it, the doctrine became general and the people who were expatriated and banished from the State of Missouri, lodged in another State where the same feeling was manifest and the same acts were repeats, and of course, the same resulted followed. And what do we find? Why, a few months before the expulsion from Illinois, they made application, by respectful petition, to every State in the Union for an asylum from oppression, in their civil and religious rights under the Constitution of the United States, and in every instance their petition was received with cold neglect.— Therefore leaving their smoking buildings and the limits of civilization behind them, they commenced seeking out and working the road into the heart of the Great American Desert, and the direst necessity having compelled them to open up to civilization the Great West.

They had previously published the first newspaper in Western Missouri, and introduced the culture of wheat and fruit there; they built up the city of Nauvoo, to be the first city in the State; they worked the first great road across the State of Iowa, bridging the streams; they sought out and worked the roads that are now traveled across the continent to this place and to California; they published the first newspapers in Western Iowa, California, and west of the Missouri river; and, in short, they sought out and made the roads which are now traveled by all people that travel to the Pacific, and thus developing an energy and a field of enterprise that is almost unparalelled in history, and all this has been accomplished, notwithstanding the cruel cause of mourning that was inflicted by the death of our leaders before we left the free State of Illinois.

We, the citizens of Deseret, now stand in transition, from a Territorial to a State organization, although in a barren and isolated country, enjoying all the blessings of peace and happiness, which were denied by that sovereignty of traitors to their country who expelled us from our homes in the States.

We will now go back a little and inquire what has been the result of all this treason in refusing to enforce the laws in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and in other States where they have refused protection to their citizens because they were unpopular, and were what was termed a fanatical people. Why, the whole nation became lawless, almost every part of it began to feel that there was no force in the Constitution, no strength in its broad folds, that all its barriers might be rode down with impunity, and that has produced the present fratricidal war. The only means of cure is for the nation to go right back to where it commenced, to repair the wrongs from the beginning. But the disease has become terrible; it is fearful and awful to think upon. Thousands of those who have rejoiced and taken pleasure in our expulsion, and who have sided in the murder of our Prophets our best men, our wives and our children, are now drinking deeply of that bitter cup they themselves have mixed.

We of all men upon the face of the earth have reasons to rejoice in the principles of liberty, of those principles which have been declared by the patriots of seventy six. We are in these vast regions, in the possession of those vast resources which exist in these mountain regions, and we are forming a nursery wherein to preserve those sacred principles in their purity. We have every reason to rejoice in the blessings of the God of heaven.

Now, my friends, if we were now located in the State of Missouri, what would be done with us? (Prest. B. Young: If we had not been driven from there, this war would not have been.) If we had had those rights and that protection extended which were our right, and which, as the administrators of the legacy of our Fathers, the Government were in duty bound to afford, this great war would never have occurred. It is the natural result of that spirit of war and mobocracy which commenced in Jackson County, and was allowed to rear its Hydra head throughout the States of Missouri and Illinois, and to accomplish the expulsion of tens of thousands of loyal American citizens from the boundaries of civilization.

Now, brethren and sisters, let us all exert ourselves to preserve inviolate those principles of liberty, and to maintain that strict and upright obedience to the Constitution and constitutional law, which are so necessary for the protection of community. Let us ever be found sustaining those principles and that Constitution and that flag which our Fathers fought and bled for, to bequeath unto us.

May the blessings of liberty eternally be ours: Amen.

As the Orator resumed his seat amid the plaudits of the assemblage, the Martial Band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. W. C. Dunbar, assisted by the Choir, sung the following:—

SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

BY E. R. S.

Hail! all hail the day,
The bright, glorious day,
When the banner of Freedom unfurl'd:
It was purchased with blood,
And the tall standard stood
As a beacon of light for the world.

CHORUS:
O Freedom—fair Freedom,
Boon of the brave;
Here thy spire rises high,
Like a tower in the sky,
And thy banner forever shall wave.

Praise our noble sires,
Who erected fires
On the altars of justice and peace;
We will cherish the same
Bright and pure holy flame,
And its incense henceforth will increase,
CHORUS:—O Freedom, etc.

There's a sad, sad sound
Which "the wires" take round;
And it comes from fair Liberty's home!
Where disunion has spread,
And the fierce warrior's tread
Fills with sorrow the cottage and dome!
CHORUS:—O Freedom, etc.

Here we'll never swerve,
But, as gold, preserve
The just rights which are manfu'lly given;
While protection's broad fold
We unflinchingly hold,
As bequeathed by our country and heav'n.
CHORUS:—O Freedom, etc.

Mr. Joseph Romney delivered the following

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The morn of the eighty-sixth anniversary of our national independence has dawned upon us, and our government still exists, though the sacrilegious hands of traitors have endeavored to overthrow the glorious fabric of American liberty, and bury beneath its ruins, in anarchy and civil war, the free institutions won by the toils and blood of our fathers. Though its brightness is now obscured, and though war clouds loom darkly over the land—though the home of honest industry is crimsoned in gore, yet, the mighty principles embodied in the Constitution of our country will triumph, and the assailants of human progress and of human freedom, will meet the doom of tyrants and the infamy of after ages.

On the 4th of July, 1776, a small band of resolute and God-fearing men met, and in the earnest manner of true patriots, besought the blessings of the Great Supreme upon their labors, in behalf of a struggling people. It is that day we have met to celebrate—a day long to be remembered, when Providence, in thunder tones, awoke an oppressed world and enunciated the eternal principles of human rights. The traditions of thirty centuries had heralded no such movement; for the mail-clad legions of tyrants held the human mind in awe, and the chains riveted by the traditional dogmas of time had, with age, grown stronger.

To America belongs the high honor of unfettering the human mind, and of shattering into fragments the prejudice of centuries. To the fathers of American liberty is attributable the dawn and noon-day splendor of freedom, the rise of an asylum in the west, to which the oppressed of all lands might flee, beneath the ample folds of whose standard was guaranteed to all, equal rights and privileges.

The verdant groves and fertile fields of America—the abode of a hardy population and a liberty-loving people—were pre-eminently calculated to foster a spirit of independence, and a desire to resist the tyranny and encroachments of venal courtiers and ambitious intriguers. Proud in the generous freedom of manly integrity, the successive and accumulating injuries heaped upon them, incited to a sterner resistance; and, while regretting the imbecility and weakness of the king, the exactions of his ministers roused the patriot fire within their bosoms and armed them with the spirit of desperation. Leisley, in New York, had attempted reform, but the time had not come, and he was vanquished; while the success of the British arms, the acquisition of Canada, engendered a feeling of haughty pride that displayed itself in numberless aggressions upon colonial rights.

Burthened with a heavy debt, England sought to increase her revenues by imposing an oppressive and unjust taxation upon the colonies, at the same time disavowing the right of representation—a right guaranteed by the British constitution. In 1733 an exorbitant impost was placed upon the importation of sugar, rum and molasses; the erection of iron works and the manufacture of steel was prohibited: the cutting down of pitch or of pine trees was visited by a severe penalty; but, the most disastrous of all at that time to colonial interests were the navigation acts, none but English vessels being allowed to import ton, or export from the colonies; and trade with foreign countries, or, of the colonists between themselves was interdicted, and groaning beneath an excessive monopoly, their prosperity was blighted.

In the year 1765 the stamp act was passed, when universal indignation ensued. Unable to enforce it, it was repealed; its repeal, however, being accompanied by the "Declaratory Act," in which the right of parliament to "bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever," was maintained. The colonists denied this right and remained firm, entering into an agreement to import and consume no more goods of British manufacture. Parliament retaliated by an act making it obligatory upon officers to send all offenders to England for trial. A bill passed taxing glass, paper, tea and colors, shortly afterwards followed by the importation of a standing army to be maintained at the expense of the colonies. They refused to provide for it; quarrels ensued, blood was spilt, and the people prepared for armed resistance. In Feb., 1775, parliament determined to enforce its laws, and in April, the battle of Lexington was fought and war inaugurated.

Congress, filled with the noblest of all feelings—the love of country, and seeing that, while they acknowledged themselves the subjects of George III, they were but rebels, and as such were looked upon by European powers, took the bold resolve to declare themselves free and independent. It was indeed a venture of no small magnitude, unprecedented in history, and laden with the culmination, or the annihilation of earthly hope. If it failed, substance, life, honor itself would be wrested from them, and the vengeance of an incensed king would consign them to the death of traitors. But boldly arising in the might and daring of true manhood, they affixed their names to a document, which would either consign them to death, or to the gratitude and praise of their sons and successors. But, Oh how glorious has been their reward; and, how mighty the result of that act!

Washington, one of the noblest men that ever led an army to battle, guided them to a happy termination of the unnatural struggle, crowning his own brows with the laurel wreath of fame, and winning for them a heritage of freedom and of liberty. After an eight years war, in which France participated, the independence of the thirteen original States, was acknowledged by treaty at the court of St. James, and a long career of glory lay before them. Until the end of the administration of Jackson, inward prosperity and strength attended them, though for a time the Missouri compromise of 1820, and that of 1832, clouded the horizon of fraternal brotherhood, yet, by vigilance and patriotism, danger was averted and harmony restored. But, from the time of the valedictory address of Andrew Jackson, internal seeds of discord rapidly accumulated; though to the casual eye the rapid extension of territory, the increase of commercial enterprise and its facilities, together with the rapid growth of manufacturing interests, and the general enlightenment dispensed by an improved system of education, kept up a semblance of union and power. The laws—the most liberal in the world, were not dispensed in their former virtue; and mammon, fame and power became the guiding principles of the rulers, and the people following in their footsteps, became rapidly debased. Mob law ruled, and unlawful, unvirtuous acts were countenanced by the "masterly inactivity" of the executive power.

As time rolled on, it became impossible to stay the unlicensed iniquity of the rabble, and their movements, guided by interested and disappointed demagogues, at length has recoiled with fearful force, upon themselves; and the fertile fields of our native land are watered by the heart streams of combatants, and the tears of the widow and the fatherless.

But a brighter day will dawn. The heaven-born institutions bequeathed by our sires will again rise; and, when the violence of the storm has passed, will again dispense their blessings upon an obedient people. Brighter by the momentary obscuration of their beauties, they will be heralded by the divine radiance of God's Spirit; and, in adoration at his shrine, in remembrance of the day that gave them birth, will we say, "God bless the Fourth."

Ballo's Band then played exceedingly well a gallopade with a "hurrah," which took well with the audience.

John T. Caine, Esq., read the following composition from the pen of Miss. S. E. Carmichael:

LIFE AND LIBERTY.

Life and Liberty! these are one!
One in the patriot's heart;
And when they sever, if e'er they do,
Life is the first to part!
T'were better to die, as the wild bird dies,
With a pinion that struggles yet,
Than bear the life that a fetter ties,
When the sun of the soul hath set.
'Twere better the dart that reached the heart
Should summon its life away;
Than leave a blight on its spirit light,
And shadow a slow decay.

Life and Liberty! pride may gild
Slavery's clanking chains,
Till the heart alone where the fetter rests
Knows that its weight remains!
But the glance of a chainless manhood throws
Pity upon the smile,
That creeps to the menial's writhing lip,
And sickens his heart the while;
And the poorest one that beholds the sun,
Where liberty's feet have trod,
Wears the highest title that earth can claim,
"A free-born child of God."

Life and Liberty! be they one!
One in this land of ours,
May the hand that shadows its glory's sun,
Wither beneath its flowers!
While we lift our eyes to our country's skies,
May our hearts unfettered beat,
May we claim a pillow of freedom's sod,
Or a pathway for our feet.
Life and Liberty! may they stand,
One, on Columbia's sod,
Is freemen's wish, for their native land,
The patriot's prayer to God.

ADDRESS BY MR. H. W. NAISBITT.

To celebrate the leading era's of national history is common to universal man. The various phases of political, social and religious fermentation, whether culminating in victory, or retreating to acquire new vigor under temporary defeat, present to the student and philosopher a never-failing fountain of reflection and concern! To investigate the causes, trace the ramifications and mark the characteristics of these stirring epochs, has been considered worthy of the most lofty ambition, while the glowing fires of genius have mounted on high from the page of human history, passing to posterity the tribute of undying worship, for the master spirits who played in the pregnant drama of their times!

In strict accordance with the inductions of religious logic, the great Ruler of the Universe has been ever mindful of the hour and the man, the man and the hour, and we as instinctively think of Luther and the Reformation in the 16th century, as we do of Joseph Smith and the restoration of the gospel in the 19th; while politically, we, by association in the same path; think of Cromwell and the Roundheads entering upon the record their sturdy protest against royal and courtly immorality and usurpation, (till the crowned head fell beneath the executioners axe,) as we do of the immortal Washington and the birth-throes of that great nation which, but a few years ago, sounded to the oppressed of all lands: welcome, welcome to the enjoyment of political, social and religious equality of right, and a homestead on that broad domain which stretches from lake to gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

"Familiar in our mouth as Household words" are the names of the host of the illustrious dead; men, we might say, of whom the world is not yet worthy, yet who, by the inspiration of the eternal spirit, carved for themselves a name in the great parthenon of human gods, radiating through the generations the lustre of their deeds, prophecying of the possible by the actual, to all who have ears to hear and hearts to understand; for them we have invoked the craft and cunning of exalted art; the sculptor, inspired with the consideration of the gods, made flesh and dwelling among men; the painter, who has thrown his being into the pallet and the pencil, have vied with each in their cherished sphere, to confer a worthy immortality upon the objects of their reverence, though their own names should be forever lost. All that poetry and verse could do, from the lowest doggerel to the loftiest flight of uninspired muse, in a series of years has been impressed into the service of our only real, national holiday; for, through the spirit of puritanism and mistaken utilitarianism we have but one, as we have had but one saint, one canonized man, in the American calendar, and that one Washington; may we hope that their number will be increased; a little more of the spirit of Catholicism would deprive the year of its weary round of toil; then we have had all that could be compassed by language coupled with the witchery of the human voice, the dazzling flights of oratory,

[Concluded on page 14.]

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,..........July 9, 1862.

CHASING INDIANS AND KILLING GRIZZLIES

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a young man in Major Smith's command, written at the South Pass, a few days since, in which he gave a very graphic account of a bear chase, of which he was an 'eye witness,' illustrative of the daring of the 'Mountain boys' who are serving on the Overland route.

A few weeks since, the Indians stole four or five mules from Big Sandy station, and Major Smith, with Lieut. Knowlton and twenty men, getting on the trail of the red-skins, who took a northern direction towards the Wind River mountains, followed them about one hundred and fifty miles to where they had crossed a branch of Green river, which was so high that it could not be crossed excepting by swimming, which the Major thought not prudent to undertake, as some of his men were not proficient in the art. The pursuit of the native thieves was therefore abandoned and the company moved down the river on their return to camp.

They had not proceeded far before a bear was discovered on the opposite side of the stream, and Major Smith, Lieut. Knowlton and Sergt. H. O. Spencer resolved to swim their horses over and give 'grizzly' a chase, which they did, and, on reaching the shore, they found two bears instead of one. The beasts moved off up the bluff at a rapid rate, and the Major and his comrades immediately gave chase. The grizzlies made good time, but the horses gradually gained on them till they came within short range, when the riders opened fire which caused the 'varmints' to change tactics, face and charge occasionally upon their pursuers, producing a lively and interesting scene. After some maneuvering of that kind, the bears tried their mettle in a downhill movement towards the river, receiving a shot now and then, making them each time more fierce as they turned to charge upon the sportsmen, who, in turn, became the pursued. The sport was continued in that way back to the river, where the smaller of of the two was killed, and the other put off, endeavoring to effect an escape, pursued by Knowlton and Spencer, who, after following a long distance, succeeded in taking their game not far from the river to which they managed to haul it, although extremely large, and after attaching a large bundle of brush, rolled it into the water, hoping that it would ultimately float to the left bank, where they could get it, after swimming back to the company.

To get the first bear across the river, a different course was taken. All the ropes in the company were tied together and then one of the men attaching one end of it to his body, swam across the stream, when the rope was tied round the neck of the horse some distance from the end and then fastened to the bear, after which the Major mounted and plunged into the river. The men pulling heavily upon the rope, towed the horse and bear into the swift current, when the horse rolled over, feet upwards, and the Major swam ashore. The boys were not long in hauling the horse and bear out on dry land, but not till the horse had been nearly drowned, his head having been under water most of the time while being towed over.

All things were soon arranged, and the march back to camp resumed. Next day as they were proceeding down the river, the big bear, which Knowlton and Spencer had killed and rolled into the river, was found stranded as expected, and recovered.

After an absence of five days the party arrived back to their camp, having rode about three hundred miles, with the loss of one animal which died from fatigue.

Remember the WOOD, WOOL, and HAY.

A CARELESS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

On the evening of the "Fourth" two fast lads in the Seventh Ward, of sufficient age, however, to know better than to use fire-arms in a careless manner, as too many of maturer age are inclined to do, probably, to add some little to the variety of their amusements on that day, resolved to have a little target practice for improvement in "sharp shooting," and regardless of the laws of the city, in relation to the use of fire-arms in that manner, prepared and set up a mark, with no other obstruction to the force of their balls, than an inch board, beyond which was some growing corn, hiding them from view on the opposite side of the block. Although informed by a person who was passing, that it would be dangerous for them to shoot in the direction they had placed the target, as there were people dwelling on the opposite side of the block, and advised to place their target in some other place, they disregarded the admonition and proceeded to complete their arrangements and commence their sport.

The first ball sent passed through the board and corn, and hit a little girl, daughter of Thos. McLelland, who was playing with other children in Mr. J. Alger's door yard directly opposite. The cries of the child on being wounded, soon brought Mr. Alger and others to the spot, and she was carried into the house, apparently in great distress. Upon examination it was ascertained that the ball which had struck her in the back, near one hip, had not penetrated her body, although it had passed through her clothes and fractured the skin considerably. Mr. Alger and a young man named W. E. Cowley went out into the yard and found the ball which was much flattened and as they were examining it, a second shot was fired, and the ball striking young Cowley, passed through one thigh, wounded him severely, and but for some papers and a bunch of keys in the pocket of his pants, which turned the direction of the missile, it is believed that it would have produced a fatal injury.

The offenders were soon waited upon, and their shooting operations summarily suspended, but how heavily they were fined has not transpired. Fears are entertained, however, that if the punishment of the amateur Berdans consisted principally in a herbal homœpathic lecture, they may not have been thoroughly cured of the disease with which they were afflicted.

There has been too much careless shooting about the city within the last few months, for the safety of the citizens, and several persons have narrowly escaped fatal injuries from balls shot at random regardless of consequences; and, if the city ordinances, in relation to such matters are not to be enforced, they had better be repealed.

ACCIDENTAL BUT UNBEARABLE.

As the Fillmore mail coach was crossing American Fork river, on Thursday last, the carriage was upset and the bags containing the entire southern mail were submerged, immersed and soaked till their contents were as thoroughly saturated and macerated as it could be in cold water, and to add to the calamity after they were recovered they were placed upon a pack animal, as per report, and churned from thence to Provo, some fourteen or fifteen miles, as extensively and completely as was possible for an inexperienced carrier to do, and no doubt he supposed at the time that he was doing his country a great service.

On the arrival of the mutilated mass at Provo, Postmaster Southworth, as the postmaster at Pleasant Grove should have done, emptied it out and took measures to have it dried and as much of it saved as possible, but he reports that the destruction of both letter and paper mail was nearly complete. We regret the occurrence, particularly as the first number of the twelfth volume of the NEWS for our subscribers in Utah, Wasatch, Juab, Sanpete, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, was forwarded that morning, most of which were reduced to pulp by the packing process instituted after the plunging operation had been consummated, and but few of the papers destroyed can be replaced, if desired.

The upsetting of the coach might have been unavoidable, but the course taken with the wet mail afterward was reprehensible and unbearable.

DEATH BY "UNOXYDATED" LEAD.

The Eastern Mail coach brought in on Thursday evening, the body of Dennis M. Gibson, one of the escaped convicts, who was killed at or near the crossing of Weber, on the evening previous, by Mr. Greenleaf, who had him in charge, while attempting to escape from custody.

By a letter from our esteemed friend, Judge Carter, under date of the 2d inst., we are informed that one John Higgins had been arrested, in Green River county, on a charge of larceny, and on trial, had been found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and that, on that day he had, with the necessary papers, placed the felon in custody of S. C. Greenleaf, Esq., to be by him delivered to the Warden of the Penitentiary, that the punishment awarded might be inflicted.

The sequel of the story shows that, on the way from Fort Bridger, by stage, Mr. Greenleaf's prisoner, Higgins was recognized by some person at one of the stations as the notorious Gibson, who had escaped from prison some four or five weeks previous. On being informed of the character of his "bird," Greenleaf, as reported, on arriving at Weber, thought proper to take measures to prevent an escape, by the application of some irons, for which Gibson had no relish, and watching an opportunity, started off at great speed. His custodian immediately started in pursuit, and considerable ground was passed over before the escaping convict was sufficiently neared to be within range. As soon as that point was made, and no heed being given to the order to stop, fire was opened, and on the sixth round, Gibson fell, mortally wounded. The body was brought in by Greenleaf and delivered over to the Warden, who would not receive it as the body of Higgins, but as the body of Gibson he received and interred it in an appropriate place, but not in the City Cemetery.

CHANGE OF THE EASTERN MAIL ROUTE.

The government has authorized the contractor of the Overland Mail Line east, to change the route from that which has heretofore been travelled by the public to that known as "the Cherokee trail." The adopted route will continue as before from here to Ham's Fork, then proceeding down that river to the Cherokee trail, continuing up Bitter Creek, through Bridger's Pass, by Medicine Bow Butte to Cache la Poudre, where it will intersect the route from Denver to Julesburg, about sixty miles to the north of Denver. By this change of route the mail, unless otherwise arranged for, will cease to pass through South Pass City, Deer Creek and Laramie. A hundred and seventy miles travel is abridged by the new route.

The water is bitter and the grass is very scarce on a large portion of the Cherokee trail, which will probably prevent its being generally adopted by the emigration; but as the Mail Company can sink wells for its own use, and make up with "feed" what it fails to find in grass, the obstacles named will be of little importance. We understand that Major Kerr, who was here a year or two ago, is now entrusted by the stage proprietor in building the new stations, and that the mail has already been transferred to the new route. The temporary break up, from the stealing of stock on the Sweetwater, need not therefore interfere with the regularity of our mails, as the distance saved will fully compensate for the mules that have travelled into the Indian's camp.

If ever the mail route east becomes a peaceable institution, which we earnestly hope, for our citizens have lost enough by its difficulties, there will be a large abridgement in present schedule time, between this and Atchison—that is, there should be that abridgement.

A NEW BRIDGE.—A note from a citizen of Sanpete county announces that a good and substantial bridge has recently been built across the Sanpitch river, in that county, at a point known as the Upper Ford, over which the traveling public can pass without being saluted by a toller.

ARRIVALS.—Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, the recently appointed Governor of Utah Territory, arrived here on Monday evening by the mail stage, accompanied by Mr. Abel Gilbert of the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, and by the latter's friend, Col. Hardesty, of Missouri.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.

By letter from Hon J. M. Bernhisel, we are informed that Congress has, during the present session, established the following mail routes in Utah Territory.

From Springville, in Utah County, via Fairview and Mount Pleasant to Springtown, in Sanpete County.

From Toquerville, via Pocketville and Grafton to Adventure, in Washington County.

From Virgin City, via Grafton to Rockville Washington County.

From Denver City, Colorado Territory to Provo, Utah Territory.

The extension of Postal facilities, to the citizens of Utah in the small degree, indicated will not be unacceptable, but the citizens of Morgan, Summit, and Wasatch counties and of many other places in the Territory have not had as yet, either Post offices or Postroads established for their accommodation, and both are exceedingly desirable as some of the settlements in those new counties are from forty to sixty miles distant from a Post office, an inconvenience of no small consideration in these days of commotion when there are but few individuals who are not more than anxious to become acquainted with what is transpiring in the world at the earliest practicable date. In process of time, however, their prayers may be heard and answered, and they be numbered among the favored ones.

The Post office department will probably advertise for proposals for service on the new routes, soon after the adjournment of Congress, and when that shall be done, the citizens in the towns and villages through which the new routes pass, should loose no time in getting Post offices established and competent Post masters appointed, that the facilities extended may at once become subservient to the wants of the people.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD.

All the tributaries of the Jordan having commenced falling, it was believed on Wednesday last that no further damage to the roads and bridges in this county would be sustained; but on Thursday, a strong south wind prevailed, causing the waters of Utah Lake to pour out copiously; the consequence was, the Jordan, which had on Thursday morning receded some six inches, rose at night higher than it had been before by one inch, and on Friday morning the bridge across the slough on the road crossing the Jordan, near Taylorsville, went off, entirely obstructing the travel westward. It has since been rebuilt, and it may not be expected to go off again, unless a longer and stronger blow occurs than that which prevailed on Thursday last.

City Creek is falling rapidly. The only bridge across it left standing, within the limits of the corporation, west of Governor Young's premises, is the one at the intersection of East and North Temple Streets. The West Temple Street bridge became impassable for teams on the 3d inst., after the water had fallen considerably. A very little expense will make the stream fordable on First and Second West streets, which will accommodate the public till the bridges can be rebuilt.

THINNING THEM OUT.—It is reported that James Clift, a reputed thief and murderer who had to flee from Lower California, not many months since, to escape the gallows or the State prison, made his appearance at a station or trading post on the Overland route, in Dacotah Territory, where he was soon after arrested, for stealing or some other crime, by those "in authority," at the post, and a court organized in modern military style, a trial had, the prisoner convicted and executed under the local "code" in less time than it takes for a grand jury to find a bill, when constitutional forms and rules are observed. Such proceedings have not been of unfrequent occurrence on the plains intervening between Salt Lake and the Missouri of late, and more than one alleged thief has been disposed of in that way.

SEVIER RIVER FERRY.—The traveling public, especially those desiring to go southward, beyond Nephi, may be glad to learn, that a ferry boat has been built at the crossing of the Sevier of sufficient capacity to carry any wagon, not a "land schooner," and by swimming their stock travelers can now pass in that direction without hindrance.

EASTERN ITEMS.

The Eastern Overland coach, after arriving daily for about a week, without bringing any mail, in consequence of the late difficulties on the route, brought in a large mail on Monday evening, with dates from New York, Albany, Boston, New Haven, Cleveland and other eastern and northern cities to the 21st of June, from which the following items have been culled:

In the Missouri State Convention, in session at Jefferson city, a vote was taken on the 11th ult., by which the Convention refused to continue the present provisional government officials in office, but on the following day, the vote was re-considered and the action of the convention reversed by a vote of 45 to 21. A resolution expressing confidence in Gov. Gamble and the other provisional State officers was passed unanimously. A bill was also passed allowing the State soldiers to vote at the coming election, for Governor, members of the Legislature and county officers. Resolutions were also introduced instructing members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

The trial of Appleton Oaksmith in Boston, on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, terminated on the 14th of June in the conviction of the prisoner. The punishment affixed was five years imprisonment at hard labor and $5,000 fine.

The court of impeachment, sitting at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 18th, found George S. Hilliard, State Auditor, guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed him from office by a vote of 18 to 2. Secretary Robinson was found guilty on all the articles in the impeachment bill, preferred against him, but one, by a unanimous vote. Their offenses were as alleged, the too free use of and disposal of the public funds in way and manner not provided for by law.

The city officers of Norfolk, having utterly refused to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Veile, Military Governor, issued an order declaring the city under martial law, arrested the stubborn Seceders, and ordered an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by their imprisonment.

It is reported that in Crittenden county, Arkansas, there are four thousand negroes and only a few hundred white men. The latter were much alarmed, as it was believed that the negroes had entered into a conspiracy to rise and take possession of and overrun the county.

A correspondent, writing from Kentucky, says that every portion of the State is infested with bands of thieves and robbers commonly called guerrillas, but effective measures were being taken to rid the country of those pests and assassins.

In a storm at Cincinnati, June 17th, lightning struck a manufactory connected with an extensive liquor warehouse, passed through the roof and struck one of the stills, causing an instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction, and the building was soon consumed—the workmen, by fleeing, barely escaped with their lives. In the warehouse were one thousand barrels whisky, two hundred barrels linseed oil, one hundred barrels lard oil, some coal oil, alcohol and other stock of an inflamable nature. The fire so damaged an adjoining store that the walls fell before the next morning, causing another conflagration, in which eight hundred barrels more of whisky was consumed. The total loss by the fire thus kindled by a thunderbolt was over $100,000.

The destruction occasioned by the floods which have occurred in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, since the opening of spring has, according to the published accounts, been exceedingly great, particularly in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and during the months of May and June military operations were greatly impeded by freshets, such as had seldom if ever before been known.

NOTICE.—Mr. Sven Knutson, of Cuba, Monroe county, Iowa, wishes to learn the whereabouts of his son Carl Johan Swenson, born in Sweden in 1837, and his daughter Martha Christina Swenson, born in 1844. Whoever has the aforesaid information will confer a favor by communicating it, as soon as convenient, to Mr. Knutson, address as above.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Gen. Dix returned to Norfolk on the 19th ult. from Suffolk, whither he had been to station troops so as cut off communication between the Secessionists of Norfolk and those in the adjacent country.

According to proclamations, the 20th was the last day allowed the civil officers to come forward and take the oath of allegiance, but inasmuch as none of the city officers of Norfolk had taken the oath, it was feared Gen. Neile, Military Governor, would have some trouble with them

A dispatch to the Navy Department on the 17th, announced that the Confederates opened fire that day on the Federal gun-boats in James river at City Point from the Bluffs with artillery and small arms, but were repulsed. The fleet remained inactive at that point, and had made no further demonstrations towards Richmond.

Recents accounts from Arkansas state that Gen. Curtis had not reached Little Rock with his army as previously reported, and that Gov. Rector was making, in connection with the principal military men, great exertions to increase the Confederate forces at that point, and recruits were flocking to the capital from all parts of the State.

A detachment of Union forces, according to Confederate statements, took possesion of Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 17th, and upon the same authority, it was announced that an advance of a company of Federal cavalry from that place was checked the next morning at Tallapachee, by a company of Confederate infantry, and after a severe skirmish were forced to retire. After the Federals fell back, the Confederates crossed the river to the main body of their army and burned the bridge. It was subsequently stated by Beauregard, that the Federal force had fallen back from Holly Springs.

It is stated that on the 21st, the gun-boat Jacob Bell went up James river from City Point to reconnoiter, run aground on a sandbar, and before she could get off, was fired into by a Confederate batttery of rifled guns, and considerably injured. The battery eventually had to retire.

Chattanooga, as per report, fell into the hands of the Federal army on the 8th of June, after two days fighting. The Confederates when they retired, burned all the bridges in their rear. Mitchell's and Buell's divisions were both reported to be moving eastward

Gen. Halleck having telegraphed to the War Department upon the report of General Pope, that the latter in his pursuit of the Confederates after their evacuation of Corinth took thirty thousand prisoners, Beauregard published in the Mobile *News*, a statement denying the truth of Gen. Pope's report, and averring that not to exceed two hundred prisoners were taken. He speaks of his loss by the evacuation of and retreat from Corinth as but trifling.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as some Unionists were returning home from a convention, a company of Secessionists fired on them near Berry's station, Kentucky, and killed *four of their number. A military force* was immediately sent in pursuit of the *murderers* from Lexington and other places.

On the 25th ult., a train left Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, with several officers and a company of the 56th Ohio on board. It had not proceeded far before it was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry and entirely destroyed. Three men were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Gen. Kinney, Majors Sharp and Pride, and Capt. McCall, of Gen. Grant's staff, were among the captives.

It was reported at Memphis, about the 24th of June, that Generals Bragg and Pillow, were at Vicksburg, with thirty thousand men, including nearly all of Beauregard's army that had not been ordered to Richmond.

Guerrilla bands are represented as infesting Missouri in great numbers. On the 25th of June a force of about seven hundred attacked a detachment of Federal troops at Monticello, Lewis county, and routed them, killing several and wounding others.

Gen. Fremont was, on or about the 27th of June, relieved from service at his request.—He took offence at the assignment of General Pope to the chief command of the three divisions of the Federal army in the mountainous regions of Virginia, at the head of one of which was the "Pathfinder,". whose rank was superior to that held by Gen. Pope. An unlucky biped is the "Woolley horse," in military matters.

Gen. Curtis, with his army, was at Batesville, Arkansas, when last heard from and said to be in a critical situation, short of provisions and the enemy in great force in his immediate vicinity.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

A most terrible battle was fought before Richmond, commencing on the 26th of June and continuing six days, but the statements that have been published in relation to the fight are of such a broken, disconnected and contradictory nature, that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the extent of the casualties on either side, which army suffered most, or which was most benefitted by the conflict. When the fighting ceased, General McClellan's headquarters were on James river, about fifteen miles below Richmond, according to the most reliable statement that has been permitted to be published.

The Federal loss, according to one statement, was about twelve thousand; according to another, it was fifteen thousand men, but, if it be a fact, that those two mighty armies fought as represented six days, they must have killed five times that number.

A Chicago dispatch, of the 2d says: "A mystery still hangs over affairs before Richmond. The Government has interdicted the transmission of news from Washington relating to the late battles and the condition of affairs on the Peninsula, whether in consequence of the defeat of our army, or in consequence of important military movements which for the present it is necessary to keep secret, we are unable to say. In the absence of reliable news, all sorts of rumors are in circulation."

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Western mail, yesterday afternoon, brought dates from Sacramento to the 28th ult. Our latest San Francisco dates are to the 29th of June.

More Indian massacres in Humboldt county, California, are reported. The *Union* thinks that if all the facts in relation to the Indian troubles in that quarter were known, there would be a division of sympathy between the reds and whites, and would like to hear something concerning the provocation on the part of the latter, by way of variety.

The murder of thirteen or fourteen men on Owen's river by Indians, was recently reported by a man named Godey at Los Angeles. He was an "eye witness" of the massacre and the only man who escaped to "tell the tale." The story may be true, but the "only man" has often been proven untruthful.

It is made to appear that desertions have been of frequent occurrence, among the California Volunteers, since the opening of spring. In Col. Connor's regiment, the most loyal and least demoralized corps, forty desertions are reported since its organization. About half of the runaways, says the Stockton *Independent*, have been recovered at a great expense to the government. So frequent and alarming had desertions become, that, on the 17th of June, an order was issued by Col. Connor, and read that evening to the regiment, by the Adjutant, informing the soldiers, that the punishment for desertion hereafter would be death.

A court martial, consisting of Col. Connor, President, five captains and six lieutenants of the Third Volunteers, members, and Capt. Van Voast of the Ninth Infantry, Judge Advocate, was held at Camp Halleck, Stockton, by order of Gen. Wright, on the 21st of June, when seven soldiers, and nine on the Monday following were tried, all for desertion. The decisions had not transpired, and could not be made public till approved by General Wright. It was believed that capital punishment would not be inflicted in any case; and that in mercy they would be sent to Fort Alcatraz, to labor with ball and chain during the war. A long time that!

The Big Tree route, by which the Salt Lake expedition was to cross the mountains, had not become passable, and would not be till late in July, and it was urged by the *Placerville Democrat* that Col. Connor ought to take the Placerville route and proceed without delay with his command as the services of the troops were much needed at this place.

A large number of persons, other than soldiers, attached to Col. Connor's command, were drawn up in position four deep in front of the suttler's store, at the camp near Stockton, on the 23d ult., and were addressed by the Adjutant. They afterwards, with the exception of two or three, took and subscribed the oath of allegiance.

The Union State convention assembled at San Francisco City, on the 17th of June. Walter Van Dyke, of Humboldt, was chosen president. John Sweet, of San Francisco, was put in nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A central committee of twenty-one members was appointed to superintend the management of the campaign; and the convention adjourned on the 18th, without day.

The latest news from the Colorado mines confirmed the previous reports of their richness, and there were fifteen hundred miners in the diggings, making from six to two hundred dollars each per day. A party had gone to the White Mountains on a prospecting excursion with some Indian guides, who had informed them that there was plenty of gold there.

Mining in California, according to report, has been unusually successful this season and millions of dollars' worth of gold has been obtained, the Chinese having added largely to the amount.

Gen. Benjamin Alvord, formerly paymaster at Vancouver, has been assigned the command of the military department of Oregon.

The damage done by the floods in Oregon, in May and June, is represented as having been very great, and, at latest dates, all the principal streams were still overflowing their banks. The Willamette was twenty-eight feet and the Columbia, at Portland, thirty feet above high water mark, on the 14th of June, and the former had still an upward tendency.

A DROWNED MAN RESUSCITATED.

A few days since as some boys were swimming in one of the sloughs west of the city, they observed a man bathing some little distance above them, who, after a while, went under. The lads watched awhile for him to come up, but as he did not, they commenced searching for him, and by forming a line across the stream, which was not so deep that they could not wade it, they found the lifeless body after awhile slowly floating or rolling down the sluggish stream.

On finding the body, they immediately took it out and commenced rolling it vigorously on the ground, rubbing it as scientifically as so many Esculapians. The water flowed freely from the mouth under such thorough treatment, and after some considerable time, to their joy the drowned man uttered a groan, and began to show signs of life, after which it was not long before he was so far revived that he was able to sit up. The boys continued their kindly offices, went for the man's clothes, and took him home to his residence in the east part of the city.

The name of the drowned man was ascertained to be Archibald McNeil. He will not be very likely to forget the occurrence very soon, neither those who were instrumental in restoring his life after it had apparently become extinct.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Monday the 7th inst., Robert C., son of Robert and Mary Campbell, of this city, was drowned under the following circumstances: Deceased and a younger brother had been driving a calf across the slough near the upper bridge, south west of the city, to a lot owned by their father, to do which they had to swim, and left their clothes on the east side of the slough. In returning they came unawares upon one of the sand pits, of which there are many in that vicinity now overflowed, into which he sank, and, although an expert swimmer, did not rise again. The water in the pit was some ten or twelve feet deep, whirling with great force, and all efforts to find the body had been unavailing up to the time of going to press.

Deceased was 17 years, 3 months and 7 days old, of unexceptionable character, and a youth of fine promise. We sincerely sympathise with his parents.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—In crossing Big Cottonwood, near Bishop Briton's, a vehicle in which were several persons returning from a party on the evening of the Fourth was upset, as we are informed, and a young woman of Scandinavian birth was drowned. Her name has not transpired.

(Continued from page 11.)

the ravishing power of eloquence, and the glowing flowers of rhetoric have each in turn been offered on the altars of patriotism and in our general jubilee's, when we have made common cause and common purpose to celebrate the recurring anniversaries of our household gods!

Of European birth, and with some idea of the political aspirations of the masses, I may freely state that though native Americans may think that they alone can appreciate the qualities of their sires, and place them upon that pedestal which their merits would demand, there is, throughout that continent and the adjacent islands, a steady current, which, "though not loud, is not less deep" of reverential affection for the fathers and founders of that great superstructure erected by their wisdom and sagacity (with the blessing of heaven) upon this land; it is this appreciation which has been manifest in the periodic flow of immigration, and which can be felt by all travelers, who may pass among the thousands who are yet groaning in bondage waiting to be delivered, and though the horizon may be clouded, the star of American greatness decline and wane, though the tide of emigration may appear to be checked, and the hopes of myriads blighted, yet it is instinctively understood that the rainbow is visible to some, and that the day of deliverance will again dawn upon the nations, and the songs of freedom again be heard in the land!

The stereotyped phrases and set forms of speech common to the anniversary we now celebrate, fall on the cultured ear with an undefinable feeling, so manifestly hollow, so decidedly parrot-like, that we would almost avoid the very mention of the da e and the associations connected therewith, we would rather (if not liable to be considered unpatriotic) retire into the inner sanctuary of the heart and ponder on that marvelous scenery which opened with the sailing of the Mayflower, assumed a more striking phase at Lexington and Concord, and rolled through the fire of Fort Sumter, to the present day, we would forget for the moment "our most glorious Constitution," and our chartered privileges, and seek to comprehend the whole; formed of ten thousand sections, joined together by a master hand for a sublime purpose, we would lay aside our supposed individual importance, and perfectly realize and comprehend that there is a future to the ever past, that every thing pertaining to national as well as individual life is governed by silent but eternal law, thus as we sow so shall we reap; we have nationally accustomed ourselves to think that there exists but two potentates in the universe; the Yankee — the master of creation—and the almighty dollar, these have constituted our Alpha and Omega, these have been the Lords we worshipped, we have ignored the Great Ruler, repudiated his claims, dispised his blessings, and history shows upon its emblazoned page that we have laid aside the principles that made our revolution justifiable and secured to it unfading lustre, individualism is rampant, mob force has been counted law, the altars of truth and truthful life have been hid by the glare of expediency and custom, treason has flourished in high places, speculation among our rulers and chief men, office has been sought for profit and not for patriotism. The genius of the Constitution—liberty, freedom, etc.,—has been denied to millions; we have braved the verdict of the wise and good, now we are in the valley of humiliation and the shadow of death, this is for our national sins, for this the birthright is set aside; and the rule must pass to other hands, who will wield the scepter in righteousness, and guarantee to every man his individual and inherent rights; braggadocio shall reign no more in this land, his throne by Jehovah's whirlwind has been swept away, his crown and scepter buried, hereafter if any glory, he shall glory in him who exalts nations at his pleasure and depresses them at his will. We mean no disrespect to our government, we do not dispise the authority of the law or the principles which form the foundation of our national being, but we reverence the past. Despising much of the present, cultivating a glowing hope for the certain future, in the full assurance that the Judge of all the earth will still do right: 'Tis but the life of a man since our revolutionary era, and perhaps the generation is hardly passed away who participated in that memorable struggle, but we do lament (to use a common proverb) that that which sprung to heaven like a rocket should fall to earth like its stick. We could look with sorrow, and perhaps afford some active sympathy to the down-trodden Pole, and prophecy of his deliverance from the grasp of the Russian Bear; we could weep with the proud, the conquered Magyar, and pray for his deliverance from the talons of the Austrian eagle, we could cheer the brave Garibaldi as he led the Italian hosts battling with powerful imbecility for national unity and national name, and we could almost anticipate a deliverance for the gay and joyous people of France from the heartless rule of the third Napoleon; we might even dare to wish for those who are subject to aristocratic rule in our native land a little relaxation of power and extension of right; but for a people in the eyes of the world, who are seeking to commit moral and national suicide, we speak more in sorrow than in anger, the people in all lands mourn the glory is so soon departed; and the despots, tyrants and aristocrats rejoice, for they, by the follies of Democracy, have secured to themselves a lengthened lease of life and power.

Happy are the people under that government in which they confide, under those rulers whom they can sincerely trust, whose judges are above suspicion and reproach. There rebellion will not lift its hydra head, there secession can never come, there no law prohibits the untrammeled exercise of an earnest, righteous, religious faith, there the sunshine for ever rests; but where the wicked rule, the people mourn; no doubt, throughout the length and breadth of the land there will be a vast amount of genuine union and constitutional feeling and sentiment manifest this day, but nowhere, we are free to believe, will there be the unanimity which characterizes the people of this Territory. We would only cherish the hope that as the days of our responsibility are gliding toward us with increased rapidity, the rising generation, male and female, will be so thoroughly saturated with the law of right, the principles of true liberty, and the history of our nation and its difficulties that unitedly (as a second Hercules) they will not only be able to strangle the serpents, ignorance and wrong, but that they will be able, with the blessing and power of the heavens, to cleanse the augean stable of our government of the accumulated corruption heaped there by wicked and designing men and thus purify the elements which surround the heart of the nation, that its action may become normal, healthy and vigorous, all its functions harmoniously diffusing, (even to the utmost extremities of the body politic,) the spirit of continued existence, for the consummation of the designs of Providence, the securing of the greatest happiness of the greatest number!

We have met this day as on former occasion, but the spirit of gladness languishes, the song of joy is secretly heard, in the mental panorama we can picture the glory of the past, we can think of Washington and Jefferson, of Patrick Henry and Franklin, of Lee and Randolph, of Pendleton and Page and we are startled from our revery, we have lost the dream of their stately step, the music of their earnest voice, and the dignity of their presence has passed away, their unselfish patriotism and sterling honesty, their sagacious statesmanship and electrifying eloquence are among the things that were! Sacrilegious hands have grasped the vessels of the temple, and we see their graves dishonored, their flag insulted, their trust betrayed, the spirit of patriotism well nigh extinct, the voice of freedom stifled, the song of liberty hushed, and the great American eagle, which soared in the azure blue, and bathed its pinions in the noon day sun, now lays chained, (Prometheuslike) on the rock of sectionalism, with vampires sucking his blood and vultures at his vitals, while crowned cormorants wait but for the moment of his dissolution that they may divide the spoils. The Philestines are on thee, Samson! They have bound thee with green withs, hoodwinked thee with the stars and stripes, and stars and bars, till but few have the moral courage to exclaim, Oh, Lord, how long; Oh, Lord, how long!

And I heard a voice saying: the generation shall be wasted, the spirit of wisdom shall pass away; her voice no more be heard in the streets, the political traitor shall go to his own place, the Judas covenant breaker shall seek but never find his rest in hell, and they who have speculated, fattened on the life blood of the people shall be known no more for ever, Their riches shall become rusted, and their name blotted out, all who have sold their birthright shall become as chaff and the land shall be redeemed by blood, then shall the downtrodden of the earth again lift up their heads, while myriads of the honest of every nation shall flock to the land of the setting sun, science and art shall flourish and bear their blessed fruit, the sails of our commerce shall whiten every sea, the treasure of all lands shall poured into the lap of Joseph, and the leaves of the tree shall be for the healing of the nations, the arts of peace shall supersede the arts of war, the widow's moan and the children's tear shall not deplore their slain; in place of death shall be found moral, social, political, religious and intellectual life, joyous, exuberant, bounding life, till the spirit of rule falls on the land of Joseph, and the spirit of national life shall be transfused from thence into the wornout nations of both hemispheres. This shall be the jubilee of manhood, the golden age, the reign of peace, toward this the weary wheels of time for ever turn; for this the best and wisest of our race have toiled; politicians, philosophers, philanthropists, prophets with bleeding feet have trod the earth, their lives a perpetual psalm, their end a blessed benediction, their grave a sacred spot of earth, where the sunlight lingers and the angels keep incessant watch; peace to their names, till the day dawns, and the shadows flee away; then shall they receive the resurrection of the just, their monuments in every land, their names on every tongue, and the praise of all shall be given to that great God who brings from chaos, order; from the darkness, light; sending forth in their times and seasons, those who stand as landmarks in the path of progress on the plains of time, the sturdy pioneers of an enduring, because unperverted nationality!

The Nauvoo Brass Band played "The Fine Old Irish Gentleman."

The Hon. Frank Fuller, being invited to address the assembly, delivered an eulogium on the character of Washington. The Acting-Governor was both eloquent and poetic, and only displeased his audience by his brevity.

On resuming his seat he was warmly applauded.

Governor Young delivered a short address, and was followed by Wm. Clayton, Esq., Sup. Doty, and Fred. Cook, Esq., who expressed their unity of feeling with the people in celebrating the great day of the nation's birth. As

"The hours flew by on angel's wings,"

the latter speakers were very brief; but the points of their addresses, expressing the hope that Territorial Utah would speedily be immerged in the State of Deseret, were warmly applauded by the people.

The Chaplain, at half-past twelve o'clock, dismissed the assembly with his benediction, and with the characteristic order of the people, the congregated thousands quietly separated, while the bands played several lively airs, and the artillery again thundered forth its salutations.

THE LUNCHEON.

On the invitation of His Honor, Mayor Smoot, the Officials of the State, Territory, County and City, together with a number of Invited Guests, partook of a luncheon in the Globe, at 2 o'clock. A very pleasant, social hour of chit-chat was afterwards spent, which was much enlivened by a serenade from Ballo's Brass Band.

THE BALL.

The committee of arrangements completed the day's entertainment by a very select ball in the Social Hall, to which were invited as many of our citizens as could be comfortably convened in that fine building.

From early morning of the Fourth till the termination of the ceremonies of the day, we had the honor of sharing in the courtesies extended by our worthy Mayor and the City Council, in honor of the Fourth of July, and we believe we do but reflect the sentiments of the whole people when we say that the day passed without leaving a regret. Every man in authority was at his post and discharged his duty, preserving order everywhere and contributing to the general entertainment of the whole. We have since frequently heard many of our outside friends express their satisfaction in celebrating the Fourth in the Mountains, where they heard nothing to offend the most delicate ear, or witnessed anything but peace, sobriety and innocent rejoicing.

May God bless the people and their rulers in our Mountain Home, that peace, joy, and unalloyed happiness may ever be their characteristics.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

There seems to be a good deal of diversity of sentiment in regard to the best time of the year to apply manures. Such earnest advocacy of opposite opinions, many of which are the results of experience, shows that the time of the application of manure is not of essential importance. I think the vital point is, not whether the manure should be put on in the spring, fall or winter, but to be sure and put it on.

I have seen great effect from that which was put on in the spring, even if it had large quantities of straw in it; and certainly it is good to put on about the first of September, either on wheat or meadows. The plan of spreading manure on grass land in the fall, which was to be ploughed for corn the next season, I have tried with marked success, and I do not doubt but it is well when convenient to draw it out in winter. Perhaps it may be the true system to give a dressing to cold grass land in the spring, especially if the manure has in it a good deal of grass seed. Very coarse manure, even clear straw, is beneficial applied at this time. About the first of April is the best time, as it gets washed into the soil by the early rains, and the grass seeds germinate readily. But we do not miss much if this is applied early in the fall, unless some of it has been allowed to waste in the summer. On dry and cultivated land it seems quite as well to make the application in the fall. On wheat of course it is.

I think that some are misled in their estimate of the superior value of manure which has been lying through the summer by its being concentrated, so that what is a load in the fall was two or three loads in the spring, and of course the same bulk or weight is more valuable. The value of two or three is condensed into one.

There has been a change in the practice of some farmers here, and I judge from reading the discussions on the subject in your paper, of many in other parts of the country, which is to apply the manure more directly to grass than as formerly to grain. The immediate result of this practice is a diminished crop of grain, and perhaps a diminished income from the farm a year or two, but the result in a few years is the increased fertility of the soil, and consequently an increased product of grain also. This change in the practice of farmers here has been brought about partly by their estimate of the value of the grass crop by many as almost equal to the grain crop. The relative importance of grain and grass in a system of farming is certainly changed in favor of the latter and the most important advantage of this change is the improvement in the fertility of the soil.

Therefore the manure should be applied to the benefit of the grass chiefly. Those who raise wheat will apply their manure at the time of sowing and near the surface, to the very highest advantage of the succeeding grass. Where corn is a principle crop the manure should be put on, if possible, at the seeding of the land in anticipation of the corn crop. A heavy growth of grass fed off by stock is the best preparation for corn. N. Reed, Amenia, Dutchess county.—[Country Gentleman.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BLACKBERRY.

At the late meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, C. Merritt, of Battle Creek, Mich., said he had been very successful with the New Rochelle—had an acre of the plants, but they needed winter protection. This he accomplished by first cutting out the bearing shoots, when with the help of two men with spades he laid down the whole in a day. The earth is loosened with a rake on the side towards which they are to be laid down, when they are pushed over with the rake, and the two men throw on earth, and a little rough litter is added. They are planted six feet apart, and cultivated each way. They are staked in spring. "Before laying down in autumn," says the owner, "I cut off the main stalk nearly down to where it bends over, and the side branches to fifteen or eighteen inches. Where there is no snow, I would cover the stalk. Last spring when I got ready to plow, I found that I had only about half enough canes on the acre. I manured in June with a wheel-barrow load to every two hills. They were a "sight" when they blossomed. The crop was estimated at from 100 to 150 bushels and I am confident was not less than 100. I picked 60 bushels, and sent them to this market; brought $4.50 to 5 per bushel. Four stalks in a hill are enough. I sell the sprouts or cut them down. I think from 120 to 150 bushels can be raised on an acre. Some of the ground I mulched with cut cornstalks, which was an improvement. My soil is a gravelly sand with loam, sub-soil gravelly and open, but not leachy. The berries were uniform in size, except in the last of the season."

Novices should understand that summer pruning is in most instances essential to success, that is, pinching off the leading stem when 3½ to 4 feet high, to induce the growth of side branches, which also must be pinched off, if they extend far—the object being to produce that short stubby growth which best favors fruitfulness. Boys who pick wild blackberries at the east, have often observed that such bushes as the cows have browsed partly down, are loaded with berries; and this summer pruning is on the same principle, although in not quite so rough a style.—[Country Gentleman.

Salt for Cabbage.—A correspondent last month speaks of the benefits arising from the use of a dressing of salt for turnips. Last year I tested the value of salt on cabbages; I watered them two or three times a week with salt water, which contained about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbage grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt given them, produced loose open heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than boiling. Rain water was given them at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. I do not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbage would bear without injury, but I am fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than I used is decidedly beneficial. We are familiar with the fact that it is decidedly fatal to cold blooded animals. This desirable property makes it doubly valuable to cabbages, which suffer greatly from the ravages of insects.—[Farmer and Gardener.

A Bishop's Lady.—Our plain words man, woman, child, wife and husband, are nearly, if not quite, banished by the highly genteel people. We have, instead, such words as parties, individuals, characters, females, and ladies constantly used. In high society it is always in good taste to speak of one's "wife." Old King George III. seldom said "my queen" it was always "my wife, Charlotte." Dukes and earls are content to speak of their wives, but a petty squire or a shopkeeper speaks of his lady. The Bishop's spouse, in the story, tried to get admission to a gallery on a private day.

"Not admit me!" said she indignantly to the porter, "don't you know who I am? I am the Bishop of——'s lady."

"Can't help it, marm; couldn't admit you if you were his wife!"

—Do well, but don't boast of it, for that will lessen the commendation you might otherwise have deserved.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on the earth is now computed in round numbers at one thousand millions. They speak 3064 now known tongues, and in which upward of 1100 religions or creeds are preached. The average age of life is 33⅓ years. One-fourth of the born die before they reach the age of 7 years, and half before the 17th year. Out of 100 persons only 6 reach the age of 60 years and upward, while only 1 in 1000 reaches the age of 100 years. Out of 500 only 1 attains 80 years. Out of the thousand million living persons 330,000,000 die annually, 91,000 daily, 3730 every hour, 60 every minute, and consequently 1 every second. The loss is, however, balanced by the gain in new births. Tall men are supposed to live longer than short ones. Women are generally stronger than men until their 50th year, afterward less so. Marriages are in proportion to single life (bachelors and spinsters) as 100:76. Both births and deaths are more frequent in the night than in the day. One-fourth of men are capable of bearing arms but not 1 out of 1000 is by nature inclined for the profession. The more civilized a country is, the more full of vigor, life and health, are the people. The notion that education enfeebles and degenerates the human frame, is not borne out by fact.

—Love, like a beautiful opal, is a clouded gem, which carries a spark of fire in its bosom; but true friendship, like a diamond, radiates steadily from its transparent heart.

—Labor rids us of three great evils—poverty, vice and ennui.

General Notices.

A PIG LOST.

STRAYED from the undersigned, last Wednesday, a black and white Sow PIG, about seven weeks old. Any information that can be given will be thankfully received by J. WELLS,
1-1 East Temple Street.

CAME ASTRAY,

TWO COWS and one CALF; both cows red and white, one branded H, and no brand on the other. The owners are requested to prove claim, pay expenses, and take them away. JOHN SPRIGGS,
1 2 Coalville, Summit co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FIRST-RATE "THROWER" can find constant employment, with liberal wages, by applying to Messrs. Ferris & Dupkins, at their Portrait Gallery, on Main Street, or at the City Pottery, opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper. 52-3

NOTICE.

CAME to my enclosure, on the 18th of June, two bay MULES, branded U S. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. TITUS MOUSLEY,
52-tf Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the public in general, that we have purchased the MILL PROPERTY, formerly belonging to Porter, of Centerville, situated ten miles east of City Bountiful, and is now in successful operation. We have 25,000 feet of the best quality of lumber now on hand.

Bills for lumber furnished on the shortest notice.

We wish to have a road made thereto. Any person wishing to work thereon will be paid in Lumber and Stock for their labor.

JOHN ELLIS,
JUDSON TOLMAN,
52-6 O. D. GRANT.

P.S.—In consequence of certain contracts, CHARLES R. STODDARD's name should have been omitted, and for the future, all business transactions in relation to the Mill, must be in the name of JOHN ELLIS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODEY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2 inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7 000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Of the 13th Ward,
(THOUGH RETIRED FROM THE SALOON BUSINESS)

HAS made arrangements to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which is now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his private residence.

It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage ever sold in this market.

PARTIES going on short excursions or pleasure trips will be pleased to learn that they can obtain a few gallons of Goddard's Cider for such an occasion.

FAMILIES accustomed to the use of Wine will find Goddard's Cider to be a pleasant substitute, and less expensive (only One Dollar per Gallon).

PLEASURE PARTIES for the 4th July can be supplied with Goddard's Cider by the keg or barrel, timely notice required.

TRAVELERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider exceedingly useful, and a pleasant contrast to the muddy streams occasioned by high waters.

STATION KEEPERS along the mail route will confer a favor on many of their transient customers, by keeping for sale Goddard's Cider.

MERCHANTS, and others of like occupation, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.

Goddard's Cider sold Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the manufacturer's.
GEORGE GODDARD,
One block south of the Theatre and one and half east; and Retail, by Mr. CROUCH, Constitution House, Main Street.

A liberal allowance to the trade. 1-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for walls, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Davis' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
46-6m WM. WALKER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings String Instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$10 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED, BY MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

(Corner of Groesbeck's Buildings);

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing.

Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and Carpets, equal to new. 52-tf

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW! *SEASON OF* 1862.

MRS. C. R. SAVAGE

RESPECTFULLY announces to her patrons that she is prepared to make, clean, and alter every kind of Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Panama HATS and BONNETS for Gents, Ladies and Children, in the most approved styles.

An assortment of Braids on hand.
Fancy Straw Bonnets made to order.
TERMS EASY.
House, two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, near the School House 43-tf

BE JUST TO THE WIDOW.

THE undersigned have been authorized by Mrs. THEA GADD, widow of F. W. GADD, deceased, late "GLOBE BARBER," to receive pay, and settle with all who were indebted to Mr. Gadd at the time he was taken sick. Therefore, we would respectfully call upon all who know themselves indebted to the deceased for barber's bills or otherwise, to please call and settle without delay, and thus do good to the widow in the time of her bereavement.

WM. CLAYTON,
49-6 D. O CALDER.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON.
Supt. O S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U T., June 17, 1862. 51 3m

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and to treat anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, home-made clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOB SMITH,
51-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

HAND IN HAND BAKERY, ICE CREAM SALOON, AND DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassable article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c, &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

COOPER-WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hallstoos as a Meat Market, on East Temple Street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.
37-6m HENRY PARKES.

PUMP MAKING, WELL SINKING, AND UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS

JAMES JACK respectfully announces to the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for Pump Making, Well Sinking, and underground conductors; and from his long experience, is assured of giving every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage and support.

N.B.—Orders received for J. Jack by Jenkins, Saddler, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE teamsters sent from the General Tithing Office in G. S. L City, to collect butter, eggs, etc., are at liberty, at their discretion on their outward trips, to carry passengers and freight at the following rates.—

Passengers without any luggage; four cents a mile.

Freight; three dollars a hundred for each hundred miles; to be paid in advance or upon delivery.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
0tf Trustee in Trust.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT, NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 60-tf

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING, *FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.*

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing extensively at

J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 13th Ward, every variety of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK,

Including Bureaus, Secretaries, Chests, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, light Stands, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, single and double Lounges, Cradles, Cribs, Boston and Common Rocking Chairs, Congress and Office Chairs, French and Flag at Parlor Chairs, Windsor and Common Fine-seat Chairs, Children's Small, High and Rocking Chairs, etc., etc.

We shall also manufacture Doors, Window Sashes and Blinds, Spinning Wheels, Reels, Swifts, Flax Spinning Wheels, Day Rakes, Grain Cradles, etc.

We can, if required, manufacture PIANOS, having the materials on hand for the purpose, and competent workmen to attend to that department.

Pianos and other Musical String Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, store orders, grain, flour, beans, beef, pork, lard, eggs, butter, molasses, cheese, wood, cloth, wool, cotton, live stock, and all kinds of valley produce, which can be disposed of to enable us to carry on our business successfully; also, bedstead scantling, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4; pine, cottonwood and quaking asp, plank 2 inches thick, 16 in. wide; pine lumber, 1 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch of various widths, chair stuff, table legs, common chair legs for turning, etc.

Persons requiring doors, sashes and blinds must furnish their own lumber.

As we intend to sell a good article and as low as any house in this city, no credit will be given.

A GRIST MILL

For Chopping Grain, is in constant operation on the premises. LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING.
G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 45-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

IMPORTANT TO THE FARMERS OF DESERET!

FARMERS living North, South, East and West would do well to call at the

TOWN CLOCK STORE
OR
PANTECHNICON.

At this Store you will find a splendid assortment of

STAPLE GOODS
AND NOTIONS.

Our stock consists of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c., &c.; also, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats. Ready made Clothing, Cloths, Hickory, Check, and Over-shirts;

DRY GOODS

of every description; Ribbons, Lace, Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1000 Bushels of Wheat or Barley,

For which the best kind of pay will be given. Cash, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Corn, Dried Meat, &c., &c. taken in exchange.

Do not forget the CLOCK STORE.
45 3m F. D. CLIFT.

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE
GOODS
LOW FOR CASH,

Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,
4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Hickory and Denims,
Cottonades and Satinets,
Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, Fruit, &c., &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal discount will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL! TRY US!

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, among which are

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a prime lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Window Glass, G. D. Caps, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.,

Not forgetting

MILL SAWS AND FILES.

Now is your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING
Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N.B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 53-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING BY A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and be is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51 3m

HOME SPUN. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shaw's, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
1tf Bishop Sharp.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to announce to her friends in Salt Lake City and its vicinity, that she is now carrying on her business in the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, at her own residence, first house north of Prest. Kimball's, porch in front of the house. 43-3m

A MODEST REPORT.

The vague and unsatisfactory reports that have so universally been made of the casualties that have occurred in the fights which have taken place since the commencement of the American civil war, wherein companies, regiments, brigades and divisions have not unfrequently, in the first instance, been reported as having been nearly annihilated—only a cursory perusal of the accounts of the battle fields have been thickly covered with the dead and wounded, the slain literally lying in heaps but after the smoke of battle had passed away, the dread interment was the wounded cared for, the losses have been represented as but small—some two or three killed and about a dozen wounded out of thousands engaged In one of the most fierce and bloody battles ever fought on the American continent."

Some of the more credulous have been puzzled to know how to reconcile such contradictory statements, not doubting the bravery of the combatants, of whatever race, and believing instinctively that the hatred of the contending parties towards each other is, and has been, exceedingly great, that when they have met in battle array they have fought to death with an unsparing hand. For the benefit of those who do not understand how such reports are got up, we subjoin the following extracts from the Baltimore Sun, Adjutant Blake of the 5th Connecticut, which suffered severely during Gen. Banks' retreat from Virginia, made after the arrival of the remnant of his command at Williamsport, Maryland:

"We have but 215 men, and it is impossible to give any accurate idea of our losses, as we lost, I sent, therefore, only those positively known. The whole number lost, and but small—the numerous number of tired stragglers accounting for our missing, for the most part.

Co. A lost 42 present—8 unaccounted for.
Co. B 30 present—8 unaccounted for.
Co. C 40 present—5 unaccounted for.
Co. D 8 present—28 unaccounted for.
Co. E 22 present—unaccounted for.
Co. F 21 present—67 unaccounted for.
Co. G 20 present—55 unaccounted for.
Co. H not heard from.
Co. I 26 present—54 unaccounted for.
Co. K 30 present—unaccounted for.

To sum up, we have 215 present on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

We have lost by killed, 2 men; wounded 9 men known prisoners, 21 men; unaccounted for, 500.

Company D acted as skirmishers in the battle and, being called to the front, were mostly cut off.

We left our dead on the field, and our sick and wounded in the hospitals, the latter being captured.

C. N. Lane, G. B. Lane, and Chas. Weston, are the only members of the Band present. Most of the others were left in the train towards Harper's Ferry, and are probably safe.

No commissioned officers are known to be killed or wounded, Capt. Betts' wound (reported) severe.

Though the result of this action has been most fatal to the troops engaged, it is the intention of the men, and loss of equipments, yet no part of it can be charged on this regiment, which has received much praise from the officers and men of the neighboring regiments.

Doctors Bissell and Babcock, hospital stewards, stayed behind to care for the wounded, and are probably captured.

Knapsacks left behind, under a guard, were all burnt by the guard, they being taken prisoners."

A letter report made the total loss one hundred and nine.

The Connecticut Volunteers have, as well those from other States, suffered greatly during the war. The 8th and 10th, which were hurdered over one thousand each when they entered the field were, according to reports, before they had performed one year's service reduced to considerably less than one half of their original number by the casualties of war.

"EN ROUTE.—The two Associate Justices for Utah Territory are expected to arrive here in a few days. The name of one of them has always been, so far as we know, associated with other, and better, affairs, the new team he is intended for Utah. A U. S. Marshal is also sent to us from Nebraska, which completes the round of Federal appointments in "the valleys of the mountains."

THE EMIGRATION.—During the past two weeks, a large number of emigrants from the East to the West have passed through our city. They have been orderly, and conducted themselves well. Twelve wagons in the East are just driving a substantial population to the Pacific.

CRICKETING.

Though, personally, we are not addicted to sports and amusements, and have but little time to devote to recreations, we are none the less pleased to learn of our youths and young men spending their holidays in exercise sports, that contribute to increased health as well as to hilarity of spirits.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, the Deseret Union Cricket Club and the Eleventh Ward Cricket Club played the first cricket match in the mountains. There were a large number of persons on Union Square to witness the playing, and from what is reported, the sport was excellent. The "scores" have furnished us the following table of the game:

ELEVENTH WARD.

1st Innings. 2d Innings.

	Runs		Runs
C. Crow, b McEwan,	4	c. McEwan,	4
D. Camomile, " "	5	c. Bowring,	1
W. Chappell " "	3	st. out by W.	9
J. Wright, stumped out,	0	" "	0
J. Horrock, b. McEwan,	0	c. Bowring,	0.
G. Todd, b. P. Margetts,	0	c. Bowring,	0
D. Lesker " "	3	not out,	1
H. Holder, " "	0	b. Bowring,	0
A. Pool, b. McEwan,	0	stumped out,	0
W. Wilkinson, not out,	2	c. Platt,	1
A. Hayward, b. Bowring,	1	c. McEwan,	1
" " bye,	1	bye,	1
		wides,	2
	22		22

DESERET WARD.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
J. Platt, not out,	7
H. E. Bowring, c. Crow,	1
P. Margetts, b. P.	0
R. Margetts, b. Hedger,	0
H. McEwan, c. Crow,	1
J. Bowring, b. Camomile,	2
J. W. Jenkins, l. b. w.	0
J. Bowring, b. Hedger,	0
R. Tessesler, b. Steyner,	0
W. Wade, b. Camomile,	0
S. Skidmore, " "	0
wides,	10
byes,	1
	22

Umpires—Mr. C. Keigall and Mr. J. Hardy.

Scorers—Mr. Lynch and Mr. J. Bridge.

The playing was according to Lillywhite, that works formed English cricketers, but with the exception of the Deseretites, as reported, reflect credit on these young beginners we pretend not to judge; but as it is the first sport of the kind among us we give the table in extenso.

After play was over and the Deseret Union Club had been proclaimed the victor, the two clubs repaired to the Constitution House, where a sumptuous repast furnished by the latter a splendid supper. Everything throughout the playing, and afterward, was orderly and in temperance, and the "forbidden" was not even sigh at the distance.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

For the convenience of the volunteers, we believe the Post Office Department has issued instructions that the soldiers' letters may pass unpaid through any post office, or over any mail route, till their arrival at the office of delivery, where the postage is to be collected. We allude to this law at the present time, in order that our volunteers on the Eastern mail route may understand that it is their privilege, while on duty, to pass their correspondence unpaid, to be collected here or at any other post office, but letters sent to the soldier must be prepaid. The law alluded to is simply an accommodation to the soldiers, as his duties and occupations in the field are not favorable to the supposition that he is likely either carry the money for postage stamps or loose coin for such purposes, and the recipients of his correspondence are willing enough to pay the postage.

HOW THEY WASTE AWAY.

The operations of the civil war now devastating and desolating the American States have been and are more destructive of life than generally supposed. The number of the killed and wounded in battle, although for greater than has been announced to the world is acknowledged to be but small in comparison to the number of those who have died of disease and from other causes which have excited and to which the soldiers have been subject, producing death constantly and steadily but at a rapid rate.

The following, from the pages of the *New York Evening Post*, is a fair sample of the losses that have been sustained by a majority of the regiments which have been in the field for any considerable long be of time:

"When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway last November, it "Hallelujah Chorus" chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall bronzed men would within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they lodged in Georgetown barracks which were filled by so many strangers, but in spite of the fine shelter, the hardships of camp life told on them, and when they went down with Casey's division, they were only seven hundred and fifty strong—eight had died of fever. While on the Peninsula, they lived on hard bread and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double quick for Williamsburg the men fell out of the road and died from sheer exhaustion. Of the eight fifty odd, they numbered, full for duty, only one hundred and eighty, and, two-half of those were under sick or on extra, and were nearly all killed and wounded.

CONFEDERATE VIEW OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The brilliant operations of Gen. Jacks in in the Valley of the Shenandoah, crippling and demoralizing the forces of Banks and Schenck at McDowell,—of Banks at Front Royal and Winchester—of Freemont at Cross Keys and Shields at Port Republic, have had a wonderfully encouraging effect on the Western—the general corps were to have been consolidated and brought across the Blue Ridge *en route for Richmond*. When the battle of the Rappahannock, McDowell, with his division, was ordered to fall back on Fredericksburg, and the united columns were to be precipitated on the devoted city from the north. At the same time, it is probable Burnside was expected to be on hand from the south, advancing up the south side of the James from the direction of Suffolk, in conjunction with the Monitors and his vessels in the river. The rebels by big thus assailed from the north and south, McClellan was to make the grand attack from the east, in front.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability, would have succeeded, had Jackson made by movements of Jack o, completely paralyzed the Valley Army, and prevented McDowell to detach a large portion of his army to aive Banks and Company from demolition, and left their front open for us. Jack left wi hout co-operation and success, McClellan was to make the grand attack from the east, in front.

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Jackson's movements, which were carried a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a coward in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a large of remonstrance and lelin of what his invincible army has done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements for the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold Jackson—the next move over, and he is checkmate.—[Richmond Whig, June 24th.

MALICIOUS MEANNESS.

An unfavorable sough may be got up in a rural district, by a man who combines cowardice with cunning, and all in such a way that you cannot by hold of the malicious but reputation sense. Let an unpopular decision is coming to the village and beg people to try to remember that it is only he may not be such a bad man after all. The probability is that nobody supposes him a bad man, and the mischief-maker has observing sagacity enough to see that he is not popular, and may be ready to take advantage which will take some time to allay. Some one speaks in praise of an acquaintance. You may reply, in a hesitating tone, "Well, I don't know, he is a fellow but—well, I don't want to say anything bad about a man, I don't know anything against him, and yet I ought to be ashamed to speak so of a man, if I don't know anything against him." Or you may be asked, "Do you know any bad character, or any definite charge you could have against this man?" Cannot and manly folks, indeed, may possibly call you to account. What do you care? Some muscular Christian may knock you down, but what you will have the pleasure of knowing that serves you right.—[Rev. A. L. Stone.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE III.—Mr. Thackeray, in his lectures on "The Four Georges," has not failed to record that, in the early part of his life, George III., the King and the Queen, with the royal children, frequently called on the Lady Pembroke, Earl of Winchester in a presence of considerable number of the higher classes of society. On an occasion when the duke of Pembroke shingles bolted, and running up to a lady, wrapped in ermine, the King, with his accustomed politeness, bowed, instantly went and with a courtesy from the lady, bidding place, and taking of his hat, addressed the lady in these words: "Madam, the only apology I can make for the duke of Pembroke is, that what he has done he has shown at least his good taste." The lady was at that time young, blooming and handsome. I do not see how Louis XIV of France could have shown greater courtesy on such an occasion than was manifested by George III. of England. The incident was related to me some years ago by the lady herself some fifty years ago, and I have, frequently, been asked by persons who can tell the tale as "twas told to me."—[No re and Queries.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT PLEASANT GROVE.

Capt. S. S. White's company of infantry announced the dawn of day by volleys of musketry, when the municipal flag was unfurled to the breeze.

At half-past eight o'clock a.m., a company, consisting of thirteen young ladies and twenty-six young bachelors, with appropriate banners with mottoes to represent the first thirteen colonies, formed in front of the Pleasant Grove Meeting House, and marched to the Fort. The military fired salutes at intervals.

At 10 o'clock, Walker and Co. marched out to the City Hall, where the citizens had assembled.

CEREMONIES AT THE HALL.

Song by the choir.
Prayer by Bishop Ingalls, Elder S. P. Driggs.
Hymn by the choir.
Declaration of Independence read by Geo. H. Harris.
Music by the quadrille band.

Mr. Wm. Walker, in the absence of the day, then delivered a patriotic oration referring to the manner in which the ancestors to throw off the tyrannical yoke, and clear by depicted the great contrast between the master-spirits of 1776 and of the statesmen of the present age.

National song, by Mr. J. mes E Hawley.

Professor James Armistead delivered an elegant and appropriate address.

Musical addresses, sentiments and songs.

Hymn by the choir.

Benediction.

The remainder of the day was spent in dancing, and, we concluded the ceremonies.

The Pleasant Grove Brass Cornet quadrille band and the choir, under their respective leaders, added much to the parts, greatly enhancing the proceedings.

Under the efficient management of the Committee of Arrangements and Marshal, the celebration was conducted harmoniously and cheerfully, being well accordant with the spirit of 76.

Committee of Arrangements—Wm. M. Frampton, C. B. Hawley, B. W. Driggs, O. L. Mayhew.

C B. HAWLEY, Marshal.

GEO H. A. HARRIS, Reporter.

GODDARDS'S CIDER.—The weather is exceedingly warm, and wherever dazzles some refreshing beverage, that will not "intoxicate the brain," can obtain it of the vendors of Goddard's celebrated Cider, at his residence, Thirteenth Ward. See his advertisement.

HIGH WINDS.—There has been more windy weather during the last few weeks than usual at this season of the year in this valley. On Thursday last there was a big blow, doing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees, crazy roofs, etc.

Dice.

In Franklin, Cache county, Tues. 12th of Jhlamnaiolin the Jhlamnaiolin, son of Jesse B. and Jane Howell, aged one month.

New Advertisements.

WEAVING FACTORY.

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved Weaving Machinery, I wish to inform the public I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at reasonable rates.

Work sent or worked up on shares.

Cotton Warp manufactured for Wadding, etc.

NOTICE.

CAME into my corral, on the 4th inst., a white ox PIG, about ten months old (by mistake I killed a sow pig instead of it) and owners can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement and charges, and take it away.

WILLIAM ADDISON.
Cor. of W. and G. Sts. 2-3m

LOST,

ON the 24th Ward, on the 4th of July, a large gold BRACELET. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at the subscriber's, or at the Deseret News Office.

E. B. ROBY.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 1 h inst., a black and white spotted COW, branded L S on right hip, and carries a crop and two slits in left ear. Any person taking up the above cow and notifying her owner or leaving information of her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

ELIJAH PEARCE, Bastet Mobty,
2-1 Near Cottonwood, G. S. L. City.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have a good silver-mounted FLINT SHOTGUN, on the Jordan River, two miles above the ford and about two miles below the Lake Bridge, where the owner can prove the accusiomiled on short notice and the most reasonable terms.

A. HAUGH,
2-3 S. S. WILLES.

STRAY PONIES.

CAME to my premises, about two weeks since, PONIES, one roan mare, branded H on near hip and other a bay horse, brand on near thigh, not branded.

WILLIAM BENNEFIELD,
2-3t Summit Co.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to my premises, about the 1st of June, one red and white spotted HEIFER, with out ear marks, between the Lake Bridge, and the Jordan River, and three year-old HEIFER. At brand or marks visible.

Owners are requested to prove property, and take them away.

J. WIDDISON,
2-4 Farmington, Davis.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 3. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, Tabernacle, Monday, April 7, 1862, 10 a.m.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG]

"For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat. For every one that useth milk, is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe. But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil"—Hebrews V. 12, 13 and 14 verses.

It may seem to my brethren and sisters, a little surprising that I should introduce the remarks which I have the privilege of addressing to you this morning, by reading the sentiment which is conveyed in this text. For when for the time we ought to be teachers, we have need that one teach us again the first principles of the oracles of God. But how often is it necessary, and has it been necessary for those who are inspired of the Lord to complain of the brethren making such slow progress in the things of the kingdom of God? How often do we hear our Presidency lament the ignorance, folly and vanity that are exhibited by many of those who are called upon to be and who should be teachers indeed. I have thought that in some circumstances there was a neglect in the branches of preaching to and rehearsing in the ears of the rising generation those first principles of the gospel which were taught to us when we received the work of the last days, and especially the principle of faith. We grow up in this community and the principles of the gospel become, to a great extent, natural to us. But many of the young are untried and without experience and they lack the power to contrast the principles of truth with those of error, and hence it is regarded as important by the Elders that they should have the opportunity, at some period, of going abroad to preach the gospel and have a chance to test by actual experience the power of the principles of truth when brought in contact with the wild fanaticisms which the world have dignified with the title of religion.

It was remarked yesterday that the progress of the people was so slow that the Presidency could not develope those principles which were for the benefit of the people, for their glory and exaltation, only at a very slow rate, powerful as we may think the Mormon mill to be. The President tells us that he has to regulate the feed very moderately, or injure the weak minded. Some of the brethren, for want of a more perfect understanding perhaps, give way to temptation and turn away, and become to a considerable extent like a man who comes out of the dark into a well lighted room, he is blinded with the light, his eyes are unprepared to meet such brilliancy. This is illustrated very clearly in the organization of the several branches, settlements and stakes of Zion throughout Deseret. To use a figure, in almost all the branches containing from one hundred to three hundred families it has been found necessary to combine all the authority of presidency in one man, at least I will say this has been the case in many instances; there are a few exceptions to this rule, but not many. A Bishop while he presides at the meetings looks after the spiritual welfare of the settlements; he preaches on the Sabbath day, gives counsel to the people spiritual and temporal; he gives counsel in relation to donations, public buildings, the erection of school houses, and almost everything is made to devolve upon the head of the Bishop

In the first instance many of these places were organized with a President and Bishop who were expected to act in concert and with their counselors work and exert themselves for the general good of the people, and with a strong hand all pull together and strive to strengthen each other. And when for the time these men ought to have been teachers they have proven that they required to be taught, for the very first question that would arise was "which of us is the biggest man, for it is important that we should know the precise line between our authority, to know where the jurisdiction of the one ends and the other begins." A man of this disposition and feeling would want a rule and tape line to draw his line of jurisdiction on the ground and stake it out. Then it would be Bishop you must toe this line, and President you must keep your side of it. No familiarity. You must not tread on my toes, remember that.

Now I have had experience in these matters to some little extent, by visiting and attempting to regulate, explain and set in order these difficulties. At one place, containing about three hundred families the President held the doctrine that the Bishop was a mere temporal officer, and therefore he had no right or business to talk on the Sabbath day on temporal matters. If he wished to talk about donations, emigration, teams, building meeting houses, for tithing, he was told that that was temporal business and that he must call a meeting on a week day. Elder E. T. Benson and myself went to that place after they had been contending upon this subject, and it had been well understood that no man must talk there on temporal subjects on the Sabbath day. But we occupied the whole day in telling how to make bread, build cities, make farms, fences, and in fact we told them how to do every useful thing that we could think of. We asserted that a certain amount of temporal preparation was necessary in order that a man might enjoy his religion. We also asserted that if a man made no preparations for the future, he was constantly subjected to annoyances. For instance a man lives in one of our agricultural villages, and he makes little or no preparation for taking care of what he has around him; he neglects to fence his field and stack yard. Now I have thought that a man could not enjoy his religion as he should do unless he had a good fence around his field and stack yard; for if he has no fence, or only a poor one, when he gets ready for praying there is perhaps a rap at the door, and when the door is opened, the message delivered is, "there are twenty head of cattle destroying your wheat in your stack yard." "The devil there is," says the man, "and whose are they?" He puts them in the astray pound, and he puts an exorbitant tax upon them, and charges the pound keeper not to let them go until he gets the pay, say damages to the amount of $50. The next thing is another neighbor who is religious also, but perhaps a little later in his devotions, is aroused by the report "your cattle are all in the estray pound and there is $50 damage against them." "The devil they are, who put them there?" Why brother ———; his feelings of reverence and devotion having been badly shaken by this report, he rises from his prayerful mood in a rage and uses very violent language, and, suffice it to say that much trouble is caused by men not having a good fence, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether many men can preserve an even temper of mind under such circumstances. Now all this was the result of ignorance. If that Presidency had known their duties they would never have closed a meeting without asking the Bishop if he had anything to say, or any business to attend to; it was a matter of courtesy and of duty also, and instead of pulling against each other they should have united and all pulled together for the accomplishment of the same object. For this reason we have had to organize several branches with a Bishop and his counselors only, and as I express it sometimes in the settlements where I visit, we have had to use a wheel-barrow instead of a six horse coach. The Bishop must do this, that and the other, in fact everything. He must preach, collect the tithing, for if we set another man to assist him, men are so ignorant, they have learned so little that they will immediately start up and strive for the mastery, and hence contentions have risen among the brethren acting in the capacity of Bishops and Presidents.

In most of the settlements there have been quorums of High Priests organized and they call meetings and watch over each other blow the coal and keep the fire alive within each other's bosoms, and see if they can keep one another wide awake. The same thing has occurred in reference to the Seventies, and the organizations are very numerous. Well, the question arises have these quorums a right to call meetings at the same time the President has called a public meeting of the whole branch? Here comes a question of jurisdiction. For instance, when half of the males in a branch are Seventies the President of the mass quorum notifies them that they are to have a meeting at 10 or 11 o'clock, the very hour that the President of the branch has his meeting. Has the President of the Seventies a right to do this? No, he has not; it is a discourtesy. Every quorum should so arrange its appointments that there will be no difficulty, no necessity for any law to regulate the matter, but that of common decency and common manhood, and it does seem that a man with less than half a share of discernment could see that while the meeting called by the President is going on all the branch ought to be there, and therefore that there should be no other meeting holden at the same time.

Brethren, we should so arrange our appointments when our High Priests and whatever other quorums meet, as not to conflict, and in this way have and show our respect to the President of the branch. Have our meetings of course, but submit to the President of the branch as the first to be attended to, and then have our other meetings subordinate in point of time.

Well now, almost any man in the world would say that a man is a fool that would raise such a question, but men that have been ordained Elders, High Priests and Seventies are just such teachers, for when, for the time that they should be teachers, they have need to be taught, for they seem to operate like children and pull against each other; they labor to define each others duties, to mark out the whereabouts of the line of demarkation, whereas they should each and every one strive to build up the kingdom of God, and so live as to enjoy the Holy Spirit; each man should strive to be humble instead of exalting himself, instead of drawing the line and saying I belong just here and nobody must interfere with my rights, he should feel to sustain the hands of his brethren. I will here say that there have been places where these two organizations have existed for years without any difficulty, and there are other places where the two have existed at the same time and the matter has been taken up by the people and worked at until it has been found necessary to reduce the organization by uniting the Presidency and Bishopric in one person, or, as I term it, the wheelbarrow arrangement, or, if you please, a three wheeled coach.

There was one settlement where the people got so very wise that the Bishop had to have two sets of counselors, and they had to be selected according to the wishes of the parties that took sides with the President, or rather that were in favor of having one, and then those who were willing to be contented with a Bishop had to have their choice, and thus was formed what I call an unlimited democracy.

The fact is that as soon as the brethren can realize that they are to be servants of God, and that it is their individual duty, to sustain each other and put away that jealousy which, in many cases, exists at the present time, and which in fact is the chief cause of all this trouble; and so soon as they find that they are not to be as large as they desire to be, and as they think they ought to be, it will be found that these organizations will be increased in numbers; they will also increase in faith, in good works and in power and influence with the heavens, and if they will be faithful, the idea will be fairly illustrated that a man with a weelbarrow cannot travel as fast nor accomplish as much as the man who drives a four horse coach. Still I know that owing to the ignorance and shortsightedness of the people, a case of this kind will occasionally occur. There seems to be a disposition to put every thing in a nut shell. For instance, a few years ago, there were some Bishops sent out of Salt Lake City to explain to the country Bishops their duties. These brethren would go into a settlement where there were both a Bishop and a President, and they would go on and tell the Bishops what their duties were, and in doing so, embrace the whole circle of duties required of both Bishop and President, and never think that in that branch of the church, these duties were not united or centered in one man but divided between two. And in some instances, there would be a sort of half-sharp looking fellow get up and ask what the President was to do, if all those explained and fully defined duties were centred in the Bishop. "O," they would say, "we were not sent to instruct any body but the Bishops," and as might be expected, the result was a contention, if not among the authorities, among the people, and I had some of these difficulties to settle, and I found that the best way to do it was to dispense with one of the officers.

There are several stakes of Zion in the country where High Councils have been organized, composed of twelve councilors and a president of the Stake and his two counselors, in settlements wherein the commencement, the inhabitants were very small in numbers, and it was natural that some members of the council should represent or be personally interested in each and every party in the town that might be litigant before that body. In some such instances it has become necessary to dissolve the High Council altogether. The fact is that every High Council should have enough of the spirit of the Lord with them to investigate every case, so that when the decision is given, it will be the decision of heaven. Instead of this, little petty disputes arise among the brethren, and two or three members of the council, perhaps, would have their minds made up beforehand what they would do. There is one thing I have noticed in regard to High Councils; the organization is well understood. One portion of the council takes the side of justice and investigates the facts in the case, presenting them as they should be presented by an honest attorney; then the other portion of the council brings up the defense and shows what the side of mercy is, in an unprejudiced manner. After the council have investigated the subject before them thoroughly, the case is submitted by both complainant and defendant. There have been cases where men have tried to drag in attorneys to plead their cause before these councils, and in some instances, it has been permitted. If this kind of practice were allowed, and petty fogging, conniving lawyers allowed to practise before the High Councils, the organization of heaven would soon be superseded altogether. I wish to see all High Councilors magnify their own callings. I do not know that I would carry out this rule strictly myself, but I believe that, if I were a judge and a lawyer were to come before me and assert and absolute lie, and I should find it out, I never would allow him to plead in my presence again; I should set him down as a lawyer not of good moral character, and not legally entitled to be a member of the bar. It appears that I have got off from religion to law, still I believe that however a man may try to pour on the oil and soft soap, the decision of the High Council will be according to the principles of equity. If there is to be an investigation before a council of this kind, it is the duty of that body of men to strive to learn the truth for the sake of doing justice to both parties, and if a man for the sake of a fee, for the sake of gain, if bound, and will come into court or council, and state a lie, he has no business there, and I am sorry to believe, if this principle was tried, it would pinch some of our brethren who have dabbled in the law.—(Prest. B. Young: I wish it would pinch them to death.)

I believe that there never was a more correct organization of a court on earth than our High Councils, for these men go to work and investigate a case, hear the testimony pro and con, the councilors for each party litigant present the case, it is submitted to the president who sums up, gives his decision and calls on the council to sanction it by their vote, and if they are not united, they have to go to work and try the case over again in order that they may ascertain more perfectly the facts in the case and be united in their decision. Why all the courts in the world are boobies compared to it! It is an organization that shows its own authenity and divine origin.

Perhaps it is not well for me to further describe to operation of the High Council, but I will take the liberty of saying that men occupying this high position in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints should constantly cultivate the principle of justice and study to know what is right and what is wrong, always keeping within them the Spirit of the Almighty. If they have got prejudices against anybody, they should do as the President said yesterday. And so long as a man acts upon this principle upon which President Young gave us instruction, he has me for a friend, and just so sure as a man comes up without envy or prejudice, simply to learn what is right, and understand my position and my duty, and so long as I can vindicate myself, I will put that man in the path of right and in the way of salvation.

What has caused the corruption and wickedness that exist in the world at the present day? It is the feeling that exists among the people that one man cannot tell another his faults, because he tells them to every body else to the injury and prejudice of the guilty party. The Prophet Joseph in his day would tell a man of his faults to save him from error and destruction, but he offended many because he told them of their faults, they thought he wished to injure them because they were unwilling to forsake their follies, but his purpose in thus reproving was to redeem, to bless and to save. It frequently happens that men who commit faults are not aware of it. The man who can and will show you your faults, your follies and blindness, and make you fully aware of your position, can awaken up in your mind those reflective powers that will cause you to square yourselves up with correct principles and cause you to prepare yourselves to inherit life, light and glory. But the very moment that a Mormon Elder can be instructed by the wicked, and allow those acts of folly and vice to creep in in all their hideous deformity, that man is on the road to destruction. The Elders, Priests, Teachers or any man in this kingdom that will suffer position to cause him to compromise principle for wealth, he is blind and cannot see afar off, and is bound to destruction.

We have got to turn right round from that track, if we have been walking in it; if we have coveted other men's goods, if we have suffered or caused our hearts to fall in love with property that is not our own, we are laying the foundation for destruction.

I can look over the history of this church, the great apostacy there has been from it at different periods, and I can see that the apostacy of many has been the result of dishonesty, adultery, selfishness and wickedness in general, and this has been the key to the whole trouble.

These are my sentiments, the honest convictions of my heart, drawn from long experience and attentive observation; and I know that the man who would stand upon the holy hill of Zion, his hands must not be filled with bribes.

Brethren, I know these principles to be true, and it is my desire to walk so that I may be

prepared to stand with you upon the holy hill of Zion. This is what I labor and strive for. I can tell you, if you encourage a spirit of fault-finding and complaining, you will suffer the canker worm to gnaw at your vitals, to cause you to distrust everybody, and you will begin to say that you have not been respected, put in office and encouraged as you ought to have been. Suffer these feelings to come into your bosoms, and they will speedily gain possession and control of the whole passions.

What a glorious thing it is for men to meet the Elders of this church, as some met me in the States in 1856. They would say, we should have been with you still if we had been treated right. What a glorious consolation it will be when a man lifts up his eyes in hell and says, I should have been up there in heaven if I had been treated right!

Brethren and sisters, let us ever remember that it is our business to tread ourselves right. May the Lord enable us to do right, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder ORSON HYDE, Tabernacle, Monday morning, April 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

Brethren and sisters, I have been highly edified this morning, as I presume you all have, and I doubt not but the seed has fallen upon good ground, and when we return to our homes we shall feel sensibly that the seed sown has done good.

It has been in my mind to remark that the office of both President and Bishop are in our President, and therefore he has the undoubted right to place those two offices on one man or to ordain two separate men as he may see proper. There may possibly arise circumstances that may appear to cause the authority of the two to conflict, and thus to be incompatible one with the other, but this is only on account of the ignorance of the people. We ought so to live as all to be capable of being Presidents and Bishops, for there is certainly ample room for us all to do all the good we can; but I have thought in the present state of our limited knowledge it would be better to dispense with the office of President in the country settlements. I am happy to inform you that I have never heard of any feeling of difficulty between the President and Bishop at Spanish Fork. Brother Young did not know of a single exception to the rule, but I am informed by all parties that these brethren have never conflicted. [President B. Young: I wish I had never heard anything to the contrary.] My reason for desiring to have this matter brought here was to have the duties of Bishops and Presidents defined, thinking that probably the result of the investigation would be the abolishing of the office of President for the present in the country branches, and I can truly say that I feel thankful, brethren and sisters, for what I have heard, and I can say with regard to the people in the region where I have labored there is a good degree of union there among the people. In fact, I rejoice to say that there is no schism in that region; we have no difficulty there with our High Priests, none with our Seventies, only what we have been enabled to arrange. A good feeling exists there, and I am glad and happy to know that there is an increase of good feeling with the people of Sanpete. I feel thankful that when the people from all quarters meet here the spirit and the atmosphere seem to bear witness to what I have said.

Well, brethren and sisters, I have spoken before, and I do not wish to occupy much time at the present, but the spirit that is here is good, and all things that have been done feel like a balm to my soul.

God bless you all: Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder EZRA T. BENSON, Tabernacle, Monday Morning, April 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I have the privilege of making a few remarks to my brethren and sisters upon the condition that I stop speaking or pumping when the pood is out. This may seem a singular introduction, but I feel perfectly free and at home when I meet with you in general conference.

I have enjoyed myself very much during this conference, and I really feel that we have been well instructed in the great principles of our holy religion. I am fully satisfied that our brethren who have spoken from this stand have laid before us the things that we need, and especially for the benefit of those that are laboring in the different portions of Utah, or, as I was about to say, in different portions of Deseret.

I am proud of the name of being a Saint of God, for there is something that is sweet—there is something that is glorious about it.

I rejoice that we have the privilege here in Deseret of naming our own children when they are born; it is not so in the nations of the earth, but here we have organized a State Government; the child is born and we have given it a name, and it is one of our own choosing. We are a blessed people. How are we blessed this morning? We are blessed by being taught of the Lord; we are instructed in those things that pertain to our peace; we are possessed in those heavenly principles that have been so plainly laid before us; they are things that immediately concern us as Saints of the Most High. If we have been gathered here to these valleys of the mountains to be taught of the Lord, if we do not have the spirit of humility, how can we be taught? And if we are taught, what good will it do us? We require to be in that state of mind that will render us susceptible of instruction, then at the close of this conference, we shall all have it to say that we have been well paid for coming together to worship the Lord, and we shall also feel that the teachings and instructions have been applicable to our organizations and circumstances in the different departments of the holy priesthood, which the Almighty has conferred upon his servants in these last days.

I feel that it is indeed good to be here; it is good to listen—to dwell and rejoice in the midst of this people, for this is the work of the Lord and we are the only people upon the face of the earth that are so highly favored at the present time. We can meet together in peace, as we are doing to-day, and worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences; yes, here we can do this, where the true liberty guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States is fully carried out, and extended to all people who wish to reside in our community.

I feel to take up the admonitions and treasure them up in my mind, and carry them home in my bosom. Every time that I come to a conference, I can see where I can do a little better, and discover where I have been a little slothful in regard to the duties of my calling.

You are aware that I hail from the northern part of our flourishing Territory—Cache valley, and I am really proud of the county and of the people who live there, and of the desire they have to aid and assist in building up this kingdom.

With reference to the quorums of High Priests and Seventies, I have to say that we have them with us, and we try to make them a blessing to the people. We have the piety, the principles and order of the gospel among us, and I feel that such doctrine as was taught yesterday is a blessing to the people who hear, and I know it. But where people are trying to get all the honor, influence and power to themselves it is then a detriment instead of a blessing. Well, then, it behoveth us as Elders, Presidents and Bishops to lay these principles to heart, and have them rivetted to our minds; to lie down and sleep and wake up again with them fresh in our minds in the morning, and go forth attending to the duties required of us by our callings in the priesthood; and then we will profit by these instructions. Do not let us allow those wholesome teachings to go in at one ear and out of the other.

I do not wish to make many remarks this morning, but I feel truly thankful to God and my brethren that I hold a standing in this kingdom, and I intend to labor and do all I can for the spread of truth, and strive to the best of my ability to endure unto the end. And may this be our happy position and desire is the sincere prayer of your brother in the new covenant, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, June 8, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The miracles wrought in the days of Moses for the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, as they are recorded in the Old Testament, appear to be wonderful displays of the power of God. I need not here rehearse the history of the children of Israel, with which the majority of this congregation are well acquainted, but I wish to say that if all instances where the power of God has been displayed through the Elders of this church were written, we should find that as great and wonderful miracles have been wrought among this people as have been wrought among any people in any age of the world, and yet this church is only in its infancy. The children of Israel, it is written, were brought out of Egypt with an high hand and an outstretched arm, to inherit a land flowing with milk and honey; we have assembled in these distant valleys for the trial of our faith. They were delivered out of a dreadful bondage, leaving none behind; we have willingly sold and otherwise left our possessions, at the same time leaving friends, parents, companions, etc., behind. The distance to their land of promise was but a few miles from the country of their bondage, while a great many of this people have traversed over one-half of the globe to reach the valleys of Utah.

Bro. Goddard spoke this morning in relation to the words of the Lord pertaining to the saving of paper rags. His remarks were amusing, and had he coupled some of the ancient revelations and sayings, recorded as the Lord's, with his remarks concerning paper rags, those remarks would have been still more amusing, such, for instance, as "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones, or eggs, and the dame sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young: but thou shalt in any wise let the dam go, and take the young to thee; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days." Again, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together." Again, "thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four quarters of thy vesture, wherewith thou coverest thyself," etc., etc. Seeing many such instances as these in the Bible we cannot marvel at a man's talking about paper rags in a religious meeting, and saying that it is the word of the Lord or least the word of wisdom that we should save our rags.

Let us realize one fact in addition to the great miracles that have ever been exhibited among God's people. From the beginning of the world to this time, when the Lord has gathered together a people to be a chosen people to him he has always begun to educate them by instructing them in the little things pertaining to life, which he never does when his people remain mixed with the wicked. Before the Lord, through Moses, called upon the children of Israel to leave Egypt, he had no such instructions for them as we have quoted; he had nothing to say to them about governing themselves, nor about driving out their enemies before them, nor taking a course to sustain themselves; in fact they were far below this people in the scale of independence and civilized life. In righteousness this people far excel the ancient Israelites; indeed I would not wish to compare the righteousness of the children of Israel with the righteousness of the Latter Day Saints, for multitudes of the Latter Day Saints will enter into the rest of the Lord, but only two persons out of the hosts of Israel were permitted to do so.

While the meek of the earth remain scattered among the wicked, the Elders of this Church can go forth with the Old and New Testament in their hands, and show what the Lord is going to do in the latter days—the great miracles he will perform—the gathering of his people, the saving of his Saints, the building up of Zion, the redeeming of the house of Israel, the establishing of the New Jerusalem, the bringing back of the ten tribes, and the consuming of their enemies before them, overthrowing kingdoms, etc., etc., and this is proclaimed to both Saint and sinner. But when the people of God are gathered out to one place, they are then taught the so called little things that pertain to every day life, which they cannot be taught while they are in a scattered condition. Many come here under a mistaken impression; they think they are gathered to this place to be told how people live in heaven, to receive a minute discription of the inhabitants of heaven, to be told how they associate together, whether they live in cities, of what the houses are built, what kind of architecture prevails there, how the cities are laid out, and how the heaven of heavens is built, who dwells there, where the inhabitants came from, their stature and complexion, whether God is a personage of tabernacle or not, what means for locomotion he uses when he visits his friends, what he eats for breakfast, how often he he changes his clothes, what style of clothing he wears, of what kind of material it is made, whether they have winter and summer in heaven, seed time and harvest, etc., etc. But no, my brethren, this is not what you have come here for; the Lord has called the people together expressly to teach them the things which pertain to this world and to this life, that they may know how to honor the life he has given them here.

The inhabitants of the earth are ignorant with regard to the design of their being; they are as ignorant in this respect as the wild animals that roam over the plains. They may be very religious, but the religion that is popular in the world now is entirely another thing from the ways of the Lord. Many of their traditions are good, and many of the people possess much good moral religion; I may say, so far as morality goes, that they are just as good as people can be, but they are not taught how to govern and control themselves, they are not taught the worth of their present life. The whole drift, labor, and exertions of the priests of the day among the people are to prepare them to die. I never had such a mission given to me, nor received such a calling from the heavens; I have been called to preach life, and not death. It is my business to teach mankind how to live, how to honor their present existence, how to treat their bodies so as to live to a good old age on the earth, and have power to do good and not evil all their days, and be ready to enter into the rest prepared for the Saints.

Almost any Elder in this church can preach the gospel, if he is humble before God; he can tell all that the wicked world need to hear from the Old and New Testament. Many of the Elders are scholars, and when they preach we expect to hear almost a Bible and a half preached before they get through; they can carry you through the historical portions, repeat the sayings of the old prophets, dilate largely upon the doctrinal portions of the New Testament, gage the morality of the present age by repeating verbatim the moral lessons of the Savior, are at home among the beasts of the Apocalypse and the prophetical heads and horns of Daniel, are thoroughly posted in the time, times, and half a time, know the contents of all the vials, when they will be poured out, can delineate to a nicety the different parts of Daniel's metal image, in a word, they are paragons in Bible lore, but if you ask them whether they know how to raise potatoes to feed their wives and children, their answer is, "No." Do you know how to raise grain for your bread? "No." Do you know how to raise water melons? "No." Do you know how to raise pigs for your meat? "No." Do you know to raise chickens? "No." Do you love to eat them? "Yes." Do you know how to raise calves? "No." You may give them a cow and calf, and two years will not pass before they have neither cow nor calf. Do you know how to improve your fruit? "No." And thus they live without trying to produce for themselves these necessaries and comforts of life. Finally, what do you know? "Why we know that we must prepare to die." There are people who have been in this city twelve years, and have not planted in their gardens a single fruit tree. The Lord wishes us to know how to provide for ourselves all things necessary for our comfort in bread, fruit, and clothing.

Sisters, do you know how to make woolen cloth, linen cloth, or cotton cloth? Probably a few of you do. Almost any female can knit a stocking, for this seems to be their employment when they sit down to rest. Children are taught to knit, but the majority never progress any further than this in the art of manufacturing. In addition to this, needle work is generally understood by the female portion of community, but as a general thing what do they know about making cloth? Very little. They need to be taught, yet they know as much about these matters as the children of Israel did. They also need to be taught, when their husbands bring into the house a hundred weight of flour, not to throw it out of the door; and when they make bread of it to make it light, palpable and healthy, instead of making cakes as indigestable as a whetstone, that when your husbands come from work and your children from school they may have bread to eat that will sit easy on their stomachs. Many husbands are made sick and many children are sent to an untimely grave through eating badly prepared food the result of ignorance or carelessness.

This is the place to become acquainted with this knowledge. It is for the husband to learn how to gather around his family the comforts of life, how to control his passions and temper, and how to command the respect not only of his family but of all his brethren, sisters, and friends. It is the calling of the wife and mother to know what to do with everything that is brought into the house, laboring to make her home desirable to her husband and her children, making herself an Eve in the midst of a little paradise of her own creating, securing her husbands love and confidence, and tying her offspring to herself, with a love that is stronger than death, for an everlasting inheritance. There is a saying that a wife so disposed can throw out of the window with a teaspoon more than her husband can throw into the door with a shovel. I am sorry to say that this is too much the case. A good housewife disposes of her cooking utensils, dusters, towels, floor-cloths, barrels, buckets, &c., in a neat, cleanly, and labor-saving manner. A good mechanic has a place for every tool, and when he has done using a tool it is returned to its place as by magic, without any apparent effort. I have watched our mechanics here, and, take them first and last, their ways, if not strewed to strangers, are strewed to nonsense. A good farmer takes care of his implements of husbandry. Instead of leaving them scattered all over the farm, they are carefully gathered together, properly cleaned and greased to defend them from rust, and put in a safe place until they are wanted.

There are very few of our farmers that know how to prepare the ground and plant the seed in a way to secure a ready germination and quick growth. I told my farmer this Spring how to prepare the ground for sugar cane, and to plant the seed three-fourths of an inch deep. I waited ten days for the plants to show themselves, when I found the seed was put away six inches below the surface, and I thought well laid away from the frost of the winter of 1863. It is now beginning to show itself, five weeks since it was planted.

I would that people knew more than they do about these important matters, but we are where we can be taught. Will the people be taught? Will they cheerfully receive instruction, and profit by it? I hire the best gardeners I can find and they are ignorant of their business; they scarcely know one apple from another, or one fruit tree from another. If I spend five hundred dollars to have a strawberry bed made, I may perhaps get a quart or two of the fruit; I may safely say that I shall not receive enough fruit to half cover the outlay. I can instruct any man how to improve seedling fruit and have it as good as the imported kinds. The best fruit that ever grew will deteriate under bad management and neglect. I advise farmers and gardeners to understand their business and make it profitable. also to mechanics would I give the same advice. And I would advise the sisters not only to save their paper rags, but to learn how to properly and profitably dispose of new cloth when they get it.

Cleanliness and neatness of person are desirable and good to see, but this may be carried to an extreme that is both tiresome and expensive; there is a class that is more nice than wise. Nothing less than linen pocket-handkerchiefs, by the dozen, will answer for some of our ladies. "Husband, don't get me less than three dozen handkerchiefs, for I must have from three to half a dozen a-day, it is so nice to be clean." When they have used a handkerchief twice or three times it is thrown into the wash-tub to be rubbed to pieces and wasted away. In this way you get no good of your money; the article is not worn out in service, but it is washed out. Then, when you hang and pin your clothes on the clothes-line, they are left to be whipped to pieces in a high wind, and are more used up in one operation of this kind than if they had been worn three months. It is useless for husbands to suggest to them the expediency of taking the clothes in for they will let them remain, notwithstanding, and be worn out. Go into the kitchens of these very nice, neat wives who can nurse a pocket-handkerchief to a charm and apply it to their nasal purturberances with such refined grace, and you hear Sally asking Sue for the dish-cloth, "Where is the dish-cloth?" It is found stuffed

into a mouse-hole, or Jim has just come in from the kanyon and is washing his feet with it. Then there is an outcry for the knife they cut meat with. "Where is the butcher knife?" Billy has had it out of doors, and has left it in a neighboring ditch. They may have bread and meat, a bread knife and a meat knife, but neither of these articles has a recognized home in the house, and you are just as likely to find them in one place as another. "Where is the bag of flour?" "I don't know; I think I saw it under the stairs this morning when I was rumaging around." It is at last found stuck in a dirty corner with dirty cloths thrown over it, and perforated with mouse-holes. The bread pan is lost; the rolling pin and board cannot be found, and when the board is found it has been converted into a checkerboard, and then used in the chicken-coop; and when the broom is wanted little Jack is astride of it in the street, deliberately walking through a mud hole. Instead of their houses being houses where order and economy reign, confusion, disorder, and waste prevail.

Some of our professed good housekeepers, in my opinion, come far short of really deserving that character, at least I should think so, were I permitted to see them cook breakfast. There are potatoes to boil, bread to bake, meat to cook, and fruit to stew. Perhaps the first thing that is done is to put the tea to steeping then fry the meat, then prepare the potatoes for boiling, and about the time the potatoes are done the bread must be mixed; while the bread is baking the tea is spoiling, the meat and potatoes are getting cold, and unfit to eat; when the bread is ready as likely as not the fruit is forgotten, and a great effort has to be made to prepare the fruit; much bustle, confusion, labor, and time have been expended to get the food ready, and when it is served up the tea is not worth drinking, the potatoes are tough, watery, and cold, the meat is dry, hard, and unpalatable, the biscuits are baked too much on the outside and not enough in the inside, while the fruit is only half cooked; and taking it altogether it would be better for the stomach to reject such a meal of victuals, if there existed a prospect of dining upon a more wholesome and better prepared meal at noon.

We have been gathered together in these valleys to be taught. We must first learn to control ourselves before we can think to control our fellow creatures. The Lord has given extensive lines of operation to both Saint and sinner, but when he gathers his family he expects them to first master these so-called little things; he wishes us to learn to live with each other, and to surround ourselves with all the common necessaries and comforts of life. Until this is done we are unprepared to receive the greater blessings, for if we had them now we should not know what to do with them. It is our business to live, to learn how to preserve our lives, and labor to make the earth into a Garden of Eden; unless we do this, we are unworthy to possess eternal life. "And he said unto him, Well, thou good servant, because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities." He that is not faithful in the things of this world, who will commit unto him the things which pertain to eternity?

All things belong to the Lord, and we belong to the Lord, and if we are faithful until we have passed the ordeal and proved ourselves worthy before the heavens to receive our crowns, then we shall receive a deed of that which the Lord gives to us. Until then that which we hold we hold only as stewards for the Lord. It is our privilege to grow and increase continually, to receive knowledge upon knowledge, and prepare to enter upon the higher duties of eternal life. We thus proceed from one step to another until we merge into immortality. We do not become another kind of beings in passing through the resurrection, but we are more refined through the application of the laws of the gospel to our lives and passing through the grave. The grave will take away every deformity from the mortal organisms of the faithful, and they will be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect.

We have now space to prove ourselves worthy to receive the glory that God has in store for the faithful, but we have to learn the little things first. We are brought here expressly, in the first place, to raise potatoes, grain, fruit, wool, flax, and every other necessary and mortal comfort we can produce in this climate. Some of our Elders will preach until they preach the people blind, and will die in their ignorance and go to hell, unless they learn what their lives are worth and how to preserve them. I am speaking to the Saints. If we do not learn what God has brought us here for and the nature of the mission he has given us, we may preach Bible until we are blind and old as Methusela, and die and be damned at last. It is our duty to learn how to govern ourselves, and how to conduct ourselves pleasingly in the sight of heaven towards our friends, families, and neighbors, building up cities and towns, opening farms, planting vineyards and orchards, and improving our country, until finally, we shall be ready to rule.

May God bless the faithful, and overthrow the wicked and ungodly, and establish his kingdom no more to be thrown down is my daily prayer: Amen.

A HUGE TUSK.—J. Helt of the Independent mining claim at Kincaid's Flat Cal. on the 10th June, found a tusk 8 feet long and 24 inches in circumference, weighing 250 lbs. It was imbedded in a dry, sandy soil, about 15 feet below the surface of the ground.

[For the Deseret News.

TASTE.

It is far easier to designate what is not taste, than what is. It is far less fatiguing to the mind, to create doubts, and deal in negatives, than it is to demonstrate principles. It seems to be an inherent feeling in human nature, to criticise the performances of others; and oftentimes without the necessary qualifications we set up for a judge; without perhaps even a knowledge of the first principles upon which a just decision should be rendered. It might be said that, as man was granted a mind that should be used, and a knowledge, or judgment, the freedom of which is indisputed, he has a right to form such opinion as he may deem proper. This is perfectly just so long as he respects the feelings and rights of others, but in forming and expressing an unjust opinion upon any subject he is more liable to injure the prospects of others than he can he to better his own. We all, more or less, rely upon the judgment of respected friends, and by close communion we are liable to receive the impress of their errors; and they thus, by contracting a false taste and erroneous judgment, unintentionally injure us.

We thus see that taste, which in designating the fitness of things, a synonymous with judgment, plays a important part in the economy of life; and a proper cultivation and application of it, in the daily drama of existence, would be the means of enabling us to make a noble and beneficient use of the talents God may have granted us. Egotistical vanity may cause us to overrate our own perfections, but it should never obliterate the desire for improvement.

Taste, as it is often understood, judges more the fitness of words, of formations, and substances, than the appropriateness of ideas. In expression, or the mode of addressing ourselves to the understanding of others, taste is all important; but too often the ideas if they have nought of vulgarity, may be vicious in the extreme, and yet pass with enthusiasm among the thinking, who judge by the mere glitter and glare of inflated expression. To an observer, of sound understanding, taste is an almost infallible criterion of national morality; for where we see the evil passions, and the crimes of the age, dissected by the caterer of public amusement, to satisfy the abnormal cravings of a vitiated taste, there we may expect but little of nobleness or virtue to dwell. The pomposity of a Michelet is perhaps hearable, but the disgusting morality of De Balzac, Madam George Sand, or even of the brilliant Rosseau, is certainly anything but a restraint to youthful passions and licentiousness, and bespeaks a lamentable lack of virtue among the gay inhabitants of the capital of the fashionable world. Perhaps America can lay claim to the second rank in this brilliant but vicious literary confederation, in which genius is the caterer to crime, and taste the vehicle of communication. There are noble hearts that have long fought against this increase of immorality; and in all lands have they bravely confronted this most demoralizing of all principles, "that desire and inclination should at all times be gratified, for God designed they should be."

Virtuous minds, taste might compel to choose a virtuous subject, a lofty and noble mind, a lofty and ennobling subject; yet it is seldom indeed that we find taste combined in the just proportions necessary to constitute this harmony of ideas and expression. An ennobling subject treated upon in a confused and inharmonious manner, and without strength of expression sufficient to convey a just conception of things, shocks the mind; and by this absence of all taste is the joining together of parts, incongruous in nature, gives us a dislike for the very virtues we should cultivate.

How vicious upon public morals, this seeking for a flowing combination of liquid sounds and harmonious modes of expression, is at the expense of virtuous principles, would be difficult to judge; yet it is nevertheless true that, the mind of man asks more after that which is ably explained, even though meretricious, than that which is poorly advocated, though a true and heaven-born principle. This may be called taste carried to an extreme in a morbid desire for harmony and mere beauty of expression, which passes with the unwary for virtue. We may call this false taste, yet it is a natural sequence to the manners of the age. The education of the present day cultivates the intellectual at the expense of the moral faculties, and takes from man the high prerogative to which he is entitled.

Though in this respect taste is abused, yet is this expression to be cultivated, for without it no man can properly explain his ideas. The inharmonious manner of some, confuses the mind, which labors vainly to comprehend the meaning. Taste might be designated by a single term, "appropriateness." That is, a fitness of subject, of words, and a proper harmony, and strength, in the construction of sentences. No two men are formed exactly alike, nor do any two experience like sensation upon viewing a similar object. The principles upon which the human form is developed are similar in all, yet the parts constituting it are of various proportions and qualities. The outlines and general contour are alike, but the arrangement is dissimilar. In like manner is taste developed in different minds. An alchymist mixes his drugs in various proportions, to produce certain results, and those results never vary, if the proportions are alike; yet taste is seldom, if ever, found similar in any two persons, however near alike in temperament, or general characteristics, yet is it alike in principle.

When we meet with any one who views with distaste the varied and stupendous workings of Nature, we may lay it down as an axiom of unerring truth, that he is devoid of all true taste. The fanciful would never be cultivated at the expense of the solid, and real wisdom will always create a true division of the two.

Tastes, however, may vary, and both be instructive and proper. I may have no ear for music, or even be unable to distinguish one note from another, yet such a fact does not presuppose, or substantiate, the position that I am void of all taste, but that I do not possess taste in that one respect. I may be unable to appreciate the harmony of musical sounds, and yet be awe-struck, and listen with reverence to the deep tones of the thunder as it flashes from the murky atmosphere of some tempest dark cloud. I may be unable to discern the beauties of the ideal creations of Raphael or Angelo, and yet stand confounded before the huge mountains upreared by God's great hand; and my soul careless of Madonna's, or Apollo's, reserved and indifferent to their glories, may bow before the lowly violet of the field, and yet this is taste.

Taste should be nature; simplicity should be the first of all acknowledged beauties, and then this affected pomposity, so nauseating to an ingenious and warm heart, would no longer be cultivated to the exclusion of truthfulness. The complicated forms of fashionable expression, so prolific of hypocracy, is injurious to all virtuous sentiment. The aged who have viewed life in its many and varied phases, can perhaps discern between the light of the pure gem, and the glitter of the false crystals; but the young, the impulsive, and the warm hearted, are to apt to be lured, by the hope of present pleasure from the cultivation of a taste which knows no reaction and which is a constant source of usefulness and pleasure.

There is scarcely anything that gives rise to pleasure to a greater extent than taste, or which in its source in more pure and intellectual. It should be our pride to cultivate, and acquire, a polite and refined taste, that whenever amid the varied and complicated scenery of life, we are called upon to pass judgment upon any production of mind or of art, we may be able to do so, with credit to ourselves and justice to the object judged.

The bigotry and fanaticism of sectarian parties should never be the cause of condemning a meritorious performance; and our minds should be unbiassed byprejudice, and we should found our decisions upon the real merits of what we judge and not condemn a history, on a treatise on philosophy, simply because the moral character of the writer is a libel to virtue.

The multitudinous variety presented in works of art, displays the difference existing with regard to taste; yet, though all those modes may differ in outward resemblance, nevertheless they are alike in one ingredient, purity; at least those that are said to be such by unvitiated and impartial judgment. The figure of a venus, presenting in every nerve and outline a sensuous and indolent expression, may perhaps be perfect, or in accordance with fallen nature; yet would it never embody, to our mind, an idea of purity and virtue. Many in their personations, strive too much to pattern after mankind as they are, and not as they should be; and instead of advancing in purity, they retrograde.

In having the vices of our fellow beings upheld constantly before us, we become accustomed to their deformities, and it begets a feeling of morbid sympathy, injurious to the expansion of correct and generous principles. The idea that public punishment will check crime is a mistaken one, as we find by history that it exists in a much greater degree where the laws are rigorous and severe, and where punishment openly follows transgression. It is only the timid who are awed by the display of force for the daring and reckless will brave it for the very excitement to which it gives rise.

Perhaps no one individual could ever give a true and correct definition of taste, so that it would apply equally to all. Difference of temperament, often constitutes difference of taste and inclination, yet this diversity but adorns life.

So much sameness palls the mind and imagination, which plays a principal part in the economy of happiness, would have no opportunity to expand and to increase the means productive of contentment and joy. The useful stands in juxtaposition to the fanciful, in many instances, yet the object to be gained being properly understood, judgment should guide our decision. Fitness, or as we have already said, appropriateness is and ever should be, the criterion of taste. This, in a moral view, some might say, cannot be, for taste, or appropriateness may lead us to commit an unjust action, simply because we deem it necessary to forward our own peculiar desires and selfish aggrandizement. This is not so—as we have already said, true taste cannot exist without purity and where purity is, sin and selfishness cannot come.

That object or that expression which calls the glow of shame to the cheek of the most innocent of God's children, is vicious and untasteful. It is true severe words, like severe medicines, have at times to be uttered to stay an erring nature from the commission of crime; yet, even then a moderation be observed. If this is applied for the reformation of our character, and then only as the virulence of the disease dictates, how wrong must they be who would by precept and example demean all mankind to their own level—yet alas! how often do we find it so.

We all are erring, and therefore in our judgments should we be merciful. Some when they bear the maxims and precepts of the wise, as taught by them, and when they see how sadly they fail in the application of their own laws, say they are hypocritical; yet, it may not be so. The intellectual is far ahead, and superior to the physical organization of man; and, though mentally he may know what is just and correct, yet physically he may be unable to perform. Any one who seriously reflects, who notes the various and conflicting interests, and conglomerated chaos that is seething around, can but admit this fact. Indeed we can safely say, we are none of us perfect nor infallible in judgment, and that we are extremely fallible in actions, yet this should never stay our endeavors. The mind is a progressive substance (if substance it is,) and we have the means by us to form it into a noble and everlasting treasure. Why not then cultivate this taste, so peculiarly adapted to enlarge our joys, and the joys of those around us? It may require toil, it may require study and effort, but the idea of an everlasting existence should spur our endeavors, for O! how transcendently blissful will it prove to our future progress!

ORION.

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

The following extracts from letters written on the battle field near Richmond, by Lieut. C. C. Baker of the 2d Michigan, to his mother in Brooklyn, N. Y., published in the *Journal of Commerce*, are exemplifications of the horrors of war.

BATTLE FIELD, June 2, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER:—I wrote you yesterday a short letter-note, and so you know that I am all safe and sound, although I have been in the hardest battle, I believe, that was ever fought on this continent. It is awful. I cannot describe it—it is beyond all power of description. I have seen a spot of ground this morning, some fifty or sixty rods across, and I can't tell how long, but altogether too long, where the rebels first attacked us. It is a positive fact, you can scarcely get your feet on the ground between the bodies of the dead. They lie four and five, end in some few places more than that deep, of dead and wounded. There are so many it will take three or four days yet to bury them all, and do the best we can, too. I hope and trust I may never see such a sight again; and, what is more, may I never go into or on another battle-field. I have never realized it until to-day the horrors of a battle-field. While in the fight, I never thought of it, but I was under the excitement of the moment. As the battle-fields grow thicker, the dread of going into the battle does not grow any less, but after the first gun has been fired, that all goes, and I am as calm and cool as you are at Brooklyn. At the battle the other day only seven companies were in out of our own regiment. Two went in about two o'clock, while the right wing (five companies) did not go in until about six o'clock. We were put in a place where a whole brigade had been driven out, and in less than two minutes after the enemy opened on us, every fourth man was "*hors du combat.*" It was indeed an awful sight. This morning, only 1,200 men, i. e. fighting men, are all that can be got together of our brigade.

SEVEN PINES, June 5.

Our boys have buried some 1,800 rebels, and have not got them all buried yet. Our loss is estimated in killed, wounded and missing at 8 000. The rebels say, that is, some of them that we have taken prisoners, that their loss was over 10,000. Don't you think I have seen some pretty hard fighting? I believe I have been where it was not very safe, to say the least. I want to go into one more skirmish. I have not wiped out quite as many as I want to; yet I believe I have done my share on that score. What do you think our brigade numbers now? It has been in two fights since we came here. We numbered some 3,500 men when we were at Yorktown, but now there are only 1,130 in the whole four regiments; ours, only 410. One year ago to-day, we left Detroit 1,070 strong. Another battle will wipe us out. Then good bye to the Second Michigan. But if all other regiments do as well as we have, the Union will be cemented together so strong with the heart's blood of her soldiers, no power on earth can break it.

BRITISH CLEANLINESS.—One of the prime British fallacies is that we are the cleanest people on earth. Like our domestic felicity, and our capacity single-handed to whip any three Frenchmen, the delusion is positively mischievous. We are not a clean people. In the ordinary arts of life, in which cleanliness is a main element, we are far behind even the European standard. Our cookery—that is, the cookery of common life—is not only the least scientific, but the dirtiest and most slovenly practised by any modern nation. It requires but to compare the pots and kettles and pans of average kitchens, as well as of hotels, either in France, Spain or Germany, with those of England, to disenchant ourselves as to our national virtue of cleanliness. We say nothing about Holland, which is to a proverb tidy and clean. It is only, probably, in the navy, and in prisons and hospitals, that tidiness is practised among ourselves by rule and on principle. As to the lower classes in England, they have a positive hatred of cleanliness and sanitary rules.—[Saturday Review.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,..........July 16, 1862.

TERRITORIAL MAILS.

For years, we have been reminding the government at Washington of the disadvantages to the developement of the Territory, from cramped, pinched up postal arrangements, and in bye-gone days we have had too much cause for good substantial grumbling on this score. At the present time, as there is a prospect of increased postal facilities, we think some things may be profitably spoken to some post-masters and some mail carriers, so that whatever the government may be inclined to favor us with may not be neutralized by their indifference, ignorance or neglect.

For the purpose of seeing the mail expeditiously served at the offices on his route, and rend ring blundering almost impossible, the Post-master here, has, for some time back, sent four mail sacks south instead of one as formerly every Thursday. Co-operating with him in the interest of our subscribers, we have received those sacks on the Wednesday evenings and deposited our subscription papers therein and atttached to the sacks leather "tags," with each place of delivery printed thereon. With such aids, ordinary sensible persons need make no blunders in receiving the mails at their respective offices. The mail carrier should know the sack to be delivered, but should he blunder in that simple matter, a Post-master would be simple indeed to let him leave his office door and continue his journey without handing out the proper sack; yet such things we regret to say have transpired. The mail matter that was submerged the other day in American Fork—or one-fourth of it at least should have been delivered at Post offices this side of the Fork only for that blundering to which we have referred.

Another thing. Will the mail carriers and Post-masters on that southern route see that the "tags" are returned with the sacks?

In Utah, as in all new countries, many of the settlements have a variety of names, and very frequently many of the post offices serve more than one settlement. It is our intention very shortly to publish a list of all the post offices in the Territory, and for this purpose we invite all the postmasters to send us, with the name of his office, all the names ever given to the settlement, and the names of the other settlements receiving mail matter at their offices. With such a list in every post office, there would be no excuse for blundering and the list would be serviceable abroad as well as at home. We think we can see considerable assistance to postmasters and good service to the people in such a measure. Postmasters, give this your early attention and you will serve yourselves handsomely for your trouble.

A NEW OVERLAND AGENT.—Mr. Rowe having resigned the agency of the Overland Mail route between this city and Carson, for some cause which has not transpired, Maj. Howard Egan has been tendered and acepted the appointment and has entered upon the duties of the important and responsible position. We have never heard any complaints made against Mr. Rowe as an agent, and believe that he has been as efficient as any one who has acted in that capacity, but however energetic he may have been, the new Incumbent may be expected to be as persevering as any of his predecessors, and as faithful in the discharge of the duties required.

COMMENCEMENT OF HARVEST.—The wheat crop is unusually late in this part of the State this season, but some little has been cut within the last few days in the vicinity of E. T. City It will, however, be a week or two yet before many fields will be sufficiently ripe for harvesting.

THE LATE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

There has as yet been no official report made of the casualties of the great battle or series of battles fought before Richmond, during the week preceeding the 3d of July. The reports, like those of all other conflicts that have taken place within the last six months, are extremely vague as to details, but are sufficiently certain as to the fact that there was more fighting done and more blood shed in these conflicts than in any which had preceded since the commencement of the war.

According to the first published statement, General Hooker advanced with his division on the morning of Wednesday, June 25th, for the purpose of occupying a new position beyond the swamps, near which it was encamped, in front of the enemies lines, which he succeeded in accomplishing, although he met with a most determined resistance, a battle ensuing which lasted till late in the afternoon, when the Confederates gave way. The result was considered highly important to the health of the soldiers, as the ground occupied was higher and but little more would have to be gained to place the troops entirely beyond the swamps. Gen. Hooker's loss on that day was estimated at about two hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss, according to that statement, was estimated at about the same number.

Another dispatch from the battle field, on Thursday, stated that Gen. Hooker's division had been ordered to be in line of battle, on Wednesday morning, with one day's rations in their haversacks; and that the movement was commenced by the 5th Mass., at about eight o'clock, which drove the enemy across an open field, and on being reinforced by Grover's brigade, of which the 5th constituted a part, and the Jersey and Sickels' brigades, the battle became general, and the Confederates were driven out of the swampy woods, which were taken possession of by the Federal troops in the course of the afternoon.—The fight was continued after the enemy were driven from the swamp, and volley after volley was exchanged, when the Confederates charged with fixed bayonets towards the 1st and 5th Mass. and the 26th Penn., at double quick, yelling tremendously as they advanced.

The Federal troops were ready to receive them, and a fierce conflict ensued, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, who retreated in great disorder about half a mile before the bayonets of their pursuers. The Confederates are represented as having fallen in heaps—more of them having been killed in that charge than in the battle of Fair Oaks. The Federals drove them from their rifle pits which they occupied until reinforcements came.

A report from General McClellan, on the 26th, to the War Department announced that all was quiet along the Chickahominy. but according to subsequent dispatches, about noon on that day, the Confederates made an attack on General Stoneham's division, near Hanover Court House, the extreme right of the Federal lines, and a most desperate conflict ensued, which lasted till evening, when a retreat was ordered and the troops began to fall back. The conflict is reported to have been renewed on Friday, and the enemy continued to advance, and the Federals to give way till Saturday the 28th, in the afternoon, when White House was evacuated, most of the army stores having been put on board the transports, which, with all the gun-boats and shipping on the Pamunky, moved off down the river to West Point.

The cavalry at White House during Saturday, guarded the departure of the trains and the embarkation till four p.m., when the final evacuation took place, and then they moved off and joined Gen. Stoneham, who had been in the vicinity all day. The safety of the trains having been secured, Gen. Stoneham marched off with his force eastwardly in the direction of Yorktown, where he subsequently arrived, and from thence proceeded to Fort Monroe. The presence of the Confederates rendered it impracticable for him to effect a junction with the main body of the Federal army, on the Chickahominy.

The reports, sent forth to the world, concerning the warlike operations, on the right wing of the army of the Potomac, which resulted in the abandonment of all the points there held, and in the clearing of York river and its tributaries of everything moveable in the shape of gun-boats, steam-boats, schooners, barges and tow-boats, are as various as such statements generally are. The first one announced was to the effect that there was a most determined and severe battle fought on Thursday and Friday, which was claimed by the Federal officers, as a most splendid strategetic movement, into which the Confederates had been drawn against their will, and which would result in the fall of Richmond and the capture of the entire Confederate army. The same report stated that the attack was made by the enemy in great force on Thursday the 26th, and that they fought desperately, and although their numbers were ten times greater than that of the division of Gen. McCall, which was attacked, they were unable to drive them a single rod; that the Federals fought their foes till nine o'clock in the evening, when the division was ordered back, and that Gen. McClellan, who was on the field, expressed himself highly pleased with the result.

A major of Jackson's army, who was taken prisoner on that day, said the Confederate force consisted of sixty-eight thousand men, which accounted, as a correspondent stated, for the murderous fire under which the Federal troops were borne down. Jackson's command, from Shenandoah valley, were a part of the attacking force, and a correspondent stated that, on Thursday, the Penn. reserves drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's army, but, on Friday, they were overpowered by the same troops reinforced by the residue of his command. A regiment of regulars was sent to the assistance of the Penn troops, but were unable to check the onslaught of the Confederates, and another corps had to be added, all of whom fought bravely, and, although defeated and had to retire, they did not run. The Federal loss was said to be enormous. The 11th Regulars was nearly annihilated and the 14th was most dreadfully decimated.

The number of Federal officers killed and wounded, was stated as unusually large, as compared with the casualties among the rank and file.

The Confederates did not arrive at White House, till 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, three hours after the place was evacuated by Gen. Casey, who was chief in command along the line of the Pamunky. At ten that morning, Col. Ingalls was before Yorktown, with a large fleet of transports, consisting of steamers, schooners and other crafts on the way to Fort Monroe, and at noon on the 30th, there was not, as reported, a single craft afloat above West Point, everything having been cleared out.

One account of the battle sets forth that the enemy made an attempt to break through the Federal right, but failed and after charged on the left with the same result, and then, in the same connection, asserts that the battle raged several hours without any advantage being gained on either side, when the enemy made a desperate effort, and drove the Federal troops back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, and, had not a strong guard been placed on the bridge to prevent, it is intimated, that a general stampede would have resulted. About that time, Meagher's Irish brigade made their appearance, stripped for the fight and yelling hideously, pitched in and drove the enemy back. That fight is said to have taken place on Sunday morning, and, at night, an attack was made along the entire front of Hooker's, Sumner's and Kearney's divisions without any material results.

During the first four days of the fight some fifty guns, it is said, were captured by the enemy, who are represented by a reporter as having twice attacked the Federal lines over their redoubts and rifle pits, while the Federal artillery was mowing them down in a most horrible manner.

Dispatches from flag officer Goldsborough, on the 30th, stated the attack on the right was a desperate affair, in which the Federal loss was great, and that of the enemy not less than five thousand. It was also announced that there had been considerable fighting on the left, and that McClellan had succeeded in passing through White Oak swamp, with forty thousand men, and a thousand pieces of artillery, to secure the advantage of a new position, and had cut through the line of communication to James river. In the two days fight McClellan was reported, before the wires were interdicted from conveying intelligence, to have lost ten thousand men.

Col. Alexander, was subsequently sent by McClellan to James river to select a new base line of operations, which was established, as per report, thirty miles below Richmond, and ten above City Point.

Another account of the battle stated that on Friday, General McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw from the position he then held to another some distance in the rear, which he effected early in the morning. The enemy followed the Federals, moving slowly, fighting as they retired across the Chickahominy, to the position indicated by the General-in-Chief, where at three o'clock in the afternoon, a general engagement took place, which lasted till seven, when the Confederates drew off, but soon after, having been reinforced, they renewed the attack with great fury. Gen. Porter was reinforced by Slocum's, Meagher's and Palmer's brigades, and after a fierce and most desperate fight, (in which shell, grape and musketry were freely used, with telling effect,) the enemy was repulsed. The Federal forces engaged on Friday are stated at twenty thousand, and those of the enemy at fifty thousand.

On Saturday night and Sunday, according to one statement, the whole left wing, under Heintzelman, Keys and Sumner, fell back along the line of the railroad, and the Wilmington road, and marched to James river. The Confederates crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday the 29th, and reached the railroad, but proceeded no further on that day, remaining in possession of the ground previously occupied by the Federal forces and the fortifications which they had abandoned. The stores and supplies are reported to have been withdrawn, but with considerable loss. Tremendous fighting was, as per report, going on all the time those movements were progressing, with great loss of life on both sides.

General McClellan is reported to have established his headquarts at Malvern Hill, near Turkey Island Bend, on Monday the last day of June, and on that evening the army commenced throwing up intrenchments as fast as possible

On the morning of Sunday the 29th, one of the latest accounts from the army of the Potomac states, the divisions of Gens. Sumner and Franklin, which had been left in their entrenchments at Fair Oaks, had instructions to evacuate if practicable and fall back They had hardly commenced to leave the works before their movements were discovered by the Confederates, who immediately started with their whole force in hot pursuit and their movements were so rapid that the Federal officers had barely time to get their men in position ready to receive the attack before the enemy was upon them. The battle commenced about two in the afternoon and lasted till dark, during which the combatants suffered terribly from the fire of the opposing columns respectively. The result of the battle was favorable to the Federals and the enemy retired from the field.

While the battle on Sunday afternoon was raging, the Confederates burned the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy and a large train was precipitated into the river. After the burning of the bridge, all the commissary and quartermaster stores which could not be removed, belonging to the Federal army, were burned and a large amount of ordnance stores. There were some seven hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers in a building used for a hospital at the station, who could not be got away and were left to be captured by the enemy.

After the repulse of the Confederates on Sunday evening, the Federal troops engaged in the fight retired during the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, twelve miles from the battle field, near Savage's station. The enemy were after them early on Monday morning, having been reinforced by the troops who had fought the battles on Friday. The Federal forces on Monday were far more numerous than on Sunday, as Gen. Smith's and Mitchell's divisions were at the bridge, and also Heintzelman's corps, and Nagley's brigade, all of which participated in the fight on that day, and, anticipating that the Confederates would follow, the various divisions were arranged so as to give them a warm reception and were in readiness to receive an attack, for which they had not long to wait, for the enemy soon came up and another most desperate and sanguinary conflict ensued, which lasted till sometime in the afternoon, when, in consequence

of the Confederate's repeated assaulte and charges with fresh troope, it hecame evident to the Federal generals that eome part of their lines must give way, and to prevent such an occurrence their entire force fell hack within three or four miles of Turkey Island, whither the enemy followed, and another bloody battle was fought, in which Generals Kearney, Hooker, Richardson and McCall, with their respective commands, took a most active part. The division of Gen. McCall, constituting the reserve, suffered most and he was taken prisoner, wounded, as supposed, as he was seen to fall from his horae.

The enemy, according to the reports, attacked the army of the Potomac on that day at three other points. An advance was made hy a Confederate column, through White Oak swamp, where Gen. Ayers was stationed to hold them in check, where there was a severe battle fought in the afternoon, with what result is not stated. An immense force of artillery and cavalry, direct from Richmond, came pouring down the river road on the extreme Federal left, to resist which the commands of Gen. Porter and Keys were sent, and a fight that was a fight ensued, in which the Confederates for awhile gained ground, when the gun hoats Galena and Aroostook opened upon their edvancing columns with shot and shell, holding them in check. The fighting did not cease till after dark when the Confederates retreated. At what point the other attack was made no published account sets forth, unless reference wae had to the attack made in the evening after the retirement of the Federal forces from the Chickahominy bridge.

In the course of the day, Heintzelman's division was sorely pressed hy the enemy and General Sumner went to his relief, when the Confederates were repulsed with great slaughter and Heintzelman succeeded in capturing a whole brigade, consisting of sixteen hundred men with eight pieces of artillery. Among the captures, as stated, were Colonels Pendleton, of Louisiana, Lamar, of Georgia, Ex-Member of Congress, and McGowan, of South Carolina.

The destruction of life on that day was such as might he expected to result from a fight in which the combatants, tens of thousands in number, were determined to slay as many of their foes as was possible with the means at command, and in that respect nothing seemed to be wanting.

The fight was renewed again on Tuesday morning very early with more fierceness, if possible, than in any previous conflict, the Confederates being the attacking party, and are represented as having made a mighty effort to crush the Federal army, and drive their invaders from the land. After fighting in that way for three houra, they retired, but returned with reinforcements ahout the middle of the afternoon, when another fight took place, in which artillery was only used, the Federal gun boats on James river, being within reach, threw shella most successfully into the midst of the Confederete hosts, and they ultimately retired.

The fight on Tuesday is represented to have been the fiercest of the series. The reports of the Federals and Confederates do not differ materially as to the nature end result of the struggle on that day. The account given hy the Richmond *Examiner* states that General Magruder's command was ordered to charge upon the Federal batteries, and officers and men fell hy hundreds, while the horrors of the hattle were increased by the continuous and deadly fire of the Federal gun boats. The carnage was terrible. The Confederate lines wavered and fell hack twice to the cover of the forest, through which long lines or avenues were cut by the artillery, treea of the largest size having heen split and shivered to pieces. After two or three charges of that kind the Confederates finally retired.

The hattle-field, after the fight on Tuesday, according to the *Examiners's* report, "presented a scene too shocking to he dwelt upon without anguish." The woods and fields on the western aide were covered with the Confederate dead, in ell degrees of violent mutilation while in the wooda, on the eastern side lay about an equal number of the Federal killed and wounded.

One statement represents that General Morrill's division auffered moat. The 12th New York having heen nearly annihilated, and the 44th New York, the 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan auffered severely. Among the officers killed in that division were, Cols. Croes, Black and Woodbury. Gen. Hooker's division which went to the Peninsula eleven thousand strong numbered less than five thousand after the termination of the seven day's battle, the Massachusetts 1st, 11th and 16th having heen materially decimated.

Of the losses sustained by the opposing armies during the series of battles, various estimates have been made, but no positive statement as to the number haa heen made known. The *Republican*, published in Washington, in referring to the battle on Friday, was of the opinion that the Federal divisions, which went into the fight fifteen thousand strong, did not number more than six hundred men fit for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeded that of any other battle yet fought.

The loss of the Federal army, during the seven days, was estimated, by one reporter, at twenty thousand. A Confederate officer taken prisoner, estimated their loss, on Tuesday, at ten thousand men; and a Federal officer was of the opinion that in all the conflicts, the enemy lost, in killed and wounded, seventy-five thousand men. The Richmond *Examiner* sets down the Confederate loss at over fifteen thousand. Among all these conflicting statements it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the number of killed and wounded; but, inasmuch as it is admitted by all that the conflicts were of the most desperate character, and lasted a whole week, if they did not kill from forty to fifty thousand on each side, the fighting must have been very "scientific," more so than the conflicts of the belligerents have been of late.

Gen. McClellan claims not to have heen beaten in any engagement; that the whole affair was a stratgetic movement to change the base of his operations, necessitated by the attack of the enemy on Thursday on his right wing.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his army, had arrived at Fortress Monroe and gone up James river to reinforce Gen. McClellan, and other troopa were reported at latest dates to be moving in that direction. The position now occupied by the army of the Potomac is said to be far more advantageous for successful operations against Richmond than that abandoned on the Chickahominy.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Porter's fleet, about the 25th of June, opened fire on the lower batteries at Vicksburg, and kept up the cannonading for several houre when it ceased, but was renewed the next morning. The batteries replied but feebly and the casualties were hut few. In the course of the day, twelve transports came down the river and landed troops on the oppposite shore. So says report.

Dispatches of a more recent date stated that Col. Elliot, of the same fleet, had been enabled to keep up correspondence with Farragut's fleet through Louisiana.

The rams Monarch and Lancaster, some time about the latter end of June went up the Yazoo about sixty miles to destroy the Confederate gunboats Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston, which were lying there, protected hy a raft and a battery of four guns. On heing attacked, the Confederates set fire to the boats and let them float down stream, compelling the rams to retire to escape heing burned. On the morning of the 28th of June, as per report, nine of Farragut's vessels succeeded in passing up the river above Vicksburg through a heavy cannonading from thirty guns.

A canal was heing dug on which several thousand negroes were employed, to turn the Mississippi out of its channel above Vicksburg, in order to make that city an inland town, which was reported nearly completed on the first of July. If the scheme proves successful, Vicksburg will, as stated, be eleven miles from the river. It was announced on the 2d instant that Farragut's fleet was repulsed at Vicksburg on the 28th ult., after a fight of two hours. The Confederate defenses were represented as being formidable hoth above and below the city.

FIRE.—On Monday evening, a house helonging to Elder John Taylor, Fourteenth Ward, took fire from a stove pipe, and before the flames were discovered, they had spread so far that the roof of the building was consumed or destroyed before they could be extinguished. This is the first fire that has occurred in the city for several years worthy of note.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

The President having determined to call for two hundred thousand more volunteers. Gov. Morgan, on the 2d inst, issued an appeal to the citizens of New York to come forward at once and furnish their quota of the men required and Gov. Andrews issued a call on the same day, to the people of Massachusetts for ten new regiments in addition to a sufficient number of men to fill up the regiments from that State then in the field.

On the 2d inst., the President approved and signed the Internal Tax bill and the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Attorney General has decided against the validity of the acceptances by Floyd, of Majors, Russell & Waddel's drafts, drawn to carry out their schemes of speculation connected with the Utah expedition.

On the 4th of July, the President decided to call into service an additional force of three hundred thousend men, chiefly infantry, and that they be enrolled at once in order to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

It is stated that Gen. Rufus King has been appointed to succeed Gen. Fremont in command of the first corps of the army of Virginia.

Gen. Benham was under arrest at New York, for disobedience of orders in making the attack on the Confederates at Secessionville, near Charleston, on the 16th of June, in which he was defeated.

The army appropriation hill passed the Senate, on the 13th inst., with an amendment limiting the number of brigadier generals to two hundred and the major generals to forty-five, striking out the provision limiting the rank and file to two hundred and fifty thousand. The House concurred in the amendments.

A large force of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sheridan's advanced guard, near Boonville, Miss., on the 1st, in the morning, and a sharp conflict ensued which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon, when the Confederates gave way, hut Col. Sheridan having hut two regiments of cavalry, thought it not proper to pursue the flying foe.

An expedition in three columns forming a junction at Huntsville, about the 1st of July, had secured the counties of Carroll, Washington, Madison and others in that part of the State of Missouri, dispersing the guerrillas that were infesting and devastating the country.

Guerrillas in large numbers having of late infested Henderson and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Gen. Boyle had been sent out after them, with orders to put every one of them to the sword.

NEVADA ITEMS.

The recent arrival of a train of seven wagons, in Carson city, from Salt Lake, under the superintendence of Mr. Tanner, with fifteen thousand pounds of flour, is announced in the *Silver Age*. The train had been twenty-eight days on the road. The animals were said to be in fine condition, and the proprietors sold, or offered their flour at seven dollars per hundred, deemed very cheap after hauling it so far. It was alleged to he of poor quality. A drove of fine young cattle from Russian river, were lately offered for sale in Carson for seventeen dollars per head. Only fifteen were offered which was refused, and it was thought the owner would seek another market. Hay had fallen to three cents per pound.

Indian hostilities in Nevada are reported to have been nearly or quite "played out." The Indians are reported peaceable everywhere in in that Territory, having no hostile feelings towards any of the whites excepting the soldiers and not much towards them.

"Mountain schooners" with freight from the western slope are said to arrive in Washoe in great numbers, not unfrequently from forty to fifty per day.

Governor Nye recently left Carson for the Esmeralda and Owens river country to see after Indian affairs in that region. After his return it was understood he would go east.

Among the annoyances to which the Washoites are subject and out of which those owning or dealing in poultry bitterly complain, are "chicken thieves" who evidently carry on a wholesale business in the line of their profession. They are ever decidedly a nuisance.

The census of Ormsby county, recently taken by the Assessor, shows a population of sixteen hundred and seventy-four, including fifty-nine Chinese and twenty-eight negroes. Of the whites nine hundred and thirty are reported subject to military duty.

The population of Storey is stated at four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven, of which only six hundred and eighty-nine are females.

Freight from Sacramento to Virginia city, is stated at from 5 to 6 cents per pound, and it was not expected that it would be any less for a time to come as government had contracted for the hauling of one hundred and twenty-five tons of freight to Ruby Valley, and one hundred and fifty to Salt Lake, which would withdraw at least one hundred "schooners" from the trade the remainder of the season.

TELLING TRUTHS.

The *Silver Age* has, of late, been commenting upon and giving some historical relations in reference to certain employees and station-keepers of the Overland Mail Company, eastward from Great Salt Lake City, holding them up to public view in no enviable light. Among the prominent characters thus referred to are J.H. Slade, Division Agent, and Thomas Miles, station-keeper at La Bonte. The former of these notables, as alleged, killed, hy shooting and hanging, about twenty persons within the last year, and committed divers other acts and deeds, rendering him the terror of all the settlers between Pacific Springs and Julesburg, and the dislike of all the drivers and employees on that division of the road. Several of his bloody deeds are related, which correspond with the reports circulated here at the time, or shortly after those tragic occurrences. The history of Miles is given in very minute detail, recounting his stealing operations in hoyhood in Clinton County, Ill., till he went to the Penitentiary for ten years for stealing cattle upon a large scale. The employment of such men by the Overland Company is considered not very creditable to their discernment and foresight, and not calculated to increase the overland travel nor the confidence of the public in the institution, the character of which, for the interest of all should be of the highest order.

Mr. B. Holladay, while in Carson, denied emphatically the statements made in relation to the atrocities perpetrated by attachees of the company on his route, which the *Age* attributes more to his lack of knowledge, as to the real facts in the case, than to an intention on the part of the proprietor to misrepresent the truth in relation to a matter of so much importance to the public.

How much truth there may he in the statements made by our cotemporary concerning the attachees in question, and the management of affaira on the eastern end of the Overland route, from the commencement up to recent date, we do not pretend to know, further than that they are in strict accordance with the various reports that have gained publicity, and generally believed to be true. The publishment of the facts, as understood, will not, in our opinion, impair the character of the *Age* for truth and veracity, and when it states that there is more to be feared from the white desperadoes who infest the Overland route than from the natives, no apprehensions need be entertained of successful contradiction.

ARRIVED.—On Friday evening last Associate Justices Waite and Drake arrived in this city, having been, as we are informed, about two months in crossing the plains. From Fort Bridger they were furnished with an escort of eight or ten men from Captain Smith's command, under Lieut. Attwood. Judge Waite is accompanied by his family—a very sensible arrangement. He made a short but very agreeable visit at our sanctum yesterday. It is understood that Judge Drake (although considerably advanced in age) has never taken to himself a wife, and is emphatically an "old bachelor." He may be "learned in," and a good judge of the "law" nevertheless.

LOST.—A small pocket-book containing several small orders, one of them on the Salt House and two on H. E. Bowring, was lost on Saturday last, between the Tithing Store and the residence of Mrs. John L. Smith. The finder will confer a favor on the wife of a missionary by leaving it at this office.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

The now rapid growth of the vine will demand of the cultivator a constant oversight, if he would secure the best result from his vines. The best crop and the best grapes and the best wine will always be returned from those vines that have constant care. Nothing great is obtained without great labor, and the vine is worthy of it. We do now most earnestly wish that some of our vine growers would test the capacity of a given number of vines by a constant attention to them. Great errors are constantly made among our vine growers, not only in the soil on which they are grown, but in the time and manner of planting, and more especially in the pruning of the vine. We are certain that a large loss is annually made by a neglected or bad system of pruning. To let the vine grow and run freely, uncared for, without pruning, is a certain way to reduce the crop from 10 to 25 per cent. There are some systems of pruning that also destroy from 10 to 40 per cent., and in both instances these mistakes are made from an utter ignorance of the nature and need of the vine. Some growers think that a vine left to itself to trail upon the ground yields a larger and better crop than when trained up and pruned. Others, in order to save labor and hurry their work, mow off the ends of their vines with a sickle in a harsh manner, leaving them to bleed. Others tear off all laterals at the eye and break off all leaders. In our humble opinion all these plans are wrong. If any grower wishes a *proof* that the vine *should be trained up*, let them see the little "quirl" that nature has given the vine to help it climb upwards and hold on as it climbs. This, to us, is a conclusive evidence to *train the vine upwards*.

The rough manner of chopping off the vines promiscuously is a so wrong, for the vine has branches intended as bearing wood for the present and coming year. Those branches which give the fruit the present year should be carefully tied up and all the laterals removed, not roughly torn off, but gently nipped off after the first leaf; and when the branch has set two or three bunches, then stop that branch one joint beyond that last bunch. Care should always be had in taking off laterals not to break them out at the eye, for that injures the embryo bud of the next year; but pinch them off beyond the first leaf, as before stated. One, two or three leading canes should be left to each vine, according to the size and strength of the vine, these should grow on and not be checked, save the laterals. These leaders are the main conductors of the sap, causing it to flow briskly, and if other portions of the vine are carefully attended to, each branch and each bunch of the fruit will receive its share of the strength of the vine, and ripen, color and mature the grapes, so as to well reward the labor given to them. During the pruning of the vine, we would suggest to all who are fond of a "dish of greens," to try the clippings taken from the vines. They are esteemed by some better than spinach, mustard, or any other article. We should be glad for any criticism of our system by growers of the vine.—[California Farmer.

LAYERING GRAPEVINES.—When and how must I layer grapevines, to get them to take root, that I may detatch them from the parent root to transplant? I have a few Isabellas and Concords which I wish to multiply. A little information on the subject will be gratefully received. J. M. SHAFER.

[Nothing is easier than to propagate grapes by layers. Early in summer, say during the middle or latter part of June, bend down the fresh shoots, and cover them in the middle with three or four inches of earth. To facilitate the operation, a cavity should be made in the surface of the soil for admitting them. If the ground be quite dry, bury them deeper. They will send out roots at every joint thus covered, and they may be taken up late in autumn or the following spring, cut off from the main vine, and each rooted layer cut into two parts at the middle thus forming rooted vines. Set them out and let them grow another season, and they will make good strong vines. In setting out, do not allow much of the vine to remain above ground.]—Country Gentleman.

CABBAGES EVERY YEAR.—J. J. H. Gregory, Esq., of Hubbard squash and Mammoth cabbage memory, in a communication in the *Country Gentleman*, lays it down as an improbability, if not an impossibility, to raise good cabbage two or more seasons in succession on the same piece of ground. That cabbage crops, succeeding the first, will be of all sorts—some long-legged and some short-legged, some stump-footed and some no footed at all, and all of them lousy, and so on through all the catalogue of cabbage infirmities and dispositions. We believe he is "about half right" in his position, and hence advise those who are desirous of succeeding in the cabbage line to select a freshly-prepared plat or field for the operation. A sod newly turned over, and properly pulverized and fertilized, we have formerly found to be very good for that purpose. Salt has been recommended as a good article to mingle with the soil where cabbages are planted, and from some little use of it, we are led to think favorably of its use.

Cabbages, it is well known, are tender, succulent plants, and therefore seem to be a prey to a great number of different enemies. The cut-worm, the army-worm, the aphis, and a lot more of insect marauders, are always in search after them, and will generally multiply more or less in spite of you, and leave their eggs or their chrysalis in the ground, ready to pounce upon the young plants of the next crop of the kind, if planted there. Hence one cause of the failure of successive crops. These facts make it advisable to move your cabbage patch every spring.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY.

The glorious anniversary of our national Independence was ushered in at dawn with the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes, so dear to every loyal heart, and a national salute by Capt. C. W. Card's Co., 3d Battalion, N. L. The Smithfield Band paraded the streets, arousing the citizens with their spirit-stirring strains. At 9 a.m., the citizens and military assembled upon the Public Square, whence they proceeded to escort Col. Benson and staff; Judge Blair, Orator of the day; Hon. Peter Maughan; Elder Gideon Brownell, Chaplain, and the Committee of Arrangements, Majors W. Hyde, W. B. Preston and T. E. Ricks to the Bowery, which had been fitted up for the occasion. Having arrived at the Bowery, the assemblage was seated under the direction of the Marshal of the day, James H Martineau, and the exercises commenced with singing by the Smithfield choir, prayer by the Chaplain, and singing by the Choir. Hon. P. Maughan then read the Declaration of Independence, the entire assemblage evincing by their profound attention and interest, their veneration and respect for that time-honored instrument. Judge Blair then delivered an eloquent oration, suited most admirably for the present crisis by its able reasoning and ardent patriotism. Col. Benson, Maj. Hyde, Judge Maughan and Maj. Preston followed in a series of appropriate addresses, all evincing an unflinching determination to sustain the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, so nobly defended and dearly purchased by our fathers; after which a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken for the purpose of sustaining a brass band and for martial music. The proceedings were interspersed with music by the Band, and songs by R. G. Evans and Joseph Hodgetts, and singing by the Smithfield choir.

In the evening, the Logan Dramatic Company performed "The Jacobite" and "Boots at the Swan," and the entertainments of the day were concluded with a performance by the mirth-provoking company of Logan Ethiopian minstrels.

J. H. MARTINEAU, Reporter.

WELLSVILLE, CACHE COUNTY.

The citizens were awoke from their slumber at day-break, in the absence of artillery, by the firing of musketry by Lieut. Clark Ames' company of infantry, immediately after which the citizens were serenaded by the brass band, under Capt. James H. Haslem.

At 8 o'clock the militia assembled on the public square, and paraded under their respective officers for inspection of arms, by Major Maughan.

At 10 o'clock a procession and detachment of military were formed, under Adjt. Robert Latham, Marshal of the day, who proceeded to the residence of Major Maughan, and escorted him, with invited guests, to the Bowery, where the following ceremonies were performed:

The congregation was called to order by the Marshal.

Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Elder T. Hall.

Music by the band.

Orations by S. McMurdie and Ira Ames, sen., Esqs., Orators of the day.

Address by Major Maughan.

The whole proceedings were interspersed with songs, toasts, and singing by the choir.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

The assembly then dispersed each to their several homes.

There was dancing in Wellsville that evening.

It may be deemed superfluous to add that good order prevailed throughout the day.

Committee of Arrangements—Robert Latham, John Maughan, Wm. F. Littlewood, James A. Leishman, Thomas R. Leavitt.

PROVO.

The citizens of Provo celebrated the Fourth in a manner expressive of their loyalty, by a discharge of artillery, under charge of Capt. Wm. E. Nuttal, at 4 a m, followed by strains of music from the brass and martial bands of the city.

At 9 a.m. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Wm. B. Pace, in which the members and ex-members of the Legislature, the members of the County Court, the municipal authorities and other distinguished citizens occupying prominent positions, escorted by three companies of the Legion, and followed by the schools of the city, and a company of infantry forming a rear guard.

After parading the streets about an hour, the procession proceeded to a bowery, built for the occasion, where the citizens had also assembled, and were highly interested by listening to an eloquent oration by Hon. J. W. Cummings, Orator of the day.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Bishops Wm. Miller and E. Billingsley, followed with toasts and songs.

Music by G. Wardle's and D. Carter's bands.

At 1 p.m. the ceremonies closed with benediction by the Chaplain, Elder Isaac Higbee.

The day's amusements were terminated in the usual way, by dancing. The various halls in the city being occupied on the occasion.

Peace and quietness prevailed, and no unpleasant occurrence interrupted the day's proceedings.

The people were spirited in the celebration, and highly approved of the doings of Col. Pace, and his coadjutors, John McEwan, Jas. E. Daniel, and Joseph H Ridges, the Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN B. MILNER, Reporter.

SPRINGVILLE.

The citizens of Springville celebrated the Eighty-six Anniversary of American Independence in a spirited and appropriate manner.

The citizens were aroused from their slumber at an early hour by the firing of cannon.

At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes, with the motto "The Constitution of the U. S., we will defend it," was unfurled to the breeze, and hoisted to the top of a new liberty pole, ninety feet high, raised expressly for the occasion.

Under the direction of Col. Dorr P. Curtiss, Marshal of the day, Col. John S. Fullmer's command paraded and passed in review. The citizens then formed in procession and proceeded to "Fun Hall," where they were entertained with an oration by O. B. Huntington, Esq.

Music by the martial and brass bands.

Songs, toasts, speeches, etc.

At 1 o'clock the assembly was dismissed and the citizens enjoyed themselves, during the remainder of the day, in the dance, horse-back, carriage riding, and other recreations.

The day closed without any accident or circumstance having occurred to mar the peace of any.

ALEX. F. MACDONALD, Reporter.

PAYSON.

At day break, there was a firing of cannon and music by the Martial Band, which marched through the principal streets of the city playing appropriate airs.

At sunrise, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and saluted by the discharge of artillery and musketry, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

At nine o'clock, a salute was fired on the public square, which was the sign for the assembling of the citizens for the formation of the procession, which was formed under the direction of D. Stark, Marshal of the day, in the following order:

1st. Company of infantry, commanded by Major Wm. C. McClellan.

2d. Martial Band.

3d. Silver Greys, under Capt. Sabin.

4th. Municipal and Ecclesiastical officials, with invited guests.

5th. Orator of the day, Chaplain, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Choir and Reporter.

6th. Committee of Arrangements, and the various schools of the city, with banners, under the supervision of their respective teachers.

7th. Citizens on foot and in carriages.

8th. A company of young men on horseback, under the direction of Capt. Jno. F. Maxwell.

At half past nine o'clock, the procession moved and passed through some of the principal streets of the city, proceeded to the grove on the premises of Wm. C. Weightman, Esq., which had been fitted up with every convenience for the occasion. After all were comfortably seated, the Marshal called the assemblage to order, when the Choir sang, "My Country, 'tis of thee," followed by prayer by the Chaplain, after which the Choir sang, "Round the Mormon standard rally." The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. H. G. Boyle, followed by music by the Band, when Hon. B. F. Stewart delivered an oration appropriate to the occasion. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mr. F. E Daniels followed by several patriotic addresses by prominent citizens. At the close of the addresses, Messrs. Wigsall and Wright sung, "A hardy race is the Mountain brave." The ceremonies were closed by the benediction of the Chaplain.

The procession was then reformed and marched back to the public square where it was dismissed.

There was a social party at the Union Hall in the evening.

Geo. W. Hancock, John. S Page, Wm. J. Jolley, Committee of Arrangements.

WILLARD G. MCMULLIN, Reporter.

GEN BUTLER'S ORDER ON WOMEN.

The following is the order promulgated by General Butler to prevent the Federal officers and soldiers from being insulted by the ladies of New Orleans, about which so much has been said, and which is reported to have been the subject of a note from Earl Russel to Secretary Seward. It has not been stated whether or not the order had the desired effect:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, May 15th, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "Ladies of New Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

The following address was issued by Gen. Beauregard, on the receipt of the above:

Men of the South: Shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots. Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

KEEPING A DIARY.

If a man keeps no diary, the path crumbles away behind him as his feet leave it; and days gone by are but little more than a blank, broken by a few distorted shadows. His life is all confined within the limits of to-day. Who does not know how imperfect a thing memory is? It not merely forgets; it misleads. Things in memory do not merely fade away, preserving as they fade their own lineaments so long as they can be seen; they change their aspect; they change their place; they turn to something quite different from the fact.

In the picture of the past, which memory unaided by any written record sets before us, the perspective is entirely wrong. How capriciously some events seem quite recent, which the diary shows are really far away; and how unaccountably many things look far away, which in truth are not left many weeks behind us! A man might almost as well not have lived at all, as entirely to forget that he has lived, and entirely forget what he did on those departed days. But I think that almost every person would feel a great interest in looking back day by day upon what he did or thought that day twelvemonths, that day three or five years.

The trouble of writing the diary is very small. A few lines, a few words written at the time, suffices, when you look at them, to bring all (what the Yankees call) the "surroundings" of that season before you. Many little things come up again which you know quite well you never would have thought of again, but for your glance at those words, and still which you feel you would be sorry to have forgotten.

There must be a richness about the life of a person who keeps a diary, unknown to other men. And a million more little links and ties must bind him to the members of his family circle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing together his personal identity; it is surrounded, intertwined, entangled with thousands and thousands of slight incidents, which give it beauty, kindliness, reality.

Some folks' life is like an oak walking-stick, straight and varnished; useful, but hard and bare. Other men's life (and such may yours and mine, kindly reader, ever be,) is like that oak when it was not a stick, but a branch, and waved, leaf-enveloped, and with lots of little twigs growing out of it, upon the summer tree. And yet more precious than the power of the diary to call up again a host of little circumstances and facts, is its power to bring back the indescribable but keenly felt atmosphere of those departed days. The old time comes over you. It is not merely a collection, an aggregate of facts, that comes back; it is something far more excellent than that—it is the soul of days long ago; it is the dear "Auld lang syne" itself! The perfume of hawthorne hedges is there; the breath of breezes that fanned our gray hair when it made sunny curls, often smoothed down by hands that are gone; the sunshine on the grass where these old fingers made daisy chains; and snatches of music, compared with which anything you hear at the opera is extremely poor. Therefore keep you a diary, my friend.—[London Magazine.

THE OLD GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.— There were giants once on this coast, all the denials of savans and doubters, notwithstanding. Not less than four well known cases have been noted of the discovery of the remains of the giant Californians of the Sierra Nevadas, to wit: First—a skull bone was found in Trinity county in 1856; second—there were found in Tuolumne county, in 1860, a thigh bone and skull of a man twelve feet high; third—there were discovered near Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon, in May, 1862, a pair of human jaw bones of the immense breadth of seven inches; and fourth—there were discovered, in 1762, near the Mission of Ignacio de Kadakaman, in latitude twenty-eight degrees North, on the Pacific coast of Lower California, the vertebræ, skull, ribs, etc., of a man eleven feet in hight, which were found by one of the old Jesuit priests. These accounts, with several others on the human fossils of California and Mexico, as disinterred by the gold miners with their wonder working water machinery, may be found in the "Notes on the Indians of California," now in the course of publication in the *Farmer* of San Francisco. Such remains of the ancient races ought to be preserved. The skull or other remains of a giant *twelve feet high*, is worth its weight in gold, in London or Paris.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

THE MUSICIAN AND THE COUNSELOR.

The following anecdote is told of Tom Cooke, the actor and musician:

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench, June, 1832, between actor cousin publishing twee-dledum and tweedledee, as to the alleged piracy of an arrangement of the Old English Gentleman, an old English air, Tom Cooke was subpoenaed as a witness. On his cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett, Afterwards Baron Abinger, for the oppos to side, that learned counsel rather flippantly questioned him thus:

"Now, sir, you say that the two melodies are the same, but different; now which do you mean by that, sir?"

To this Tom promptly answered: "I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in common time, the other in six-eight time; and consequently, the position of the accented notes was different."

Sir James—"What is musical accent?"

Cooke—"Why tergos ne a guinea a lesson, sir?" (A loud laugh.)

Sir James (rather ruffled)—"Never mind your cross there. I ask you what is musical accent. Can you see it?"

Cooke—"No."

Sir James—"Can you feel it?"

Cooke—"A musician can." (Great laughter.)

Sir James (very angry)—"Now, pray, sir, don't beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship and the jury, who were supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent."

Cooke—"Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress upon any given word for the purpose of making yourself understood. Thus, if I were to say, 'You are an ass'—it rests on ass; but if I were to say, 'You are an ass'—it rests on you, Sir James."

Restorated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the learned Sir James, followed this repartee. Silence having been at length obtained, the judge, (Lord Denman) with much seeming gravity, accosted the chop-fallen counsel thus. "Are you satisfied, Sir James?"

Sir James (deep red as he naturally was, to use poor Jack Reverse's expression, from scarlet: more than name) in a great huff, said: "The witness may go down."

NEW YORK COAL OIL.—Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of Bedbugs. Apply it plentifully with a small brush or feather, to the places where bugs most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed slightly over with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

CAME to my room on the 18th of June, two buy HORSES, branded O S. The owner or owners can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

63 11 Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

NOTICE TO THE STAGE OWNERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents of Salt Lake City, that the contract made with the contract will be break, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Stage Company, or any other company of the time, unless they have written authority from Wm. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietors,
ISAAC E. RAWLINS.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m.

J. H. DINWOODEY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Opposite the Tabernacle, 50, 600 feet or 1 Mile, BRS. as follows:

6,000 feet of 1-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.

7,000 feet of 1-inch White Pine.

9,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.

1,000 feet of 1½ & 1 inch Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp.

4,000 feet of 1½ & 1 inches of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 1½ & 1 inches of Cotton-wood or Pine.

4 doz. chairs 10 or dozens of Cane Seat Chairs, Any Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture at all their options, wholesale, etc., etc.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Of the 13th Ward,
(THOUGH RETIRED FROM PUBLIC SALESMAN BUSINESS.)

HAS made a concession to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which is now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his Cider establishment.

It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage ever made in this country.

PARTIES going on short excursions or pleasure trips will be pleased to find Cider Stands on the principal gulleys of Southern Cider for sale on arrival.

PARTIES wishing to have a Cider Stand, will find Goddard's Cider to be the best in consistency, and less expensive (only One Dollar per Gallon).

PARAMOUNT Cider Stands will be found to be supplied with Goddard's Cider by the keg or barrel, (nicely undeniable.

TRAVELERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider superlatively nice, and a pleasant contrast to the Mixtures generally offered by black waiters.

STATION KEEPERS along the mail route will order a favor on many other transient customers, by keeping Goddard's Cider on hand.

MERCHANTS and others of the neighborhood, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.

Goddard's Cider sold Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the manufactory.

GEORGE GODDARD,
One block south of the Tabernacle, over and half east, and Retail, by Mr. OBOUGH, Constitution House, Main street.

A Horse allowance to the trade. 1-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors east of Tithing Office. 29-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for Medical Service for the last two years, time and time again, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken.

W. F. A.

NOTICE.

SNOWS CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tender assurance to give a reasonable note of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 46 2t

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn rockers for cradles, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand a good place, next door to the Lion Hotel, in the 20th Ward, and at Mr. Davis' store, on Main street, a good assortment of Cradle Rockers.

WM. WALKER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOM, at his residence, Fourteenth street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, from three to six o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter, $6 in advance.

Instrumental music to be used for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Forte tuned. Orders received by Richard Ballantyne, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED,

BY MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
(Corner Street of Greenfields Cottage.)

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Sewing.

Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Plait Bonnets.

Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Bonnets and Carpets, equal to new. 51-tf

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW!
SEASON OF 1862.

MRS. C. H. SAVAGE

RESPECTFULLY announces to her patrons that she is prepared to make, clean, and alter every kind of straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Panama HATS and BONNETS, in the latest and most approved styles.

Her assortment of Braids on hand.

Fashy Straw Bonnets made to order.

Straw Hats for Sale.

Shops, two doors north of Bishop Sherp's, 20th Ward, near the Bowery. 43-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned hereby notifies that they have a good substantial FERRY BOAT, on the Jordan River, one mile below the Lake Bridge, where the travelling public will be accommodated on short notice and the most reasonable terms.

A. HATCH,
W. S. WILLIES.

3-3t

STRAY POWNIES.

CAME to my ranch, about three weeks ago, two POWNIES, one roan mare, branded ⅄ on near thigh; the other a bay horse, brand on near thigh, not brands.

WILLIAM BENSHOTER,
Summit Co.

2-3t

LOST,

A Watch Watch, on the 4th of July, a large gold BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the viscoriber's, or at the Tithing Office.

S. B. ROSE.

ESTRAYS

ONE dark red three-year-old HEIFER, notch out of the left ear, and an upper quarter cut off the right ear. Any person taking up the above, will be treated as a mavis victim.

Sure proofs are requested to prove property, and take them away.

WM. MIDDLETON,
Pleasant-water, Sanpete.

2-3

WEAVING FACTORY.

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved looms, and machinery, he begs to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool brought or worked on on shares.

Cloth manufactured for Ready Made, etc. 2-3m.

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, and vicinity, that he, D. L. Grenig, has now prepared to accommodate to No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment.

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes at his

DINING ROOMS,

with sandwiches and Soups at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unexpressible article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS,
&c, &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a share of public patronage. Remember the place, No. 1, Great Salt Lake City, Opposite the Post Office, on the west side of Main street.

DANIEL GRENIG

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. DUNBAR'S, 5th Ward, G. S. L. City; also BALKSTUFF for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

46-tf

COOPER WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have constantly on hand a large assortment of Cooper Ware, viz: Butter Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Trade of produce taken for pay.

HENRY PEREES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
SEVIER COUNTY, UTAH TERRITORY.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of styles, suitable and reasonable. 49-tf

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING,
FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.

WE the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing exclusively

J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 13th Ward, every variety of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK,

Including Bureaus, Secretaries, Chairs, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, single and double Lounges, Cradles, Cribs, Bottom and Common Rocking Chairs, Coffins and Office Desks, French and Plain or Fancy Chairs, Window and Common Blinds, Cradles, Children's Stools, High and Rocking Chairs, etc., etc.

We shall manufacture Window Sashes and Common Blinds, Spindle Wheels, Reels, Distilling Plant Spinning Wheels, All Kinds of Turning.

We will furnish Undertakers with COFFINS, when the materials on hand for the purpose, and competent workmen are present to do that department.

Pianos and other Musical Strings Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, store orders, cattle, produce, wool, pelts, lard, tallow, beeswax, molasses, cheese, wood, cloth, wool, cotton, live stock, and all kinds of merchantable goods, which can be disposed of, or exchange for, or carry on our business successfully; also, we will receive in exchange for our manufactured goods and work, at our shops, 2 inches thick, 16 in. wide, and lumber, 1-1-5, 1-1-4 and 1 inch of various widths, clear stuff, laths and shingles, common clear by measuring, etc.

Persons requiring coffins, caskets and bilboes must furnish the lumber.

As we intend to sell a good article and as low as any house in this city, no credit will be allowed.

A GRIST MILL

For Cheapest Grinding, in customer operation on the premises.

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING.

G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 46-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Orson Hoyes, 14th Ward.

RESPECTFULLY informs the friends, and the public in general, for their valuable patronage, and wishes to inform them that he will continue to merit their favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the cheapness of his prices. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Pelts.

BASKET-MAKING.

He has now on hand the largest and most approved assortment of Baskets, including baskets, half bushels, market and common baskets, Clothes Baskets, Fancy Work Baskets, Cradle Baskets, Cradles, Cradles, Cradles and ornamentalized bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and hanging baskets; common baskets and trunk lidded hampers or coverings, and a great variety of all sizes and kinds, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises formerly occupied by Pitt & Allen (opposite Weber Brow's New Store), where an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and all other articles, can be had at the good living pay, such as cash, short orders, produce, or exchange for merchantable goods, at the lowest prices.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of wooden, iron, or metal, work.

JOB SMITH,
BIRD PEARCE.

51-3m

IMPORTANT
TO THE
FARMERS OF DESERET

FARMERS living North, South, East and West would find it to their interest to call at

TOWN CLOCK STORE
OR
PANTECHNICON.

At this Store you will find a splendid assortment of

STAPLE GOODS
AND NOTIONS.

Our stock consists of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Raisins, Preserves, Fruit, Jellies, Sauces, Pickles, Tobacco, Cigars, Cheesewares, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Boots, Clothing, Cloths, Kilmerys, Cheeks, and Cheviots.

DRY GOODS

of every description; Ribbons, Lace, Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1000 Bushels of Barley,

For which the best kind of pay will be given. Cash, Merchandise, Flour, Corn, Wool, Meat, &c., will be received in exchange.

Call and Inspect the CLOCK STORE.

40-3m* W. S. OLIFF.

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE
GOODS
LOW FOR CASH,

Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,
4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Hickory and Denims,
Cottonades and Satinets,
Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, Fruit, &c, &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal discount will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL!
TRY US!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, among which are

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a good lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Window Glass, G. D. Cups, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.

Not forgetting

MILL SAWS AND FILES.

Now in your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have commenced the business of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment ever offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 19, 1862. 32-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley or Oats. Cash not refused.

N.B.—Accumulation of his Stock of LEATHER and Shoemakers' Tools that he does not neglect the branch of his business. 50-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING

A. BERTELSEN,

WOULD, thankful for the many favors he past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that he has recently enlarged his premises by a large his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and commence work done on the premises; and is prepared to operate all orders with dispatch and workmanship unsurpassed, at the Old Stand, 3rd Ward, Temple Street, 17th Ward.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform West Cottonwood and other settlements, that he is now prepared to weave Jeans, Linseys, Cotton Jeans, Sheeting, Flannels, Shawls, and any kind of cloth that can be made in the Factory. He will exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LEON,
Two Blocks east and one North north of Bishop Sharp. 11tf

NOTICE.

THE business sent from the General Tithing Office in G. S. L. City, to collect labor, cash, etc., are all merely, at their discretion on their personal trips, to carry out their instructions, and to collect for the Passengers without any baggage; four cents a mile. Persons from other Tithing Offices are requested, either to be paid in advance, or to walk.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
61 Trustee in Trust.

"GOD BLESS YOU."

INSCRIBED TO PREST. B. YOUNG, BY E. H. MILLS.

"God bless you!" 'Tis a kindly prayer,
And one that love attends;
A fervent, fond familiar wish,
Expressed by dearest friends.

A farewell phrase, a parting sigh,
More surely felt than spoken,
By those whose silence testify
Of swelling hearts half broken.

Oh, we have felt the thrilling power
Those simple words impart;
The sweet "God bless you" that we love
Makes sunshine round the heart.

But, oh! there is no other voice,
There is no other tongue,
Can breathe that benediction forth
With power like Brigham Young's.

"God bless you!" 'Tis the selfsame prayer,
The words no more, no less,
But from a prophet's voice, they hold
A wealth of power to bless.

"God bless the people!" I have felt
The heavens obey his voice;
While yet he spake, the blessings came
To make our souls rejoice.

"God bless the people!" Honest hearts,
Drink consolation, then;
And by one spirit moved, we breathe
The glad response: Amen.

Tell out to me, ye sceptics, who
Deny the Priesthood's might,
That no man hath the power to bless,
That God reserves the right.

My heart believeth, nevertheless,
A truth I know full well;
That by God's grace, the power to bless
In Brigham Young doth dwell.

G. S. L. City, July 13th, 1862.

CELEBRATIONS ON THE FOURTH.

From the reports which have come to hand it appears that in nearly every city and village in all the vales of Deseret the people observed the eighty-sixth anniversary, in some suitable and appropriate manner, and had the reports been received in time we should have taken pleasure in complying with the wishes expressed for their publication, but under the circumstances it is impossible to do so. In addition to the reports of the doings on that day, for which space has been given, that our friends in Iron and Sanpete may be assured that they are had in remembrance although far away, we give a synopsis of the proceedings on that day, which the Deseretans ever remember, in Parowan and Mount Pleasant, the reports of which found their way to our table just as we were going to press.

At Parowan, the county seat of Iron county, the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze at sunrise in the morning, and as the flag was hoisted to the top of the flag-staff it was saluted by a discharge of artillery, under the direction of Captain C. Y. Webb. At nine o'clock, a.m., another salute was fired, and at ten the people assembled under a spacious pavillion prepared for the occasion, where the ceremonies were commenced with singing by the Parowan choir and prayer by Elder E. Dutton, Chaplain. The Declaration of independence was read by W. S. Warren, Esq., and an oration delivered by William Marsden, Esq., followed by addresses by Hon. S. S. Smith and W. C. McGregor, Esq. There was vocal and instrumental music, songs and toasts; the Parowan Brass Band, Capt. Thomas Durham, contributing largely to make the scene lively and interesting. The ceremonies closed in the usual manner with the chaplain's benediction.

At one o'clock, the people sat down to a public dinner, said to have been got up in excellent style, after which there was music and dancing. During the festivities of the day all was peace and unity and no spirit of secession was manifested.

At Mount Pleasant the day was ushered in by the firing of musketry, as the military of that thriving town have not as yet provided themselves with artillery. The Stars and Stripes were run up, the military were out in force, some mounted, others on foot; a procession was formed, in which a company of young ladies dressed in white, and the school children with flags and banners occupied conspicuous positions. The local authorities, distinguished visitors and others had places assigned in the procession, the citizens being by far the most numerous division. J. K. McLenahan, Esq., was the Orator of the day, and D. Candland, Esq., Reader. An address was delivered by Col. R. N. Allred, which, with songs, toasts and various kinds of music, constituted the principal ceremonies. The dance in the evening was not forgotten.

AN AFFLICTIVE OCCURRENCE.

About noon, on Thursday week, a boy between five and six years old, son of Mr. B.C. Ashworth, whose residence is near the mouth of Mill Creek kanyon, in this county, was sent by his mother to drive some cows that were about the premises, out on the common a short distance off. As he did not return in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, as expected, search was instituted for without finding him, which caused much alarm on the part of his parents for his safety.

From the circumstance of his having been sent to drive away the cows, it was supposed that the little fellow had followed them, so far that he had got lost on the range, and the neighbors were rallied and a general hunt instituted for the lost boy, which was continued several days, during which, every foot of ground on the prairie, in the adjoining hills, the creek and the ravines, and every nook and corner for miles around was searched over and over, and every expedient devisable was resorted to for the discovery of the boy, but to no purpose, and no trace of him whatever could be found.

The anguish of the fond parents under such circumstances can be better imagined than described, and although the general search for the lost was discontinued as useless after four or five days, the anxiety of the relatives induced them to keep hunting, and, on Friday last, they were successful in finding the body of the child under some driftwood in Mill creek, about a quarter of a mile below his father's residence much bruised evidently from coming in contact with the rocks as it passed down the rapid current to the place of its lodgment. The creek had been searched for miles in the first instance, and the drift, in which the body lodged and was found, had been examined several times by different parties, each leaving satisfied that the body could not possibly be there. Although the bereavement was a source of much grief to the parents and relatives, their sorrow was much assuaged by the finding of the body of their loved boy, and by the privilege of extending to his remains the rites of sepulture.

This is the second child Mr. Ashworth has lost by drowning, since he has resided in Great Salt Lake county.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., a young man named John Brazier, son of Wm. Brazier, carpenter, of the 4th Ward, in this city, was on his way to Provo city from Birch & Stubbs' ranch in Provo Valley, in company with Jesse and Joseph McCarroll and John Gray. They were informed by some Indians that a cow was on the east side of the river near the north fork of the kanyon with its leg broke. When arriving at the place opposite to where the cow was, the deceased and Joseph McCarroll took off their clothes to swim across the river—McCarroll first and the deceased immediately following. The former got across but the deceased, after getting a little over half way, undertook to return, and came within a few rods of the shore when he commenced floating down stream on his back. After floating in that position about a quarter of a mile, he came to a whirl in the water, where in turning round he struck a stump with his side, and shortly after sank, and was not seen again. The by-standers called to McCarroll and told him that Brazier was drowning. He jumped into the river and followed down half a mile, but did not see anything of him, in doing which he exerted himself until he was well nigh exhausted.

The body was found the next day and taken to Provo for interment.

FROM CACHE COUNTY.

The prevalence of storms and floods during the past winter and spring has tended greatly to the obstruction of intercourse and communication between the citizens of Cache county and the "rest of mankind," and but little has been seen or heard from our friends in that secluded valley for some time past, till recently. A strong belief has, however, been entertained, that the spirit of progression manifested by them heretofore, had not been stifled by the storms of winter, nor the floods of spring, and that they were pushing forward their farming operations, their public and their private improvements, as rapidly as circumstances would permit, which from communications of a late date, appears to have been verily so, and to the fullest extent anticipated.

The season there, this summer, as in all northern counties, is nearly a month later than usual, consequently the crops which are represented as looking remarkably well in most, if not all, the settlements will be late in coming to maturity. The floods there, as in all parts of the State, have done considerable damage; more, as reported, to roads and bridges than to cultivated lands. Most if not all the roads leading into the mountains were destroyed by the high waters but by the energy and perseverance of the people, they have been rebuilt and repaired so that the hills are accessible for wood and timber, and things in general are said to be in a most healthy and flourishing condition. The range for stock was never better. Cattle, sheep and horses running upon the public domain are reported to be in most excellent order, and the Indians are not troublesome, having mostly left for their summer hunting grounds. There is no secession reported there, and it is believed that but little, if any, exists in that isolated vale.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorogical observations for the month of June, 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
67	72	68

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
60	76	62

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
68	73	64

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
59	65	60

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 90°. Min 45°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month measured 2.356, which is 356 over 2 inches of water—more than has ever fallen in the same month since our settlement in the valley.

The weather, with the exception of two or three flurries of wind, has been mild, temperate and very growing, showing the respect of the Lord to his covenant with Noah.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Mostly clear and hot.
2. A.m. clear; p.m. occasional clouds.
3. Cloudy, cool; rain fell at 2 p.m. Thermometer fell 46 in 12 hours.
4. Cloudy and cold. Frost.
5. A.m. clear; p.m. partially clear.
6. A.m. rain, cloudy; storm on hand.
7. Rainy; growing season.
8. Rainy; p.m. partially clear.
9. Mostly clear.
10. Partially clear; p.m. hazy.
11. do. do.
12. Cloudy; shower at 1 p m.
13. Mostly cloudy; storm near.
14. Raining moderately all day.
15. Cloudy.
16. Clear.
17. do.
18. do.
19. Clear and hot.
20. Some flying clouds; rained at 6 p.m.
21. A.m. clear; p.m. cloudy, rained at 7 p.m.
22. A.m. clear; p.m. flying clouds.
23. Cloudy; shower at night.
24. A.m. clear; p.m. flying clouds.
25. Clear.
26. do.
27. do.
28. Partially clear and hot.
29. Showery; rainbow at sunset.
30. A m. sprinkled; p.m. clear and hot.

During the month vegetation seemed to take the hint, and rush up as if it was in the Atlantic States, on account of the abundance of rain.

WOULD INJURE THE CHURCH.—Two lawyers in Lowell, returning from court one day, one said to the other: "I've a notion to join Rev. Mr.——'s church; been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?"

"Wouldn't do it."

"Well, why?"

"Because, it would do you no possible good, while it would be a very great injury to the church."

Died:

In Fillmore City, on the 4th of July, 1862, after a protracted and severe illness, Hon. JOHN A. RAY, aged 41 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Deceased was born in Lawrence county, Miss; was baptized into the Church in Texas, in the fall of 1851, and emigrated to these valleys in the fall of 1853. In the spring of 1856 he went on a mission to England, where, besides preaching the gospel, he assisted in the publishing department in the "Millennial Star" office. He returned home in December, 1857. He was twice chosen by the voice of the people of Millard county to the Legislature of Utah; and the General Assembly, at its first session, elected him Judge of the Second Circuit of the State of Deseret. He was a faithful Saint, firm and unwavering to the end. His family and friends mourn his departure. A large concourse of citizens paid their last tribute of respect to the deceased in following his remains to their resting place. [Com.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against trusting my wife, A. J. VAN ETTAN, without a written order from me.

3-3 E. W. VAN ETTAN.

LOST,

A SMALL black and white HE PIG; got out of my pen on Friday last. The finder will oblige by sending him home. GEO. A. SMITH 3-1

TAKE NOTICE.

THE person who picked up a SCYTHE and SNATH near the Public Square, G. S. L. City, on Monday, 7th July, and took it away, is requested to return it immediately to the owner, Bishop GUNIBR. 3-1

STRAYED,

FROM the 17th Ward herd, on the first part of June, one red, brockle-faced COW. No brands, has Y cut on the left horn. Whoever will deliver said Cow, or give information where she is, to JACOB CRANDALL, 17th Ward, will be satisfactorily rewarded. 3-3

ESTRAYED,

MY COW, large, dark-red, with a star in the forehead. Branded Z. SNOW on the horn; is supposed to be somewhere in the city, perhaps in mischief. Whoever will return her to me, at my Residence, in the 13th Ward, shall be reasonably rewarded. Last seen in the 12th Ward. Z. SNOW. 3-2

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to my grain fields on Friday, the 11th inst., a BAY MARE, branded CO on left shoulder and X on X left thigh; also, a Cream-colored HORSE, branded W H T on left thigh, with short piece of hair-lariet round its neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

3-2 WM. LANG, Mill Creek.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Herd, near Ensign Peak, on the 25th of June, one red and white-spotted OX, about 5 years old; branded M. PHELPS on the back of the near horn, and M H on the near hip.

One Brindle OX, about 4 years old; branded on the near horn M. PHELPS; three small white spots on the near flank. Whoever will give information, that will lead to their recovery, to Br A. HILL, at the Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, will receive the above reward. 3-2

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society are hereby notified that

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD

at the City Hall, at 12 noon on Monday, 21st July, 1862, for the election by them of a President and Six Directors of the Society for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

H. W. NAISBETT,

3-t Secretary of the D. A. M. Society.

CHICAGO WAGON FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHICAGO WAGON, with the box bows and cover, for Sale. Been used one season. Terms, $90, half cash, half morrpay.

Apply to VERULAM DIVE, 14th Ward, 2d door below Wm. Nixon's residence. 3-1

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PERRIS & HOPKINS wish to announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have Removed their Portrait Gallery to the northern portion of Messrs. Hooper, Eldredge & Co's. store, where, having the superior advantage of a large northern light, plenty of room and a well-selected stock of materials, they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. 3-3

THOMAS HAWKES,

FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 3-1

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & HATES,

3-6m Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 18 h Ward, 3-3m

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 4. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, April 7, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I am constantly exercised in my desires for the welfare of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all the world. My whole interest is in this church and for this people. I am proud of this people when they do right, I am proud of my wives and children when they honor their God and his priesthood and set a good example before all people. I am proud to see all the officers of this church and kingdom lively members in the body of Christ. Br. Brigham has said that the living oracles, or the revelations of the Holy Ghost should dwell in every man, and in every woman. We are a branch of the house of Isreal, and the priesthood we hold came from the Father, and we should be alive like a lively branch of a thrifty tree; for every branch that bringeth forth fruit the Father purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit; and every branch that bringeth not forth fruit he taketh away. It is necessary that every person should possess the spirit of revelation, in order to understand and properly appreciate the teachings and instructions given to them by the living oracles of God on earth. Those who are not thus inspired need again to be taught the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. Were we all thus inspired we should become one in Christ Jesus; and Jesus says "Except ye are one ye are not mine" As long as we are one, and every man doing his duty before God we have no cause to fear anything the world can do against us; but if we are divided, it will be with us as it was with the people of God of old, he suffered their enemies to come upon them and overthrow them because of their sins. But there are good men and good women enough among this community to preserve it, and all the powers of hell combined cannot overthrow it. The power of God will preserve us, through our righteousness against any power that may come against us. It is easy for us to do right. Let us do right and stop doing any thing wrong, cease tattling and lying, and trying to injure one another by bearing false witness against our neighbor. Let us guard ourselves against becoming prejudiced against an honest person, and strive to become honest, upright and generous, doing as we would wish to be done by, for we are sons of God and heirs to his fulness. He has said to his children ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and the door shall be opened unto you. But we may ask as much as we please if our works do not correspond with our petitions. Let us be guided by the conclusions of one mind in all our great movements, operating constantly together on the square of righteousness and God will bless us forever: Amen.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Tabernacle, Monday Afternoon April 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I hope to have the power and ability to speak loud enough for all to hear what I have to say.

I have been very much instructed during this conference. I have been enlightened to a certain extent with regard to the authority of certain persons holding office in this kingdom. I have reflected much upon the holy priesthood and its various offices, but I feel that I have become more fully educated in the knowledge of the rights of men holding the priesthood during this conference. I rejoice in being where we can receive a correct education in regard to the things of the kingdom of God. I might truly say that I am astonished at some developments which are made before the people at different times. Br. Joseph Young remarked that there was no law against doing good.

There were remarks made last evening in regard to the mass quorums of Seventies that are organized in the different settlements, and also in reference to the High Priests, of which there are branch quorums in the various settlements. It has been found that where there has been a President and Bishop in a branch, it has been a cause of difficulty, and it was considered by Elder Hyde and others that this practice ought to be abolished. I have asked myself the question whether when we have received such blessings as have been conferred by the priesthood of the Most High, we should come down from our exalted position, or whether we should not have the spirit of forbearance, the enlightenment of the Holy Ghost in our midst to expand our minds, to enable us to understand our duties, or shall we take a course to deprive ourselves of the blessings of the Melchisedeck priesthood, as did ancient Israel? This is what you are virtually doing in your neighborhoods where you exclude the Presidents of branches. We are a people who expect to expand in our minds, to establish on the earth the kingdom of the Great God, and we are a people that never expect to retrograde, but to have all the keys of the priesthood; to go forward conquering and to conquer until the whole of the inhabitants of the earth shall be redeemed and brought into subjection to the will of God. It is very natural that the Presidents of the Seventies should feel after the condition of their members. These quorums are divided up and scattered through the different settlements: one man belonging to one quorum—another to another; therefore, we find various quorums represented in the different branches of the church throughout this Territory, and it is right and proper that the presidency of these quorums should have some organization by which they can feel after their members and know their standing, that they may be reported up to headquarters from time to time. There is no law about this; it is by permission, and it is right. Now is it not possible that these organizations can be kept up without causing friction or difficulty between the brethren? If we are guided by the right spirit, I think they can.

Is it impossible to have a President and a Bishop in the same branch without there being strife and contention among the people? There has been too much of this, but with the instructions that we are receiving we can improve.

I would not bring this before the public, if it had not been brought there already, for I am ashamed of such things, and I hate to see them exhibited before the public, only as it becomes necessary for their correction. It appears to be the opinion of some that these things must be so, but I contend that it need not be so, and it is only the ignorance of the people that gives rise to this spirit of contention in certain places. And I feel now that after attending a conference of this kind and receiving correct instructions upon all these points, there need be no more contention. It has been necessary to bring this before the conference that we might receive instruction in reference thereto.

Well, brethren, it is evident to me that we have not progressed as far as I thought we had in the knowledge of the priesthood, its officers and their respective duties. We have many blessings bestowed upon us by our Father in heaven, and he is willing to bestow more, if the people were willing and capable of receiving them. I feel the same as br. Heber said that there is a great majority that are willing to do right, and that the predominating influence is for God. I feel it is so, and I bear my testimony to it. Then let us step forward and take hold, prove to God and angels that we will strive to overcome this spirit of contention that is in the world, and each and all magnify our callings, get together and consult for the interests of the kingdom and for each other's welfare, that we may act in unison in all things that there may be union throughout the house of Israel, and in all the branches and settlements of Zion.

This kingdom is a school to all of us; we are learning our duties, and we should strive to improve and progress in everything that is good, and I think the great majority are improving, and it should be our determination to reduce those things to practice that are for our benefit and salvation

When we came here we resolved to do this, and let us now carry it into practice in our daily lives. Let us consult the general welfare, and do what we do for the benefit of the kingdom of God. We can shut out the blessings of the Almighty by our own acts, by our strife for power and influence. But this is no way to gain permanent influence, and as we have seen to-day, and during this conference, by the instruction that has been given, we are the individuals who shut out the influence of the Holy Ghost and the blessings which we might otherwise enjoy.

My advice is to have no contentions about who holds the most authority, for if you contend about your Bishops and Presidents, the first thing you know is that you have no President at all, and instead of going a-head, (it is as br. George A. Smith said) you have to come down to a wheelbarrow arrangement. I do not like that kind of doctrine; it is contracting instead of expanding. I want to see Israel expand and become capable of receiving those blessings which are in store for the faithful.

We have to commence this work in our own bosoms, for this spiritual warfare is like the temporal, which was so beautifully illustrated by br. Hyde yesterday. The first fruit he tasted in the orchard he thought to be the best, but it got better and better as he tried the pippin and greening, and these principles are like the fruit trees in the orchard, they require digging about and cultivating, in order that those principles may dwell in our bosoms continually for our social welfare. Let us labor to eradicate the tares, the chaff and the miserable traditions which control our nature and acts to a great degree, and let us see if we cannot get a little of the Holy Ghost to dwell in our minds, to enable us to live according to the principles of our holy religion; let us strive to expand and go a-head in doing those thing that are necessary to enable us to progress in the way of intelligence, to gain that knowledge of the truth which is in readiness to be poured out upon us from the Almighty.

Shall we spend our time like the world, or shall we live and labor to build up the kingdom of our God? Now all you that freight for the gentiles, that go out on the road in the employ of the gentiles driving stage or trading and working at the beck of the devil, to promote the devil's kingdom; let me exhort you to turn about and not continue to mingle with the wicked. You had better never see a dime in the world. Need I say anything else when there is the pride of Israel, of those who have enlisted in the cause of King Emanuel engaged in trading and doing the works of the devil, and thereby encouraging and aiding in the building up of his kingdom? Need I say a word against our brethren going and engaging themselves to do this when they so well understand that it is not the mission of the Latter Day Saints to labor for any thing but the upbuilding of the church and kingdom of God? Here is the mission of the Saints to go and aid in the gathering of the poor, to labor here for the building of the temple wherein we can officiate for the dead and prepare to redeem Zion and to build up the waste places thereof, and to establish the principles of righteousness and truth upon the earth. Let our enemies learn their true position; let them herd their own cattle, delve in the earth for themselves, gather their own straw, make their own mortar, build up their own cities, but let us raise our own cotton, indigo, tobacco, build up our own cities even the cities of Zion for the honor and glory of God; if all our labor be in the right place we shall become independent of our enemies, make the desert become fruitful and blossom as the rose. Here is work enough for the Saints without working for the devil or his agents or imps. The Lord has commenced his work and has planted the standard of Zion and there is plenty of business to do suppose that all Israel should go into it. If it were correct for men to go and devote their time, talents and strength in working to build up gentile cities where would be the interests of the kingdom. If it is good for you to do this it is good for others, and if it is good for you to sell whisky it is good for me. The truth is that we can exercise a better influence without having anything to do with these things. I have no desire or wish to do any such thing. But some will put the cup to their neighbor's lip, ruin their neighbor's children by such practices. It is not in the economy of heaven made necessary for any one to take such a course. There is plenty to do to occupy all the talent, ability and intelligence of all Israel without taking any such course as this, and of that nature too which instead of promoting evil will tend to virtue and righteousness and finally to exaltation, things which will tend to the enlightenment of the mind and to the advancement and spreading abroad of the principles of salvation and eternal lives. It is for us to be engaged preparing ourselves for those ordinances which we look forward to with such earnest anticipation, and anxious desire to administer and officiate for our dead that they may come forth in the first resurrection, and enjoy the blessings purchased by the redeemer of the world.

I do not know but we are now building up a temple in which may be revealed the keys of the resurrection of the dead. We are building up a temple to the name of the Most High, and there is plenty of business for every individual who lists to do his part. Do not let us pander to the devil, nor strew our ways to strangers, but let us take that course that will be best calculated to establish the principles of righteousness upon the earth, to establish the reign of the kingdom of God.

The sceptre of this church and kingdom has been wielded by the Almighty power of God, and it will so continue, for the time has come when the Lord has commenced to get a foothold in the earth, and we have been called from the midst of the gentiles to establish a nucleus of power for the benefit of the pure in heart. What better are we if we go on in wickedness encouraging the power of the devil, than those who know not God? We might as well have stayed in the world. Then let us understand our high and holy calling, and also strive to understand the calling of the servants of God, and keep ourselves unspotted from the world and its wickedness, and keep in our possession the spirit of the living God. We see the judgments of the Almighty spreading through the land, and what assurance have we that we shall not be afflicted unless we live so as to be without condemnation? Do we think that we shall be shielded from the judgments of the Almighty if we lay ourselves liable by the same acts as the world? If we do we are mistaken, for if we are guilty of the same crimes and wickedness the results will be the same with us as with the world, with the exception perhaps that the judgments will overtake us a little quicker, for they will commence with us. For it would thwart the purposes of the Almighty to let the wicked get a foothold and predominate in the midst of Israel, where he intends to prepare his people for the building up of Zion and the New Jerusalem.

Brethren and sisters let us be energetic in the discharge of our duties which now devolve upon us in our various locations. Let us be industrious and useful in our day and generation and not lend our means or talents to build up interests opposed to the kingdom of God, but let everything that we can command be devoted to the upbuilding of that kingdom, and in this we will meet with the approbation of our Father in heaven, and then will be found place for the power, the knowledge and intelligence which the Lord will take from the world and bestow upon us if we are worthy to receive them. The times are pregnant with great events, and the Lord has no desire to take back this knowledge from the world, if he can find a place to bestow it. Then let us be wise and faithful that this knowledge may not be taken back, but see that we do those things that are good, not wasting our time with the vain philosophy of the world. Let us prepare to enjoy all these things that have been conferred upon man from the beginning of time, that we may secure the truth that has been revealed that this intelligence may find place in the midst of the Saints of the Most High God, and that we may improve and advance from one point to another until we shall combine all the knowledge and intelligence which have been revealed, and receive that which the Almighty is ready to bestow upon us, that we may thus perfect our own being and progress in the knowledge of God and in the things pertaining to our existence here and hereafter.

The Apostle said, "If in this life only we have hope we are of all men the most miserable." That might be true then but I hardly subscribe to it now. but I contend that the course which the Lord has marked out tends to happiness and exaltation here, saying nothing of the life which is to come. The gospel is calculated to make good men of bad men, it introduces good instead of evil, happiness instead of misery generally, and it is also calculated to draw out the capacities of men to the fullest extent for the benefit of man. Let us participate in these enjoyments that we may prepare for the life to come, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, Tabernacle, Monday evening April 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

I arise simply to call the attention of the brethren of the priesthood now present to an item of counsel, which was disseminated among the people a year ago by the Presidency, and while they traveled through the Territory north and south during the summer and fall. It was enjoined upon the people and Bishops to make a change in the policy of herding cattle

The manner of herding cattle has been to gather the horses and cows together and let some boys drive them out; then the boys would go and gamble, or get into some kind of mischief while the cattle went astray, and those boys would plot and get up some ill conducted scheme so that our herding proved to be a nursery for thieves to be planted amongst us and eat up our vitals, the vitals of the whole people. The counsel was given to have the system of herding changed and put into the hands of wise, judicious men, and have the boys sent to school or kept at industreal pursuits under the control of their fathers, and not any longer make this system of herding our stock, which has been adopted in the different wards of this city and Territory a school of hell.

This has been impressed forcibly upon our minds, not only here but north and south, and in some instances attempts were made and perhaps in a few instances it may have been carried out, but as a general thing so far as last season was concerned proved a failure. Perhaps the Bishops would announce what the counsel was, but did not see that it was carried into effect. But now that the people have got the counsel and we are now opening a new season and getting ready for the spring and summer's operations, I therefore feel anxious to remind the brethren in regard to this important item, for I tell you if we do not look after our boys and lay a foundation for keeping them in the right way they will go to destruction. It is therefore important that all the brethren should unite in carrying out this instruction according to the advice given.

I felt to make these remarks, and I will further say that I am delighted to hear and see so many together at this time, and I consider

it is a good opportunity of disseminating good instruction throughout Deseret.

May the blessing of God attend you and all the inhabitants of Deseret, who desire to do right.

There is a proposition that we put it to vote, and that we carry into effect this counsel. [The motion was put and the brethren voted unanimously to obey this counsel.]

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle, June 15, 1862

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT]

I love to speak to the Saints, when I am blessed with ability to speak in a manner to please myself. I have proved that when I can become fully satisfied with my own actions, and am well pleased with myself, then I please and satisfy my neighbors. People ought always to be pleased with themselves when they do the best they can.

It is fully proved in all the revelations that God has ever given to mankind that they naturally love and admire righteousness, justice, and truth more than they do evil. It is, however, universally received by professors of religion as a scriptural doctrine that man is naturally opposed to God. This is not so. Paul says, in his epistle to the Corinthians, "But the natural man receiveth not the things of God," but I say it is the unnatural "man that receiveth not the things of God." Paul, in another place, says, "if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost: in whom the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." That which was, is, and will continue to endure is more natural than that which will pass away and be no more. The natural man is of God. We are the natural sons and daughters of our natural parents, and spiritually we are the natural children of the Father of light and natural heirs to his kingdom; and when we do an evil, we do it in opposition to the promptings of the Spirit of truth that is within us. Man, the noblest work of God, was in his creation designed for an endless duration, for which the love of all good was incorporated in his nature. It was never designed that he should naturally do and love evil.

When our first parents fell from their paradisaical state, they were brought in contact with influences and powers of evil that are unnatural and stand in opposition to an endless life. So far as mankind yield to these influences, they are so far removed from a natural to an unnatural state—from life to death. Adam and Eve did not sin because it was in their nature to love sin, but, as Paul says in his Epistle to Timothy, "Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression. Nothwithstanding, she shall be saved in child bearing, if they continue in faith, and charity, and holiness, with sobriety." The enemy of all righteousness deceived the woman, and Adam went with her that man might be, and that she might be saved in child-bearing.

I hold that it is easier to do right than wrong, and that it gives more real satisfaction, more sterling happiness, and more self-respect to any person to do a good deed than to do an evil deed. "Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," and that in consequence of sin's being in the world.

Bro. G. D. Watt has exhorted us to let truth be the standard to all our sayings and actions. While he was so fervent for the truth I thought of the harlot Rahab who, by faith, perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace. It appears that this ancient harlot told the king of Jericho that the two spies went out of the city when it was dark, about the time of the shutting of the gate, while at the same time she had hid them on the roof of her house under some stalks of flax. This is an instance where a slight departure from the truth produced more real good than a strict observance of the facts in the case would have done, for by screening the two spies from the custody of the King of Jericho the harlot saved herself and her father's house. We call simple facts, truth; but the truth must be held in righteousness. "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent, and he shall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them: but the transgressors shall fall therein." It is more natural for a person to tell the truth than to lie. All the works of God are founded in truth, and that truth must be held in righteousness.

You remember that a few weeks ago the Elders of Israel were advised to practice what they preach, and not do a thousand things they are glad the people do not know. There are many acts of some of the best of mankind that they are thankful are not known in the streets and in their families. I would not be willing to say that this is the case with all men, or that it is so in the midst of this people, because the best of this people do as well as they know how, and live lives they need not be ashamed of before God and the hosts of heaven and hell. A great many wrongs are committed more from mistake and ignorance than design; and in judging of wrongs done it is more just to judge according to design than according to the exterior appearance or the sight of the eye.

It is much easier to live the life of a Saint than to live the life of a sinner. There is more real good obtained and more real profit gained in being honest and in telling the truth as it is, than in taking the opposite course. If you are selling an animal and it is a little faulty, deceive not the purchaser to get from him more than the animal is worth, but reveal its faults and ailings, and deal upon upright principles. I will explain this by relating a circumstance. When I was quite young, a man by the name of Hezekiah Wales, a great horse-jockey, traded upon this principle. He had a horse that seemed to be the embodiment of every wrong way. A traveler rode up on a worn-out animal and must have that very horse, and would exchange in the trade the one he was riding. Mr. Wales wanted five dollars and the worn-out horse for his animal. The traveler thought this was rather too much, and asked Mr. Wales what his horse was good for: "Will he work in harness?" "No." "Is he a good riding horse?" "No." "Can he do anything at all?" "Yes; if he has a mind to." "Is he worth anything?" "No, not a cent." The traveler could not be beat off, and made the exchange. This circumstance also illustrates a leading trait in the character of man, he will not be turned aside from his purpose, if it is within his power to accomplish it. Should he undertake to travel to the south, east, west, or north, a recital of all the dangers that lie in his path will not turn him from his purpose, he will follow the bent of his own inclination, should he lose his life in so doing. This is human.

I will take the liberty of differing with many of my brethren with regard to how we should conduct ourselves toward our wives. I am a great lover of good women. I understand their nature, the design of their being, and their worth. I have been acquainted with hundreds of men, before I came into this church, who believed that, if they did not dictate every five dollars or fifty cents that they had in their pockets, their wives were ruling over them. On this point I shall differ with all who differ with me. If I have five dollars, and I can spare it, and my wife wants it, I tell her she is welcome to it. What do you want to get with it, wife? "O, something that pleases me." I do not believe in making my authority as a husband or a father known by brute force; but by a superior intelligence—by showing them that I am capable of teaching them. If I have a wife that wants to be humored with five dollars, yes, take it; I would humor her. If I commit wrong towards my family, it is because I let them use what they should not, or that which I might bestow upon the poor. I may humor them too much. I will humor a child with everything I consistently can. Does not God, in his providences, bear and forbear with us in our weaknesses and sins? How many times shall I forgive a brother, and bear with weaknesses in him that are common to all men? So long as he does not intend to commit wilful sin.

When our little children handle things that are in their way, the knives, forks, pins, needles, anything, and scatter, waste, and lose them, and these little faults are committed every few minutes throughout the day, shall we forgive the children, or whip them? We will always forgive them until they are taught better, and learn to know good from evil, right from wrong. Our Father in heaven deals with us his children upon this principle. Do I believe in humoring too far? No. My Priesthood and calling as a minister of salvation must be honored; and if the Lord has placed me to be the head of a family, let me be so in all humility and patience, not as a tyrannical ruler, but as a faithful companion, an indulgent and affectionate father, a thoughtful and unassuming superior; let me be honored in my station through faithful diligence, and be fully capable, by the aid of God's Spirit, of filling my office in a way to effect the salvation of all who are committed to my charge.

When I was first married I was told that my wife would rule over me, because I was too indulgent; I do not think that she did. Wife, when you spin you may set the wheel where you please; and when I come in to sleep if you have moved the bed from the northeast corner of the room to the southeast corner it is all right, if you are pleased. This course is much more manly than to quarrel with her because she has moved the bed without your permission, or has put the shovel and the tongues on the left instead of on the right hand side of the fire place, at the same time giving her to understand that you are the master of the house. But wife, I have made you a good water bench, and a sink, and under the sink have made a place for the swill pail, and I would like to have you to keep the pails in their respective places. If you will put the swill pail where the water pail should be, I must go somewhere else to drink water, and not run the risk of drinking out of the swill pail in the night. I can show you, wife, where to put everything in your house. If she wants so many tucks in her dress, yes, put in as many as you want, for you have to spin and weave the cloth; make the dress as you please, that is your business; and if I have five dollars that is not otherwise appropriated, you are welcome to it. But if I have five dollars in my pocket that I owe and have promised to pay to-morrow morning, it must be paid.

If a woman can rule a man and he not know it, praise to that woman. They are few who know well the office of a woman from that of a man. Imbecility is marked upon the people of the present age. All who have their eyes open to see and their minds enlightened to understand things as they are, will subscribe readily to this declaration. When the servants of God in any age have consented to follow a woman for a leader, either in a public or a family capacity, they have sunk beneath the standard their organization has fitted them for; when a people of God submit to that, their Priesthood is taken from them, and they become as any other people.

I shall humor the wife as far as I can consistently; and if you have any crying to do, wife, you can do that along with the children, for I have none of that kind of business to do. Let our wives be the weaker vessels, and the men be men, and show the women by their superior ability that God gives husbands wisdom and ability to lead their wives into his presence. I want the brethren and sisters to kindly manage their affairs in-doors and out, taking good care of that which belongs to them, and being contented in their lots and stations.

God bless the righteous, and I do not care how soon the wicked are overthrown: Amen.

[For the Deseret News

THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

Of great importance for a correct comprehension of things and matters, is the vividness with which impressions are received and painted on the canvass of imagination, because it is this very principle which gives rise to such a variety of opinions relative to one and the same subject.

Thoughts and persons which have been entombed, as it were, in the dusty shelves of antique libraries, are brought to life, by the vivid and graphic conception of the reader; historical events with all the paraphernalia of magnificent pageantry pass slowly and solemnly before the mind like the scenes of a diorama in vivid and life-like colors,—memories of by-gone times cluster then around you like old familiar friends, whispering to you of joy and happiness, of grief and sorrow, just as those things are glimmering through the vista of time; then men who are long mouldering in the silent mansions of the dead, rise once more from out of their sepulchres and appear to you as they lived and acted.

As remarked above, this intellectual habit, for such it is, as it can be acquired by proper cultivation; of having a clear view of things and matters you hear and speak of, establishes generally the opinion or judgment whether favorable or not. Thus it will be readily perceived, that a real literary treasure full of sublime and beautiful ideas is subject to different criterions, because with one the impression may be meager, imperfect and call up no corresponding echo or sympathy in the mind, while with the other everything is clearly and distinctly delineated.

This peculiar principle should be properly cultivated, as soon as the light of reason dawns upon the youthful mind, so as to make the intellect the medium of appreciating the good, and of abhorring the evil, thus the esthetic sense will be fully developed in the course of time.

The habit of attention is much promoted in young persons by creating a constant interest. Hence, whatever is presented to them, should be in accordance with their talent, advancement and knowledge, so as to call always the latent gifts into full play. On this principle, the education in the elementary schools, colleges and universities is being conducted throughout Germany. The different sciences like geography, history, literature, mathematics etc., are being taught by means of lectures, and printed works are used by the pupils simply as guides and commentaries. The teacher relates, without ever using a book himself, history, teaches geography, mathematics etc., in an interesting, simple but correct language.

A person whose education is complete, will readily teach various branches without going through the stale, dull and mechanical routine of having his pupils learn questions and answers by heart from a book. In order to keep up the interest of the young during their studies, the lessons are systematically arranged, as, for instance:

Monday morning, from 8 to 9, geometry; 9 to 10, French grammar; 10 to 11 English composition; 11 to 12, writing or calligraphy. A respite of two hours at noon, enables the pupil to repair to his home for dinner, and to return in time to school. From 2 to 3, geography, 3 to 4, history. Tuesday morning, from 8 to 9, arithmetic; 9 to 10, German grammar; 10 to 11, drawing; 11 to 12, reading and expounding of a certain classical author; 2 to 3, French; 3 to 4, natural history; and thus vary these lessons daily, according to a printed plan put up at the door of the schoolroom.—Each lesson being followed by a respite of from eight to ten minutes and there being other teachers for every branch, the pupil is not so apt to get tired, as by having one particular study all day long. the latter causes an *ennui*, a dullness and listlessness incompatible with a healthy state of mind and a favorable progress in the respective studies. Twice a week, during the summer season, the afternoons are devoted by the pupils to swimming, fencing and other gymnastic exercises.

Of the utmost importance for the intellectual development of the rising generation is a proper classification of pupils, according to their talent and knowledge, this will secure likewise a steady progress in the various branches of education. Each class having a mental and scholastic standard, the teacher can easily pursue the programme of his lectures, without the dreadful annoyance of having 8 to 15 subdivisions in one crowded room, what makes, according to common parlance, a full but a decidedly bad school.

With a highly promiscuous class of pupils, it is an utter impossibility for a teacher to do justice to the children under his care, as the whole routine is generally nothing but a merely mechanical repetition of tasks or catechisms which are hurried through without the least appeal being made to heart and mind.

In some of the Eastern academies, such as Columbia college, Yale and Harvard college, etc., the pedagogical *modus operandi* is more or less on a European principle, while particular attention is being paid to a strict classification.

The idea that common schools have to contain a heterogeneous conglomeration of pupils is an entirely erroneous one. Because the very fact of there being a large number of children of either sex, or different ages, dispositions and temperaments in one room, will naturally lead to a blending of faults and vices, where the youngest pupils, on account of the greater susceptibility of their moral powers, will naturally and eagerly follow the example set by their older school-mates; and the fatal results arising out of such a course are frequently lasting, or at least, only with difficulty removed. How often, if we knew the history of an individual, would we not find that diseases both of the mind and body which sap health and intellect, might be traced to promiscuous, ill-mated associations in school-life.

In Saxony, Prussia, Hanover and the other German States, the pupils are always, but especially in primary establishments, strictly separated, so as to give full scope for a systematic and salutary development of the intellect

We have well to consider that studying is not playing, or something which is merely to be looked at like a pretty little picture; it takes time before the seed planted in the youthful mind begins to germinate, sprout and ripen, and great exertions are required to accomplish something. To take a science or language by storm, as it were, is absurd in the extreme. If we reason from analogy, we find that in every department of the Lord's creation, principles develop themselves gradually, consistently and in strict accordance with the eternal wisdom of an all-wise and all-powerful Providence. It is impossible to hurry the growth of the vegetable kingdom beyond the laws prescribed by its Creator, without injuring the tender plants. It is impossible to hasten the process of mastication without the body becoming diseased. In fine, we can do nothing but assist Nature, unless we wish to deviate from the way of wisdom, and produce unnatural prodigies which, like hot-house plants, are liable to die in consequence of some change of weather.

But, if properly guided, the youthful mind becomes stored with useful knowledge without having it crammed, and the talents are gradually being directed in a legitimate channel. Frequent examinations are of great importance, so as to know the advancement of the respective pupils and explain what is not understood, but particularly to impress on their mind the necessity of thinking and digesting the principles brought within their reach. The aim of a sound education does not consist simply in a knowledge of sciences and languages, but in promoting the harmony of moral feelings, so as to produce mental maturity; and, above all things, true education consists in living according to the gospel of salvation, for thereby we will gain our present and future happiness.

The difference between a healthy mental equilibrium, and that of an anomalous one, is exceedingly nice and delicate. We frequently meet with individuals, apparently intellectually sound, with a tolerably good knowledge of the common routine of life, but quite shallow and partial in their views, looking only on one side of the question, being guided by the opinion of others, and, if walking on their own ground, reasoning on false premises. Now, for a common observer, it is by no means an easy task to detect the mental dificiency in such deductions and inferences, because they are often very subtle, rapid and seemingly quite plausible. The Sophists of the ancients would readily prove right to be wrong, and so vice versa; in fact, they boasted of being able to argue successfully on anything. Still their fallacy was soon detected by the more reflecting class of the Grecian community, their names no longer ranked among the bright stars, but among the common cavillers and wranglers of that age.

It is a well known fact that the mind or spirit operates, to a certain extent, through the cerebral system or the brain, and that the body, by means of the sympathetic nerves and the ganglions is made to realize the existence of a controlling power within itself.—Hence, if the brain is effected by disease, or by a fracture of the skull, the mental faculties are more or less effected by it. But the manner in which the unlocking of the mind, this unhinging of the thinking and reasoning powers, the gradual or sudden derangement of the sensorial faculties takes place, presents some of the most interesting and remarkable phenomena within the domain of psychology.

The first function which becomes impaired is memory and attention. In consequence of some highly exciting scenes which may be either of a very joyful or painful character, fevers, debaucheries, a person gets inattentive, distracted and forgetful. People who have had much grief on their mind, suffer particularly after they passed the meridian of life, much from forgetfulness, inattention and confusion in their mental train. A person may be able to transact the common business of life, but anything else requiring some judgment or attention, will be neg-

lected. It is with difficulty that such a patient reads a book, follows the ideas of the author and understands him, without a repeated perusal. He will find it quite an exertion to fix his attention on a given subject, to collect his thoughts, put facts and incidents together, comparing one with the other, in order to make the necessary inferences and conclusions.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The air of a cellar is close, damp, musty and vitiated; that of the house-top is pure and bracing. On the surface of the earth the atmosphere is cold, raw and impure; on the mountains it is dry, rarified and health-giving. The purer the air is, the more life does it impart to the blood, the more perfectly is the brain nourished, and the more vigorously does the mind work and the body move. Hence the 'study' of the clergyman, the 'office' of the physician and the lawyer, the library of the family, the 'sitting-room' of the household, and the 'chamber' of every sleeper, should always be in the upper stories, not merely for the greater purity of the air, but for a reason seldom thought of, and yet of very great sanitary value. The higher we ascend, the more rarified is the air, the greater bulk is required to impart a given amount of nourishment to the system; thus greater rarity excites the instinct of our nature to deeper, fuller breathing; without any effort on our part, and this kind of breathing, as the reflecting must know, is antagonistic of consumption, that fell scourge of civilized society, which destroys full one-sixth of the adult population. Hence the very suggestive remark of the distinguished naturalist Buffon: 'All animals inhabiting high altitudes have larger lungs and more capacious chests than those which live in the valleys.' In the same direction is the suggestive statement that in the city of Mexico, situated nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, only three persons out of every hundred perish from that disease. It should, therefore, be the aim of every student, of every sedentary person, of every invalid, to have the room in which a very large portion of the inactive part of life is spent, as far above the ground-floor as practicable, and in such a situation as will allow the sun to shine into it for the largest portion of the day, for this rarifies the air still more, and still more aids in developing and expanding the lungs by the greater depth and fulness of breathing which the increased atmospheric rarity induces.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

MISERIES OF GENTILITY.

I once lived next door to a lady who belonged to the aristocracy, but with a very limited income. She had two sons, officers in her Majesty's service, and one daughter about thirty-five. The daughter has effectually shut the door against her becoming a wife, mother, or mistress of a family. But why? Why, because she played the fool. I have been repeatedly asked in the most pressing manner, by the mother, to call to see her daughter, Miss ——, that she might thank me *viva voce* for some little kind acts.

I did so many times, always stating the day and the precise hour she might expect a visit. Generally I found her on a bed, most scrupulously well arranged; and in the act of drawing on a pair of gloves, and exclaiming, in a low key:

"O, my dear Mrs. ——, how delighted I am to see your sweet face! O, that I were able to run in and look at you! My mamma says you are one of the most industrious ladies in creation."

Hear that speech, and believe me, if you can, that, in the morning of that same day, I saw this delicate lady, at five o'clock, vigorously shaking heavy door mats, long before servant girls think of quitting the downy arms of drowsy Morpheus.

The fact is, she was a most active lady—did nearly all the work of a large house, and kept it in beautiful order, but thought it very ungenteel to let any one know it. They kept one young servant, but her office was nearly a sinecure—merely to receive the cards of genteel callers, or to usher their owners up to the bed room where Miss —— was suffering from spinal affection. O, what a miserable farce! I have seen the same lady lifted gently into a bath chair—of course unable to walk. I have seen the same person carried down her garden walk and placed upon a chair—rain has come suddenly on, when the poor invalid has taken to her heels and run along like a hare.

THE ART OF DANCING.—Dancing used to form a part of nearly every ceremony of divine worship in the world. Some sects incorporate it into their devotions now; but a few persons look on dancing as the perfection of wickedness, as a snare set by the Evil One in which to entrap the young or unwary. Perhaps both extremes are wrong in this as in most cases. There certainly is no irreligion in dancing, however the man may say so, who conceits that true piety consists in making long faces, and eschewing everything that tends to comfort or to entertain. Just as certainly, on the contrary, dancing is not a becoming part of Christian devotion; though it may be prejudice that brings us to such a conclusion. Dancing, however, is one of the rational enjoyments of life. We look at it as a harmless, pleasurable, social practice, in which the body is healthfully exercised, while the mind is exhilerated, and that grace of carriage acquired which forms one of the grand elements of human beauty.

[SELECTED.]

THE GAME OF LIFE.

There's a game much in fashion—I think it's called
  "Euchre;
(Though I never have played it, for pleasure or lucre,)
In which, when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
And one of them cries in a confident tone,
"I think I may venture to go it alone."

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's
A moral to draw from that skirmish of cards,
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife
Some excellent hints for the battle of Life:
Where—whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great GALILEO proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled,
And got—not a convert—for all of his pains,
But only derision and prison and chains,
"It moves, for all that!" was his answering tone,
For he knew like the Earth, he could "go it alone!"

When KEPLER, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,
And doctors, who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning, and blackened his fame,
"I can wait!" he replied, "till the truth you shall
  own!"
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas! for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle of life, upon kindred or friends;
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for inglorious ease,
Nor comfort the coward who finds, with a groan,
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may
  hold,
Health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold
The fortunate owner may fairly regard
As each, in its way, a most excellent card;
Yet the game may be lost, with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto—"Rely on yourself!"
For, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

AN EDUCATED JERSEY LAWYER'S FIRST CASE IN THE WEST.

Did I ever tell you about the Newark lawyer's first case in Minnesota? No! Well, then here it goes—for its worth circulating. You are no doubt well aware that many sprigs of aristocracy in Eastern cities labor under the impression that in order to extinguish all other lights they have only to emigrate to some Western town and dazzle the natives. Many a man has thus started out in search of wool and been himself badly shorn. And in no town in the world does the class stand a poorer chance that in St. Paul, Minnesota. The majority of its hardy, healthy and active inhabitants, first went to the place for health; to recruit those energies which had become exhausted in active mental labors in the East. The place commenced, in fact, as a sort of Nature's Hospital. No one thought of locating there, because he was too far out of the world. But invalids flocked in; convalescents wrote back to their families and friends; the verdict of thousands who had been snatched as it were from the grave, was published far and wide, that pure dry air was better than drugs; and it was soon discovered by artists, speculators and capitalists, that for beauty of location and artistic building spots, the place had no rival on the globe. The result is, St. Paul to-day has a population of fifteen thousand of as active, go-ahead, sharp jokers, financiers and old travelers, as can be found in any city of the Union; and is doing a healthier business, and is erecting more buildings and better ones, than any other three cities of its size anywhere.

So much for introductions, and a key to the fact why the mass is made up of the ablest lawyers, judges, clergy, merchants, capitalists and speculators, who overtaxed their mental energies in Eastern cities. And now to the story.

It was a pleasant morning in the month of August—(no matter what year)—while the large and splendid "Key City," (Captain Jones Harden and Clerk L. Eldred,) was proudly plowing her way up the Mississippi from La Crosse, that a brilliantly dressed gentleman of about twenty-five years of age was to be seen leisurely reclining on a railing in front of the office, puffing the ten cent regalia, just taken from his pocket, and evidently wondering if the half civilized people of St. Paul ever smoked anything more expensive than pipes.

Turning to a plainly dressed gentleman at his side he exclaimed:

"Are you—ah acquainted in St. Paul?"

"Oh, yes, I know most of the leading citizens," was the reply.

"Do you, indeed?" exclaimed the flashy gentleman. "Well, then, I am in luck; pretty lively place!"

"Quite so, sir. Every man has something to do, and all are making a good living."

"Do you live—ah in St. Paul?"

"I do."

"Have you any lawyers there?"

"Quite too many, sir. That is my profession."

The dandy looked at the man at first with incredulity and then, with a patronizing air, said:

"I have reference—my good fellow—to first class attorneys—men of education, who are graduated at College!"

A light seemed to break in upon the man's mind as he replied:

"Ah! I see what you mean! No, we have no lawyers of education! Are you a lawyer, sir?"

Inflating himself with importance and great condescension, he replied:

"A graduate, sir, of the best college in New Jersey! And, if sufficient encouragement is held out by the members of the bar in St. Paul, I will stop among them and give them the benefit of my knowledge."

At the same time the brilliant young sprig produced and handed over a very miniature card, which read—

G—— E——r.,
Newark, N. J.

The man seemed delighted. He claimed the privilege of at once extended to the stranger the hospitalities of the bar of St. Paul; and declared that within two hours after the arrival of the boat, a public reception should be given him.

As the sun was sinking in the West, the "Key City" touched the levee at St. Paul, and the distinguished stranger was at once conducted to a leading hotel to await the arrival of the city bar in a body.

In about two hours they arrived, and were presented in due form by the man who came up on the boat with the brilliant scholar, and who had introduced himself as Mr. Spotless. Then came Judge Kerby, Judge Allfish, Advocate Bloodeye, lawyers Keen, Knifepoint, Badax Hearvy, and some two dozen others—all anxious to show their respect to the lawyer who had been "edicated," and "a gwine for to show'm how they dew things in Jersey."

During the excitement of shaking hands and taking drinks for the twentieth time from the row of bottles placed upon the table, a long, gaunt six and a half footer came in with both boots off and without hat, coat or vest, and in stentorian voice exclaimed:

"Evenin' court is now open, and I'll shoot every man who don't attend in three minutes!"

There was at once a scattering from the room. Some escaped by one door and some by another; but Judge Kerby grasped the Jersey lawyer by the hand and whispered,

"Follow me and you'll be safe!"

Escaping by a back door, and threading innumerable dark lanes, and cowyards, the Judge and his young friend at length reached the extensive livery stable at Allbones—the maddest wag in the State.

Here they found a row of twelve barrels for the jury to sit upon, inverted water pails for the lawyers, and a bundle of hay for the Judge. The prisoner at the bar—who was being tried for the murder of his mother with a butcher knife—was seated on a wheel-barrow, smoking an Indian pipe, and swearing that he could whip any three men on the jury.

"Good God! gentlemen!" gasped the educated man, "can it be possible that you conduct courts in this manner in St. Paul?"

"It's only lately that we have had so nice a room as this," replied half a dozen lawyers. "We used to meet in *Bloodeye's* woodshed—but this is extra."

The presiding judge now called the court to order, and asked the prisoner if he had any counsel.

"Not a one!" was the loud reply; "but if that ere chap with nice clothes on will take a holt of the job, I'll give him two cows and one hundred acres of perary."

Young Jarsey was undecided and wavering, but at length stuttered out that he wished to be excused; whereupon the prisoner sprang the length of his chain, upset the wheel-barrow, and swore if the man didn't take hold of the case and clear him, that he would follow him from house to house and drink the last drop of his heart's blood. This decided the matter at once; and the proud sprig of aristocracy felt that his own life, as well as that of his client, depended upon the amount and quality of forensic ability that he would bring to bear upon the jury. On his rising to address the Court, the presiding Judge indignantly informed him that no college baby with a coat on would be permitted to speechify in that Temple.

George removed his coat, and was peremptorily ordered to remove his vest, neck-tie, suspenders, boots and stockings. The orders were all obeyed at the pistol's muzzle, held by the crier of the Court—a convalescent invalid, six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing about two hundred and six pounds.

At this stage of the proceedings, two of the jury—who had been playing cards for a gallon of whisky—got into a quarrel, and one drove his bowie knife apparently up to the hilt in the other's body. The corpse was conveyed from the room as unconcernedly as if it had been the body of a defunct dog, and the crier screamed at the top of his voice, "Go on with the Court!"

George had been a member of the Sons of Malta, or at least he made his way into the Lodge at Trenton a few winters ago, when Judge Naar was wont to put the candidates over the "rugged path" with bells on.—George, we say, had been there, but now he was frightened and made up his mind to save his precious life by flight.

With a bound that would have been creditable to the Ravels in their palmiest days, he leaped over a fanning-mill, eluded the grasp of his client, who had now broken from the wheel-barrow, and by the aid of the almost impenetrable darkness, succeeded in hiding himself in a lumber yard till near morning, when, stealing down to the levee in his almost nude state, he ran on board of a small steamer and begged the Clerk in the name of pity, God and humanity, to give him a passage down the river to some town five hundred miles from St. Paul. He would give no explanation of his half-dressed condition, but only begged to be secreted until the boat was at least a hundred miles down the river. On coming out of his state room the next morning, when the boat was near La Crosse, he was informed by the smiling clerk that there was a bundle of clothing and a trunk in the office for him, placed on the boat at St. Paul, with his address by lawyer Spotless, a man of fine character but no education.

"I thank him for my baggage," gasped the student, turning pale at the recollection of the midnight scene in the barn; "but these Minnesota lawyers are worse than savages. They'll gamble, smoke, drink rum and murder in the court room, and cut the throat of an educated man with as little compunction of conscience as they'd stab a toad. I've heard it said that St. Paul is a beautiful place! It may be in the day-time, but it is an awful place in the night. And if it is a healthy place for invalids, it is an unhealthy one for lawyers. I'm an educated lawyer, myself! I've had my first case in Minnesota, and thank God it's my last!"

On arriving at La Crosse, he went to "Brick Pomeroy," of the *Democrat*, and tried to get him to publish the story of his St. Paul experience, but "Brick" indignantly replied:

"Can't do it, my boy! 'Fraid 'taint true! is too funny for reality, and the *Democrat* never deals in fiction!"

Being determined to relate his experience, however, he then hired a hall and advertised a Lecture on Emigration; and after he had received at the door nearly enough to cover his expenses, the deputy Mayor stepped up to him and exclaimed:

"Have you got a license, sir, for this 'ere show?"

"This is not a show, and I have no license!"

"Well, I want ten dollars, and I don't care a red whether you call it a show or an exhibition."

"But, my dear friend——"

"Don't but me, sir! I know what the law is! I hold office, and you must pay up or mizzle!"

And so he mizzled, and when on the point of returning home to old Essex, by overland easy stages, on foot, was met by his former friend of the boat, who explained to him that the Court scene was all a joke, and prevailed on him to return and locate. He dropped his airs at once and soon became a favorite.

He now holds an important office at St. Paul.

NEW KIND OF SPIRITUALISM.—Recently, at one of our hotels, while a party were holding an argument on the subject of spiritualism, a wag volunteered to express his belief that there was something in it, as he himself was a sort of a "medium." "How a medium?" inquired the Landlord. "Why," replied the wag, "I can do a good many mysterious things; for instance, I can make a bell ring without touching it." The landlord offered to bet him that he could not. The wag persisted, and said that he would lay $20 that he could make at least a dozen of the bells in the house ring within two minutes, without moving from where he sat. "Done!" exclaimed the landlord, and the money was put up. The wag turned round in his seat, opened a closet door, and turned off the gas from the upper part of the building. *In less than one minute half the bells* in the house began to ring violently. The lodgers above had lost their lights. The $20 was fairly won.—[N. Y. Atlas.

EXAMINATION OF A MUSICIAN.—What is a slur?

Almost any remark one singer makes about another.

What is a rest?

Going out to take refreshments between the acts.

What is called singing "with understanding?"

Marking time on the floor with your feet.

What is a staccato movement?

Leaving the choir in a huff, because one is dissatisfied with the leader.

What is a swell?

A professor of music who pretends to know everything about the science, while he cannot conceal his ignorance.

WOULD NOT RETRACT.—"Sir," said a person to an editor, "sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information."

"Impossible, sir; but tell me what you refer to."

"You said that Mr M. had been tried,"

"True."

"Condemned and hung."

"Most true."

"Now, sir, I am that person."

"The d——l you are!"

"I assure you it is a fact; and now I hope you will contradict the statement."

"By no means, sir. I never retract. The most I can do for you is to announce that the rope broke and that you are in perfect health. I have principles, sir; it is said of me that I never deceive."

The Deseret News. Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,..........July 23, 1862.

THE TWENTY FOURTH OF JULY.

Arrangements have been and are being made for the Celebration in this city, of the fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into Great Salt Lake valley, on a grand scale and in superb style, such as the occasion demands, and will evince the gratitude of the people for the blessings which have resulted to them since the twenty-fourth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration consists of Bishop Edward Hunter, Elijah F. Sheets, Edwin D. Woolley, John M. Woolley, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Frederick Kesler, John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham.

According to the programme which has been drawn up by the committee, the ceremonies of the day will be conducted as follows:

At sunrise, a salute will be fired by a section of *Major Ladd's* Artillery battalion, followed by music by the various Brass and Martial bands of the city, and a general display of bunting, and in less than one minute after the firing of the first gun, the "Stars and Stripes" may be expected to float from the top of each flagstaff, over every public hall and from many private residences throughout the city.

At seven o'clock, the school children will assemble at their respective school houses in in the several Wards and organize preparatory to taking position in the grand procession at the Bowery, at eight o'clock. The procession will be formed under the direction of Majors Sharp and Cunningham, Marshals of the day, aided by Assistant Marshals Winder and McKean, and be ready to move, at nine o'clock precisely. It will, as arranged, be composed of, and formed as follows:

The Nauvoo Brass Band; Major Ladd's Battalion of Artillery, preceded by the Stars and Stripes; Pioneers; Committee of Arrangements; First Presidency; Chaplain; Twelve Apostles; Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum; Presidency of the Stake; Members of the High Council; First Presidency of the Seventies; Presidency of the Elders' Quorum; Presiding Bishop and Counselors; Bishops and Counselors; Presidency of the Priests' Quorum; Presidency of the Teachers' Quorum; Presidency of the Deacons' Quorum; Chancelor and Regents of the University; Historian and Assistant; Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools; Preceptors of the High Schools; Graduates with globes and educational instruments; School Teachers' Association; Deseret Musical Association; Ballo's Brass Band; Twenty-four Young Men in uniform; Twenty-four Young Ladies in white; Schools from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards; Select Schools; Thirteenth Ward Schools; Representatives of the Army and Navy; Schools from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards; Schools from the Country Wards; Bagpipes; Martial Band and Major Romney's Battalion of Light Infantry.

On leaving the Bowery the procession will march through some of the principal streets, passing the residence of President Young, where he with his counselors and suite will be received into the procession, and the march continued back to the Bowery. When the procession shall have been seated, the doors will be opened to the public. The ceremonies that will follow can be better described after than before they have been performed. The last specifications in the programme are, Music by the Martial Band and an artillery salute succeeding the benediction.

There will unquestionably be a vast concourse of people in attendance on that day, and too much care cannot be taken by all, whether participants in the ceremonies or spectators, to prevent the occurrence of serious accidents, which too often transpire on commemoration occasions.

THE CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

That portion of the Telegraphic Line extending eastward from Great Salt Lake city, has been an ineffective, crippled, diseased, dilapidated crazy concern for a long time, so much so that it has been a very uncertain medium for the transmission of intelligence. It has been dumb *defacto* to that extent that fears are entertained, if some potent curative be not speedily applied it will become a confirmed mute.

Questions are daily asked relative to the cause of the apparent inefficiency of the institution, and why the poles are prostrate and the wires severed, or so effected that they have been speechless half the time at least during the last four months, and many are the conjectures formed and opinions expressed by sophists as to the real facts in the case, but few of them seemingly believing that Indians and lightning have had or do exercise as much agency in the matter as is and has been represented.

The most probable reasons that we have heard assigned for its imbecility are that the construction was too hurried and the work not done in a proper manner, or that there are and have been more secessionists along the line than reported. We are strongly inclined to the belief that if permanency, strength and durability had to a greater extent been *desiderata* in its formation it would not have been subject to so many casualties. Emigrants, who have recently crossed the plains, frequently express surprise that the wires can be used at all for telegraphing purposes, for they were down in divers places as they came along, with no one at hand to put them up. In some instances, as alleged, they were found lying across the road and had to be raised up to prevent injury before wagons and teams could pass.

After having been silent about four days, they became communicative again yesterday morning, and announced the adjournment of Congress on the 17th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

There has not, so far as reported, been much said or done as yet in relation to the approaching annual election, which will transpire on Monday the 4th day of August next. The officers to be elected are, Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, Commissioners to locate University Lands, and the usual county officers, elective on that day; which, in Great Salt Lake County, are, one Selectman, a Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Recorder, County Surveyor and County Superintendent of Common Schools, and Justices of the Peace, Constables, Fence-viewers and Poundkeepers in the several precincts.

According to the apportionment made by the Legislature during the last session, Great Salt Lake County is entitled to six Representatives; Summit and Green River, one, jointly; Davis and Morgan, two, jointly; Weber, two; Box Elder, one; Cache, two; Tooele, one; Wasatch, one; Utah, three; Juab, one; Sanpete, two; Millard, one; Beaver, one; Iron, one; and Washington, one.

THE IMMIGRATION.

A telegraphic dispatch to Prest. Young, announced the arrival at Florence on the 12th inst., of Captains Murdock and Duncan with their trains from this city. Nothing to our knowledge has been heard from the other trains recently, but it is believed that the companies in charge of Captains Horn and Harmon were not far behind Captain Duncan. The other two companies in charge of Captains Haight and Miller had some difficulty in crossing the streams this side of the South Pass, and were some distance behind the other trains when they passed Laramie, and may not yet have left the Missouri river on their return.

A storm is reported to have occurred at Florence, before the arrival there of the first train from the mountains, in which two of the immigrants were killed, and a few others slightly injured.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. M. Cannon exhibited in our office yesterday evening, some splendid views of President Young's buildings and grounds, President Well's residence, the Tithing store buildings and Deseret News Office, which for neatness of execution could not be easily excelled.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

There was, as reported, a bit of a fight on the morning of the third instant, near the left wing of McClellan's army, resulting in the defeat of the attacking party, (Confederates) who retreated, leaving behind a few small batteries. The Federals also took some prisoners. The statements made public concerning the affair are of a very contradictory nature. One account represents that the fighting was very severe and extended all along the lines, and that many officers and men of the Federal army were killed, but the enemy was repulsed, and driven beyond White Oak swamp. In the battle, artillery was principally used, but several splendid charges were made with the bayonet. The enemy were said to have fought fiercely and desperately, having drank freely for the purpose of making them brave, and were cut down with great slaughter. Another report stated there was not a Federal soldier killed in the engagement.

On the morning of the Fourth it was stated that the enemy was in great force on both sides of the Chickahominy, and threatened the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Fears were entertained that they would succeed in erecting batteries below Harrison's Landing, and thereby obstruct the navigation of James river. General McClellan was reported to be pushing forward up the river, driving the enemy at every point, the gunboats accompanying his advance, and that at night he was seven miles nearer Richmond than on the evening of the 2d instant.

After the seven days' battle had ended and General McClellan had secured a new base of operations, he issued an address to his army congratulating the various corps on the result of a most hazardous movement, that of changing base and front by a flank movement, as the object had been attained with but little loss of material, and eulogizing their bravery for under the disadvantages of number and position, they had beaten the enemy in every conflict that had taken place.

A communication, dated the 5th of July, published in the *Herald*, states that the army of the Potomac was consolidated on the left bank of James river, within a space of five miles, in a comparatively safe position; that the army of the Confederates was between the river and the Chickahominy, with their right resting on Richmond, and their front pressing upon McClellan's rear; that the position of the army was strong, but if the enemy should make another attack before reinforcements arrived, the army possibly might be overpowered, but it would never surrender.

President Lincoln, accompanied by several officers, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 8th, on his way to General McClellan's headquarters, at Harrison's Landing. On his arrival there, according to the report, which was permitted to become public, he was visited on board the steamer by the General in Chief of the army and several other generals. Before leaving the boat, he had a short private conference with McClellan, after which they proceeded to General Sumner's headquarters, and then took horses at two p. m. and visited the entrenchments, continuing their ride till nine o'clock in the evening.

In a short address to the soldiers, the President is reported to have said that "he had come to learn the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It had been reported that they had been whipped, but it was not so. He knew they would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep for anxiety, but after what he had seen, he would return to Washington satisfied that all was right with the army of the Potomac." He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, "who was wise and had the confidence of the country."

There was a rumor in circulation that another engagement had taken place before Richmond, occurring on or about the 11th, in which the Confederates were defeated, but nothing definite in relation to the conflict has come to hand.

Gen. Burnside having joined Gen. McClellan with his entire force, with the exception of five Massachusetts regiments left at Newbern, it was believed that he would be second in command. He is said to be a particular personal friend of the General-in-Chief.

The President, on his return to Washington from his visit to the army of the Potomac, is said to have expressed much satisfaction in relation to the condition of the army and of affairs in general, connected with its operations before Richmond; that McClellan had not misrepresented facts, and was satisfied that reinforcements were needed to meet the exigency of the case, and to make the army more formidable. The President and his party also ascertained that the entire loss of the Federal army, in the late series of engagements, did not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, eleven thousand.

As late as the 10th inst., the Confederate army was represented as being largely reinforced, and encamped all the way from Malvern Hill, near the right of the Federal lines, to Richmond.

After the seven day's fighting, Jeff Davis issued an address to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, in which he assured them that "although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they had won a great and glorious victory, under Divine Providence."

According to an announcement in the Richmond *Dispatch*, the Federals made a demonstration against the Confederate pickets on the evening of the 7th, but on seeing a couple of pieces of artillery brought forward and placed in position, the attacking party retired. The *Dispatch* thinks there will be no more fighting for a time to come, and expresses a belief that the Confederate government will not fail to improve the advantages it has gained by the late conflicts.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

At latest dates, the navigation of the father of waters was yet somewhat obstructed by the Confederate defences at Vicksburg, and the canal, designed to change the channel of the river so that boats might pass up and down without having to pass by that stronghold, it was feared would, for the present, be a failure, as, on turning the water into the new channel, it did not incline to leave its wonted course so readily as was anticipated. The scheme, however, had not been abandoned. Commodore Farragut had, by order of Gen. Butler, confiscated the negroes engaged in excavating the canal, for which receipts to their owners had been so scrupulously given when they were engaged or impressed for the service, and they were digging away that the ditch might be in readiness, so that when another rise in the river shall occur, the water may be induced to abandon the old channel and take the artificial one on its way to the Gulf.

The reduction of the enemy's batteries and fortifications at Vicksburg, by the gunboat fleets, was evidently considered not very practicable, otherwise the plan of changing the course of the river so as to make that city an inland town would not have been entertained.

The bombardment of the city by the two fleets one from above and the other from below, was progressing on the 7th, and a battery, which had been erected on the west side of the river, was doing considerable execution, and it was said that it could be easily taken, but it could not be held afterwards for the want of a sufficient number of troops. Attempts had recently been made by the Confederates to strengthen their earthworks, but, on having shells thrown among them, they ceased operations.

Southern papers announced on the 9th that Van Dorn had, by a rapid march, surprised and recaptured Baton Rouge, taking fifteen hundred prisoners. The report was subsequently admitted to be correct, but, although Van Dorn had taken the place, he could not possibly hold it.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. James Street, well known to many of our citizens as the Superintendent of the telegraph line between this city and Fort Churchill, during its construction, arrived in this city on Saturday last from San Francisco. Mr. Street is, as understood, one of the contractors for furnishing transportation and supplies for Col Connor's command, destined for the protection of the overland mail between Great Salt Lake City and Carson.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Robert C. Campbell, who was drowned near the Fifth Ward bridge, on the 7th, was found yesterday afternoon, about half a mile below the place where he sank in the slough.

WAR ITEMS.

Reports from Mobile of a recent date represent that there were ten thousand Confederate troops there, and they were confident of their ability to prevent its being captured by either the Federal fleet or army The entrance into the harbor had been, as they believed, effectually obstructed, and the defences of the city were formidable.

After General McClellan located his army on the left bank of James river, the Confederates on more than one occasion, as stated, fired on steamers and transports that were passing up and down to and from Harrison's Landing, doing some considerable damage, but before a gunboat could reach a point from which an attack had thus been made, their batteries had been converted into "flying artillery," and were not to be found. To prevent such occurrences gunboats were stationed on the river at intervals of only three miles, but it did not secure an immunity from that mode of warfare.

An attack was made by a force of Confederate cavalry, under Stearns, at Tompkinsville, Ala, on four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, early in the morning of July 10th. The Federals were, in the first instance, reported to have been literally cut to pieces, but subsequent statements materially modified the affair and made their loss only four killed and a few taken prisoners, and that nine of the enemy were killed.

There seems to have been considerable excitement of late in Kentucky and Tennessee, among the Unionists, in consequence of the demonstrations of large bands or organizations of guerrillas. On the 12th it was reported in Louisville that some fifteen hundred of Morgan's cavalry had been in the vicinity of Cave city and had left there for Lexington with the intention of ultimately visiting Louisville. The evening previous a detachment of the 35th Ohio encountered a large force of Confederate cavalry at New Hope, Nelson county, which were defeated after a short conflict.

The town of Lebanon was reported burned by guerrillas, and also that they had robbed the Commercial Bank. The next day Morgan, with nearly five thousand of his bandits, was reported at Harrisburg and Danville, committing extensive depredations. A subsequent report stated that the main body of the guerrillas was only five miles south of Frankfort, on the afternoon of the 13th, and the State archives were being removed to a place of greater safety.

On the morning of the 13th, between three and four thousand guerrillas, from Georgia and Texas, as reported, attacked the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan regiments at Murfreesboro, and a bloody conflict ensued which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon, when the Michigan regiment surrendered. The Minnesota regiment, Col. Lester, supported by Hewitt's Kentucky battery, held out for some length of time after the surrender of the Michiganders, and repulsed their assailants several times with great slaughter. Col. Lester was at length forced to give way and fall back towards Nashville, and subsequently surrendered. Gens. Crittenden and Duffield of Indiana were reported among the prisoners. An attack on Nashville was feared and preparations were being made, by placing batteries on Capitol Hill and other commanding positions, for the reception of the enemy should they appear.

A subsequent account of the guerrilla attack on Murfreesboro represents that, in addition to the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan, the 7th Pennsylvania also participated in the fight and lost two hundred men, and that so far as known only three officers escaped.—Thirty thousand dollars worth of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into the hands of the victors, who were, as stated, commanded by Gen. Breckenridge and Cols. Parrot and Rains. The town of Lorain had also fallen into their hands.

Bands of guerrillas are also reported to have made demonstrations within a few miles of Memphis, and to guard against an attack from them the fortications there were being strengthened. On the 12th, Gen. Grant issued an order requiring the families of persons, in any way connected with the Confederate army or goverument, to leave the city within five days or take an oath not to convey intelligence to the enemy.

An engagement between a company of Kansas militia and a band of guerrillas is reported to have taken place near Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the 11th, in which the guerrillas were defeated with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Of the militia men nine were killed and fifteen wounded.

Gen. Halleck was reported at Corinth, on the 10th, with a large force, consisting of several divisions of his army, in fine condition and eager for conflict.

Gen. Bragg was at Tripoli with forty thousand men, and about as many more were reported at Holly Springs and in that vicinity. The movements of the Confederates indicated that they intended to act on the offensive.

Gen. Curtis, with his command, was reported to have arrived at Helena, Arkansas, about the 12th. There had been some little fighting between detachments of his command and the enemy, on his way thither from Batesville; nothing very important resulting.

Southern papers announced, after the late battles before Richmond, that the 17th Tennessee went into the fight three hundred strong and came out without an effective man.

Gen. Buell at latest dates had crossed the Tennessee river and was moving towards Chattanooga. The Confederate forces there were said to have been reinforced under the direction of Gen. Bragg.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At latest dates, business at Memphis was represented as reviving, and that northern merchants were opening stores there which were liberally patronized by the citizens.

Gen. Butler has ordered, as per report, all the banks in his department to make returns to his headquarters, of all loans due the banks in seceded States, and of the amounts due the State of Louisiana, and that they are to pay no drafts without a special permit from the commander of that department.

A few weeks since a strong force of Federal cavalry went to Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, where Judge Fowler was holding Circuit Court, and the officer in command demanded that the Judge and members of the bar present should take the oath to be administered by him. On learning the nature of the oath, the Judge stated that it was unconstitutional, and that he could not take it. The attorneys present also declined for the same reason. On their refusal they were all arrested, and required to give bond in $10,000 each, to be present at Paducah in a few days, to attend the U. S Court, to answer for the offence. Since the civil war has assumed such large proportions, the fiat of military commanders seems to be the supreme law of the land whenever and wherever they choose to "assume the responsibility."

The inefficiency of mortar boats in the reduction of forts and batteries has, according to statements published in the eastern papers, become an established fact, not in consequence of their want of power or the indestructibility of the shells when they chance to fall where desired or intended, but because of the uncertainty attending their projection. The tremendous bombardments of the strongholds on the Mississippi, so far as made by the mortar boats, provided for that purpose, are represented by the officers as having been in every instance without effect, the reported havoc made by them to the contrary notwithstanding.

The treaty made with Mexico, by Mr. Corwin, and transmitted to the Government at Washington, was, on the 12th inst., laid on the table by the Senate in Executive session. The Government has not got the eleven millions of dollars to loan Mexico, as provided for in the treaty.

Southern reports set forth that Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation urging the destruction of cotton rather than to let it fall into the hands of their invaders. He assures the Louisianians that the independence of the South is certain; and eulogizes the man who was hung in New Orleans recently for pulling down the American flag, as a martyr.

Some Federal soldiers, who were recently released from imprisonment at White House, reported, on their return that they received the most kindly treatment from the Confederate officers and soldiers in whose charge they were during their detention as prisoners of war.

The Bostonians, on the 12th, assembled in large numbers at Faneuil Hall, to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the recent call for troops, which seems not to be as attractive as it was in the earlier stages of the war. Hon. Edward Everett and other prominent speakers addressed the vast assemblage urging the necessity of increasing the army in order to bring the war to a satisfactory termination before the close of the year.

The exportation of specie to Europe is being carried on more extensively than heretofore, the packet ships taking from New York, frequently, more than two millions per week.

LATE FROM ARIZONA.

The latest news from Arizona represents that the advance guard of General Carleton's command, California Volunteers reached Tucson about the 5th of June, in twenty days from the Pimos villages or Fort Barrett. The seceders had principally fled and the town was without inhabitants on the arrival of the troops, the people, who had not left in consequence of Secession proclivities had hid themselves away and kept out of sight till they ascertained what course was intended to be pursued towards them. As soon as they were convinced that they were not all to be made captives, most of them returned to their dwellings. A few of them were required to take the oath of allegiance and eight or ten suspicious persons were arrested and sent to Fort Yuma. The property of all known secessionists was taken possession of and confiscated for the use of the Volunteers, without ceremony.

General Carleton, on entering Tucson, declared Arizona under martial law, constituting himself military governor, and his adjutant B F. Cutler, acting Secretary of State. A Military Board was also organized for the examination and regulation of matters and things in general.

The municipal affairs of Tucson were overhauled, and ordinances proclaimed for the regulation of whisky shops and gaming institutions, each of which was to be taxed one hundred dollars per month for licence, with heavy penalties attached. Five hundred dollars in the shape of fines were collected in a few days for the use of the hospital, or violations of the rules thus established.

Matters and things in Tuscon having been righted up according to the General's notion, he sent a detachment of cavalry to the Patagonia mines, about eighty miles distant, on the borders of Mexico, and arrested a gang of twenty-one alleged secessionists, among whom was the noted Sylvester Mowry, late U. S. boundary commissioner to determine the eastern boundary of California. He is represented to have taken things quite *coolly*, assumed many consequential airs, and had along with him, his mistress, a servant and private secretary. It was thought that a dose of military treatment would cure him of his ailments.

The troops are represented as having been in excellent health on their arrival, notwithstanding their long and tedious march. No further advance was to be made till the first of July.

Tucson, says a correspondent of the *Alta*, writing on the 16th of July, "is a little, old Mexican town built of adobe, and capable of containing about fifteen hundred souls. The Santa Cruz runs within a mile of the town, and feeds the numerous ditches that irrigate the beautiful little valley that extends to the high hills to the westward, and which was, a week since, one vast field of fine grain, harvesting having commenced. The climate of Tuscon is dry and healthy, and the soil will produce almost anything planted. The peach, quince, fig and pomegranate grow to perfection.

The same correspondent, in describing the country through which the command passed, says—"About twenty-seven miles from Fort Barrett, our road passed over the ruins of an old city, supposed by some to have been built and occupied by the Aztecs. However this may be, it is evident that time has made a desert place of what was once, no doubt, a populous city. Old foundations, mounds and pieces of broken pottery, scattered for miles over the plain, are all the evidences that now remain to tell the tale of a past people."

A visit to the ruins of an old walled and stone-built city, eighteen miles from Tucson, near the Rincon, is thus described:—"In company with an old residenter as guide, I ascended the elevation upon which it was built, to make examinations. The deep silence common to those wilds was unbroken, and I was far from supposing that there had ever been a habited city, so completely did nature seem to be left to her own caprices.—But when I had reached the point of the elevation bordering on the banks of a dry stream, I saw walls standing several feet high. Upon a closer examination, I found that the town had extended almost to the mountain, and had been surrounded by a strong stone wall. Over the ground was a profusion of broken earthenware. This is said to have been an old Spanish Jesuit mission and mining town; and stories are told of old silver mines in the mountains adjacent; however, it may be of greater antiquity. The people who built and lived there have disappeared, and their stone city has fallen to indistinct ruins—whether overpowered by the wilder tribes, or how they perished, we do not not."

The country is represented as being rich in treasure,

GOOD FOR SPANISH FORK.

At the town of Spanish Fork, in Utah county, the stream, from which the place derived its name, by overflowing, besides doing a large amount of damage to farming and other interests, rendered the State road at that point impassible at an early day, after the commencement of the late spring floods and a ferry of some kind was instituted for the benefit of the traveling public, not because the bridge across the river was swept away, but in consequence of the inundation of the wide bottoms on either side to that degree that the bridge was inaccessible without swimming. The flood prevailing for a long time cut one or more deep channels across the road, and destroyed it generally so that when the waters subsided and ferrying from bluff to bluff became inexpedient there was no highway there, as in many other places where the thoroughfares were for many weeks submerged.

It is well known that in consequence of the abrogation of the revenue laws by the Legislature last winter, excepting those applicable to Territorial taxes, the several counties throughout the Territory have not the means of making improvements nor repairs on the public roads beyond the expenditure of the poll tax authorized to be levied and collected for that purpose, which is entirely insufficient to meet an exigency of that nature and the citizens of Spanish Fork had no alternative but to repair the road and make it passible at their own expense or let it remain unoccupied during the remainder of the season. They very wisely resolved to "mend their ways," and being prompted thereto by Bishop Thurber who took the lead in the matter, they went to work *en masse*, and after making several dams and raising embankments to confine the water within the natural and original channels, they made a good and substantial road across the bottom, much better, as reported, than it was before the flood. There is now no serious obstruction to travel southward on the east side of Utah Lake, beyond the Timpanogos, as a temporary bridge has been constructed across Hobble creek at Springville by the citizens of that town.

The expense attending the damming and embanking operations, so as to get at where the road was, and then to rebuild it, was not inconsiderable, and so far as the travelling public are concerned, they are certainly much indebted to those who contributed to put the road in repair for their accommodation so that they can pass and repass without hindrance.

This is not the first time the citizens of Spanish Fork have taken the lead in repairing roads in that county when they have been washed away, or by the action of water been filled with "bottomless" mud pits. With all their promptitude in such matters they at one time not long since narrowly escaped a rod that was in pickle for them, in common with some others who did not seem to consider muddy roads as nuisances.

TOLL GATHERING EXTRAORDINARY.—Among the tales that have been told concerning toll gathering between this and the South Pass, in the counties of Summit and Green River, is one representing that certain parties have been in the habit, during the late high waters, of requiring travelers to pay for crossing a bridge built by the Overland Mail Company, of which the parties, or some of them were employees. With the money thus obtained, they bought whisky, the drinking of which to excess has worked for them a discharge from service.

EGG-PRODUCING AND PROFITABLE FOWLS.

I have kept fowls for about thirty years. Game fowls were my first start. I stuck to them for many years. White Dorkings next, then Grey Dorkings; then Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, and White Cochins; then White-crested Black Polands, and last, Silver-penciled Hamburghs. About nine years ago I began cross-breeding; and the most profitable fowls I ever had was a cross between the Silver-penciled Hamburgh cock and White Dorking hen. They follow the Dorking in appearence—most of them five claws, white and blue legs, white and piles in color, with sometimes one side of a feather in the tail or wing of a greyish-black. They have a ready sale in the market with the feathers on, or dressed, they are nice sized plump fowl for a gentlemen's table, and dress beautiful and white. They lay a tidy sized egg, half as large again as that of the Hamburgh, and the same size at both ends. They never attempt to sit; and I never heard but one cluck, and that for about a week, but she went on laying the same, only stopped a little longer on the nest when laying—and they will lay from nine to ten months without intermission, though the weather be bad. If they are hatched in the last week in April they will begin to lay in October and keep on till June, and some of them till July; and then when done moulting, they will begin to lay again in December or before, and lay as long as they did the first year and as well; so that my managing to have them of two or three different ages there is no need to be without eggs every day in the year. They are very great caterers for themselves. They leave nothing unturned that they are likely to find the smallest mite in: consequently they do not require and do not eat near so much as many others of the sorts I have mentioned. So, taking them in every way, they are the most profitable fowls I ever had or ever saw amongst any of my neighbors who have kept many more different sorts than I have; but I have always eggs when they have none. I have no doubt they would do well a third season, but I keep them but two. So if I was going to begin keeping poultry I should at once get some good maiden White Dorking pullets and a good square Silver-penciled Hamburgh cock and breed a stock from them, keep all the young cocks cleared off before they begin to interfere with the hens, so as not to have them crossed any further than one cross.

I have crossed many other sorts, and given them all a two years' trial, and have one sort now undergoing a third year's trial: and that is a cross between the Silver-penciled Hamburgh cock and White-crested Black Poland hen. Now for laying there is nothing to equal them, let alone surpass, either in confinement or at large, and the egg is a great improvement on the Hamburghs; so I advise a White-crested Black Poland hen or two to breed from as layers turned down with the above-named. And if laying was the only quality I wanted, I should make that breed the main stock, and have more Polands and less Dorkings. This cross, being non-sitters on either side, lay full ten months, and have the good quality of moulting all as it were by magic. They fall off in laying the last fortnight; and when they have laid their last egg, in a day or two you will see two or three feathers turned wrong side up, and next day perhaps hardly any feathers on them, the tails dropping all at once. In one night I have seen it and all the feathers come on all together. They are soon in full plumage and all right, and begin to lay again directly.

Then there must be a Silver-penciled Hamburgh hen to breed some cocks for to be reared up with the pullets, as the cross-bred cocks, as stated above, must be done away: neither must the cross-bred hens be bred from, and no other sort of stock introduced. By that means there will always be the true Silver-penciled Hamburgh breed, and the other crosses true to what they are intended to be; and with a good walk and proper feeding, they beat every thing in the poultry way that has come under my notice.—[Worcester, in Cottage Gardener.

NINTH SESSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned, President thereof, gives notice that its Ninth Session will commence in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, corner of Washington and West streets, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue for several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred institutions in the United States and the British Provinces, are invited to send Delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all other persons interested in the cultivation of Fruits are invited to be present; and to take seats in the Convention.

The present season promises to be the most propitious for fruit that has occurred for many years, and it is anticipated that the coming session, which takes place at the same time with the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, may be made one of the most interesting which has ever been held by the Society. All the States and Territories are urgently invited to be present, by Delegation, at this meeting, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects to be submitted at this session will be the Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the Society's Catalogue of Fruits, and thus to ascertain what varieties are adapted to the different sections and districts of our country. The various State and Local Committees who have not already made their reports on the revision are, therefore, solicited to forward them without further delay, to P. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of said committee. And it is farther requested, that all other reports, which are by the by-laws made returnable to the General Chairman of the Fruit Committee, now deceased, may also be addressed to Mr. Barry, as aforesaid.

Members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits best adapted to their respective districts—to furnish descriptions of the same, their mode of cultivation, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members, can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the President, at Boston, who will furnish them with the transactions of the society. Life membership, $10; Biennial, $2.

Packages of fruits may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society, care of Mass. Hort. Society, Boston, Massachusetts."

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
THOMAS W. FIELD, Secretary.

HORSES IN THE FUTURE.—An exchange says that there is certainty of advanced prices in horses, from the demand which is sure to follow the close of the war. Here is what the Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says on this subject in his annual report:

"The number of horses in Vermont before the breaking out of the rebellion was about 55,000, since which, nearly 10,000 have been carried from the State for army purposes. This immense levy for horses has been made throughout the entire country. When it is considered that comparatively few of these horses will find their way back; that the number which will die of disease or become unfit for service is twenty times as great as it wou'd be were they used for any other kind of business; that to meet this great want of the Government a large portion of the business horses of our large cities, which have been thrown out of service by general prostration, have been bought up; readily appears that even during the war horses must advance in price; and at its close, when business shall revive and trade resume its former channels' the demand for good horses must exceed the supply. Reasoning from these premises, no more profitable labor can be engaged in than the production of good business horses."

FOREST PLANTING IN FRANCE.—The French government is seriously occupied with a scheme for replanting the mountains in France, the diminution of timber trees creating considerable alarm.

NORTHERN BORN SECEDERS.—A Nashville letter says: "Let me give the words of an eminent loyalist of this city. 'Do you know, sir, that our bitt rest, most unreasonable, unrelenting Secessionists here are natives of the North, mostly of New England?' Being of Southern birth and breeding myself, I have many a time seen the charge confirmed, that Yankee slavery defenders and slave drivers are the most ultra, intolerant, and cruel of their class. The Adjutant-General of the regular Confederate army, Samuel Cooper, was born in New York; Brigadier-General Ripley was born in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, Pike, Ruggles and Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New Jersey. Massachusetts furnishes as many Generals for the rebel army as either Alabama or Mississippi, and more than Texas, as many as Florida, Arkansas, and Missouri altogether, and lacking one of half as many as South Carolina. Of course these men were citizens of the South at the breaking out of the rebellion."

TWO WAYS OF FISHING.—When men go fishing for trout, they take a light tapering pole, with a fine silken line attached, and a sharp hook with a sweet morsel of worm on the end. They noislessly drop the line on the water and let it float to the fish, which nibbles, and by a slight twitch is landed safely on the bank. But when men go fishing for souls, they tie a cable on to a stick of timber, and an anchor is the hook. On this a great chunk of bait is stuck, and with this ponderous machine grasped in both hands, they walk up and down thrashing the water, and bellowing at the top of their voices, "Bite or be damned."—[Dr. Bellows.

FROM SANPETE COUNTY.

MANTI, Sanpete County., U. T.
July 7th, 1862.

ED. DESERET NEWS:—

I embrace the opportunity offered as a correspondent to communicate some few items touching matters pertaining to the interests of this county. In my last communication I gave some account of the extent and effects of the winter and spring rains, which have since been succeeded by floods and freshets that have exceeded anything of the kind within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," even the Indians say they never knew the waters to have been so high before. The "bottoms" or lowlands in this county have all been completely submerged and had so much the appearance of a lake that a citizen of Manti, laboring under old impressions, constructed a boat, in which, provided with sails and anchor, he sailed for and made the port of Moroni, twenty miles distant, the said city of Moroni being remarkably adapted at present for a sea port, as its outskirts are submerged so that vessels of no greater tonage than the one referred to like the celebrated Goudolas of far famed and beautiful Venice, can sail through her thoroughfares.

I am happy to state that as far as I can learn but little loss or damage has been sustained excepting the washing down of a few worthless buildings, beyond which no serious calamity has befallen us, but how much damage would have been done had not measures been adopted and carried out by the united exertions of the people in the various settlements to avert, is not for me to say. In Manti particularly has watchfulness and energy been requisite to prevent destruction.

The grain crops of this county were never more promising than they are the present season, indeed we have had a remarkable spring and summer so far, for refreshing rain descends every few days in this region, making everything smile with gladness. Particularly may I mention that the prospect for fruit is greater than ever before known. In Manti I see trees laden with apples, plums, cherries, goosecberries (English) and even peaches, though some have thought the latter could not be raised here, but Prest. Kimball said they *could*, and here they are in several different orchards—the altitude of Sanpete to the contrary notwitstanding. Surely the Lord is changing the seasons to favor the Saints, agreeable to the predictions of his servants.

It affords me pleasure to state that the Anniversary of Independence was celebrated in the various towns and settlements throughout the county on the 4th with an unusual degree of enthusiasm, for as we are not at war we have time to be loyal.

F. C. ROBINSON.

MILITARY.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—Col. Wm. B. Pace, of Provo city, has the past winter and spring been teaching the light infantry and rifle drill in several of the settlements in this county, and organized several schools for that purpose.

On Friday last the 11th inst., the Colonel exhibited the class he has been teaching at Payson, and for that purpose an encampment was formed on the prairie about one mile the side of that place, for a two days' camp drill, and by special invitation I was present and witnessed the performance.

The camp was formed, guard mounted, and everything conducted in strict accordance with military rules and discipline. Gen. A. Johnson (the commander of that district) and staff were present; also many of the distinguished citizens of the county and quite a number of ladies.

On Saturday the 12th inst., at ten o'clock a.m., the lines were formed by Col. Pace, and reviewed by Gen. Johnson, in company with several of the officers of the legion. After the review, the battalion passed through the manual exercise, and various regimental and battalion evolutions, deploying at times as skirmishers, firing blank cartridge; and the skill and spirit displayed reflected much credit and honor upon Col. Pace and his pupils, as the most of those present had received but thirteen lessons. Their manœuvering showed that they had made great proficiency, and the short time they had spent in learning the science of war had been spent to some purpose.

If military schools cou'd be formed in all the settlements in this Territory and conducted upon a proper basis, and those liable to bear arms in defence of their country were properly instructed, in military science; in my opinion, it would prove highly beneficial, especially in these times of trouble and war, when our liberties and our country are threatened with utter destruction by men who utterly disregard its constitution and laws.

It behooves every man that lives on American soil to prepare and qualify himself to defend his home and the laws and Constitution of his country, against the usurper or invader of his rights and liberties.

I am of the opinion that a few hours spent each week by our youth in learning the military art would not infringe upon other duties. Schools of that kind would afford a healthy exercise calculated to develop both body and mind.

Being desirous to promote every good and to overthrow all evil, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. CUMMINGS.

Provo city, July 15th, 1862.

GOODWIN'S BREECH LOADING CANNON.—A patent has just been issued to Wm. F. Goodwin, of Belmont county, Ohio, for a breech-loading cannon that has been examined and fired, as we learn, by President Lincoln, officers of the ordnance department, and others, and very uniformly pronounced a simple, efficient, and entirely successful breech-loader. It can be discharged twenty-five times per minute; can be loaded safely when the gun has been heated purposely to a high heat, though it can be discharged continually all day without materially heating it. It has a shield to answer the double purpose of protection to gunners, and turn back Minie bullets upon the infantry sending them; and is furnished with a system of sword bayonets, further to protect gunners against a charge of infantry. The specimen exhibited is intended to be used in hand batteries, each gun to be manned by eight men. It can be increased to any size, and rifles and pistols are to be made on the same principle. Col. Stewart, of Washington city, has acquired an interest in the invention. Arrangements have been made to secure European patents.

MAKE A BEGINNING.—If you do not begin, you will never come to the end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings-bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby give a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning. The Popish fable of St. Denys, who lifted up his head from the ground, after decapitation, and walked away with it, was drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds with the legend underneath—"It is but the first step which is difficult."

A SMART YANKEE GIRL.—We relate a true story, which is a gratifying instance of successful Yankee enterprise. A young girl belonging to a respectable family in reduced circumstances, four years ago learned to operate sewing machines, and then went out from this city to Peru to teach the art to Spanish girls, and to establish the business in that country. She has since enjoyed uniform health, and has realized between three and four thousand dollars a year beyond her expenses. About a year ago she married a wealthy old Spaniard, who, dying, bequeathed to her a fortune of $80,090, and thus placed her in very comfortable and independent circumstances. She now writes to urge her relatives to emigrate to Peru and share her good fortune.—[Newburyport Herald.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.—John Herschel, in his essay on the power of the telescope to penetrate into space, says there are stars infinitely remote to be found at the distance of twelve millions of millions of miles from our earth; so that light, which travels with the velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require two millions of years for its transmit from those distant orbs to our own; while the astronomer, who should record the aspect of mutations of such a star, would be relating, not its history at the present day, but that which took place two millions of years gone by.

CEREMONY OF DISGRACING A CAPTAIN.—The Philadelphia *North American* prints a soldier's letter, in McClellan's army, giving an account of the ceremony of disgracing the Captain of Co. I, 34th New York, for mutiny. He had been sentenced to death, but Gen. McClellan commuted the sentence to being disgraced before his regiment, and imprisonment in the District of Columbia jail for one year. The culprit was brought hand-cuffed before his regiment, formed in hollow square, and after the charges had been read, a sergeant came forward and cut all the brass buttons from his coat, and then took his sword and broke it in halves, saying, as he did so, "I hereby declare it disgraceful for all men of the army of the Potomac to associate with this man hereafter," and threw the pieces on the ground.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.—It was the practice of an eccentric Irish divine to read a chapter before the sermon; and, to the amazement of his auditory, he requested them to read with him one day, 'for edification,' the first twenty-seven verses of the tenth chapter of Nehemiah. He might as well have asked them to read the first twenty-seven pages of a Sanscrit lexicon. But the doctor went on with the chapter, and, as he enunciated, in his own mouthy and sonorous way, one strange-sounding word after another, "Meremouth — Magplash — Meshezabeel — Hashahnah,' every eye was strained to the pulpit, hardly a soul, for sheer wonderment, ventured to draw his breath. At the end of the last verse, the reader put on one of his grimmest looks: 'You will have got as much good,' he exclaimed, 'my attentive hearers, from this chapter, as ye seem to have got from any chapter I ever read to you, and ye will carry home as much of it, and ye will carry as much of it in your daily practice.'

General Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against trusting my wife, A. J. VAN ESTEN, without a written order from me.

E. W. VAN ESTEN.

2-3

NOTICE.

CAME in my enclosure on the 6th of June, two bay MULES, branded E. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. MCCOLL.

60 17. Two miles south of Salt Lake City, Utah Ward.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents of Utah Territory that Messrs. Lee, Hall Brewster & Co. contract will be varied, and nothing will be said on any contract made by me, or Utah Agent, or any other employee of this line, since they have written authority from Mr. Ben Holladay to contract for the line in question.

By order of the President,

WM. H. HALL, Sec. & Agent.

Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. Sept. C. S. Line.

60-3m

WANTED.

AT H. DINWOODEY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 20,000 feet of ASH-BOARDS, as follows:

8,000 feet of Ash Whole Plank Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Aspen Plank.

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.

2,000 feet of 2 inch Ash Plank Pine of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 3 by 3 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 1 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 3 inches of White or Red Pine.

Any one, or all, of the above Ash Pine or Quaking Aspen, or one-inch, will exchange Furniture or Pay Cash, upon delivery, at the Store.

60-tf

STRAYED.

MY COW, large, dark red, with a star in the forehead. Branded D. Known to the herd; supposed to be driven north in the Spring of 1861. Whoever may so find her to care of my Residence, in the Fifteenth Ward, will be rewarded for their trouble. Inquire 12 by Wood.

J. SCROW.

2-3

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to my stable on Friday, the 11th inst., a BAY HORSE, branded left shoulder and hip, 5 years old, thigh, mane, a Chesnut-colored HORSE, branded W, under thigh, with short piece of hair-rope round neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

E. LAZER, Mill Creek.

53 REWARD.

STRAYED from his Herd, near Emigration Canyon on the 25th of June, one red Steer, supposed 4 yrs. old, 3 years old; branded M. PHILLIPS on the back of the near horn, and on the left hip.

JOS. SMITH.

One Hundred Dollars shall 4 years old; branded on the hip, M. PHILLIPS, and on the left shoulder near horn. Whoever will give information, that will lead to finding the Steer, or Steers, or will, at the Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, will receive the above reward. 2-3

THOMAS HAWKES,

PRINTER LONDON.

MAPS AND REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Furniture Repaired, Chairs Bottomed, Lamps Repaired.

Store—Old E. Dawodey's Cabinet Shop, and at T. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Market.

2-tf

COOK'S BOOKS

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other Order of Reception has yet proved successful in the Manufacture of Sugar.

Also the manufacture MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Also Sugar Boilers, and every kind of Description of machinery and apparatus.

Address, CARGUTHERS & BAILES,

12-6m Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health, and think it worth your money as well as your wealth—Remember that prevention is better than cure.

To question your disease or ailments, or limit the medicines are a hundred times more than the cure.

And some look quite dismal as winter or cold, Unless they are healthy and quite free as gold

With COOKER'S new pills, or some other white. The previous, rich, which cost a dollar.

And make a dollar for vermin to bite.

Or all to be well and quite free and good sound, So that such a solution can scarcely be found.

Then, why not be healthy and happy and free, When such a cure may be had for a dollar, or less.

Of having your how thought out to you;

Perhaps a cure may be found in your store,

Then, give me a call, before it's too late,

Near the Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door on Brigham Young's Dwelling House.

2-3m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the 15th Ward,

(THOUGH RETIRED FROM THE SALOON BUSINESS)

HAS made arrangements to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which he now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his private residence.

It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage for cools with no ice.

Parties who have tried it, pronounce it superior into will be pleased to hold their Cider out as a free sample, a few gallons of Goddard's Cider for such an occasion.

PARTIES accustomed to drinking Cider will find Goddard's Cider to be a pleasant substitute, and less expensive than Cider Brandy.

PARTIES PARTIES to the 5th Ward can be supplied with Goddard's Cider by leaving their orders before required.

TRAVELLERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider especially suited, and recommend to the sandy Cider Brandy, at the high market.

CITY SIDER KEEPERS along the south route will confer a favor on many of their transient customers, by keeping for sale Goddard's Cider.

MERCHANTS, and others of the occupation, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.

Goddard's Cider will Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the undersigned residence.

Gentlemen, call on GEORGE GODDARD,

Corner south of Second Street, Second and half east, and Retail, by M. CROUCH, Constitution House, Main Street.

A liberal allowance to the trade. 1-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 14th Ward, one block south of Hatch Factory. 28-tf

To Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for Professional services for the last two years and four years, are kindly requested to settle their accounts. All kinds of medicine taken.

W. F. A.

NOTICE.

I, SNOWS CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and needed personally by two experienced men, of long and varied experience in wool carding.

45 30

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for wools, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand all sizes, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at H. Dalton's store, in Brigham City, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.

WM. WALKER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Sheet instruments, Violin, Flute, Flageolet, Bass Violin, Cornet, Bass Trombone, Bass per quarter $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made to provide instruments during the day.

Music furnished for Bands.

Sheet Music Paper, Orders received by Richard Daniels, at the Globe Library.

34-tf

WANTED,

BY MRS. E. C. READ,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

(Corner of Giddeon's Buildings).

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing.

Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Also, Hand and Machine Sewers, Dress Trimmers, Shawls, Bonnets and Carpets, cash to be paid. 52-tf

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW!

SEASON OF 1862.

MRS. C. H. SAVAGE

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies, that she is prepared to make, trim, and dye Straw Hats and Bonnets, Chapeaux, Leghorns, and Straw Goods, Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Ladies and Children's, in the most approved manner.

An assortment of Braids on hand.

Fancy Straw bonnets made to order.

TERMS EASY.

Hester, two doors north of Brigham Young's, 20th Ward, near the School House. 43-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have a good substantial FERRY BOAT in operation, on the Jordan River, at the Old Ferry Place, and are prepared to take Ferry at a low Rate; where the traveling public can be accommodated on short notice, day or night, at reasonable terms.

A. DAUB,

J. & S. WILLES.

STRAY PONIES.

CAME to my ranch, about five weeks ago, two PONIES, one roan mare, branded 18 on near thigh; the other a bay horse, branded 18 on near shoulder.

WILLIAM BENNEER,

2-3 Bennett's Co.

STRAYED.

FROM the 17th Ward herd, on the first of June, one red, yearling, mottled Steer. No brands. Has 7 notches in the left ear, and a small piece off the end. Any one giving information where she is, to JACOB GRANGALL, 17th Ward, will be reasonably rewarded.

ESTRAYS

ON Bear and Sheep-cote of MISHEN, notch and slit in the left ear, and a slit in the right ear, 2 Steers. One brindled and three-year-old HEIFER. No brand or mark on them.

Two owners are requested to prove property, and take them away.

JOHN WEST,

2-3 Pondsville, Ogden.

WEAVING FACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool delivered or woven up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

HAND IN HAND

BAKERY,

ICE CREAM SALOON,

AND

DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Great and also the Travelling Public, that he is ready to wait on them in the best manner, and accommodate in his Saloon, or at his Bakery, or Ice Cream Saloon.

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Cooked and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassable article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS,

&c, &c.

He also keeps on hand the best of cigars in the country, Wines, Ale and Rebels.

Iced Soda Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

Lower end of the Street Front, on the west side of Main Street.

DANIEL GRENIG

General Notices.

SALT SALT!

FINE SALT SALT may be had at D. J. SNEDAKER'S, Tithing Office, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS, for sale; and all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

44-6m

COOPER WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the surrounding country that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hatchett & Cooper, Main-st., East Brigham street, where I manufacture Cooper Ware, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in the line of business. By prompt attention to my business and a desire to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.

SYDNEY PERKES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,

NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,

SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership, for the purpose of manufacturing extensively at

J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 12th Ward, every variety of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK,

Such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Chairs, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, Light Stands, Cradles, Bureau Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, Couch and Rocking Lounges, Gradies, Cribs, Bedsteads and Common Rocking Chairs, Common and other Chairs, French and Fancy Parlor Chairs, Windsor and Common Fire-seat Chairs, Common Chairs, Bible and Rocking Chairs, etc., etc.

We shall also manufacture Shutters, Window Sashes and Blinds, Door Frames, Doors, Door Sashes, Door Jambs, Spindles, Door Mouldings, Brackets, Gothic Gingerbreads, etc.

We can, if required, manufacture PIANOS, having competent workmen for the purpose, and competent workmen to attend to that department.

Pianos and other Musical Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, square or cribbed timber, pine, cedar, aspen, cottonwood, walnut, maple, ash, hickory, or other hardwood, or any other kind of lumber, for which we will be enabled to carry on our business successfully; also, cottonwood, aspen, pine, 1 and 2 inch plank, and cribbed and square timber, 1 inch, 1½ and 2 inch plank, 10 in. wide; pine lumber, 1 inch, 1½ and 2 inch of various widths, also 1 and 2 inch legs, common chair legs for turning, etc.

Also, a quantity of good, sound, cedar and black and 1 inch their own lumber.

We are ready to make a good article and we know in any house in this city, no credit will be given.

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING.

For Christine Grain, is in the employment of the Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 46-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Great House, 16th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their generous patronage, and would respectfully remind them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the manufacture of the best workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Hats, Bonnets, Straw Goods, Felt Hats, Felt Boots, Beaver Hats, and Leather Work. 27-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture Baskets of all BASKETS, including baskets, bell baskets market and grain baskets, willow baskets, reticules and aquam work; chairs, chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and propelling chairs, fish traps and fish baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bonnet blocks; bonnet blocks and stands; bonnet blocks and stands; hollow casing of all sized bed bags, chair bottoms, and all other articles in the basket business.

They have on hand the primary lately occupied by Pratt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.) New Store, where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will always be found, and will take for pay all kinds of produce in trade, or cash, or work, or lumber, or anything made available, stock, or iron, yarn, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to manufacture all kinds of straw, ribbon, etc., for cleaning, etc.

JOB SMITH,

ISAIAH PRICE.

61-1m

IMPORTANT

TO THE

FARMERS OF DESERET!

FARMERS living North, South, East and West would do well to call at the

TOWN CLOCK STORE

ON

PANTECHNICON.

At this Store you will find a splendid assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

AND NOTIONS.

Our stock consists of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c., Soap, Soap, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, Cloths, Hickory, Cheese, and Overalls.

DRY GOODS

of every description; Ribbons, Lace, Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1000 Bushels of Wheat or Barley,

For which the best kind of pay will be given. Cash, Dried Fruit, Dried Berries, Dried Apples, &c., &c., taken in exchange.

Call and forget the CLOCK STORE.

2-3m P. D. CLIFT.

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE

GOODS

LOW FOR CASH,

Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,

4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,

Hickory and Denims,

Cottonades and Satinets,

Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,

Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,

Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Spices, Tobacco, Tempel, Fruit, &c. &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal allowance will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL.

TRY US!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, various shades of

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a prime lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Bradium Glass, G. B. Cups, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.,

Not forgetting

MILL SAWS AND FILES.

Now is your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDISE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 16, 1862. 23-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange Sp.

MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Mixtures, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of the stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that department.

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING

BY

A. BEETELSEN.

WRO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, and wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing Business has compelled him to secure the services of a competent Blacksmith, who, and here the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders promptly, upon Wood, metals or machinery, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 20th Ward.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Growers and others that he prepared to Weave, on shares, WOOL, Linsey Linsey, Carpet, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth made on hands by the Factory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or cotton.

A few SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,

Two Blocks east and one block north of Bishop Sharp.

1111

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS PERRIS & ROBINS wish to announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have removed from Pratt's Gallery to the northern portion of Weeks, Hooper, Eldridge & Co's. store, where they are prepared to do Photographing in the very best style, variety of room and a well-selected stock of Photographic Materials, which they hope to merit a share of the public favor.

SONG OF PRAISE FOR JULY 24TH, 1862.

BY EMILY H. MILLS.

Gracious Father! we adore thee
For this bless'd and joyful day,
With glad hearts we come before thee;
Hear thy children, Lord, we pray;
For our souls o'erflow with gladness,
In a peaceful, happy land;
Far removed from scenes of sadness
And oppressions weighty hand.

Strife! that bringeth desolation,
Fills the outer world with woe;
But our eyes behold salvation,
For thy purposes we know;
Here, thy mighty power hath led us,
Here, we have salvation found!
To the soil our love doth wed us,
And we deem it holy ground!

Not for all the gold of Ophir
Would we leave our mountain fold,
Till the fitting time shall offer,
By God's providence unroll'd;
When the chosen hour is ready,
And the Priesthood lead the way,
Then, with purpose sure and steady,
We will follow and obey.

For our sought-out habitation!
For this free and Fertile sod!
For the truth that brings salvation!
Worship we the Lord our God!
And, for homes once left behind us,
Cherish we no vain regret;
For our best affections bind us
To the "State of Deseret."

G. S. L. City, July 20th, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco and Sacramento dates to the 12th, have been received, from which, although nothing of as much interest as a battle before Richmond, has transpired on the Pacific coast recently, the following items have been selected, as not altogether devoid of interest in these "distressing" times for news.

The Fourth was celebrated with much spirit, according to the published statements, in most, if not all, the principal towns and cities of the State, in such way and manner as the citizens thought most fitting for the occasion.

The San Francisco Pioneer Association had a grand demonstration on the 7th, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of their Hall, the first edifice of a Pioneer Society in the State. There were two classes of Pioneers in the procession—The first consisting of those who arrived in California previous to 1849, numbered twelve persons only, including two lads native born. The other class numbered one hundred and ten. The stone was laid with masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the fraternity in that State. The contents of the box deposited in the usual manner, consisted of the constitution and by-laws of the Society of California Pioneers; list of members of the Society; impressions on lead of the seal of the Society; orations and poems delivered before the Society at its several anniversary celebrations, in the years A. D. 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860; debates in the Convention for the formation of the Constitution of this State, A. D. 1849; San Francisco Directory, A. D. 1861-'2; California State Register, A.D. 1859; Bancroft's hand book and almanac for the Pacific States, A. D. 1862; view of San Francisco, A. D. 1849; a copy of each newspaper and periodical published in the city of San Francisco; list of the members of the Sacramento Pioneer Association; Constitution of the Sacramento Pioneer Association; the report of the Howard Benevolent Association of Sacramento; address of the Sacramento Pioneers to the Pioneers of San Francisco, at a re-union of the two Societies, July 4th 1862; the several coins of the United States, and the flag of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the State, on the 10th inst., rendered a decision in the Broderic will case which has been pending for some time. The Court held that the decree of the Probate Court, declaring the will valid, was conclusive, and that the District Court had no jurisdiction to set the decision aside. The decision will end the controversy as to the validity of Mr. Broderick's will. The opinion was written by Judge Norton and concurred in by a full bench.

Several shocks of earthquake are reported to have occurred on the Pacific slope in various places since the first of June, not very heavy, but severe enough to shake things considerably, in some locations. A severe shock is reported to have occurred at La Porte on the 5th inst., at about five in the afternoon. The oscillations were from south-west to north-east. The shock was felt in many other places. Persons at work in mining tunnels felt it very sensibly.

A WAR ITEM.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Elijah Ward, of New York, in advocating the necessity and importance of a Bankrupt Law permanently established in the country, stated that "the pressure caused by cutting off the southern trade increased the mercantile failures so greatly that in the aggregate last year they exceeded by 2,041, or more than 40 per cent, the number of those who became insolvent in the great crisis of 1857. A careful estimate of these failures shows that they amounted to 6,993 in 1861 while in 1857, they were only 4,932. In this calculation, those only are included whose separate liabilities amount to at least $5,000. Were it possible to enumerate the smaller debtors, who have failed from the same causes, the aggregate would be enormously increased."

"The present indebtedness of the Southern to the northern States is carefully estimated to be about $300,000,000, of which $159,000,000 are due to the city of New York, $21,100,000, to Philadelphia, $10,000,000 to Baltimore, and $7,600,000 to Boston. Last year, in the city of New York, nine hundred and thirteen mercantile houses became insolvent, whose separate liabilities were in no case under $50,000, and in several instances amounted to some millions. Out of two hundred and sixty-six leading dry good houses reported good when the rebellion began, only sixteen remain, and their condition is precarious."

THE EASTERN OVERLAND MAIL.

Nothing has been heard from any westward bound coach on the new Overland route, and when the next mail from the east may be expected to arrive here, no one knoweth. It will be fortunate indeed if the concern shall chance to get in full operation again before the setting in of winter. There has, we believe, been one mail brought through from the Missouri river, within schedule time, since the commencement of the year, and some half a dozen arrivals, more or less, since the middle of April. A great institution that, and an announcement, at no distant day, that another route has been selected, more suitable for the non-carrying arrangement, which has been in vogue for a long time, and it is said to pay better than any other, will not surprise the Deseretans.

The first mail sent east from this city, since the Laramie route was abandoned, left on Monday morning, and we are informed by Postmaster Stenhouse that it will leave daily hereafter. If so, the bags may be carried through without delay, and they may be stacked up by the wayside for further consideration and action. By the bye,—what has become of that large lot of mail sacks, reported to have been seen by emigrants on the banks of Green river, and at other places this side the Pass, since the discontinuance of the mail on that route?

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The latest dates received in San Francisco from Honolulu, were to the 12th of June.

The prospect for sugar in the Islands was represented as being very good, the rains of April having secured the plantations against injury from drought. It is said that 7,800 pounds of sugar have been made in a year from one field of three-fifths of an acre.

A ship from San Francisco, for Hongkong, had stopped at Honolulu and taken on board seventy thousand pounds of fungus and twelve bales of sea snails for Celestial epicures.

A few fine sheep to improve the flocks on the Islands, had recently arrived from Germany.

Preparations were making at Honolulu for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.—The annual election for the officers of the society was held, as announced, at the City Hall, G. S. L. City, on Monday the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the next succeeding year:

W. Woodruff, President; John R. Winder, T. W. Ellerbeck, E. F. Sheets, Enoch Reese, F. A. Mitchell, Robt. L. Campbell, Directors.

Edward Hunter, Pres. of Election.

N. W. Naisbitt, Clerk,

G. S. L. City, July 22d, 1862.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY NEAR FORT BRIDGER, BY CAPT. LOT SMITH'S COMMAND.

Editor Deseret News:—We were made aware that the glorious Fourth had dawned upon our camp by the firing of muskets and revolvers incessantly for about half an hour, when we were saluted by the enlivening strains of our National airs, Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, etc., performed with excellent spirit by our two brass buglers, Charles Evans and Josiah Eardley. At eight o'clock we took up our line of march under Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Rollins and Knowlton, for the Fort, with our brave mountain flag waving in our front, borne by Joseph J. Taylor, color bearer. The Sergeant in charge of the Fort raised the stars and stripes upon their lofty liberty pole to greet us on our approach. We marched directly through the place and encamped about half a mile east of it. Here our flag-staff was made fast to the top of one of the wagons and again our "Grizzly Bear" waved his paws over a band of honest hearts, on the anniversary of our glorious independence.

At three o'clock, we partook of a sumptuous dinner, consisting of excellent bread, fresh beef and coffee. At sunset the flag was lowered, and the ceremonies of the day were at an end in camp, with some of us at least, for we were started out to hunt for some deserters from Col. Collins' command, whom we pursued all night but did not find.

Yours in haste,

Soldier Boys.

Showery.—During the last eight or ten days, there has been a series of showers, not heavy driving storms, but gentle distillations, generally unattended with thunder. Such showers, in the Summer season, have not been frequent in Great Salt Lake valley in former years.

Thought Essential to Health.—If we would have our bodies healthy, our brains must be used, and used in orderly and vigorous ways, that the life-giving streams of force may flow down from them into the expectant organs, which can minister but as they are ministered unto. We admire the vigorous animal life of the Greeks, and with justice we recognize, and partly seek to imitate, the various gymnastic and other means which they employed to secure it. But probably we should make a fatal error if we omitted from our calculation the hearty and generous earnestness with which the highest subjects of art, speculation, and politics were pursued by them. Surely in their case the beautiful and energetic mental life was expressed in the athletic and graceful frame. And were it a mere extravagence to ask whether some part of the lassitude and weariness of life, of which we hear so much in our day, might be due to lack of mental occupation on worthy subjects, exciting and repaying a generous enthusiasm, as well as to an over-exercise on lower ones?—whether an engrossment on matters which have not substance enough to justify or satisfy the mental grasp, be not at the root of some part of the maladies which affect our mental convalescence? Any one who tries it soon finds out how wearying, how disproportionately exhausting, is an overdose of "light literature," compared with an equal amount of time spent on real work. Of this we may be sure, that the due exercise of brain—of thought—is one of the essential elements of human life. The perfect health of a man is not the same as that of an ox or a horse. The preponderating capacity of his nervous part demands a corresponding life. —[Cornhill Magazine.

A Set Too between Blind Men.—The following good story is told by the "local" of the the Courrier des *Etats Unis*:—

A few days since a poor blind man, having on his hat a placard stating his infirmity, and carrying a box with confectionary, stood on the corner of Broadway and Rector street. At the same time another blind man, with the words, "I am blind" on his hat, was coming down the street in another direction. A little case containing cakes and confectionary hung suspended from his neck. Suddenly a cry of distress arrested the passers-by, and turning they beheld the two blind men on the ground, struggling in a mixture of candies, cakes and bonbons. To add to the confusion, the two men, exasperated at the disaster, were hurling at each epithets more forcible than polite, and had it not been for the interference of some gentlemen, they would have come to blows. You blockhead," said one, "why didn't you look out for your feet?" "And you, why didn't you get out of my way?" "How could I, when I am blind?" "You blind?—so am I?" In short, this explanation was followed by a good understanding between both parties, and the good understanding by a touching recognition. What is your name asked one. "Ottis Bush,"—"And yours?" "Theobald Hervey." "Theobald!" "Ottie!" "My dear comrade!" "My old friend!" And the two companions in misfortune warmly embraced each other. Their story is short. The men were natives of Ireland—had come together to America—and were companions in arms in Mexico. One had lost his sight by a wound, and the other by an explosion in a mine. They had been seperated for a long while, and after the lapse of years met in the singular manner above related.

English without a Master.—Among other requisites for the meditated exodus of the French nation upon British shores, a practical knowledge of the foreign idiom of course ranks the first, and numberless are the 'methods' of learning 'English without a master' placed before the French public at this moment. The pronunciation is, of course, the great stumbling block, and it is to overcome this difficulty that the "Methode Glashin," 'approved by the University,' is offered to French students of our vernacular. 'English as it is spoken' is the object of the author's ardent efforts on behalf of his countrymen, and he assures them that by the aid of his little pocket volume they may be learning English at every moment of leisure and acquiring it *s'en douter*. Who could, indeed, doubt of the efficacy of the 'method' when he casts his eyes on the following specimen of the supposed English equivalent for the corresponding French phrase?—

"Goudd morninne, Seur—Ai amm verre ouel, zhannke godhe—Ainnd you, Seur, aou ar *you*? (note, familiar)—Verre ouel—Ai amm verre hoppe to si you ouel."

"If you read the above pronunciation to an Englishman," say the directions with great *naivete*, "and he understands you, you may rest assured that you possess the veritable English accent, so difficulty to acquire.—London Guardian.

The Approach of Sleep.—It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come—not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one position delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of a sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye. 'Tis closing—'tis more closed—'tis closed; The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounde.

Died:

In this city, on the 18th inst., of dropsy, SARAH WEALTHY, daughter of George G. and Sarah H. Snyder, aged 4 years, 1 month and 27 days.

At East Weber, July 15th, BENT NELSON, aged 68 years, 2 months and one day.

At Santa Clara, Washington county, on the 4th inst., of Diarrhoea, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Samuel Francis and Ann Lee, aged 4 years, 4 months and twenty-six days.

At St. George, Washington county May 15, of cold and fever, JANE, wife of Joseph W. Smith, and daughter of David and Elizabeth Davies, aged 55 years, 8 months and 7 days.

In Ogden, July 2d, of consumption, DAVID T., son of Daniel and Mary Rawleigh, aged 26 years. [Ungorn Selon please copy.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

A BUFFALO ROBE, between the City and Samuel Snyder's Mill, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. M. BOLLWINKEL'S, 17th Ward, G. S. L. City. 4 1

FOUND,

IN Utah County, a WATCH. The owner can get it by calling on A. HATCH, at Lehi, proving property and paying costs. HENRY ROPER. 4-1

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Hooper's Ranch, last winter, a BAY HORSE, 5 years old, has a white spot in forehead. Branded J. G. on right hip, and a Spanish brand on left thigh. Whoever will deliver the same or give information of its whereabouts to ANDREW WARDROBE, 17th Ward, shall be satisfactorily rewarded. 4 2

FLAX MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THIS Splendid Machinery will be sold for Eastern Coal and Freight Payable in Grain, Stock, Lumber, Cash, etc., etc.

Particulars can be known by applying to A. R. WRIGHT, 14th Ward, or to the undersigned, 8th Ward.
4 2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

DWELLING HOUSE AND ORCHARD FOR SALE,

SITUATED on the South side of Emigration Street, between the State Road and Main Street

The House contains nine rooms, good rock cellar, well of water, stable, etc.

The Orchard contains the best variety of cultivated fruit, such as apples, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and currants. Over two-thirds of the trees are bearing finely.

Wanted—Grain, Stock, Storepay, Lumber, and a little Cash. ALEX C. PYPER. 4-2

UNITED STATES

MAIL STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, Proprietor,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 60	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 60	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4 3m L. I. SMITH.

// THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 5. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF Tabernacle, Tuesday Afternoon, April 8, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

This Church of Jesus Christ has had a vast amount of teaching, especially of late. We have had a great deal of good counsel and instruction this conference; the truth has been simplified, doctrine elucidated and made plain to our understandings through the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I really feel that we have great cause to rejoice. There is one truth that becomes still more evident to my mind, and I think to the minds of this people generally, and that is the importance and necessity of our being governed and controlled day by day by the revelations of God. Now, we may take the Bible, the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, and we may read them through, and every other revelation that has been given to us, and they would scarcely be sufficient to guide us twenty-four hours. We have only an outline of our duties written; we are to be guided by the living oracles. The ten commandments are very good, and the great and glorious principles pertaining to the redemption of man, the revelations pertaining to events that are past and to the things of the mysterious and unborn future, and there are also many choice and precious things relating to the redemption of man, to the present and future greatness of the saints; but where can we find one revelation that tells us that we shou'd raise three hundred teams, or twelve hundred yoke of cattle, to bring up the poor from the Missouri river. We have been informed by the revelations of the Lord Jesus Christ that there should be a Temple built in Jackson county; but has there been a revelation to tell us how long or how high it should be? No, we have got to be governed by the mind and will of God, and this must be apparent to this people; it shows itself more and more. President Young tells us that the living oracles should be our guide, that, in fact, we should have the living oracles within us always. Every man and woman has the privilege of being baptized, but it is not the privilege of every man to lead the church. It is my privilege to have revelation to know truth from error, and I should also have power to cast out devils and to heal the sick, if I magnify my calling; and not only these gifts, but tongues, interpretation of tongues and the spirit of prophecy, and of course that is revelation.

It is the privilege of every man and woman in this kingdom to enjoy the spirit of prophecy, which is the Spirit of God; and to the faithful it reveals such things as are necessary for their comfort and consolation, and to guide them in their daily duties.

I can say that I rejoice before this people and before the Lord our God, in the great blessings which he has poured out upon us; I rejoice that he is carefully watching over his kingdom and people, and it is manifest unto us There has never been a time when a doctrine has been presented to us by the servants of God that has appeared new or mysterious, but what the Spirit of God has been ready to bear testimony of the truth of the same. When there have been cases of contention to know who was the biggest man, the Spirit of God has always made known who was in the wrong, and this is a great blessing unto us, one of the greatest that ever was given unto the children of men, to be able to discern the right from the wrong in all cases that may come under our observation. We can perform this work that is given unto us to do, for we know how to take the first step, and then we gradually advance as we are inspired from one degree to another; and if we have that portion of the Spirit of God which it is our privilege to enjoy, and magnify our calling, we shall have that testimony we ought to have within us when any new doctrine is brought forth, or old doctrine more fully explained. In this way we shall profit by the preaching of our brethren, and be able to treasure up the principles of eternal life, and we should be ready at all times to carry out the principles that are revealed to our Presidents and Bishops from time to time, as they receive the word of the Lord from the President of the whole Church. For instance, a certain number of wagons and teams are called for, and we should understand that whenever a Bishop wants anything for the public good, that we should be on hand to do what is wanted. President Young requires nothing but what the Lord requires of him and manifests unto him; and I know that if we carry out those principles that are brought forth by our President and leader, we shall be blessed in so doing.

This is the way I view our position as a people upon the earth, in the dispensation of the fulness of times. We are truly engaged in a great and mighty work, one that is sustained by the Almighty. It is like the mustard seed which grows from a small particle to a large tree. The commencement of this church was very small, but it is now growing into a mighty kingdom. No matter what our station and callings are when those who are over us rise up and call upon us to do anything, we should be ever ready to respond; when, for instance, we are instructed to stop selling whisky, or drinking it, we ought to do it, and then our minds will be enlightened by partaking of the Spirit of God, and the spirit and power of our high and holy callings will rest upon us when we listen to that instruction that is given, and carry it out. This kingdom has got to rise up and take its stand in majesty, in strength and power among the nations, and all that the Lord has promised will be realized.

Our President has frequently told us that we cannot separate the temporal from the spiritual, but they must go hand in hand together, and so it is and so must we act in reference to building up the church and kingdom of God.

We shou'd foresee the evil, and then foreseeing it we should hide ourselves, and preserve ourselves in purity and holiness. Our President has tried from the beginning to instruct us in these things, and we should listen to the counsel that is given unto us. You have all heard President Young give instructions to the Elders from time to time, and point out the course that we should pursue in order to sustain ourselves We should all strive to so manage our grain as to turn it to the best account We have had counsel in regard to this matter, but how slow we are to carry it out. I have sometimes marveled at the course that has been pursued in regard to the duties that devolve upon us.

Let us lay these things to heart, and profit by those instructions, and if we do, we will bring forth fruit abundantly. Let us be of one heart and one mind, in all things

I rejoice to meet here in this conference with my brethren and sisters, and I esteem it as a great privilege. I have been associated with this church ever since the year 1833, and I have been looking over the Quorum of the Twelve, to-day, and reflecting that in our first acquaintance, we were mere boys together, while now, most of us are beginning to have gray locks. The time is passing rapidly along, and the purposes of the Lord are fast hastening forward. If we will do our duty, I know that God will sustain us and bring us off conquerors; and he will open the way whereby we can be delivered from our enemies, and there will be room for us to spread out. The gospel of Jesus Christ will spread and do good, and it will prove a blessing to the children of men. The Almighty requires his servants to maintain their integrity in righteousness and truth. We are called upon to build a temple to the name of the God of Israel, and let us try to do our duty; let us lay these things to heart, and return home from this conference refreshed with the Spirit of the Lord, and let us do those things that are of benefit to us, and the settlements where we live.

God is merciful to us, and if we do our duty, we shall be blessed. We have been informed that the heavens are full of blessings for the faithful. We have not yet arrived at the fulness, but we are progressing in the great work of the dispensation of the fulness of times; and I pray that the Almighty will give us power to overcome and do his will, which I ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ: Amen.

REMARKS

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Sunday, June 7, 1862, Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City.

REPORTED BY O. D. WATT.

The teaching to-day has been excellent, and very profitable to us all. When Jesus Christ commenced his ministry, he taught a short time, wrought miracles, called twelve men and ordained them apostles, and gave them power from on high to establish the principles of the gospel of the Son of Man in all the world. When he had thus commenced the work of his Father, and eaten his last supper with his last supper with his disciples which we commemorate in the sacrament on the Sabbath-day, they spilled his blood. On the third day he rose again from the dead, showed himself to his faithful followers, gave them further instructions, promised them another Comforter, and then went to preach to the spirits in prison, opening the door of the proclamation of the gospel to the dead as well as to the living, that men in the spirit might be judged according to men in the flesh

The present American war, which br. Geo. A. Smith has dwelt upon this afternoon, has disembodied thousands of spirits, who are gone into the spirit world to mingle with those spirits who are unprepared to enter the presence of God. Now we who hold the same priesthood that Christ and his Apostles held, who follow him in the regeneration, will also become the saviors of men on earth and in the spirit world; therefore the thousands slain in the present war are not without hope. It is our calling to preach life and salvation to them even in another existence; and it is our duty so to live that we honor our high calling in this world to be prepared to labor for the souls of men in the next. We should forsake the world and its pernicious ways, and serve the Lord our God with our might, soul and strength.

The word of the Lord to all the world, and to all Israel, is repent, and turn to the Lord your God with all your hearts. The Lord does not require that of us which we cannot do. We can forsake every unrighteous principle and cleave to principles of truth, wherein is the power of God. No man can have the power of God who dishonors the truth. Jesus took Peter, James and John into a high mountain, and there gave them their endowment, and placed upon them authority to lead the Church of God in all the world, to ordain men to the priesthood, to set in order the church and send forth the Elders of Israel to preach to a perishing world. For the same purpose has the Lord called us up into these high mountains, that we may become endowed with power from on high in the church and kingdom of God, and become kings and priests unto God, which we never can be lawfully until we are ordained and sealed to that power, for the kingdom of God is a kingdom of kings and priests, and will rise in mighty power in the last days.

Some people are taken captive by the adversary, and are seduced to bring themselves under obligations never to raise the standard of King Emanuel again. We have not enlisted in the cause of truth for a limited time, but for time and all eternity; we are not to be taken prisoners, or ever lay down our arms to submit in the least degree to the enemy of all righteousness, and the Lord helping us, we never will; the world, with all their combinations of earthly power, and earthly cunning and wisdom will never bring us into subjection. That time is past, if we keep the covenants and vows we have made in the house of God. I know that as well as I know that this is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—that Joseph Smith was sent of God to organize it, and that the men who now lead it on earth are his authorized ministers. If we follow them as they follow Christ, God will give us the victory. But we must act as one man; and as the natural body is dictated by the conclusions of one mind, so must we as a church and people act under the dictation of one head; yet, "the eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

The righteous have no cause for fear. If I fear anything, it is that this people are becoming wealthy, becoming fanciful, and full of love for the vain fashions of the ungodly, which, if indulged in, will bring them trouble and sorrow.

The majority of this people are a righteous people, and God will defend the righteous, and for the righteous' sake preserve a great many for the time being that are not righteous; for he has great respect for his friends—for his Anointed—for the elect whose lives have been hid with Christ in God, and none of these will be lost because Jesus Christ saves all whom the Father has put in his power. Then let us be comforted and full of good cheer; and let us, with a good will as a people, work the work of righteousness. Let every person be filled with a desire to excel in every good word and work, and strive to become foremost in making good improvements, laying aside everything that is unnecessary, and cleaving to that which is useful and necessary to give us power and independence among the nations of the world, and favor with God and angels who will bear us off victoriously.

Br. George A. has been talking about our divings. In this I have an extensive experience during thirty years past that I have been in the church; and this is an experience that no man can obtain only by passing through the same circumstances; but all the Saints will have enough of trials if they are faithful to their God and themselves, they will have all they can possibly bear in one way or another.

Let us improve our homes, our city and our country, and do all in our power to become a self-sustaining people by making at home everything we need. One of the speakers to-day referred to the ignorance of gardeners; it made me think of a gardener I had. When the corn was in the silk, he husked it, and brought it into my family to eat; he said he thought the cob was the part to eat. He pulled the water-melons before they were ripe and divided them among my family Our English gardeners are unacquainted with many of the productions of this country; and hence they make some little mistakes; but who is so ignorant that they cannot learn and prove?

We spend a great deal of ready money in the east and west for material for clothing which we can make at home, if we will try. We can make lace and silk, and different kinds of cloth, both cotton and woollen. We have as good weavers as can be found in any country, but it is almost impossible to get any of them into a loom; they seem to love rural pursuits better. When they were in England, it was the daily business of many to work with the flying shuttle, which could be heard all over the land.

All sane persons, old and young, can improve. Some say they are too old to improve, but there is no person too old to be damned for their sins A man of sixty years of age, if he has improved himself, is brighter than he was at twenty; he is filled with more power, energy and energy and life; he is like a ripe ear of corn that is filled with the elements of life more than a green ear; the old man will come up quicker than a young one. There is brightness in old men and in old women who live and honor God and their own existence.

What br. Brigham has said in relation to the carelessness of hired men is strictly true. I have had a man in my employ that would light his pipe or cigarette and smoke in the hay mow, while I was paying him twenty-five dollars a-month, besides boarding and washing, which altogether would amount to fifty dollars a month and over; and then he would wear out two or three pairs of thin boots in the course of three months, for which he would pay from eight to ten dollars a pair, and then complain he had not wages enough. There are but few men that honestly earn their wages. Br. Brigham and myself used to work hard, side by side, for fifty cents a-day and board ourselves; we had seventy-five cents a-day when we worked in the hay-field; we would work from sunrise to sunset, and until nine o'clock at night if there was sign of rain, We wou'd rake and bind after a cradler for a bushel of wheat a-day, and chop wood, with snow to our waist for eighteen cents a-cord, and take our pay in corn at seventy-five cents a bushel.

There is an impression in laborers that they should not earn their employer anything above their wages. What man would keep an animal—say a cow—that never made any increase? Such an animal you would fat and eat. These are a few things which we suffer from one another, and if such dishonesty is permitted to increase, it will be the ruination of those who practise it.

May the Lord bless you: Amen.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY.

The fifteenth anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in these valleys was celebrated here on Thursday last in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon our citizens. We have taken part in every Twenty-fourth of July celebration since our arrival in the mountains; but we do not think we ever witnessed the proceedings of the people on such occasions with greater satisfaction than that which came under our observation last Thursday:—to use a hackneyed expression, 'It was a day long to be remembered."

The arrangement of the day's proceedings was under the direction of the Presiding Bishop—Edward Hunter, assisted by Messrs Edwin D. Woolley, Elijah F. Sheets, John M. Woolley, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Frederick Kesler, John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham, and the procession was conducted by Majors John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham, assisted by Deputy Marshals John R. Winder and Theo. McKean.

The citizens were awoke at sunrise by a salutation from Major Ladd's artillery, and the merry peals of bells in various parts of the city soon after indicated that the signal had been heard and that our people were alive to the spirit of the times. At the peep of day the national flag was flung to the breeze over the mansion of Governor Young, the State House, Court House and City Hall, and early afterwards the bunting was to be seen fluttering over the principal stores and buildings in the city—our own office not neglecting "the old flag." The Nauvoo Band, the Martial Band and Ballo's Band, on the promenade decks of the State House, Court House and Theatre, respectively contributed largely to the opening gaiety.

THE PROCESSION.

By nine o'clock the procession was formed within the Temple Block, and at the booming of the signal guns the word was given to advance, and the procession left the grounds in the following order;

Nauvoo Band, with banner.

Battalion of Artillery, with stars and stripes and battalion banner.

Pioneers' Banner.

Pioneers, in charge of Messrs. Thomas Bullock and Joseph Scofield.

Banner containing the names of the Pioneers.

Committee of Arrangements.

Chaplain, Elder Wilford Woodruff.

Twelve Apostles.

President and Council of the High Priests' Quorum.

President and Council of the Stake.

Members of the High Council.

The First Presidency of the Seventies.

Presidency and Council of the Elders' Quorum.

Presiding Bishop and Council.

Bishops and Councilors.

President and Council of the Priests' Quorum.

President and Council of the Teachers' Quorum.

President and Council of the Deacons' Quorum.

Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools.

Preceptors of the High Schools.

Graduates, with Globes and Educational Instruments, in charge of Professor Karl G. Maeser.

Teachers' Association.

Deseret Musical Association, in charge of Mr. David O. Calder. Four young men of the Association with white staffs preceeded a magnificent banner bearing the inscription in gold, "Deseret Musical Association," in the centre of which were the usual emblems of music, and the outspread book with the "old notation." The banner was immediately preceeed and followed by six ladies carrying the guiding cords, and sixty young ladies followed them in procession. Four other young men, with white staffs, preceded the second banner, on which there was a magnificent painting of a maiden in the attitude of worship, touching the golden harp, while over her head was the appropriate inscription, "Praise Ye the Lord." Six ladies guided the banner with silken cords, and three score of the younger maidens followed in the procession. Other four young men, with white staffs, preceded the third banner of the Association, on which was inscribed, "O Sing Praises to the Lord," with the Tonic Sol-Fah method of singing represented. Six ladies guided the banner, and four score of the juvenile members of the Association, of both sexes, followed in procession.

The Musical Association on this occasion made its first public appearance, and formed an attractive part of the procession. The ladies and young maidens were dressed alike in white and wore blue sashes around their waists with wreaths of flowers upon their heads, modest and neat. The other sex of the Association formed a guard to the ladies and gave to the entire Association a completeness that was creditable to the taste and order of their leader, Mr. Calder.

Ballo's Band, with banner.

Thirty-two young men, in charge of Mr. Isaac Groo, with banner—"Zion's Bulwarks."

Thirty-two young ladies, dressed in white, wearing blue sashes, and heads wreathed in flowers, in charge of Col. J. M. Simmons, with banner—"Virtue Adorns Zion."

THE SCHOOLS.

All the Ward schools of the city were well represented, both in numbers and in appearance, and the mottoed banners carried by the rising generation were alike creditable to the heads and hearts of their teachers who prompted them. In the order of procession we noted:

First Ward:—"We are Ready." "United we Stand." "Secession from Sin, Confederates with God, Brigham and Truth."

Second Ward:—"Deseret — we Love our Home."

Third Ward:—"Industry is Wealth."

Fourth Ward:—"Truth will Prevail." "In God is our Trust."

Fifth Ward:—"Equal Rights."

Sixth Ward:—"The Rising Generation."

Seventh Ward:—"Purity bringeth Peace." "Zion's Daughters Rejoice in Zion's Peace." "Virtue Adorns Zion." "Hail, to the Growing Strength of Zion."

Eighth Ward:—"Education is the Source of Knowledge."

Ninth Ward:—"Holiness to the Lord."

Tenth Ward:—"God and Liberty."

Eleventh Ward:—"We Thank God for our Mountain Home."

Twelfth Ward:—"Scions and Sires of '76." "Truth, Liberty, Knowledge and Justice."

Thirteenth Ward:—A magnificent new banner, with the Temple of Knowledge, followed by banners, with "Goodness is Greatness." "Defenders of Zion." "Innocence will Triumph." "Honor thy Parents." "Purity."

The Army and Navy were represented in this part of the procession by a band of juveniles, in their respective uniforms, in charge of Prof. Eddington.

Fourteenth Ward:—"Hope of Israel." "Lion of the Lord." "Sweet Singers of Israel." "Purity and Virtue." "Pure Love Exalteth."

Fifteenth Ward:—"The 24th of July." Underneath was the sun rising over the Wasatch mountains. A very large banner with the inscription and representation of "The Stone from the mountains."

Sixteenth Ward:—"City Academy." "Constitution of the United States. Woe to its Violators."

Seventeenth Ward:—"On hand." "Innocence." "Union Academy."

Eighteenth Ward:—"*Prodesse quam conspici.*"

Nineteenth Ward:—"Liberty, Union and Virtue."

Twentieth Ward:—"Deseret."

A number of private schools were also represented in the procession and added their moiety to the general display. Our report was intended to embrace an outline of the whole procession, and to give the number of both sexes who took part therein, and to notice everything noticeable, and give locality to each banner, but we find other matters, which we could not postpone, demanding that space.

The procession closed up with the Martial Band and a Battalion of Infantry, commanded by Major George Romney. On leaving the Temple Block, it proceeded westward to West Temple street, marched to Second South street thence to State street, up that street and then proceeded eastward to near the Lime Kiln and returned in front of President Young's mansion, where, with his counselors, H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, he joined the procession, accompanied by Gov. Harding, Secretary Fuller, Judges Waite and Drake, Superintendent Doty, Fred. Cook, James Street and H. S. Rumfield, Esquires. The procession then continued down to

THE BOWERY.

As soon as the parties forming the procession had been seated in the Bowery, the outer gate was opened and a great multitude rushed forward anxious to get a place to see and hear. The general computation of the number under the branches of the Bowery is set down at five thousand persons—the others who could not find shelter from the burning sun kept moving to and fro.

Major Sharp called the assembly to order, and the chaplain, Elder Wilford Woodruff, offered prayer.

The Choir sung the

SONG FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

AIR—"Araby's Daughter."

BY E. R. S.

How blessed to live in the last dispensation
  When God is restoring His kingdom to earth;
Clean hands and pure hearts, with the power of salvation,
  B deck our enjoyments with infinite worth.

CHORUS:

Encircle with garlands, of honor and beauty,
  The great day of days, when the Pioneers' feet
Saluted the new-trodden soil of the desert,
  Where the choice from all nations harmoniously meet.

Farewell to traditions which fetter man's spirit,
  Annihilate genius and manacle art;
Those which stereotype mind, by defining its limits,
  Which trammel the judgment and canker the heart.
    CHORUS:—Encircle, etc.

Adieu to all sorrow, the offspring of error;
  Here is truth flowing pure from the fountain above,
To receive and obey it—be thankful and joyful,
  Forms the halo of purity, goodness and love.
    CHORUS:—Encircle, etc.

God design'd man for happiness, honor and glory,
  To retain his identity, worlds without end,
To prevail over evil, be wise and immortal,
  And at length to the courts of the gods to ascend.
    CHORUS:—Encircle, etc.

The Orchestra, under the leadership of Professor C. J. Thomas, played magnificently, "Afton Water" and "Muirland Willie."

AN ADDRESS FROM THE GRADUATES.

Prof. Karl G. Maeser delivered a brief address on the advantages of education, noticing the manifest onward progress of the youth of Utah in mental culture, and encouraging the rising generation with the hope of usefulness by cultivated habits.

Mr. W. C. Dunbar sung the following song composed by Mr. H. W. Naisbitt:

THREE CHEERS FOR OUR OWN MOUNTAIN HOME.

AIR—"Red, White, and Blue."

Now the world with commotion is filled,
  Now war holds a grand jubilee,
And the land in its strength lays untilled,
  Once the land of the happy and free;
When the Prophet's declared this for years,
  They slew them—and bid us begone,
So we mustered our brave Pioneers,
  To seek 'mid the mountains a home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for the brave Pioneers,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.
Then, hurrah for the brave Pioneers,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

Far, far from our enemies now,
  We grieve not for aught that's behind,
But, with uplifted hands, we can vow,
  (Though they drove us as chaff by the wind)
That our leaders were heaven inspired,
  When they told us the nation should mourn,
While we should with freedom be fired
  In the vales of our own mountain home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for our leaders inspired,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

Here the fathers in Israel assembled
  Celebrate this our own holiday;
'Tis with pride we behold they've resembled
  The patriots long, long past away,
Self-denying, God-fearing, examples
  To their sons to the ages to come,
Defeat to each one who still tramples
  On our rights or our own mountain home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for our father's—examples,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

Here our mother's who nursed us and taught us,
  Who guided our wandering feet;
Through long years untiring have brought us
  Where heartily true friends may greet;
May time crown their mem'ry with glory,
  And silver their temples adorn,
And posterity treasure their story
  In the vales of our own mountain home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for our mothers—our glory,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

The hope of all nations shall center
  In the youth of the Kingdom of God,
In the brave giant race who shall enter
  When their parents have sank in the sod:
Ah, their step shall be music to nations,
  Their eyes pierce the cottage and dome,
Righting wrongs of the past generations,
  The boys of our own mountain home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for the boys in their stations,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

See beauty and virtue combined
  In the sisters of fair Deseret,
Their smiles render life more divine,
  From youth till its sun shall have set;
Their mission the world to improve,
  By duties which life will adorn,
Forming new generations to love,
  To defend our own mountain home.

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for our sisters to love,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

Long, long shall the day dawn with gladness,
  As swiftly the years pass away;
For it rang the death-knell of our sadness,
  And the peal of true Freedom's birthday;
Yes, our thousands shall cherish its record
  As written on Times' living tome!
Closed with us, is the mad reign of discord,
  Peace dwells in our own mountain home!

CHORUS:

Then, hurrah for the day, and its record,
Three cheers for our own mountain home.

The Choir joined in the chorus, and at the termination of the last verse, the multitude added three hearty cheers for Deseret.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Isaac Groo, representing the young men of Utah, delivered the following address:

BRETHREN, SISTERS, AND FRIENDS:—

In rising before this vast assembly, and reflecting upon the circumstances under which we are now assembled and the causes which have led us to these sequestered vales, my heart is filled with emotions that cannot easily be described. It has been said of us, and that truly, that we are a "peculiar people." We occupy a peculiar country; we have peculiar institutions, and our manner of worshiping God is peculiar to ourselves. The circumstances under which we are at present placed seem to be entirely different from every other portion of the inhabitants of our common country.

While the people in all parts of the government, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, are engaged in an unholy, fratricidal strife, and while the "war-cry" is heard and martial music echoes in city, town, and village throughout the nation, we, through the tender mercies of an all-wise Father, are permitted to assemble here, in safety and in peace, to commemorate and celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of our deliverance and freedom from mobocracy, persecution and oppression.

Fifteen years ago to-day a small band of energetic, brave, truth-loving, and heaven-inspired Pioneers, led by President Brigham Young, entered this peaceful vale, and, for the first time, set their feet and pitched their tents on the sacred spot where now stands our lovely city. Others, possessing the same resolute and unyielding determination to worship God according to the dictates of His holy spirit, soon followed. It was not the charms of this country, the beauty of its barren deserts, its majestic, snow-capped mountains, its alkali lakes and rugged kanyons that enticed us hither, we came, simply because it was the only spot on the American continent that seemed to offer protection and security from the hands of those wicked and inhuman mobocrats who had so often and unmercifully driven, persecuted, plundered and murdered the Saints of God. It was the only place where we could enjoy, in the smallest degree, the rights and privileges of American citizens, those sacred. Constitutional rights which were purchased and bequeathed to us by the blood of our fathers. These are the causes which led the bold Pioneers of '47 to establish a colony in this remote, and, at that time, desolate region. They, and most of those who have since followed them, are strenuous advocates for civil and religious liberty, and they brought with them the principles of "eternal truth;" and, from the first foundation of our settlements, they have paid particular attention to the promotion of those principles and every other pertaining to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Hence the unprecedented prosperity and success that has attended all our labors in these mountains.

We have struggled with many difficulties and privations incident to all new settlements in remote regions. Drouth, and the myriads of insects which infested our fields of grain in the first years of our settlements, added somewhat to our privations, and made us feel, to some extent, the pinching hand of want. But, thank heaven, these difficulties and impediments have been overcome, and, by patience, perseverance, industry and endurance, and through the blessing of an overruling Providence, the desert plains have been converted into fruitful fields, and the elements around us made to conduce to our necessities, our comfort and our happiness. The resources of the wealth of our "mountain home" are rapidly developing themselves. Great improvements are being made in manufacturing, agricultural and artistic pursuits. Settlements are extending and cities being built in newly-discovered valleys; educational and other public buildings are erected; permanent schools established throughout the Territory, wherein our children can be taught every science calculated to qualify them for places of usefulness, trust and honor; in short, Deseret is "budding," and will soon "blossom as the rose."

Fifteen years ago naught saluted the ear but the flutter of the grasshopper, the chirp of the cricket, the howl of the wolf and the war-whoop of the savage. Now, the busy hum of industry, the songs of mirth, and the music of a thousand grateful hearts fill the air with melody. When we consider our increase in population, the gigantic improvements which have been made, and the disadvantages under which we have labored in our isolated position, we cannot but believe that the annals of the world do not afford another instance of a colony or a nation rising in so short a space of time from its first settlement to an equal degree of wealth and independence. What will be the future results of the present grand achievements, time alone can determine. We are now looking forward with pleasing anticipations to the time when we can clothe ourselves in the "queenly robe of State sovereignty," and take our place in the "family circle" of our parent government, and enjoy every right, privilege and blessing of our elder sisters.

The true merit or greatness of any work is determined by the amount of good accomplished by it. Therefore I would say, in particular to the "young men" whom I now represent; let us contemplate for a moment the vast amount of good resulting and to result from the work accomplished by the Pioneers of 1847, and let us assist to rear the mighty fabric of which they have laid the foundation.

A home has been provided for millions of the oppressed sons and daughters of Adam, where they can live and cultivate the arts of peace, and practice every principle of truth and virtue which has been revealed for the salvation and glory of the human family.

Here we can build and inhabit, plant and enjoy the fruits of all our labor. Here a standard has been erected and a temple will be reared to the name of Israel's God, in which all the ordinances pertaining to the everlasting priesthood will be administered; and the Elders of Israel more fully qualified to carry the message of salvation to a dark and benighted world. Here we can erect an ensign of liberty, and establish the kingdom of God upon the earth, which will increase and spread abroad in geometrical progression, until the tears and the woes of the world

shall be submerged by the healing tide that shall flow from its fountains of benevolence and peace, till one law shall bind all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, and that law shall be the law of universal brotherhood—then the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, and Jesus, whose right it is, shall reign king of nations, as he now reigns king of Saints: Amen.

Mr. Wm. Poulter, by way of variety, sung a comic song.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. Wm. Clayton read the following address to the Pioneers, from the pen of Miss S. E. Carmichael:

FRIENDS AND BENEFACTORS:—

We address you thus, because we are proud to claim a friendship with, and confess an obligation to those whose untiring energy has trampled down the obstacles of a wilderness pathway, in pursuit of the peace, happiness and liberty we are permitted here to share.

We offer you the earnest gratitude of hearts that have beat happily for years in the peace-hallowed homes that your energy has led us to.

We thank you with the smile-circled lip of a happiness that is but a bright reflection from the altar-light that you trod the deserts to kindle.

We thank you with the unfettered breath of that freedom you offered the brave, warm pulses of manly hearts to purchase, when you dared the dangers of a pioneer path, through foaming torrents, over mountain heights and desert sand-heaps, guided as the eagle's wing is guided through the heavens, by the sun of liberty.

Fathers! Brothers! and Friends!—We thank you. Is praise a recompense for dangers dared and difficulties conquered? Yours is written on the home-altars you have reared; breathed from the blossoms you have planted; acknowledged by a gratitude too deep for words; and spoken by a people's heart-beats.

Is a proud sense of great duties nobly discharged, and lofty aims most proudly gained, any reward for the weary days and sleepless nights they have cost you?—let your own high feelings answer.

Pioneers!—May the finger of Omnipotence that pointed the arrow of a people's prayer to its aim, guide your destinies for ever.

May the arm of power that helped you to buffet with the dark waves and climb the rocky hills, that enabled you to bear and triumph, when you lacerated and bleeding feet shrank not from the prairie brambles and broken flints in their way, strengthen and support you always.

May the unsleeping eye that watched over the calm, unshrinking rectitude of your course, that saw how truly man could trust, when you knelt on the desert sand and poured from lips that were parched and pale, the warm, outgushing eloquence of faith to God, read no darker page in your life-history.

May those that whispered the earliest prayer in this mountain asylum, hallow it long with their presence; and, when they are summoned to a higher destiny, may the light of an existence they honored, gild their sepulchres.

God bless—for ever bless—the Pioneers.

Anthem by the choir—"God is my song," which was remarkably well sung, and as well accompanied by the orchestra.

Governor Young invited Governor Harding to address the people; and, on the two governors taking the stand, there was a perfect stillness in the vast assembly; but, on Governor Young saying—"I have the pleasure of presenting Governor Harding, who will make a speech,"—the stillness of the multitude was broken, and the new governor was greeted with cheering.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HARDING.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—

And in that word, I mean all of you, of all ages, sexes and conditions—I am pleased at being with you to-day, and of being introduced in the agreeable manner you have just witnessed. I have desired the opportunity of looking upon such a vast concourse of the people of Utah, at one time; and, as such an occasion now presents itself, it is right and proper that I should say a few things to you.

You have doubtless been informed before now that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed me to the office of Governor of this Territory. I have come amongst you to enter upon the discharge of the high and important duties that have devolved upon me; and when I greatly distrust my own ability, yet I cannot but hope that, with your assistance, I shall be able to discharge those duties to your satisfaction, and with strict fidelity to the government, whose servant I am.

If I know my own heart, I come amongst you a messenger of peace and good will. I have no wrongs—either real or imaginary, to complain of, and no religious prejudices to overcome—[applause]. Believing, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and holding, further, that the Constitution itself is dependent for its support and maintenance on the preservation of that sacred right, it follows, as a corollary, that, under no pretext whatever, will I consent to its violation in this particular, by any official act of mine, whilst Governor of this Territory—[tremendous applause.]

In a government like ours, based upon the freest exercise of conscience, religion is a matter between man and his Maker, and not between man and the government, and for the honest exercise of duties inculcated by his religious faith and conscience, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others, equally as sacred as his own, he is not responsible to any human tribunal, other than that which is found in the universal judgment of mankind [hear, hear]. If the right of conscience of the minority depended upon the will of the majority, then, in a government like ours, that same minority in a future day might control the conscience of the majority of to-day—when by superior cunning and *finesse* a political canvass had been won in its favor, and thus alternately would it be in the power of either when elevated to the seat of the law-makers to impose a despotism upon the conscience of its adversary only equalled by the "Index Expurgatoris" against which the Protestant world so justly complained [applause].

It has long been a maxim and accepted as true by our people—"That it is safe to tolerate error, so long as truth is left free to combat it." Who are in error, and in what that error consists in matters of speculative theology, are questions only cognizable at the bar of heaven. It has been the fate of propogandists of new ideas and religious dogmas, without regard to their truth or falsity, to meet with opposition, often ending in the most cruel persecution. Hoary-headed error, claiming for itself the immunity of ages, glares with jaundiced eyes upon all new ideas, which refuse to pay to it its accustomed homage. I know of no law of the human mind that makes this age an exception to the rule. Nevertheless, he who founds his ideas and theories on truth, corelative with his physical and spiritual being, and consequently in harmony with the law of nature, must ultimately succeed; whilst he who builds upon falsehood must share the fate of him who built his house upon the sand. This is not only a declaration of divine truth, but is in accordance with all human experience. The great highway of man's civilization and progress is strewn with the wrecks of a thousand systems—once the boast of their founders and challenging the confidence of mankind [hear, hear]. But I must limit this dissertation, and will sum up in a few words what I have intended to say on this branch of the subject.

The founders of our Constitution fully comprehended these ideas which I have so briefly glanced at, and they clothed the citizen with absolute immunity in the exercise of his rights of conscience, and threw the protecting shield of the Constitution around him, and over him, in all the diverging paths that lead the enquirer in his researches after truth in the "dim-unknown" of speculative theology.

But I must not detain you. I leave that part of the subject, and address myself to the occasion that has called together this mighty multitude.

On every hand I behold a miracle of labor. Fifteen years ago to-day, and your Pioneers by their heroism and devotion to a principle consecrated this valley to a civilization wonderful "to the stranger within your gates," and in the developments of which a new era will be stamped not only on the history of our own country, but on the world. You have, indeed, "caused the desert to blossom as the rose." Waving fields of gold; gardens containing all that is necessary for the comfort of civilized man; "shrubberies that a Shenstone might have envied;" orchards bending beneath the promise of most luscious fruit,—now beautify the fields which your industry has filled with new life, and where but fifteen years since the genius of Solitude, from yon snow-capped peak, stood marking on her rocky tablets the centuries of desolation and death that rested on these same fields, since the upheaval force of nature formed the mighty zone that separates the two oceans that wash the shores of our continent.

Wonderful progress! Wonderful people! If you shall be content, as I doubt not you will be, to enjoy the blessings with which you are surrounded, and abide your time, and enjoy your privileges under a benign and just government, "*Imperium in Imperio*," and not attempt to reverse this order of things, absolutely necessary under our form of government; and above all things, if you will act up to the line of duty, contained in that one grand article of your faith, "*We believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous, and upright, and* in doing good to all men," you cannot fail to obtain that ultimate success [applause], which is the great desideratum of your hopes. Honestly conform to the standard of your creed and faith, and, though you may for a time be "cast down," you cannot be destroyed [great applause]; for the power of the Eternal One will be in your midst, though no mortal eye may behold the "pillar of cloud and of fire" [applause]. As the Great Master of sculpture gathered and combined all the perfections of the human face into one divine model, so you, in that one grand article, have bound into one golden sheaf all the Christian virtues that underlie our civilization.

But this must suffice. I, perhaps, have said more than I ought to have said, and yet I cannot see how I could have said less. If my words shall be as kindly received by you as they have been honestly and frankly uttered by me, and we will act accordingly, my mission amongst you, cannot fail of being alike profitable to you and to the government that I represent [hear, hear].

This is the hour, when your loyalty to our common country is most acceptable and grateful to the heart of every patriot. Be but content, and abide your time, and your reward will be as great as it will be certain. Duty to ourselves, to our God and our country calls upon us to cast aside every prejudice and to rally around the Constitution and the flag of our fathers, and if need be to baptize them anew with our own blood. That Constitution will not perish, that flag will not trail in the dust, but they will both come out of the present fiery ordeal "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the Genius of Universal Liberty and Justice." [Great applause].

Music by the Orchestra, the "Duke of Reichstadt's waltz."

Professor Thomas sung the Marseillaise Hymn, assisted in the chorus by his choir.

Messrs Randall and Poulter sung two comic songs.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

I have been well pleased, yea, much delighted with the speeches we have heard today, and with the general display which has been made in commemoration of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys fifteen years ago. By the great number of children we see under fifteen years of age, born in these valleys, we can realize in a small degree the growth of this people in that short space of time. It is cheering, and forms a consideration of great promise to behold the rising generation in these mountains, to see the glow of health and beauty upon their countenances, and the unsurpassed beauty and strength of their forms. Their eyes sparkle with intelligence and their frames are nerved with strength. I am proud of this people, I am proud of our holy religion, of our God, and of the principles of eternal life committed unto us. I trust we shall honor them, and be able to sustain ourselves through the mercies and kindness of our Father in heaven.

I will say, for the gratification of the strangers that are here as well as for the gratification of our own people, if there is one portion of the people belonging to the government of the United States who love, revere, and hold sacred the Constitution of that government more than any other portion, it is the Latter Day Saints. They understand the true worth of the institutions of their country, and will constantly uphold them. This government has produced great men—great statesmen, great generals—who have accomplished great and mighty deeds in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the field; their fame is lauded at national celebrations, and there the matter stops. I will go a little farther, and say that the God of heaven brings men into public positions to accomplish changes which will prepare the way for the accomplishment of his great designs.

Much has been said and written upon the oppressions suffered by the puritan fathers under the reign of Charles the II. of England, causing them to seek a home in the wilds of America, and of the oppressions suffered by the colonies under the reign of George the III, bringing to pass the revolution, but they were not oppressed more than other people were in those times; and I think I am safe in saying they were not so much oppressed as the inhabitants under our own government are now. They enjoyed as much liberty and I think more than the masses do at this day. It is all the work of God in bringing to pass his designs. He raised up the government of the United States with its free institutions, that under its rule the kingdom of God might be set up, take root, and flourish. Before the government of the United States was established there was not a government in the known world where the kingdom of God could be founded and the holy priesthood be brought forth. He has established his kingdom, and soon the kingdoms of this world will crumble to pieces. God had a deep design in leading the Latter Day Saints to these valleys, and we acknowledge his hand in all this.

In the speeches and songs to-day, reference has been made to the oppressions received by this people from rulers of this nation. We should be happy indeed if data did not exist for such references. In referring to these portions of our past history, on occasions like this, we do it not under the influence of vindictive feelings and hatred, but we see in all this the providences of God, and we love to refer to them. We did not come to these valleys of our own free will and accord, we came here because we were obliged to.

I will here relate a fact that but few of this congregation are acquainted with. If I mistake not, three Senators, or three Congressmen, came to Nauvoo and entered into a treaty with the Latter Day Saints. They made as sacred a treaty with us as they ever made with any government in the world. I am the one they treated with. Under that treaty we agreed to leave the country on certain conditions, one of which was that they should not follow us. They have broken their pledge, and violated their treaty by hedging up our way to selling property in Nauvoo and that region, after agreeing to aid us in selling; in requiring a battalion of five hundred of our men to assist in the war against Mexico, at a time when the people were on the western prairie, fleeing destitute and barefoot from their enemies; in making war upon men, women and children in Nauvoo when doing their utmost to leave there; in sending their armies to make war upon us, and the Lord will hold them accountable for all this. We left the United States with the intention of planting our feet in the Great Basin, where we are today, which then belonged to Mexico. Before we left Nauvoo we wrote to the Governors of every State and Territory in the Union, requesting them to give us an asylum within their borders. We received five answers, and these refused to listen to our petition. I have now in my possession a copy of those letters I caused to be written to those Governors, and the answers I received.

When we planted our feet on this soil, it did not belong to the government of the United States, it was Mexican territory. God did not design that we should entirely leave the government of the United States, neither did we wish to. We were willing to go, or stay, for we knew we should be led right, and we were led to this land. Not long after we settled here, Mexico ceded this country to the United States, on the 2d of February, 1848, and we are still within the pales of that government. We are now asking for admission as a State, and we intend to continue to ask, and "bide our time," and to live by and honor the Constitution of our country, whether others do so or not. We shall hold to and sustain this government, and rally under the stars and stripes, when the inhabitants of the land will violate, dishonor, and forsake them. Some may think this a wild saying, and that I venture a great deal in making it, but I invite the clerks to write it, and I wish my stranger friends to enter it in a safe place where they can read it in future.

Here is a growing population. When the Fall months come we have not to prepare for sickness in these peaceful and healthy vales of Deseret, as in other parts of the country. Health is wealth to any people. The people in Deseret possess in a remarkable degree the wealth of health. The youth of our land bud and blossom like the rose, and here we shall continue to live, to grow, and to increase in number like unto the stars of the firmament, or the sands on the sea shore; and I trust that we shall also continue to increase in the grace and love of God, keeping his commandments and walking in all his ordinances blameless.

When this people do right, they are my pride; when they do wrong, I feel to lament. I am satisfied that the whole aim of the great majority of this people is to love and serve their God all their days, doing every right thing we wish to do, and enjoying everything God has provided for our happiness, not infringing in the least upon the rights of our fellow-creatures. This is the liberty I believe in, and the kind of government I nourish. I desire to enjoy the heavens and the earth, the elements, and all that my heart desires in the love of the truth, not infringing upon the rights of any individual on earth.

I wish to encourage the schools now before me. Continue, children, in your studies; and if we are let alone to still further build and inhabit, plant and enjoy the fruits of our labors, we hope to secure for you further facilities for learning. We wish to introduce into our schools every useful branch of learning that is now taught in the highest schools and colleges in the new or old world. We will educate our own lawyers, statesmen, mechanics, mathematicians, historians, etc., etc., and thus prove to God and mankind that our object is improvement in the knowledge of all truth in heaven and on earth, that is possessed by God, angels, and men. If we can have the privilege, we will enrich our minds with knowledge, filling these mortal tenements with the rich treasures of heavenly wisdom.

May God bless you. Amen.

National anthem—"O God, Bless Brigham Young"—was sung by the choir, accompanied by the orchestra.

Elder F. D. Richards blessed the assembly and the multitude dispersed.

The proceedings, throughout the day, were conducted with the utmost order and decorum; and we have not heard of any accident that marred the universal joy. The Fifteenth Anniversary was celebrated under circumstances calculated to fill the souls of the Saints with gratitude to the Almighty ruler of the universe. In no period of our history, have the people been more blessed than at the present time. The Spring floods, in some parts of the Territory, have caused considerable damage to property, and a few accidents and losses in families in connection therewith, have caused grief and mourning; but, as a people, we are enjoying largely the blessings of a smiling Providence. At home, there is health and peace and abundant increase of the produce of the earth for the support of man and beast; and abroad, we hear of nothing but what contributes to the general onward progress of that cause to which we have devoted our lives and all we possess. To behold increasing wisdom in the people, and honor and confidence bestowed upon the heads of those whom God has placed to lead Israel; and to know that nothing formed against this people has ever prospered, and that the wicked have been cast down, and the humble exalted, are sources of everlasting joy and gratitude. So evident were these to us all, and so abundantly manifest in the juvenile procession of the Twenty-Fourth, was the fulfillment of the promise that Israel must increase and not decrease, that indifferent indeed must have been the heart that felt not to give praise to that holy name "that daily loadeth us with benefits."

The Deseret News.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,..........July 30, 1862.

ANNUAL ELECTION---1862.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Commissioners to locate University Lands.

IRA ELDREDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
SIDNEY A. KNOWLTON.

Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
HIRAM B. CLAWSON,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG.

Selectman.

REUBEN MILLER.

Sheriff

ROBERT T. BURTON.

Recorder.

JOHN W. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor.

THEODORE McKEAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY PRECINCT.

Justices of the Peace.

A. H. RALEIGH,
AURELIUS MINER.

Constables.

ALBERT DEWEY,
HENRY HEATH.

Fence Viewers.

ROBERT PIERCE,
ELNATHAN ELDREDGE,
LEVI E. RITER.

Pound-keeper.

BRIANT STRINGAM.

EASTERN MAILS.

The first mail on the new route arrived here on Sunday evening, bringing dates from St. Joseph, up to the 1st instant. Another mail arrived on Monday evening, and another is expected to-morrow. The people generally have got so sick over frequent disappointments in that direction, that we refrain from inspiring hopes of better times. When they come, they will be acceptable. If all the cursings of overland travelers had been only as material and bulky as the tongues that have uttered them, and they had been heaped on the heads of the contractor and his representatives, it is very doubtful if much of the aforesaid gentlemen would be left standing. We are not supposed to be privileged with the right of judgment on such matters, and the efore have dealt very softly with that eastern institution; but the thousands of emigrants who have passed through this city, and favored us with a visit at our sanctum, have been bitter enough at the disappointments occasioned by its rambling management. We notice by our western exchanges that there is an evident determination of the public press of both California and Nevada to have the whole matter inves igated. California thinks she has lost somewhat over half a thousand sacks of mail matter. Emigrants a e ready to swear it all, on facts and figures well authenticated. We are very favorable to the eastern mail company, and would be pleased to see them furnished the opportunity of disproving such charges as half thousands of sacks of mail matter piled up here and there, hundreds of others burned up, and the road covered for miles with newspapers, magazines, and choice volum s intended for the libraries of our Pac fic neighbors. We go in for the investigation—"the square thing."

WAR ITEMS.

Since the seven days fight before Richmond, the details of which have not, as yet, and probably never will be made public till after the war shall have ended, there has been but little fighting done, so far as reported, excepting conflicts in which guerrillas have been one of the parties. That mode of warfare has evidently been very generally adopted in the districts of country overrun and conquered by the Federal armies, and if the numbers of those marauding bands shall continue to increase as fast as they have during the last three months, it will soon require more energetic and prompt measures than have yet been adopted, and more fighting men than are now in the field, to prevent them from desolating the country beyond anything that has been seen or heard of since the commencement of the war.

The proximity of a large guerrilla force, as stated, having caused great alarm at Lexington, Ky., on the 15th of June, the city was declared under mart al law, and the entire military force of the surrounding country was assembled to resist the marauders, who were reported to be at Versailles, only twelve miles distant. Morgan's band are reported to have commenced retreating from the vicin ty of Lexington on the 18th, and a pursuit was commenced at noon on that day by a Federal force, under Gen. Smith, which overtook Morgan at Paris, where a fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas, who, after some half a score of their men were killed and a dozen or more taken prisoners, put off in the direction of Winchester hotly pursued by Gen. Smith.

On the 17th, Henderson, Ky., is reported to have been taken possession of b a Confederate force, which also crossed the Ohio and sacked Newburg, Indiana, doing, however, but little damage, as reported, the capture of a few arms and some sick soldiers in hospitals in those places being the extent of their operations. The Confederate force, as per report, engaged in the raid, was composed of secession sympathizers residing in the vici ity of Henderson, the residence of Senator Powell, supposed by many not to be a very sound Union man, even when he came to Utah as one of the peace commissioners. He, however, could not have been one of the guerrillas who made the attack on Henderson and Newburg, unless he left Was ington before the adjournment of Congress, as the foray was made on the day the late session of Congress terminated. The stay of the marauding band, on the II o ier side of the Ohio, was of short duration, and, after they recrossed the river to Henderso , where they remained several days, as appears from the reports in circulation; two of the citizens of Newburg, accused of acting as guides to the party, were shot. Cynthiana, K ., surrendered to Morgan's guerrill force o the same day that Henders n and Newburg were captured, after a fight, in which one hundred and fifty men were reported killed and wounded. One company of Federal soldiers, from Newport, was said to have been completely annihilated, every man having either been killed or captured.

Guerrilla bands hav ng inf sted the banks of Green river, near its confluence with the Ohio, and fired into steamers as they were passing up and down, a de achment of Federal troops was sent up the riv r from Evansville to reconnoiter, under Col. F ster, who was fired on by the enemy, and returned without accomplishing what they were sent to perform.

The operations of the guerrillas in Kentucky and their boldness in c ossing the Ohio into Indiana, caused great excitement among the Hoosiers and Buckeyes, who f ared an invasion from Kentucky, on a large scale, to prevent which, measures were taken, so far as circumstances favored. At Cincinnati, the next day after the capture of Newburg, the wildest and most intense e citement is said to have prevailed, as the people apprehended an attack on the city by an expedition from the opposite side of the ri er. So great was the consternation among the citizens, that measures were taken by many to secure their treasures by sending them off in the night time. Toward evening, on the 18th, the public mind became more calm, and a guerrilla invasion seemed less probable but from the representations made, the fear of destruction and desolation was far from being wholly allayed and the appearance of but a small force of armed men would have produced a general stampede, and a thousand men might have easily captured, sacked, and burned the city. On the 19th, Lieut. Col. Burbank, 13th infantry, assumed command of the city, by di ection of the War Department, which had a decided tendency to restore reason.

At Newport, Covington and other places in Kentucky, oppos te Cincinnati, the proximity of the guerrillas caused the people to tremble with fea , and the personal safety of individuals of known or sus ected secession proclivities was rendered quite insecure.

Guerrilla bands from Texas were, at latest dates from New Orleans, said to be making demonstrations in the vicinity of that city. On the south side of the Missouri river, above Jeffe son city, marauding bands have of late been dealing out destruction unsparingly, as per report, and there are no pros ects that peace will soon be restored to that desolated region. An invasion from Arkansas was much feared two weeks since and the entire military force of the State has been called out to exterminate all the guerrillas that may be found within i s borders.

An order was issued by the President, on the 11th of July, assigning Gen. Halleck to the chief command of the armies of the United States. On the receipt of the order he left Corinth and repaired to Washington.

The march of Gen. Curtis, from Batesville to Helena, is reported to have been attended with great difficul y and much suffer ng. His army was very destitute of clothing and provisions.

A fight is reported to have taken place between a Fede al force of only six hundred men, under Major Miller, and a Confederate force of nearly three times that number, near Fayetteville, Ark., on the 15 h of July, in which the enemy was de eated with great loss.

Gen. Price, about the middle of the month, cr ssed the Mississippi into Arkansas, with a large force, at Napoleon and at other points.

Gen. Pope issued orders on the 19th, directing that the troops in his department, designated as the "army of V rginia," shall hereafter subsist on the enemy, taking property when and where needed, giving receipts therefor to be paid when the war is over, upon proper vouchers of loyalty, thereby dispensing, as far as possible, with baggage trains and other usual incumbrances of an army preventing rapid movem nts, which his army are to make hereafter. The citizens of Shenandoah valley are, by the said order, to be held responsible f r all outrages that may be committed there of whatsoever nature they may be. The order is said to have inspired his troops with fresh vigor. There were strong indications, at latest dates, of there being lively times in that department before long, as Gen. Jackson was said to be conc ntrating a l rge force in t e valley, with which it was feared, he would make an attempt to force his way in o Maryland.

There has nothing of importance transpired of late concerning the operations of the army of the Po omac The position of the main body remained unchanged at latest dates, and was constantly being reinforced. The Confederate forces had fa len back towards Richmond, and their advanced posts we e at Trent and Gains' Hills, on each side of the Chickahominy, about fourteen miles from McClellan's headquarters. Their force at and in the vicinity of Richmond is reported, by desert rs, to be one hundred and ninety thousand men. They were m king some consid rable display on the south side of James river, and fears were expressed that they might materially interfere with the navigation of that stream below Harrison's Landing.

A fight is reported to have taken place near Memphis, on the 19 h of July, between a Federal fo ce, under Col. McNeil, and a detachment of the enemy, under Col. Porter, in which the latter were defeated. The Federal loss was reported forty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much larger. Porter was said to be among the slain.

There was unquestionably, between the 15th and 20 h of July, considerable marching and countermarching of the Federal and Confederate troops along the Rappahannock and other streams intervening between Washington and Richmond, and some skirmishing and fighting, but so little has been made public concerning their belligerent operations that it is difficult to determine which party was most successful in their strategetic movements, both ass rting that the result of their maneuverings had been mos' satisfactory.

Reports represent that Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th of July by three Federal gunboats and a company of Zouaves, under Capt. Holmes. The place was defended by a regiment of cavalry and a strong force of artillery and infantry. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, as stated, which is evidence by the Federal casualties—one killed and a number wounded. It was impossible to estimate the loss of the Confederates, but forty were said to have been left dead on the field.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

According to the report published in Southern papers, the Confederate gunboat Arkansas left the mou h of the Yazoo river, on the morning of the 15th of June, and moved down the Mississippi to encounter the Federal fleet, consisting of thirty gunboats, lying above Vicksburg, which, on her approach, formed in line to receive her. With a full head of steam, she da hed through the line of boats, firing at them as she passed, sinking several and damaging others se iously.

The Federal account of the affair states that, on the morning of the 15th, the gunboats Carondolet and Tyler, with the ram Lancaster, started up Yazoo river on a reconnoitering expedition, and when about eight miles from the mouth, they discovered the iron-clad Confederate gunboat Arkansas, which soon opened fire on the Federal b ats with cannon of large caliber, and a sharp contest was maintained for some length of time, but the narrowness of the river prevented succes ful maneuvering, and the Federal boats returned to the mouth of the river, followed by the Arkansas. As they were passing over the bar at the mouth of the river, the Carondelet made a rush at the Arkansas, and succeed d in grappling her, and an attempt was made to board her which was repelled by steam and hot water from the Arkansas While thus engaged, both boats ran aground and were separated by the shock; whereupon, the Arkansas put out at full speed down the river. The Tyler followed quickly and kept up a running fight with the Arkansas, which was by far the most formidable vessel. The Federal fleet above Vicksburg, with a number of transpor s, ammunit on boats, rams and mortars, was lying scattered over a space of nearly two miles, none of the boats had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that but few could fi e on the Arkansas as she passed without dan er of hitting some of their own vessels, but such of them as could use their gun, without endangering others, open d upon her as she passed, without doing her much damage, her heavy plating resisting all the shots but one 11-inch ball which st uck her larboard bow, passing through under her plating and ripped it up badly; beyond which she sustained no other injury. The Arkansas continued firing during the whole of her passage th ough the fleet. The Federal loss was stated at twelve killed and fifteen wounded, several of th m mortally. The Tyler was considerably damaged, and the Benton and Lancaster e ch received one shot. The Arkansas ran under the batteries at Vicksburg, after passing through the Federal fleet, where she was secure from attack.

According to the Fe eral account of the daring exploit of the Arkansas, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her, during the following night. His fleet passed down t e river and pour d a broadside into her, but she did not appear to be much inj ired when the morn ng came, as she was still lying at anchor under the batteries. The Confederate report sets forth tha , on the 16th, Farragut, after blowing up his mortar boats, fled down the river with the remainder of his fleet. They admitted a loss of ten ki led and teen wounded.

The r tirement of the lower fleet from Vicksburg has since been confirmed; and it was supposed that it was destined for James river, to reinforce Commodore Wilkes fleet below Richmond.

FIRST MERCHANT TRAIN FROM THE EAST.—Col. J. W. Hardesty arrived here last week with a train of twenty-four mule wagons, freighted with goods for the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish. Notwithstanding bad roads and Indians, the trip from Atchison was made in about six weeks. The mules were huge, powerful animals, purchased in the east with the view of supplying the California market, whence they are now traveling.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

PROVO.

At early dawn the citizens of Provo were awakened by discharges of artillery, under command of Capt. Wm Nuttal. The national colors were hoisted upon the liberty pole and other places, followed by music by the brass and martial bands.

At eight o'clock three guns were fired as a signal for the people to assemble on Temple square.

At nine o'clock the procession was formed in the following order, under the direction of Col. Wm. B. Pace, marshal of the day:

Two companies of Mounted Rifles, under command of Major F. Hawes.

Provo Brass Band in carriage; Captain Wardle.

Presiding Bishop, Bishops of the Wards, Members of the High Council, Chaplain, Orator of the day, Reporters, Members and ex-Members of the Legislature, Municipal Officers and visitors, in carriages.

Officers of the Utah county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in carriages, with banner and emblems, in charge of D. Graves, Esq.

Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, with tools, benches, etc., plying their vocations on "land schooners" fitted up for the occasion under direction of Thomas Alloian.

Tanners, Shoemakers and Saddlers were creditably represented, carrying and working-up leather as their "schooner" passed along, in charge of Samuel Clark.

Masons, Builders, Blacksmiths, Potters, Cutlers, Tinners, and Combmakers, at work at their trades, and carrying tools.

Captain D Carter's Martial Band.

Second Battalion of Infantry; under command of Capt. Thomas.

Pioneers of '47, with wagons and teams fitted up in traveling style, in charge of Edson Whipple, Esq.

Mormon Battalion of '46, with pack animals and ragged costume; armed and equipped, representative of their "forced march upon Tucson Sonora," Capt. P. Colton.

Aged Fathers in Israel; Moses Jones.

Aged Mothers in Israel; Isabella Hawes.

A company of Young Men in uniform; Caleb Hawes.

A company of Young Ladies in white; Miss E. H. Wall.

Battalion of Juvenile Infantry; Capt. J. W. Bell.

The Schools of the City, in charge of Mrs. L Knight and other teachers.

The procession passed along East Temple, Clark and Main streets, and returned to the Bowery by Centre street, and were comfortably seated therein. The assembly was called to order by the Marshal, and the ceremonies commenced with prayer by the Chaplain, Elder John Riggs.

Music by Brass Band.

Elder Howard Coray, sen., orator of the day, delivered an able and appropriate oration, followed by a salute of artillery and music from the Martial Band.

Speeches from Edson Whipple and Philander Colton on behalf of the Pioneers and Mormon Battalion.

Prest. G A. Smith addressed the assembly in his usual interesting style.

Several toasts were presented and read, after which the exercises were closed by an address from Bishop Miller, and benediction by the Chaplain.

The remainder of the day was spent in dancing and other social recreations.

Committee of Arrangements—James E. Daniels, Edward W. Clark, Elijah Billingsley.

C. W. WANDELL, } Reporters.
J. B. MILNER, }

SPRINGVILLE.

At daybreak the citizens were aroused by a salute from E. Otraymond's battery. At sunrise the brass, martial and string bands serenaded the city. At eight o'clock, a.m., the firing of cannon announced the time of meeting on the public square, and the citizens accordingly assembled and were formed in procession under the direction of Alex F. McDonald, Marshal, Geo. McKenzie and Mansfield Jennings, assistant Marshals of the day, in the following order:

Music, under the direction of Maj. Wm. D. Huntington.

Pioneers led by Levi N Kendall.

Mormon Battalion, Capt Dor P. Curtis.

Hand-cart company, Capt. Wm. Harrison, all bearing appropriate mottoes—the latter the following: "Our tribulations were great, but our blessings are greater."

Ecclesiastical and Civil Authorities, led by Bishop A. Johnson.

Committee of Arrangements, Capt. Richard Bird.

Orator and Chaplain.

Patriarch Asahel Perry.

Twelve Fathers in Israel, Captain G. D. Wood.

Fifty Mothers in Israel, led by Mrs. Emeline Bird, bearing a suitable banner.

Twenty-four young men, Capt. Geo. Harrison, with banner "Israel's Defence."

Twenty-four young women dressed in homespun, led by Miss Julia Ann Crandall, and twenty-four young women dressed in white, led by Miss Melissa Sanford; the first with banner "Home Manufacture and Truth will Prevail;" the second, "Virtue adorns Zion."

Different schools led by their respective teachers, under the direction of John S. Fullmer.

Visitors and citizens in general.

The procession after marching around the square proceeded to the meeting house, where they were comfortably seated.

Called to order by the Marshal.

Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Henry Mower, sr.

The assembly were then entertained with music, followed by an eloquent oration by Cyrus H. Wheelock, Orator of the day. Interesting speeches were delivered by Levi N. Kendall, Dor P. Curtis and Bishop A. Johnson, with occasional songs, toasts, and music by the Martial and Brass bands.

The assembly being duly dismissed by the Chaplain retired in order under their respective leaders preceded by the music, when, forming in line upon the square, they were dismissed.

The remainder of the day was occupied with a cricket match by the Springville Union Club, dancing and other recreations and amusements.

Committee of Arrangements—Richard Bird, Cyrus Sanford, Spicer W. Crandall, Noah T. Guyman, Geo. B. Mattson.

LUKE W. GALLUP, Reporter.

PAYSON.

At sunrise the inhabitants were saluted by music by the Martial Band.

At half-past eight o'clock, the drums sounded as a signal for all to assemble on Union square.

The procession was formed at nine o'clock in the following order, under the direction of William J. Jolley, marshal of the day:

Pioneers of '47; under the direction of B. F. Stewart, Esq., bearing a motto, "Pioneers of '47; Zion's Watchmen."

Front Guard; Major Wm. C. McClellan.

Martial Band; Capt. Milan Fillmore.

Mormon Battalion; Col. Charles B. Hancock.

Bishop and Chaplain.

Mayor and City Council.

Fathers in Israel; David Sabin.

Mothers in Israel; Mrs. Eldredge.

String Band and Choir; Capt. T. E. Daniels

Young Men in black; Mr Wm. Fairbanks.

Young Ladies in white; Mrs. Lucretia Wightman. Mottoes—"Beauty of Israel: Integrity and Virtue," "The Roses of Deseret," "Purity and Truth."

1st District School; Mr. Isaiah M. Coombs. Motto, "Zion's Children."

2d District School, under direction of Mrs. Betsey E. Gardener. Motto, "Youth, the Hope of Zion."

3d District School, under the direction of Miss Adelaide Webb. Motto, "Mountain Blossoms."

Citizens on foot; Capt. Anson Sheffield.

Rear Guard; Capt. Marion Jolley.

At nine o'clock the procession moved through the streets of the city to the Grove, on the premises of Wm. C. Wightman, Esq., where every necessary preparation had been made.

After all were comfortably seated, the Marshal called the assembly to order, and the choir sang, "Come come ye Saints." Then there was prayer by the Chaplain, Elder Daniel Starks; after which, the choir sang "Bow down thine ear, O Lord."

B. F. Stewart, Esq., then delivered an oration in behalf of the Pioneers of '47, followed by Col C. B Hancock, in behalf of the Mormon Battalion, and David Sabin, in behalf of the Fathers in Israel. Mr. Coombs read a speech, written by Mrs. Eldredge, in behalf of the Mothers in Israel. Mrs. Lucretia Wightman read a piece of composition in verse, in behalf of the Young Ladies of Payson. Isaiah M Coombs made an address in behalf of the schools of Payson. Some toasts and songs were then given. Messrs. Wright and Wignal sang "Deseret."

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the committee of arrangements. Music by the Martial Band, singing by the choir, and benediction by the chaplain closed the ceremony at the Grove.

The procession again formed in its original order and marched back to Union square, where it was dismissed.

There was a social party in the Union Hall, in the evening.

Committee of arrangements—Elias Gardiner, Warren R. Tenney, Joseph S. Tanner.

WILLARD G. MCMULLIN, Reporter.

NEPHI.

At sunrise, the "Stars and Stripes" were unfurled to the breeze and saluted by a volley of musketry, and by the Brass and Martial bands.

At half past eight, the procession was formed at the Bowery, in the following order, by the marshals of the day, Capt. J Picton and G Frienker.

Advance guard, in charge of Capt. C. Foote.

The Nephi Brass band, Capt. J. S. Hawkins.

Branch choir, Wm. Evans.

Committee of Arrangements.

Bishop C. H. Bryan, and Elder C. W. Cazier, chaplain.

Presidents of Seventies, in charge of T. S. Hoyt.

High Priests, W. Broadhead.

Branch Teachers, E. Ockey.

Major T. B. Foot, and Judge Love, orator of the day.

The President and Board of Directors, of the Nephi branch of the Deseret A. M. Society.

Invited guests.

Fathers in Israel, in charge of Z. H. Baxter.

Mothers in Israel, in carriages, in charge of E. H. Williams.

Martial band, Capt. C. Sperry.

A company of Young Warriors, Captain S. Linton.

A company of young ladies, C. Price, Esq.

The common and select schools, under the direction of Thos. Ord, superintendent of schools for the county.

Citizens in carriages and on foot.

Rear guard, Capt. D. Miller

After marching through the principal streets, the procession returned to the Bowery and the assembly was called to order, at half past ten, by Marshal Picton. The choir sung—"All Hail the glorious day." Prayer by the chaplain.

The choir then sung—"Lo the Gentile chain is broken."

Hon. A. Love delivered an oration, in which he referred to the rise of the church and the entrance of the Pioneers into Great Salt Lake valley, fifteen years ago. Major Foote followed with some spirited remarks on the same subject, relating many interesting items connected with the history of the church. After which, a recess was taken till half past 2 p.m.

At half past two, the citizens re-assembled and, after the meeting had been duly opened, some appropriate remarks were made by Elders Kendall, Pitchforth and Borrowman, who related many items connected with the first settling of these valleys in 1847. After which, songs and toasts were in order for some time.

The services of the day were concluded with some remarks from Bishop Bryan, who felt grateful for the privileges he enjoyed; also for the good order which had prevailed during the day.

Many appropriate flags and banners were carried by the various divisions of the procession, and the Stars and Stripes floated from many residences of the city. There was a social party in the evening; and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Union and peace prevailed, and every one rejoiced in peace and plenty.

S. PITCHFORTH, Reporter.

PLEASANT GROVE.

At daybreak, there was firing of musketry; after which, the Martial band paraded thro' the streets, enlivening the morning with lively music.

At 8 a.m., a procession was formed on Union square, under the direction of C. B. Hawley, marshal, in the following order:

Pleasant Grove City band, with banner.

Bishop and Counselors, Municipal officers, etc.

Twenty-four aged Fathers.

Twenty-four aged Mothers.

Twenty-four Young Men, in mountain uniform.

Twenty-four Young Ladies, in white.

School Boys and Girls.

Each division had separate flags, with appropriate mottoes.

The procession, being formed, marched through some of the principal streets to the City Hall, where the citizens had assembled. When all had been seated and the assembly had been called to order, the choir sung, "Hail, ye mighty, noble chieftain."

Prayer by the chaplain, Elder S. M. Farnsworth.

Hymn by the choir.

John G. Wheeler, Esq., orator of the day, then delivered an oration, in which he contrasted our present condition and prospects with those existing when the pioneers of forty-seven first entered these lonely vales, followed by a spirited address by Elder S. F. Driggs, and appropriate speeches by Bishop Walker and Elder Hiram Winter, sen.

Messrs. William and David West sung a song composed by the former for the occasion.

A number of toasts and sentiments were read, and comic songs sung, followed by music by the Quadrille Band, when the ceremonies closed with the chaplain's benediction.

At 2 o'clock, p m., dancing commenced in the City Hall, which was decorated for the occasion, and continued until midnight, excepting the time allowed for refreshments.

The celebration passed off, in a manner characteristic of Mormon festivals. Peace, good order, and a most perfect union of feeling prevailed, with naught to mar the enjoyment of the saints of God.

GEO. H. A. HARRIS, Reporter.

OGDEN.

The fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys, was celebrated in this place, on Thursday, the 24th inst. At the approach of the first beams of morning, the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a hearty salute from Capt. J. C. Switzler's artillery, when quickly the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the early-morning breeze.

The Martial and String bands, under the direction of their respective leaders serenaded the city, cheering the inhabitants with sweet strains of music.

At 9 o'clock, the citizens assembled on Union square, where the procession was formed under the direction of Major Wm. N. Fife, and Daniel Gamble, Esq., marshals of the day, in the following order:

A detachment of Life Guards, commanded by Capt. Wm Burch.

The Martial band.

Pioneers of '47, under the direction of Capt. R. E. Baird,

Committee of Arrangements.

Members of the Mormon Battalion, Major John Thompson

Twenty-four Fathers in Israel, Bishop E Bingham.

Twenty-four Sons of Zion, Mr. E. Hampton.

Twenty-four Mothers in Israel, Mrs. A. Abbot.

Twenty-four Young Ladies, dressed in white and all bearing appropriate banners, under the direction of Miss C. Abbot

Then came that most interesting of all scenes—a mighty host of the rising generation,—under the direction of F. A Brown, Esq., superintendent of common schools.

A company of citizens, under the direction of Wm. Pidcock.

A company of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. P. G Taylor, brought up the rear.

The procession then marched to the residence of Major Farr, where he and suite were assigned a position between the members of the Mormon Battalion and the Committee of Arrangements. They then proceeded to the Tabernacle, where, being seated in order, the bands performed some of their most favorite pieces.

Elder Hammond, chaplain, offered up an appropriate prayer.

L. Farr, Esq., orator of the day, then, in an eloquent and feeling address, reviewed the history of this people, our persecutions, our forced exodus from the lands of our inheritance in the East, the dealings of God with us in leading us forth to this mountain retreat, and his beneficient care over us during our sojourn here.

He was followed by Hon. James McGaw and others, who made speeches on the occasion.

The proceedings were interspersed by the usual quantity of spice, songs from the school children, toasts, recitations, etc. A song from Mr. J. D Hirst, and an ode to Liberty, by Prof. T. Budge, were executed in a masterly manner.

The chaplain then pronounced his benediction, and the assembly dispersed to enjoy the remainder of the day, as best suited their inclinations. Peace, harmony and good order characterized the proceedings of the day.

Messrs. Jas. McGaw, Aaron F. Farr, Lester J. Herrick, Walter Thompson, and Isaac N. Goodale were the committee of arrangement.

JOSEPH HALL, Reporter.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY.

By letter from Bishop Callister, at Fillmore, under date of July 20th, we are informed that things in general throughout all the settlements in Millard county, were in a most prosperous condition. The high waters there, as in nearly every county in the State, did considerable damage, the carrying away of the dam on the Sevier river, at Deseret city, not being the least in the catalogue of losses, and it was feared that it would prove disastrous to the farming operations there, as all the farming lands in that vicinity were irrigated by the waters taken out by means of that dam which had been constructed at great expense and could not easily be rebuilt. The copious showers of rain with which the country has been visited since the first of June, had, however, rendered artificial irrigation measurably unnecessary, and the wheat crop there had matured, and the harvest had commenced with a fair prospect of an abundant yield—a blessing which the people duly appreciated. The crops in all parts of the county are represented as being unusually promising, but somewhat late.

It has been, heretofore, believed by many, that fruit could not be successfully cultivated in that part of the State, but Bishop Callister states that at Fillmore, the fruit trees, although young, are loaded with fruit, and that peaches, apples, apricots, plums, pears and grapes bid fair to do well, notwithstanding all that has been said about the unsuitableness of the location for successful orcharding.

The grain fields of the Indians, on Corn Creek, are represented as being inferior to none in that county. They have labored very industriously this season to provide for themselves the necessaries of life, and the prospects are, that their exertions will be crowned with complete success.

CRICKET MATCH.

On Friday the 25th, the Deseret Union and Metropolitan Cricket Clubs played a return match on Union Square. The Metropolitan had the first innings, and counted nine runs. The Union followed with seven runs and one bye ball. In the second innings the Metropolitan had sixty-five runs, a x wide and two bye balls. The Union following, had forty runs and four wide balls. The Metropolitan beat the Union by twenty-nine runs. There were a large number of spectators on the grounds and the best order prevailed. The playing lasted four hours and a half, and was very animated, even for the lookers-on acquainted with the game.

Having each now gained the victory, on separate days, the conquering match has to come off at an early day.

WANTED.—A few thousand shingles, also, a few hundred feet of lumber.

THE CROPS.

Within the last few days we have been in the receipt of communications from nearly every county in the State, and with but few exceptions, the crops, although much later than usual, are represented as being good, more promising in some of the valleys than in former years. The excessive high waters, and the long continuance of the floods, have worked considerable damage in nearly every county and settlement to both hay and grain crops; but, upon an average, it is believed that the amount of wheat, corn, oats and barley that will be harvested this season, will be equal to the crop of 1861. So far as represented the crops in Utah, Great Salt Lake and Davis counties are less promising than in any other counties or valleys in Deseret.

From the reports that have been made, the prospect for a larger crop of cotton in Washington county is not so cheering as might be; for, in consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather, it was impossible to plant the seed as early as desired, and the great destruction visited upon the canals, seets and ditches constructed for irrigating the land, by the rushing floods, operated very injuriously to the cotton fields, as well as to other cultivated lands in that region, as the crops suffered severely in many places for the want of water, before the canals and ditches could be repaired, after the floods subsided. Should the latter part of the season be favorable, it is believed, however, that there will be a fair crop of that most valuable article produced, notwitnstanding all the inhibiting circumstances that have been combined and prosecuted to render the cotton-producing enterprise unprofitable and uninviting.

In the northern settlements in Washington county the grain crops are reported to be good, never better, and the like favorable report has been made of the wheat crop in Iron county. The crops of wheat and oats in Sanpete Valley are said to be promising, unusually so, and, if the anticipations of the agriculturists in that county are realized to any considerable extent, there will be a large surplus of grain produced there, more than enough to supply any deficiency that may be expected to arise in this and adjoining counties as compared with the crops of last season.

The reports concerning the growing grain in the northern counties continue to be most flattering, and the farmers in Cache Valley expect to place the grain-producing valley of Sanpete completely in the shade this year in the amount of wheat raised there, and most of them verily believe that Cache county will become the granary of Deseret, if not this year, at no distant day.

In this valley the wheat is almost universally represented as being light, and in some locations not more than half an average crop will be realized. Corn has improved greatly of late, and should the fall season be favorable the prospects are that there will be a good yield. Of hay in Great Salt Lake county, there will be but a small amount cut, comparatively speaking, as thousands of acres of the meadow land along the Jordan is yet under water. The prospects are that hay will be in demand in this city before the crop of 1863 will find its way into market.

ADVANTAGES OF PULVERIZING.

The effects of pulverization or stirring the soil are numerous: 1. It gives free scope to the roots of vegetables; and they become more fibrous in a loose than in a hard soil by which mouths or pores become more numerous, and such food as is in the soil has a better chance of being sought after and taken up by them. 2. It admits the atmospheric air to the spongioles of the roots—without which no plant can make a healthy growth. 3. It increases the capillary attraction or spongelike property of soils, by which their humidity is rendering more uniform; and in a hot season it increases the deposit of dew, and admits it to the roots. 4. It increases the temperature of the soil in the spring, by admitting the warm air and tepid rain. 5. It increases the supply of organic food. The atmosphere contains carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitric acid—almost powerful fertilizers and solvents. A loose soil attracts and condenses them. Rain and dew also contain them. And when these fertilizing gasses are carried into the soil by rain water, they are absorbed and retained by the soil, for the use of plants. On the other hand, if the soil is hard, the water runs off the surface, and instead of leaving these gasses in the soil, carries off some of the best portions of the soil with it. Thus, what might be a benefit becomes an injury. 6. By means of pulverization, a portion of the atmospheric air is buried in the soil and it is supposed ammonia and nitric acid are formed by the mutual decomposition of this air and the moisture of the soil heat being also evolved by the changes. 7. Pulverization of the surface of soils serves to retain the moisture of the subsoil, and to prevent it from being penetrated by heat from a warmer, as well as from radiating its heat to a colder atmosphere than itself. These effects are produced by the porosity of the pulverized stratum, which acts as a mulch, especially on heavy soils. 8. Pulverization, also, has the combined effect of several of the preceding causes, accelerates the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil, and the disintegration of the mineral matter; and thus prepares the inert matter of the soil for assimilation by the plants.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE.

BY JOHN E. MOTTIER, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. Editor:—If these few remarks about the Delaware are worthy of a place in your valuable journal, you may insert them. The first notice I took of the Delaware grape was in 1857, on a visit to Mr. Schnicke, at Mount Adam, on Mr. Langworth's place. I found his entire crop of Catawba and other varieties destroyed by the mildew and rot, while the Delaware stood perfectly sound, without the least appearance of disease, although surrounded by the Catawba, which was almost entirely destroyed. Since that time I have grafted and planted the Delaware as fast as I could possibly get the plants. I shall plant largely this spring, because I think it is the best hardy grape we have, either for wine or table use, growing strong, ripening two or three weeks earlier than the Catawba, the berries hanging longer on the vine after they are ripe, and the leaves remaining on the vine longer than is the case with others. The last season was unfavorable for the grape crop, as there was too much rain. My Delawares did well, being the only kind not affected by mildew and rot. I lost nearly one-half of my Catawba crop, while the Cape, (that never suffers as much,) Herbemont, Isabella, Union Village, and other varieties, all suffered badly. I think the Delaware, though the berry is smaller than the Catawba, will turn out as much wine to the acre, and of a superior quality I am fully of the opinion that the Delaware is the best of all our hardy grapes, either for wine or table. As for myself, I have never tasted any grape that I like as well as I do the Delaware; neither have I seen any one who has ever tasted it who did not agree that it was the best grape they had ever eaten. I place it at the head of all the grapes, as the best table grape as well as the best wine grape; as an early ripener, as hardening and ripening the wood to the end of the growth, and possessing a vigorous habit, and keeping its leaves on longer than any other variety.—[Horticulturist

Clean Milk Vessels.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette truly says, there is no product on the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding the milk, and utensils in making the butter, which are soured. In my notice of the effects of having soured troughs in sugar making, I stated that acidity was fatal to good sugar making. It is not less so in butter making. Milk has a peculiar acid, very easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet, fine flavor, belonging to good butter. A very little soured milk or cream on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take it away. To avoid this, great care is requisite Cleanliness only is not sufficient, in having the milk vessels well washed, but they must be carefully washed in boiling hot water, and should be boiled in it also. But as the cream is very apt to stick, even in good washing, when the vessels are boiled in water, some pearl ash or soda should be put in it, which destroyes any acidity that may be about the vessels. They should then be well sunn d. I have known some good butter makers who dispensed with the sunning when soda was used; but both are to be commended.

Soiling Milch Cows.—A correspondent of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* says:—"I keep a large number of milch cows, say from 90 to 100 which I house feed the year round; in winter on roots, etc., and in summer soiling them with ray-grass, clover, etc. I and my father before me, have followed this practice for the last forty years or more. It has always been our custom to give the soil cut *fresh and fresh*; that is to say, each feed is only cut a few hours before being given, except the early morning feed, which is cut the evening before, there not being time enough to cut it in the morning. Sunday's feeding has always been cut on that day, as the young grass, if cut the day previous, no matter what care is taken of it, would lose much of its succulent qualities, and be sure to become heated to a certain degree, and so throw the cows off their milk; as I need not tell you how small a change in their feeding will have effect on the milking qualities of cows. We once tried the experiment of cutting Sunday's feeding on Saturday, and the result was a considerable decrease in milk.

UNRULY MILCH COWS.

It is no wonder that some cows are fractious, they are treated so roughly. Why kick, pound, and bawl at them? It only makes matters worse. It makes the timid ones shyer, and the spirited ones ill-natured We urge kindness not only as a matter of humanity but of profit and patriotism—aye, profit to your heart, profit to your pocket, profit to your country It is vain to try and whip or frighten a cow into quietness and docility. So treated, she dreads and hates to see the milk pail and stool coming, and will prepare herself for a battle. How can she stand patiently and give down her milk, while expecting to receive hard thumps?

Suppose her to be treated kindly—a little salt or some other relish given to her a few times, kind and soothing words spoken, and a little caressing made with the hand. If somewhat restless at first, keep your temper, and follow her up with daily kindness. The result will surely come. She will soon know what to expect from her milker, and will show her likings by unmistakable signs. No person who cannot control his passions, and speak low, and be always gentle, should be allowed to milk a cow. It is of importance, too, to milk at regular hours. There should seldom be a change of milkers.

A successful dairyman once observed to an agricultural editor, that one of the secrets of his success lay in the kind treatment he gave his cows. They were driven to and from the watering place, leisurely. No dogs were allowed to distress them. No hired man was suffered to beat or to scold at them; whoever did so, was discharged at once. The cows were well fed, and allowed to take their own time in all their movements, especially in warm weather. Being so treated, and milked regularly and clean, he believed that from fifty to a hundred more pounds of cheese could be made per season from each cow, than if they had been kicked and frightened, and otherwise roughly handled.—[American Agriculturalist.

The Water Ram.— Concerning the utility of the hydraulic ram upon farms, the Germantown *Telegraph* has the following remarks:

This most valuable means of supplying water, we have always thought, was adopted only in about one case out of fifty. In passing through the country and over farms, we have noticed many locations where the water, which was carried sometimes as much as fifty rods, could be brought not merely to the door, but into the house, if desired, and into the barnyards, or wherever needed. The loss of time, to say nothing of the hard labor, which would be saved. seems not to be considered by many; but if both were carefully estimated it would be found that they amount every year to the entire cost of a ram and appliances. We are glad, however, to see the subject broached in the agricultural journals: Every farmer who has a spring or little brook within a quarter or half a mile of his buildings should have the water brought to or into them. A fall of five feet will, with a good ram, raise the water sixty feet. The expense is, of course, in proportion to the distance and the extent and style of the arrangements—running from twenty-five to two hundred dollars —mostly at about one hundred.

Japanese Grape.—A late number of the London *Gardener's Chronicle* mentions a variety of grape that grows about Yeddo, that is worthy of introduction into this country as well as in England. It says: The vine of this district, which you may as well name at once the "Yeddo vine," produces a fruit of great excellence. The bunches are medium sized, the berries are of a brownish color, thin skinned, and the flavor is all that can be desired. These grapes may be valued in England, where we have so many fine kinds, and most certainly will be highly prized in the United States of America.

Large Wheat.—Mr. John Loughnower brought to our office a bunch of wheat, the product of one grain, which contained one hundred and five heads of wheat, and the combined weight of the grain from the one seed is eleven ounces. It is of the variety known as club wheat. Mr. L. has a field of fifty acres, which is estimated will yield seventy bushels to the acre.—[Knight's Landing News Cal.

Marriage a Hundred Years ago.- The following extract from the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1750, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"Married, in June, 1750, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer of Great Tosson (near Rothbury), in the county of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shoton, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being provided no less than one hundred and twenty quarters of lamb, thirty-four quarters of veal, twenty quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, twelve hams, with a suitable number of chickens, etc., which was concluded with eighty half ankers of brandy made into punch, twelve dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and ninety bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of five hundred and fifty-eight ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of thirty-five fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity.

HOW UNCLE JAMES GOT ALONG WITH HIS NEIGHBORS.

Not many years since, a person from the land of steady habits, strayed into the region of Prince's bay and purchased a fine residence near the water; he was characteristically austere, penurious and unneighborly; his lands were so situated that the oystermen had to pass across them to reach their boats, for which he exacted toll from each man; he had control over the water of the creek, where it was necessary they should plant them to fat or freshen; for this privilege each man was made to pay so much per bushel or forego the privilege.

This exacting spirit of the man soon excited the hatred of the oystermen—they turned the tables on him, and annoyed him in every way their ingenuity could invent. On returning at night from town, he would often find the draw of the bridge swung aside, or something the matter with the gate so that he could not get in In a word, Mr. Tite Barnacle was finally obliged to sell out and leave to get rid of his own pettishness and illiberality he had incited to retaliation

This place was purchased by a kindly old gentleman whom we shall call, as everybody else did, Uncle James; he had been long familiar with a seafaring life; and he knew the character of the men with whom he had to deal. He was not long settled in the place before a delegation of oyster-men waited upon him; he received them as one neighbor should another, in a friendly manner. They had called to say that they wished to lay their oysters in his creek, and wished to know how much he would charge them for the privilege?

"I wish to be neighborly, and to have good neighbors around me," said Uncle James, "and I shall not disagree with you; plant your oysters there, and welcome, and give me what you think it worth."

"But," says they, "we would like to pass across your land, from your house to the shore; it is nearer; what shall we pay you?"

"Put the bars up as you go along and when you see the cattle in, drive them out," said Uncle James, "that is all I ask."

They took a drink of apple-jack and parted, From time to time a bushel of the finest oysters would be set down at Uncle James' door, and he would hardly know who committed the depredation. The year passed away, and there was no complaint to make of any unneighborly conduct on either side They met for a settlement at Uncle James' house; the apple-jack was brought out, and all took a smile; after which the question was again put by the oystermen.

"How much shall we pay you, Uncle James, for the use of the creek?"

"If it has been of any benefit to you," replied the old man, "you can give me what you can afford."

One put down ten dollars, another twenty, some more, some less, until nearly five hundred dollars were voluntarily paid, which was more than double the sum which Tite Barnacle extorted by menace and meanness from the same men.

ATROCITIES IN ARKANSAS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, with General Curtis' army, writing from Batesville, Ark, on the 7th of June, says that the rebel authorities at "Bayou Maire," sixteen miles from Little Rock, hung six men who refused to obey the conscription act. He also learns from the Rev Jas. Longbilridge, a well-known Presbyterian minister that on or about the 22d of last April, Messrs. Sultz and Reed, ministers of the Christian order, were taken from their own premises, on R lis Ridge, Boston county, Arkansas, conveyed to the woods in the night and killed. They had just returned from Cassville, and were Union men. About the 13th of May, a Mr. Neal was shot in his own house, near Fayetteville, and died in three hours. He was a Union man, and had adhered to the Methodist Episcopal church when it split A report came to Huntsville, about the 15th of May, that four men, all adherents of the old Methodist Episcopal church, and some of them ministers, were killed near Fayetteville, and other men of the same sentiments were threatened.

In the fall of 1861 in Van Buren county, twenty-seven Union men, and persons unwilling to take up arms, were chained together by the neck; and in Searcy county, eighty-three were served in the same way, and in this manner taken to jail where they were kept nearly six months. These statements are authenticated by the affidavits of the men so punished.

A Profane Swearer Rebuked.— "The greatest rebuke we ever heard given for profane swearing was administered to a New Yorker, by a little candy boy, at the ——— House, yesterday. As several persons were in conversation together, at the above house, a boy about seven years of age came up to vend his candies. His intelligence and remarkable precociousness of manner attracted our attention, when a prominent New Yorker (a swell well known in San Francisco), came up and said, "Bub, by G—, if you will come home with me, I'll educate you." The child looked up in his face with extreme contempt, and replied, "Sir, I would not go or live with any gentleman who uses profane language." The cutting rebuke drove the swell head from the house with a crimson face, when the little Christian received a profusion of quarters from the astonished spectators, who had heard with satisfaction the moral retort from the lips of an innocent child.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against trusting my wife, A. J. VAN ETTAN, without a written order from me.
3-3 E. W. VAN ETTAN.

NOTICE.

CAME to my enclosure, on the 18th of June, two bay MULES, branded U S. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. TITUS MOUSLEY,
52-tf Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Hooper's Ranch, last winter, a BAY HORSE, 5 years old, has a white spot in forehead. Branded J. G. on right hip, and a Spanish brand on left thigh. Whoever will deliver the same or give information of its whereabouts to ANDREW WARDROBE, 17th Ward, shall be satisfactorily rewarded. 4 2

FLAX MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THIS Splendid Machinery will be sold for Eastern Cost and Freight. Payable in Grain, Stock, Lumber, Cash, etc., etc.

Particulars can be known by applying to A. R. WRIGHT, 14th Ward, or to the undersigned, 8th Ward.
4 2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

DWELLING HOUSE AND ORCHARD FOR SALE,

SITUATED on the South side of Emigration Street, between the State Road and Main Street.

The House contains nine rooms, good rock cellar, well of water, stable, etc.

The Orchard contains the best variety of cultivated fruit, such as apples, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and currants. Over two-thirds of the trees are bearing finely.

Wanted—Grain, Stock, Store pay, Lumber, and a little Cash. ALEX. C. PYPER. 4-2

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON.
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

WANTED.

AT H. OINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8 000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7 000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

THOMAS HAWKES,

FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Oinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. O. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 3-tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
Sacramento, Cal.
3 6m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth.
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whiteoing or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 3-3m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the 13th Ward,

(THOUGH RETIRED FROM THE SALOON BUSINESS)

HAS made arrangements to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which is now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his private residence.

It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage ever sold in this market.

PARTIES going on short excursions or pleasure trips will be pleased to learn that they can obtain a few gallons of Goddard's Cider for such an occasion.

FAMILIES accustomed to the use of Wine will find Goddard's Cider to be a pleasant substitute, and less expensive (only One Dollar per Gallon).

PLEASURE PARTIES for the 4th July can be supplied with Goddard's Cider by the keg or barrel, timely notice required.

TRAVELERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider exceedingly useful, and a pleasant contrast to the muddy streams occasioned by high waters.

STATION KEEPERS along the mail route will confer a favor on many of their transient customers, by keeping for sale Goddard's Cider.

MERCHANTS, and others of like occupation, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.

Goddard's Cider sold Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the manufacturer's,
GEORGE GODDARD,
One block south of the theatre and one and half east, and Retail, by Mr. CROUCH, Constitution House, Main Street.
A liberal allowance to the trade. 1-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for wells, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Oatis' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
46-6m WM. WALKER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED,

BY MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

(Corner of Groesbeck's Buildings),

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing.

Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and Carpets, equal to new. 52-tf

STRAW, STRAW, STRAW!

SEASON OF 1862.

MRS. C. R. SAVAGE

RESPECTFULLY announces to her patrons that she is prepared to make, clean, and alter every kind of Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Panama HATS and BONNETS for Gents, Ladies and Children, in the most approved styles.

An assortment of Braids on hand.

Fancy Straw Bonnets made to order.

TERMS EASY.

House, two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, near the School House. 43-tf

WEAVING FACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

HAND IN HAND

BAKERY,

ICE CREAM SALOON,

AND

DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassible article of,

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS,
&c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

UNITED STATES

MAIL **STAGE,**

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
6-tf L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

COOPER-WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hallstone as a Meat Market, on East Temple Street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.
37-6m HENRY PERKES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,

NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,

SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 60-tf

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND DEALERS.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing extensively at

J. C. LITTLE'S MACHINE AND WORK SHOPS,

In the 13th Ward, every variety of

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK,

including Bureaus, Secretaries, Chests, Wardrobes, Tables, Washstands, Dressing-tables, light Stands, Writing Desks, Bedsteads, Sofas, single and double Lounges, Cradles, Cribs, Boston and Common Rocking Chairs, Congress and Office Chairs, French and Flag-seat Parlor Chairs, Windsor and Common Flag-seat Chairs, Children's Small, High and Rocking Chairs, etc., etc.

We shall also manufacture Doors, Window Sashes and Blinds, Spinning Wheels, Reels, Swifts, Flax Spinning Wheels, Hay Rakes, Grain Cradles, etc.

We can, if required, manufacture PIANOS, having the materials on hand for the purpose, and competent workmen to attend to that department.

Pianos and other Musical String Instruments repaired.

We will receive in exchange cash, store orders, grain, flour, beans, beef, pork, lard, eggs, butter, molasses, cheese, wood, cloth, wool, cotton, live stock, and all kinds of valley produce, which can be disposed of to enable us to carry on our business successfully; also, bedstead scantling, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4½ pine, cottonwood and quaking asp, plank 2 inches thick, 16 in. wide; pine lumber, 1 1-2, 1 1-4 and 1 inch of various widths, chair stuff, table legs, common chair legs for turning, etc.

Persons requiring doors, sashes and blinds must furnish their own lumber.

As we intend to sell a good article and as low as any house in this city, no credit will be given.

A GRIST MILL

For Chopping Grain, is in constant operation on the premises. LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING.
G. S. L. City, May 14, 1862. 46-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets; ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps; chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Fell & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, homemade clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOB SMITH,
51-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

IMPORTANT

TO THE

FARMERS OF DESERET!

FARMERS living North, South, East and West would do well to call at the

TOWN CLOCK STORE

OR

PANTECHNICON.

At this Store you will find a splendid assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

AND NOTIONS.

Our stock consists of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c., &c.; also, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready made Clothing, Cloths, Hickory, Check, and Over-shirts;

DRY GOODS

of every description; Ribbons, Lace, Dress Trimmings of all kinds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1000 Bushels of Wheat or Barley,

For which the best kind of pay will be given. Cash, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Corn, Dried Meat, &c., &c., taken in exchange.

Do not forget the CLOCK STORE, E. D. CLIFT,
45-3m

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE

GOODS

LOW FOR CASH,

Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,
4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Hickory and Denims,
Cottonades and Satinets,
Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, Fruit, &c., &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal discount will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL! TRY US!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, among which are

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a prime lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Window Glass, G. D. Caps, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.,

Not forgetting

MILL SAWS AND FILES.

Now is your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING,

BY

A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51 3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Capes, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted,
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS PERRIS & HOPKINS wish to announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have Removed their Portrait Gallery to the northern portion of Messrs. Hooper, Eldredge & Co's. store, where, having the superior advantage of a large northern light, plenty of room and a well-selected stock of materials, they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. 6-6

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Gothamites are reported to have assembled in vast numbers on Union square, on the afternoon of the 15th ult, to listen to a series of war speeches delivered by eminent declaimers, from five stands in full blast all at the same time, and presided over respectively by Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Fremont, Hon. Hamilton Fisk, Prof. Leibaur and Mr. Merritt, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The denouncement of foreign intervention was applauded by the public, and the war measures of the government indorsed by the cheering of the multitude, with whom the fighting generals seemed to be great favorites.

The Senate near the close of the session passed a bill, for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union, but the House took no action on the premises.

The municipal government of Boston appropriated three hundred thousand dollars on the 15th for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and other expenses attending the raising the quota of men for the war, required under the recent call.

The State of Maine has decided to pay a bounty of thirty dollars for each recruit mustered into service of the U. S. in the new regiments and thirty-five for those who will enlist to fill up the regiments now in the field.

It is stated on good authority, that the British armed vessels at New Orleans did not, by the usual compliments, manifest any friendly feelings on the 4th of July.

The appropriations made by Congress during the late session amounted to about eight hundred millions of dollars, five hundred and sixty million of which was for the army, and one hundred millions for the navy.

The bill appropriating two hundred millions for the emancipation of slaves in the border States was postponed in the House. Among bills passed at a late hour, and signed by the President, on the last day of the session, was one authorizing the issuing, by the Post-master General, of postage and other government stamps as currency, and prohibiting, under penalty, banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar.

The stamps are in all respects to resemble those now in use, with the exception of the gluten, and are intended to supply the deficiency of small coin, and will be virtually one, three, five, ten, twelve, and twenty-four cent, Government shinplasters.

WESTERN ITEMS.

The suspension bridge across Deer creek, at the town of Nevada, Cal., erected this season at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, fell recently, killing two men and wounding another. Two teams of four yoke of oxen each, loaded with hay, were on the bridge at the same time. Twelve of the oxen were killed. The bridge had been in use but a few days. Its height was about fifty feet.

There was a heavy fire at Benicia, on the 12th of July, destroying the extensive stables of Dell & Co., in which sixteen valuable horses and a large amount of hay, grain harness, etc, were consumed by the flames. The fire destroyed several other buildings.

The residence of Judge Crane, at Alameda, was burned on July 11th, in the absence of the family, excepting some children, one of whom playing with some matches set fire to the premises. Loss, $25,000.

In the afternoon of the 22d inst., a break occurred among the prisoners at the State prison, San Quentin. While the convicts were returning from their dinner, they overpowered the gate-keepers, killing one of them by the name of Murphy. They then escaped about one hundred and fifty strong, carrying with them Lieutenant Governor Chellis, whom they seized for the purpose of holding him up in front to prevent the guards from firing upon them; and moving in a body, with Chellis in advance, they rushed up and spiked the cannon. Fifteen of them were killed, as reported, and the rest scattered, defying capture, pointing a pistol to the head of Mr. Chellis whenever the guard approached. The citizens of the surrounding country were in arms immediately, and the greatest excitement prevailed. A steamer, on the receipt of the news in San Francisco, was dispatched instanter, with surgeons, for what purpose is not stated, but most probably they expected there would be some professional services required before all the prisoners would be captured.

TWENTIETH WARD SPORTS.

By way of amusement for the juveniles and youth of his ward, Bishop Sharp inaugurated, on the afternoon of the Twenty-fourth, outdoor sports, with prizes for the more expert. A bowery was erected for the convenience of the onlookers, and Ballo's Band provided excellent music for the general entertainment. The sports were ball-playing, running, putting the stone, leaping, sack racing, barrow-wheeling blindfolded and gymnastics.

We approve of sports for the young, when properly conducted, and are much better pleased to see their leisure hours so devoted than to see them in slothful idleness, or contracting worse habits in forbidden paths.

Repairing the Lines.—Mr. Peter Graul, the Telegraphic repairer, left, yesterday morning, with five assistants, to repair and change a portion of the line on the east of the mountains. It is the company's intention to make such changes in the line as will avoid the disasters of winter from deep snows and overflowing streams. We are pleased to hear it. Mr. Graul has had occasion to make frequent complaint of persons drawing down the wires. Thoughtless persons should be informed of the wrong they are doing to "the world of mankind" by such conduct; and all evil-disposed persons who meddle, should be brought before a magistrate and punished as the law provides.

Capt. Lot Smith's Command.—Everybody interested in the return of the Utah Volunteers expected them here on Monday, to be mustered out of service, as on that day their ninety days had expired, but of the date of their return, nobody now knows anything. It is understood that the Captain and a part of his command went in pursuit of a band of Indians, who had run off a large amount of stock from some traders at Bridger, about a week ago, since which, he has not been heard from.

Moving Once More.—We understand that the newly elected Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have met and organized by electing Hon. E. F. Sheets, Treasurer; R. L. Campbell, Esq., Secretary, and Mr. H W. Naisbitt, corresponding Secretary.

They have also elected the following Committees:—

On Field Crops:—Messrs A. P. Rockwood, Reuben Miller and Jacob Weiler.

On Fruit:—Mr. Lu b r Hemmenway, Chairman; his associates to be designated by the Gardeners' Club.

On Vegetables:—Mr. Geo. B. Wallace, Chairman; his associates to be designated by the Gardeners' Club.

Messrs. Winder, Mitchell and Naishitt were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the citizens.

Ballo's Band.—We acknowledge with pleasure the serenades of the Fourth and Twenty Fourth with which this excellent Band honored us in the afternoons of those days. Professor C. J. Thomas has certainly greatly improved the members of Ballo's Band since his connection with it. The playing on our verandah was creditable to them and pleasant to us and to our neighbors. We wish that and the other Bands of the city all the success they aim at in the perfectionment of their performances.

WHAT IS TO BE DECIDED AT RICHMOND.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner*, a few days previous to the battle of Fair Oaks.

No situation so important as the present has been presented on the American continent. What tremendous consequences, what terrible stakes, what enormous results, depend upon the action and success of the two armies camped within a few miles of the hills of Richmond. Spectators of their own fate, the citizens are compelled to remain silent and patient while their liberty or slavery, wealth or poverty, life or death, is decided by the skill of McClellan and the intelligence of Johnston. These armies are not yet trying the question by an appeal to the sword. Neither General has yet fought a battle. Hitherto they have only played a game of chess, and they are still engaged in evolutions. One plays an offensive, the other a defensive, game. Hitherto one of these men has stopped the advance of the other as long as he could and then retired. Perhaps he was quite right to do so at Manassas and York own, for the destiny of the nation was not in jeopardy at either point, and it was important to preserve the army intact for a more important service. But let all parties be warned of the consequences inevitably to follow a similar step from the banks of the Chickahominy. Those consequences are not only military but civil—national. They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers; adding thus to all our calamities and difficulties, that of revolution.

A complete and total defeat of Johnston's army, an utter annihilation of the best troops and rout of the others, a successful assault and storm of the city by an overwhelming mass of Federal troops, would be a heavy blow to the Southern Confederacy, but by no means fatal to it. The spirit of the people and the soldiers, the confidence of the country, would neither be broken or diminished, but rather raise in a fiercer flame and to a loftier exaltation. The enemy would be desperately crippled to attain their victory, and could not pursue their advantage. The remains of a beaten but brave army would be quickly reorganized and rapidly recruited. The war would go on with more bitterness and determination than ever.

Not thus would be the situation of the South should the line of the James and Virginia be abandoned on the scale plan of military necessity and scientific compulsion. We are disinclined to paint the condition of the Southern army and people and cause after such an event. To calculate the consequences of that step is a task too painful. Every man of common intelligence and the least information on the state of feeling among the soldiers and the people may easily imagine them without the aid of our words.

The conclusion to be drawn is direct. This place must be the witness of a trial of strength. If military science will not permit of that appeal till all the evolutions in text books are gone through with, then the attack must be made and the battle delivered after they are done, whatever the inconveniences of our position, and however great, according to the principles of the art, the probabilities of our defeat may then be. Defeated or victorious, the Southern army and nation must be satisfied that the present Government and Generals can fight somewhere, and this is the last chance for them to prove it.

McClellan can operate against Richmond in two ways. He can come up the banks of the river, with his flank covered by his boats, bring with him his siege train, and, if not attacked, do here for the second time what he has already done once with unmolested ease and success at Yorktown. Or, he can reach his army up the northern bank of the Chickahominy through Hanover, get troops between Anderson's army and Richmond, and when he has done away with it, form a union with Banks and McDowell at his leisure. The Chickahominy furnishes an excellent defensive line for our army, but as McClellan is on the other side of it, it defends him too while occupied in these comfortable arrangements.

Of course, if he is allowed to take his own time and do all he wants over there; if the Confederate commanders are going to sit down and twiddle their thumbs till he condescends to begin with them; if his hauling of heavy guns and digging of trenches is to be repelled by the hauling of other guns and the digging of other trenches, then the end of it is certain.

Nothing is more mathematically proven than the plans of attack taught to boys at West Point and other academies, provided armies can be reckoned into blocks of stone, which will stand still to be measured, weighed, calculated, and then one to be lifted over another as if by cranes and pulleys. The attacking army, give the requisite time, transportation and numbers, will always get the defending army in such a fix that it is bound to retire or be cut to pieces; and up to this time our defensive army has regularly retired in compliance with the principles of Jomini. Such has hitherto been the history of our war. But such is not the history of war in general, and it cannot always continue to be so here. There are such things as bravery, enterprise, invention, quickness of movement, determination of purpose, which have had much to do with the military results in every age and country, and they will sooner or later make their way over all the precedents of the late army of the United States.

"It is easy to repeat the cuckoo song that war is a science, that no one knows it but those who have passed a life pretending to study it, that Generals have done so, newspapers have not done so; that it is impossible to deliver battle to superior foes in unassailable positions; that our Generals offer battle to McClellan, he will not accept it, etc. But an appeal from common conceit to common sense and to history is always justifiable. The greatest masters of the military profession have left on record this unanimous judgment, that war is an art, not a science, much less a mystery; that it cannot be taught or reduced to rules; that success in it depends upon mother-wit, not study; that quick perception, strong sense, courage, enterprise, and general mental resources are the qualities that make a commander; that the worth of an officer is to be tested by his success, and the merit of a campaign is to be estimated by its results, and not by the opinions or criticisms of persons having military pretensions. Now, what have been the results of the campaign in Virginia? The war has lasted a year. Many battles have been fought. In every one of the battles fought in Virginia, with the exception of Cheat Mountain and Roanoke, the Confederate soldiers have had the advantage; yet the Confederate armies have been always in retreat, never in advance, abandoning position after position, according to rule, and square, till now the State is nearly all swallowed by the enemy, its fields desolated, farm houses sacked, the slaves wandering in troops, the people a nation in exile, and the Capital still safe only on the supposition that the precedent of past shall here be abandoned. It is time to put in a protest against precedent, and to give solemn warning to all those, if any there be, who propose to continue the campaign in Virginia as it has been commenced.

But our Generals have often "offered battle." McClellan would not accept it. Therefore they could not fight him. On this point we would refer to a memorable piece of military history. When the great general of the civil wars of Rome was engaged in his campaign against Publius Silo, a distinguished commander of the other party, *he bottled him much with his trenches and slow advance.* Silo often led out his legions in choice positions "offering a battle," which Caius Marius would never accept. At last Publius Silo resorted to this simple expedient: He sent a herald in the lines of his adversary to make him this speech: "O Caius Marius, if you are indeed a great general, why do you not come out of your ditches and fight me a battle?" Marius sent back his own herald to make him this reply: "*O Publius Silo, if you are a great general, why do you not make me come out and fight you a battle?*"

Every day brings Richmond and its inhabitants nearer the hour of their deliverance or humiliation. Such an army as never menaced capital before on this continent is within sight of the heights of the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Between the invader, the Seat of Government and our homes, lies the noble army of its defenders, watching the slimy movements of the invader as he coils among the hills, and gallantly foiling him in every darting of his fangs. Our defenders are our own husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, and kindred dear to us, and we lay down at night, and rise up from day to day preserved from invasion by the loved ones in the front. But the enemy is strong in numbers, and his energies are bent on the capture of Richmond. His coils will become closer and closer day by day. He will not return until defeated and driven from the field.

But are we citizens prepared to receive all this? Are we prepared to receive the corpses of our brethren fresh from the gory field, to welcome and attend on the wounded, dear as they may be to us? Are we prepared to witness the desolation of our homes, and to encounter all the sacrifices which a sanguinary bombardment is likely to incur? We hope the citizens are equal to the sacrifice required—pains, wounds, death, the sacrifice of property and life notwithstanding. It were better that Richmond's fate be that of Moscow, than that Richmond falls to be the habitation of the invader. We hope the patriotism of Richmond is equal to the sacrifice.

New Advertisements.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

RECOVERED FROM THE INDIANS.

I HAVE in my possession One SPANISH BAY MARE, white stripe in face, Spanish brand on left shoulder and thigh, and has a Yearling Bay Mare Colt.

One DARK IRON-GREY MARE, three years old, no brands, white stripes in face, resembling a halter mark.

GEO. J. MARSH,
5-2 Willard, Box Elder County.

LOST,

ON July 22d, on the State Road, between Porter Rockwell's and this City, a MEERSHAUM PIPE, heavily mounted with Silver, stem of black and pearl.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Dr. SPRAGUE.

5-1 F. T. FOX.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into my garden, about three weeks ago, a White HEIFER CALF, two years old, crop off both ears. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

5-1 HENRY A. FERGUSON, 13th Ward.

FOR SALE,

A SPINNING MACHINE, with Ten Spindles, for Spinning Wool. Apply to the subscriber, at the Grove, Southwest corner of 17th Ward. Terms easy.

5-1 M. CANNON.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated two blocks west from the Tabernacle. Lot five rods on street, twenty rods back, well filled with Apple, Apricot, Peach and Plum Trees, nearly all bearing fruit. Also, California Grapes, Currants, etc.

House, with Kitchen, Bedroom, Buttery, and two Chambers. A well of good water, with chain pump.

5-1 M. CANNON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

LEFT his home, in the Eighth Ward of this city, supposed to have gone West with Emigrants, a lad, named CHARLES BOWRING, 14 years of age, dark hair, small and lightly built for his age. Any person knowing his whereabouts would greatly oblige the subscriber, his uncle,

H. E. BOWRING,
Saddle and Harness-Maker, Main St.
G. S. L. City. 5-3

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, in the Court House, G. S. L. City, either personally or by his deputy, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Tax now due, two-thirds of which, according to the Law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.

Early attention is called to this matter, that the taxes due may be settled before the 1st of September next and per centage saved thereon.

R. T. BURTON,
5-3 Assessor and Collector.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 6. · GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, July 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

The religion of Jesus Christ gives light for darkness. The Gospel we have received is sent "to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God, to comfort all that mourn, to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they may be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified." The life of a Christian is said to be full of pain, tribulation, sorrow, and excruciating torments; of fightings without and fears within, of anxieties, despair, gloominess and mourning. His path is supposed to be spread with gins, pit-falls, and uncertainties, but this is a mistake, for "the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day," while "the wicked is snared by the transgression of his lips: but the just shall come out of trouble."

The faith I have embraced has given me light for darkness, ease for pain, joy and gladness for sorrow and mourning, certainty for uncertainty, hope for despair. We talk about having grace to endure, and pray, "O Lord, give me grace to endure the pain I receive in this thorny path that leads to heaven, the scoffs and sneers of this unfriendly world, that I may bear the name of Jesus honorably while I live." It is right to pray for grace, but let me shape this prayer a little differently and ask God my heavenly Father, in the name of Jesus Christ, to open the eyes of my understanding, and teach me the truth as it is, then shall I see that I am walking in the light and not in darkness. "Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." The true people of God are far removed from that pain which the sinner and the ungodly constantly endure. They are removed from it as a people politically, and as families, and as individuals. Compare, for instance, the colonial history of the United States with the history of the settling of the wild and desolate regions of Utah by the Latter Day Saints, and you will learn that the sufferings of the first settlers here, from Indian outrages and other causes, will scarcely supply enough for a comparison. And whole companies of emigrants to California and Oregon have been massacred, their flesh given to wild animals, and their bones left to bleach upon the plains. Almost fifteen years ago one hundred and forty-six souls started from Winter Quarters (now Florence) to settle in this valley. We arrived here in safety, staid thirty days, returned the same season, and not a single person was lost by the way. If any of our company was taken sick there were a hundred prayers ascending to God for the recovery of that sick person. How is it with gold hunters? Do they pray for their sick and administer to them by the laying on of hands? No, they do not believe in any such thing, but the sick suffer and die. When any among us were taken sick, we laid hands upon them and they were healed. I was told, on one occasion, by one of the camp, that br. Taft had the mountain fever and could not live till morning; we dipped him seven times in the river, and the next day he was comparatively well.

O, what a great sorrow it is to be a Saint! How mournful the thought, when we contemplate the contrast between the Saint and the sinner! We have ease for pain, comfortable health for sickness, joy for mourning, and light for darkness. "This is all very good," says one, "but your religion is so unpopular in the world." There is not another religion so popular as this in the courts of heaven. Without the garb of a Saint you cannot be admitted to the presence of the Father, and to Jesus, the Mediator between God and man. No religion is popular there, but the religion of the Bible. Episcopalianism, Methodism, Quakerism, Catholicism, Presbyterianism, and all their collateral branches are unpopular in the celestial kingdom of God, while the religion of Adam, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the patriarchs and prophets, Jesus and his Apostles is the only acknowledged and popular system of religion with the sanctified ones in the presence of the Father and the Son. "But," says a Presbyterian, "Abraham was a polygamist." He was. "And you say that his religion is popular in heaven." It is the only religion acknowledged there.

I have not time now to dwell upon all the points of Abraham's faith, but he did believe in a plurality of wives, and was a practical polygamist. And Paul says, "and if ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Did Abraham believe in Presbyterianism? Not much. Did he believe in Quakerism? Not much. Each of the different sects of religion has some truth, and so far as they have the truth so far did Abraham believe. But is the religion of any one of the sects, as a whole, the religion of heaven? It is not. We all desire to join the popular party. Light, truth and intelligence are the side that is popular with the heavens, and the side that will rule, govern, and control the nations. If we join that society, we then all become popular with the popular party. Some people will render themselves ridiculously conspicuous, on purpose to become popular. Their desire for popularity or notoriety is so great that they will not hesitate to do a mean act to gain it. The great majority want to be on the strongest, wealthiest, and most popular side, and to be connected with that family which is possessed of immense wealth, influence, and power. Many of my brethren of the Elders of Israel rise up here to speak to the people, and they cannot give utterance to their ideas. What is the matter? They are fearful of making a slight mistake in their language, which they think would make them unpopular. I wish they were as I am, in this respect, and did not care what people may think or say, but pour out what the Holy Ghost shall give them to say, regardless of consequences. We all want to be on the side that will produce the most safety, the most joy, and the most sterling happiness. I can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the man or woman who believes that the religion of Jesus leads into a thorny path, does not understand nor enjoy the true religion of heaven.

We can say to all the world that the persecution which the Latter Day Saints have received, and the misery they may have suffered in consequence thereof, will not begin to compare with the misery and real suffering they are now receiving in the United States in consequence of war. In Missouri our bleeding feet stained the prairies, but now they are shedding each others blood to curdle and bake in the sun or to be licked up by dogs and wild animals, while their flesh is given to the vultures and wolves. We were invited to sign away our property to pay the expenses of our persecutors, and we were permitted, as a body, to take away as much of our moveable property as we could; but now the Secessionists are robbed and pillaged without mercy, their houses are burned over their heads, their barns are destroyed, their food and clothing are taken, and the women and children are left without anything to eat, drink, or wear, while their husbands, fathers, and brothers are either killed or taken prisoners. In the same manner the Secession party fall upon the Federals or Union men and whip them, rob them, and hang them up at their own doors and in the presence of their families. Then comes a third party who are called May-wa kers or Jayhawkers, but more properly they are buccaneers or land-pirates, and they rob everybody that is left after the Union and Secession parties have done their worst. Have we ever suffered like that? I think not. When they come across a small settlement of Secessionists they plunder and destroy it, and when they come across a hamlet of Unionists they serve it in the same manner. Did the Latter Day Saints ever see such times? They never did. They never suffered anything in comparison to what the people in many of the States are now suffering.

It is right the brethren and sisters should have grace to sustain them in doing right, and it is right they should pray for it, but I would rather they possessed good sound common sense to begin with, and know what to do with the grace of God when they received it.

I never try any other way to please people, only by pleasing myself and my God. If I can please God, I can please myself; then I care very little whether anybody else is pleased or not, because if they are pleased with God and godliness, they will be pleased with me. When Elders preach or lecture among the Saints or to the world, if they do so to satisfy themselves, they have done well. When you have pleased yourselves, it is very probable that you have pleased human beings like yourselves.

When journeying the Saints organize as perfectly as they can for safe and comfortable traveling. We appoint one man to this duty, another to that, and every man attends to his duty. If a wagon is broken, the captain at once arranges to have it put into traveling order. If there is a sick person in the camp, he either goes himself or details somebody to administer to the sick by anointing with oil, laying on of hands, and prayer. Perhaps a sister is fainting by the way; she is worn out; the journey is too much for her. The captain procures for her such nourishment as can be found in camp, to give her strength and ability to endure the further fatigues of the journey; doing everything he can to restore the sick to sound health, and giving them all possible comfort and aid. Is there the same care and fellow feeling manifested in the trains of emigrants who are passing over the country in search of gold? Each person is seeking to better his condition, and they have no interest that extends further than self. It is with them as with the man that prayed, "O Lord, bless me, my wife, my son John and his wife, we four, no more: Amen." They are for themselves, and not for the kingdom of God. They know that the world is going to destruction. They see the whole world in confusion—one party seeking to destroy another in the vain hope of building themselves up. The present government of the United States is self-destroying, as they are now proving.

If there is one class of persons on earth who need comfort more than another, it is both the poor and rich who will not serve God. Those who serve him are comforted all the day long; they walk in the light of his salvation, dwell under the smiles of his countenance, and the works of their hands are abundantly prospered. Still some apostatize from all this light—from this great salvation—to get gold. The reason of this is not because they have to suffer so much for their religion, but because they have not enough good common sense. What is the grace of God? Who can define it? You say it is the favor of God. If you had good common sense, you never would be out of his favor. He is the Father of our spirits—the great ruler of the universe. If we had enough common sense to understand things as they are, we certainly would choose to serve him, and be on the strongest side.

Do we intend to make our final abode in hell, or in heaven? If we mean it to be in heaven, we must become faithful Latter Day Saints; if in hell, we may be anything we please, no matter what. I profess to be a Latter Day Saint. I believe that the Old and New Testaments were given by the inspiration of God, and since much adulterated by uninspired translators, which makes it necessary for one to have the Spirit of revelation from God to read and understand them. I believe the doctrine that the Lord taught to Adam in the garden, and that Adam taught to his children, that Enoch taught to his city three hundred and sixty-five years, preparing a people to go into the presence of God the Father. I believe the doctrine taught by Noah, who was instructed of God to build an ark to save himself and family from destruction in the great flood. I believe the doctrine Abraham taught, that Isaac, Jacob and the patriarchs taught. I believe all the doctrine Moses taught to be the word of the Lord. I believe in the law of carnal commandments as he did; it was for them, and not for us. It was a yoke placed upon their necks because of their disobedience to the higher law of the gospel. Jesus Christ removed that yoke, and told them to follow the law of the gospel. Some Christians throw away all the Old Testament, except some portions of the prophets; but Moses had the gospel; Jethro had the gospel, and the house of Jacob were urged to receive it, but they would not; so the Lord told Moses to give them a law of carnal commandments that would be grievous for them to bear.

The people generally would not have the revelations which the Lord delivered to Joseph Smith, unless he would give them a law of carnal commandments like that which he gave to the children of Israel, and how long was it before they were in conversation with the spirit world, being lead to destruction by strong delusion which God sent them, because they would not receive the truth? "And when they say unto you, 'Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter; should not a people seek unto their God?' They would not receive revelations from God, but, as they were told, God suffered them to have revelations that they would believe, that they might believe lies and be damned. Moses tried to give the children of Israel the law of the gospel, but they would not receive it. The gospel was revealed in those days, as much so as in the days of Christ and his Apostles. They had the Melchisedec priesthood, and were entitled to all the promises and blessings then as in the days of the Apostles.

When Jesus came to preach the will of his Father, he came to his own, but they would not receive him. He said to them, "I speak that which I have seen with my Father; and ye do that which ye have seen with your father. They answered and said unto him, Abraham is our father. Jesus saith unto them, if ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham. But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God; this did not Abraham." The Jews wanted to make laws to guide God and his children. They believed many of the doctrines that Abraham believed and taught. They practiced polygamy, as did Abraham, the patriarchs, Moses, David, and the prophets down to the days of the Apostles.

Monogamy, or restrictions by law to one wife, is no part of the economy of heaven among men. Such a system was commenced by the founders of the Roman empire. That empire was founded on the banks of the Tiber by wandering brigands. When these robbers founded the city of Rome, it was evident to them that their success in attaining a balance of power with their neighbors, depended upon introducing females into their body politic, so they stole them from the Sabines, who were near neighbors. The scarcity of women gave existance to laws restricting one wife to one man. Rome became the mistress of the world, and introduced this order of monogamy wherever her sway was acknowledged. Thus this monogamic order of marriage, so esteemed by modern Christians as a holy sacrament and divine institution, is nothing but a system established by a set of robbers.

The Congress of the United States have lately passed a law to punish polygamy in the Territories of the United States and in other places over which they have exclusive jurisdiction. In doing this, they have undertaken to dictate the Almighty in his revelations to his people, and those who handle edged tools, unless they are skillful, are apt to cut their fingers; and those who hand out insult to the great I Am, in the end, are apt to get more than they have spoken for.

Why do we believe in and practise polygamy? Because the Lord introduced it to his servants in a revelation given to Joseph Smith, and the Lord's servants have always practised it. "And is that religion popular in heaven?" It is the only popular religion there, for this is the religion of Abraham, and, unless we do the works of Abraham, we are not Abraham's seed and heirs according to promise. We believe in Jesus Christ the Mediator of the new covenant, who has introduced the gospel for the benefit of the human family, to happify, exalt and glorify them in the presence of the Father, not to make them miserable, not to torture them, nor cause them to walk in the gloomy path of grief all their days. We rejoice in this gospel; it is all glory, halelujah, peace and comfort. We believe in following the admonitions and instructions of the ancient Prophets and Apostles, and of all good men in this our day.

I do not make these remarks to cast reflections upon any being, but we should strive to know the mind and will of God and to be filled with his Spirit. I wish the Saints to be filled with the Spirit of understanding; and I never want to again hear a Saint say, "O, how we suffer for the religion of Jesus! We suffer more than the wicked," while at the same time, we are better clad, better fed and better looking, and our hearts are filled with joy, while the hearts of the wicked are filled with sorrow and mourning. All the cheerfulness, gladness, comfort, exuberance of spirit, joy, bliss, peace and brightness of expression that can be bestowed upon individuals are possessed and enjoyed by the sanctified in heaven, and if we are prepared by the principles of eternal life, the same halo will shine through our countenances and make our faces bright with glory.

Whatever leads to vanity, lightness, and worldly-mindedness is not the joy of heavenly beings, but the nonsense of the wicked world. There are men in this kingdom who cannot discriminate between that which is of God and that which is not of him, and who are at a loss to know how far to go and not sin. The very moment you have a doubt upon your mind that what you do is not exactly right, then stop and pursue that course which you know is right, and in which you can enjoy the clear, warm, cheering, peaceful influence which cometh from God as an earnest that you are doing right, then shall you be blessed in all your works here below, and fill up your days in usefulness. I heard a man say, the other day, who is in the evening of his days, that if he had never done much good, he had never done any evil that he knew of. God will receive all such in the heavens, when they put off this mortality.

I feel to bless, and not curse. Had I the power, I would rather avert an evil that I saw coming upon any individual or people, and see them lead into the path of blessings, tho' it should cause my words to fail.

May God bless you! Amen.

THE CHEROKEE TRAIL.—Major Kerr, who has been establishing the Mail Company's stations on the new route, arrived here on Friday evening, and reports the road to be much preferable to that abandoned on the Sweet water—for mail service at least. We judge the company are no losers by the change. Now that there are said to be no fears of Indian depredations, dare we venture to hope that the new route is sufficiently remote from Secessiondom to save it from interruptions in that quarter.

HISTORICAL.

The following succinct history of the Prophet Joseph Smith, jun., and of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was written In March, 1855, for publication in the *People's Journal*, in compliance with a request made by the publishers, Tonsly and Cowin, to President Brigham Young; but inasmuch as it did not appear in that paper, it was, by consent of the author, published in the DESERET NEWS Sept. 5th, 1855. Of late there has been much inquiry by strangers and sojourners in relation to the history of the Latter Day Saints from the rise of the church till and subsequent to their location in these mountain valleys; and upon suggestion, we have, for the benefit of those thus interested in the matter, thought proper to republish it, correcting a few errors that were inadvertently made in the first instance in setting from the original manuscript.

Joseph Smith, jun., was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 23d December, 1805; moved with his father to Ontario county, New York, and in the year 1819 resided in Manchester; he was by occupation a farmer, and his advantages of education were limited.

At the age of 15 he began to reflect seriously on the necessity of being prepared for a future state of existence. He went among the different denominations that existed in that state, and his mind became perplexed with the clashing and contention which existed among those who professed the name of Christ.

Disgusted with the confusion which his researches disclosed, and encouraged by the promise of Saint James: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth unto all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him," he retired to a grove, and in earnest prayer besought the Lord to reveal the way of salvation, and while thus engaged he beheld two glorious Beings wrapped in a brilliant and glorious light, who informed him that all the religious sects of the present age had departed from the ancient gospel of Jesus Christ and his apostles, with its gifts and priesthood, which should be made known to him in due season; many glorious things were shown him in this vision.

On the 21st September, 1823, while engaged in prayer, and striving to exercise faith, the room was filled with light surpassing that of noonday, in the midst of which was a person whose countenance was as lightning, and yet so full of innocence and goodness, and of such a glorious appearance as to banish all apprehension; he was an angel commissioned of God to inform him that the covenants with ancient Israel touching their posterity should soon be fulfilled, and that the great work to prepare for the second coming of Christ should now commence; the fulness of the gospel be made known to all nations; that the native inhabitants of America were a remnant of Israel, who had anciently enjoyed the ministry of inspired men; that records containing their history had been preserved to the period of their national degeneracy, and that these records had been concealed in the earth, and the Lord promised they should soon be revealed.

On the following day the angel returned and showed him the spot where the sacred record was deposited. A small rock, projecting a little above the earth's surface, covered a stone box; he opened it and beheld the plates.

The angel said, you cannot at this time obtain them, and when they are obtained, it must be by prayer and faithfulness in obeying the Lord; they are not deposited here for the sake of accumulating gain or wealth, or for the glory of this world; they are of no worth to the children of men, only for the knowledge they contain, which is the fulness of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as it was given to the ancient people of this land. The stature of this personage was a little above the common size of men in this age; his garments were perfectly white, and they appeared to be without seams.

Much instruction was given by the angel to Mr. Smith during a period of four years, and on the 22d September, 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into his hands; they were engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold, each plate was not far from 7 inches by 8 in width and length not quite as thick as common tin, beautifully engraved on both sides in reformed Egyptian characters, bound together in a volume as the leaves of a book, fastened at the edge with three rings running through the book; with the records was found a curious instrument, called by the ancients the Urim and Thummim. By the gift and power of God, through its means, he translated the record, which is the Book of Mormon. The first edition of 5,000 copies was published by Joseph Smith, at Palmyra, New York.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized, at the house of Peter Whitmer, sen., Fayette, Seneca county, New York on the 6th April, 1830, and was then composed of six members, who were baptized by immersion under the hands of Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, who received the apostleship by commandment from God, and the administration of heavenly messengers, and were the first elders of the church.

The Book of Mormon being printed, the church began to attract the attention of newspaper editors, who immediately opened their artillery against Joseph Smith, and the faithful who had received his testimony. The tocsin of persecution was immediately sounded, and continued to increase with scarcely any cessation, during his whole life.

Through the labors of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Oliver Cowdery, and other elders who had been ordained, branches were established in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the British Provinces and New England States.

A large branch of the church was established in Kirtland, Geauga county, Ohio; and the spirit of persecution pursuing all the branches to a very great extent, the Saints commenced gathering to Kirtland; and soon after, Joseph Smith, with several of the elders, visited Jackson county, Missouri, and commenced settlements of the Saints: Upper Missouri being at that time but thinly inhabited.

In June, 1831, a conference was held at Kirtland; a number of the elders were ordained High Priests by Joseph Smith, he being president of the high priesthood and of the whole church, being called of the Lord like unto Moses, a Seer, Revelator, Translator, and Prophet; and it was his privilege to have two counselors, to act as assistant presidents, which form the First Presidency of the church.

In June, 1832, W. W. Phelps & Co. commenced printing a monthly periodical in Independence, Missouri, devoted expressly to the spreading of the principles of the gospel, and publishing the revelations of God to the church.

A mercantile house was established by the firm of A. S Gilbert & Co., and several hundreds of farms were opened, and mills and many extensive improvements commenced.

The elders continued to preach with unabated zeal, notwithstanding they were constantly subjected to abuse.

On March 25, 1832, Joseph Smith and Elder Sidney Rigdon were dragged from their beds at midnight, in the town of Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, daubed with tar and feathers, and severely injured. Aqua fortis was poured into President Smith's mouth, and he was held by the throat until left for dead. One of his children was sick with the measles, and being in bed with him at the time of the outrage, was thereby exposed to the night air, and died almost immediately: she may, therefore, be called the first martyr of this dispensation.

In June, 1833, a commencement was made for the building of a Temple in Kirtland.

On the 22d July, 1833, the printing office of W. W. Phelps, at Independence, Missouri, was surrounded by a mob of about five hundred men; the press was destroyed, the type pied, and the house, a two story brick building, pulled down. Loss of property, $6,700. This mob violence continued from day to day.

Edward Partridge, the presiding Bishop of the church, was publicly stripped, and tarred and feathered on the public square, in the presence of several hundred spectators.

Mr. Charles Allen, a member of the church, received the same compliment; the tar was mixed with some corrosive substance.

The store of Gilbert & Whitney was broken open, their goods promiscuously scattered in the streets — lives threatened, individuals whipped, and a great number of houses unroofed by parties visiting the different settlements; upwards of 200 houses were destroyed by fire, and 1,200 persons driven from their homes and scattered into the adjoining counties, principally into Clay, without any means of subsistence, a great number having perished from wounds, bruises and exposure.

As the Saints were scattered along the banks of the Missouri river, a plot was laid by a party of the mob to murder all who should be left on the Jackson side.

On the morning of the 13th of October, very early, they beheld the wonderful meteoric phenomenon of the stars falling from heaven, which caused the hearts of the Saints to rejoice, and the mob to abandon their purpose; some of the mob were so affected by the sight that they wept, believing the day of judgment at hand. I am sorry to say that clergymen of various denominations sanctified these deeds of cruelty by their presence and participation.

In the fall of 1833, a printing press was established in Kirtland, Ohio, where Oliver Cowdery commenced the republication of the *Evening and Morning Star*.

In 1834, Joseph Smith, accompanied by 205 men, visited Clay county, Missouri, and attempted to bring about a reconciliation with the people of Jackson. His Excellency Daniel Dunklin then Governor of Missouri, notified the Legislature in his annual message, that the means of enforcing the laws, both civil and military, were so insufficient that the Mormons could not be protected in the state. He had previously written to Col. J. Thornton, under date of the 6th June, 1834, as follows: "I am *fully persuaded* that the *eccentricity of the religious opinions and practices of* the Mormons, *is at the bottom of the outrages* committed against them."

By industry, economy, and prudence, the Saints in Clay and the adjoining counties had begun to acquire wealth and to enjoy prosperity, and were enabled to purchase considerable tracts of land; this aided the Jackson county mob to raise an excitement in Clay county. Public meetings were held, and the Saints notified by their official resolutions, that they must cease to make improvements in Clay county, or to purchase other lands; and *required* to leave the county of Clay. A location was accordingly made in a new, uninhabited, naked prairie county, destitute of timber, by the unanimous consent of the mob, who said it was fit for nothing else but the Mormons. The Saints of Clay county purchased the lands of the government, and moved immediately into Caldwell.

In 1834, Joseph Smith, senior, was set apart as Patriarch over the whole Church to bless the fatherless.

On the 14th February, 1835, Joseph Smith, by a commandment of God, selected and ordained Twelve Apostles, to be special witnesses in all the world of the fulness of the gospel, and to preside over the church in all cases when the Presidency were absent; and during the year 1835, they visited all the States east of Ohio, and also the British Provinces, comforting the scattered branches, preaching the gospel, and building up new branches. Many hundreds were baptised during the season. About the same time, he also ordained a quorum of seventy elders for the same purpose, many of whom devoted the most of their time to traveling and preaching, going forth "without purse or scrip."

The Temple in Kirtland was so far completed as to be dedicated on the 27th March, 1836, 416 elders being present in a general council on the evening of the dedication. This Temple is a stone building 80 feet by 59, the walls 50 feet high, and the tower 110 feet high. There are two main halls 55 feet by 65 in the inner court, four vestries in the front, and five school rooms in the attic. The building is well finished, and a fine specimen of architecture.

In June, 1837, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Willard Richards, and Joseph Fielding, with three others, started from Kirtland on a mission to the British Islands. They arrived in England on the 20th of July, without a farthing in their pockets, and on the 23d commenced preaching in Preston. At Christmas the church had extended from Preston to Penwortham, Longton, Southport, Eccleston, Whittle, and Hunter's Hill, the number of members amounting to about one thousand.

In 1837 the greater portion of the Saints in Kirtland, moved to Missouri, and settled in Caldwell, Daviess, Clinton, Carroll, and Ray counties. The county of Caldwell had been organized, and the city of Far West established.

In December, the printing office in Kirtland was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

In the spring of 1838, the emigration to Missouri continued, most of the Saints leaving Kirtland. The foundation of a town was laid on Grand river in Daviess county, called Adam-ondi-ahman. Several hundred thousand acres of land had been entered at the land office, and some two thousand large and flourishing farms opened thereon. A village was also commenced in Carroll county, on the Missouri river, called De Witt.

Caldwell county, in three years, from a naked prairie, had become one of the most flourishing counties in the State. A foundation was laid for a Temple at Far West, 110 feet long by 80 wide, a printing office established, and a monthly paper called the *Elder's Journal* published. In August 1838, at an election held in Galatin, Daviess county, a barrel of whiskey was rolled out, and the crowd invited to drink heartily, and prevent the Mormons from voting. A riot ensued, which ended in knocking down three Mormons —(eight only being present)—and in 23 of the mob being carried off in a degree of helplessness. One of the Mormons was stabbed. Immediately the tocsin of Mobocracy was again sounded, and several hundred men assembled at Millport, swearing extermination against the Saints. They were soon dispersed by the interference of Gen. Doniphan, but it was only to shift their quarters. They removed to De Witt in Carroll county, and drove out its inhabitants, robbing them of their property. Many of the Saints perished from want and suffering, and the remnant escaped into Caldwell.

The mob again renewed their operations in the county of Daviess; filling the country with false reports; but finding their undertaking likely to fail Lilburn W. Boggs then the Executive of Missouri, *issued an order for the extermination of the Mormons from the State of Missouri*; and ordered Major General Clark, with 13,000 men to proceed immediately to Far West and put the cruel decree into execution. This force immediately proceeded to the settlements of the Mormons; who being but few in number comparatively, and finding themselves opposed by the executive order of the State, and consequently by the *form* of legal proceeding, made no resistance to this military force, altho' they would have fought the whole of them had they continued in their true colors as a mob —Under pledges of peace and protection, men, women and children were indiscriminately massacred, women ravished, houses plundered, horses stolen, cattle and hogs shot in their pens for sport, corn fields robbed, thousands of acres of grain destroyed by turning horses into the fields, and fences burnt up. Several hundred persons were driven in a defenceless condition into a hollow square of armed fiends, and compelled to sign away their property to the Republic of Missouri, to defray the expenses which had been incurred in committing these crimes.—About seventy of the brethren were selected for the purpose of execution; public notice was given that they would be put to death, and the residue *permitted* to go home, take their families and leave the State immediately *on pain of death*.

On the 1st of November, 1838, Joseph Smith and his comrades were tried by Court Martial, without their being present, or allowed to make any defence, and sentenced to be shot. The order for their execution was given by Major General Lucas, as follows:—

BRIGADIER GENERAL DONIPHAN:—Sir, you will take Joseph Smith and the other Prisoners into the Public Square of Far West, and SHOOT them at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SAMUEL D. LUCAS,
Major-General Commanding.

Doniphan possessing a knowledge of Law, and having a good share of humanity, replied —'it is cool blooded murder! I will *not obey* your order; my Brigade shall march for Liberty to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. And if you execute those men, I'll hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God!'

Thus the lives of the Prisoners were saved. —The scene that followed beggars description: language is inadequate to describe it. Imagine fifteen thousand people, embracing all ages, sexes, and conditions, driven in midwinter from everything they possessed; destitute, hungry, naked, homeless, and friendless, across trackless prairies, scattered two and three hundred miles from their homes, which they had erected on lands purchased from the Government of the United States, and under the protection of the American flag, driven across the Mississippi river, hundreds—perhaps thousands—perished during the winter, spring and summer because of this exposure. The men in consequence of their over exertion and anxiety, failed first, leaving widows and orphan children still to suffer.

Notwithstanding the violent feelings of the people of Missouri against the Mormons, they suffered Joseph Smith and other Elders who had been in prison for six months (and a part of the time fed upon human flesh) to leave the State as soon as the Mormons had all left.

President Smith immediately went to Washington, and made application to the President of the United States, and to Congress for redress; and the most favorable reply was that of Mr. Van Buren, then President of the United States: 'Your cause is just, *but I can do nothing for you.*' Senator Clay coldly remarked: 'You had better go to Oregon.' Senator Calhoun said: 'It involves a nice question, the question of States rights; it will not do to agitate it;' and the Senate committee of Congress reported it was none *of their* business.

The scattered remnant, not disheartened though persecuted, clustered round President Smith, and commenced building the city of Nauvoo, in Hancock county, Illinois; a point so sickly that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to settle it, only a few families living there; yet their burying yard contained such a number of graves as might frighten a new settler from the State of New York, even if there had been three thousand inhabitants.

On 14th Sept., 1840, the Patriarch Joseph Smith, Sen., worn out by exposure and toil, died at Nauvoo, and Hyrum Smith, his eldest son, who had previously received ordination and blessing under his Father's hands, was acknowledged Patriarch over the whole church.

The bluffs around were put in cultivation, the swamps drained, and in a few years it became as healthy in Nauvoo as any part of Illinois.

Missouri, however, not content with her wholesale system of robbery and extermination against the Saints, commenced a series of vexatious lawsuits against them as soon as they became satisfied that they would not all die on the Mississippi.

In 1841, Joseph Smith was demanded from the Governor of Illinois, and a writ issued by him for his apprehension: a writ of habeas corpus was issued, the case was investigated at Monmouth before Judge Stephen A. Douglas, and the arrest declared illegal.

This proceeding, including the expense of counsel, fees of attendants, witnesses, etc., cost upwards of three thousand dollars; no inconsiderable sum for a person who had just been robbed of his all.

Dissatisfied with the result of legal proceedings Missouri commenced a system of kidnapping by which means a number of individuals were carried forcibly without form of law into that State, whipped, imprisoned, some of them hung by the neck and otherwise tortured.

The sum of $200,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of Missouri to defray the expenses of the Mormon massacres, the plundered property not being considered a sufficient remuneration.

In 1842, a new demand was made by the Gov. of Missouri Joseph Smith was again arrested and an attempt made to kidnap him into that State. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from the U. S. District Court for the State of Illinois Judge Pope heard the case in Springfield, and decided the proceedings illegal, and Missouri had no claim on him, and ordered it entered on the docket that he should be troubled no more in the matter, this proceeding altogether cost $12,000.

A foundation had been laid for a Temple in the city of Nauvoo. A charter had been obtained for the city conferring liberal powers upon the City Council. A University, and Manufacturing Association incorporated. A Legion also chartered. The University was organized and put in operation in several departments. The Manufacturers Association commenced the erection of large buildings for the manufacture of pottery. Thousands of people flocked in from every part of the United States and the British Isles. Streets were opened, hundreds of fine buildings erected, and a company was incorporated for the purpose of building an extensive hotel, with a capital of $200,000. A considerable amount of stock was sold and the basement story of the building with 240 feet of front was finished. An extensive printing establishment, stereotype foundry, and book bindery, put in operation, two Masonic Lodges established, a large and commodious Masonic Temple was built. Several flourishing villages of the Saints were

established in different parts of Hancock and neighboring counties, as well as in Iowa. Joseph Duncan, an aspiring party leader, anxious to become Governor of Illinois, took the stump at Edwardsville, and from that, visited different parts of the State, rousing all the vile passions and religious prejudices that could exist against the Saints, promising that if he could be elected Governor of Illinois he would exterminate the Mormons. This formed an extensive anti-Mormon party who although unsuccessful in the election which elevated Thomas Ford to the executive chair, continued its operations.

In June, 1843, Joseph Smith was arrested at Inlet Grove, Lee county, Illinois, by officers Reynolds and Wilson, by virtue of a writ from Governor Ford, issued on a demand from the Governor of Missouri, and strenuous attempts were made to kidnap him directly to Missouri, which would have been done, had not some high minded citizens of Dixon and Pawpaw Grove lent their aid and come to his rescue; the news of his arrest reaching Nauvoo, hundreds of Saints mounted their horses and started to his assistance (he being arrested while on a visit 250 miles from home.) Another struggle against kidnapping, another series of legal proceedings, another writ of habeas corpus, another trial, and another discharge was the result. The cost of these proceedings was immense, for so zealous were the Saints to protect their leader, in addition to filling the whole country with horsemen between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and sending a squadron across the Illinois river, to prevent his being kidnapped. About 100 men chartered a steam boat which kept a constant watch of the boats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to prevent his being carried into Missouri by steam boat; $100,000 would not defray the expenses and damage to Nauvoo by this arrest.

The general assembly of the State of Illinois in the session of '43 & 4 made an attempt to repeal the charters granted to the city of Nauvoo, which, although it did not succeed, had a tendency to depreciate the value of stock with the Manufacturing and Nauvoo House Associations. In the month of June, 1844, a mob assembled in the neighborhood of Carthage, circulating reports that Joseph Smith and the Mormons had bid defiance to the laws of the State, and all manner of falsehoods were put in circulation to inflame the public mind, and the editors of several newspapers devoted their time and space propagating these falsehoods; and on the strength of the rumor that the Mormons were determined to resist the laws, Gov. Ford came to Carthage and ordered into service several hundred men, mostly members of the mob. He then sent an officer to Nauvoo to arrest Joseph Smith and several others. Mr. Smith, apprehending that the intention was to murder him, instead of trying him (the 47th time by law), requested the Governor to protect him from mob violence, which he pledged the faith of the State to do. The matter of which he was accused being investigated, he was again dismissed, when a new writ was taken out charging him with treason, and he put in jail. Gov. Ford then dismissed all his troops, except one company (the Carthage Greys), who were known to possess the most violent feelings of hatred toward the Mormons, and treacherously left them to be murdered. After having held a private council on the subject, and concluding that that would be the best way to pacify the feelings of the mob, HE *left them to their fate*.

On the 27th June, at 23 minutes past 5, p.m., the prison was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty armed men with their faces blackened, who massacred Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch of the church, leaving Elder John Taylor severely wounded with four balls. Elder Willard Richards, who was in the same room, escaped unhurt. Although President Smith had repeatedly apprised the Saints that his tarry among them would be short, and before leaving Nauvoo told his friends he was going like a lamb to the slaughter and would never return, yet no people on the face of the earth ever mourned more sincerely the loss of a benefactor than did the Latter Day Saints.

The anti-Mormons rejoiced in his death and exulted loudly in their victorious treachery, while the Christian world generally exclaimed, "How barbarous to kill him so, but then it is a good thing he is dead."

At the fall term of court, bills of indictment for murder in the first degree were found against the principal leaders in the massacre, and they were allowed by the court to go at large on bail, and to go each others security, only $1000 being the sum required.

In May, 1845, they had a sham trial, and were acquitted, although the court, bar, jury and witnesses KNEW them to be guilty of the murder.

The Twelve Apostles, being the first quorum in authority in the church, by the unanimous voice of the Saints, immediately returned from their mission abroad, and took their position at the head of affairs in Nauvoo, Brigham Young, President of the Twelve Apostles, presiding.

The Temple, which was one story high at the time of the Prophet's death, progressed rapidly, and the Saints continued to gather into Nauvoo.

The Seventies' Hall was built, a music hall and a large stone arsenal were also erected, the Nauvoo House was recommenced, the brick work of the first story being built, when the mob, coming to the conclusion that the murder of the Prophet had not destroyed the progress of Mormonism, commenced an organization for the extermination of the Saints from Nauvoo, under the name of a wolf hunt.

Being aware of the above organization, a council of the leading men of the Church addressed a memorial to every State and Territory in the Union (except Missouri), couched in the most respectful language, setting forth the condition of the Saints and asking the privilege of settling in their respective States, and receiving protection and religious liberty therein, which was treated with perfect silence by most of the States, and refused by the others.

The old scheme was resorted to of getting out vexatious writs for President Young and the members of his quorum. He, not feeling disposed to be murdered as the Prophet and Patriarch had been, provided himself with good and efficient weapons; gave notice from the stand to assembled thousands, that any man that laid hands on him, or read a vexatious writ to him, he would kill him if he could do it with a pair of six-shooters (which he exhibited); and although many individuals volunteered to try the experiment, yet their nerve failed before coming to the test.

The legislative session of 1844 repealed the charters of the city of Nauvoo, of the University and Legion. A combination was formed, composed of nine counties for the extermination of the Mormons, and the work commenced on the 10th day of September, 1845, by burning all the houses in Yelrom, belonging to Mormons, and so continue from one settlement to another.

An armed body of about one hundred and fifty men continued two weeks burning houses, destroying property, and turning helpless women and children out of doors, houseless and destitute, to perish; although the sheriff of the county called upon the GOOD CITIZENS who were not Mormons to turn out under his direction and disperse the burners, yet NOT ONE OBEYED his call; but a party of the armed burners pursued him and drove him out of the neighborhood. He was obliged to summon a posse of those who had been just burned out, and kill one of his pursuers to save his life. Escaping to Nauvoo, he issued a proclamation commanding the Mormons, by virtue of his office as sheriff, to turn out and quell the riot. Five hundred men were then employed up on the Nauvoo House, which was moving up rapidly.

They were dismissed by the trustees and made preparation for repelling the mob, and the sheriff succeeded temporally in dispersing the rioters. General Hardin, soon after came into Nauvoo with four hundred of the State militia, camped there several days, inquired where the Prophet was buried; said the Governor could not do anything to protect the Mormons, and did not go into the districts where the burning had been performed, although over one hundred houses had been burned. The troops remained some time in the county; several houses were burned within sight of their camp; and several persons lost their lives because they placed a little dependence upon the militia for protection.

Previous to this, there was a council of the authorities of the church, who had passed a resolution, which as a matter of policy was kept private, to send 1,500 men as pioneers to make a settlement in California or Oregon, not intending to remain in Illinois. A proposition was accordingly made to the mob (for the State government had no power), that if they would let the Saints alone and assist them by buying out their property, stopping vexatious law-suits against them, they would remove from the State, which proposition was accepted. Accordingly, companies were immediately formed; several thousand wagons were put under contract; nearly all the wagons in the surrounding country were bought up, and all the movements possible were made to provide for an early start in the spring.

But the persecution being renewed in violation of the above pledge, 1,000 families commenced their journey on the 1st of February, 1846, thinking, by that means, to be able to allay the excitement against those who remained behind. Many of the teams crossing the Mississippi river on the ice, Prest. Young and the leaders of the Church, with a scanty fitout, pursued their journey westward, having to make the road for 300 miles, bridging numerous streams, and encountering every vicissitude of weather that could be imagined

They arrived at Council Bluffs in July, where they were met by Capt. J. Allen, of the U. S. Army, who called upon them in behalf of the President of the U. S, for 500 men to assist in the war with Mexico. The required battalion was made up, leaving their families mostly in the Omaha country, on the west side of the Missouri river, in wagons, without protectors or means of subsistence. Soon after, the Battalion started on the road to New Mexico.

The aged and infirm, halt, lame, blind, etc, who were unable to enlist into the battalion, gathered up their wagons, and established a place called Winter Quarters, where 700 cabins were erected during the fall and winter, and where the families suffered extremely from sickness, exposure and the want of the necessaries of life.

As soon as it was known in Illinois that the flower of the camp had enlisted in the service of the U. S., the mob assembled with redoubled fury, formed a regular military encampment, provided with artillery, in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, which now contained the poor, the helpless, the sick and infirm, as all who were able to leave on any terms, had done so during the spring and summer.

The mob increased their force to about 1800 men, and made several unsuccessful attacks upon the city (which could barely muster 123 efficient men), killing and wounding a number of its inhabitants, battering down many buildings, and finally succeeded, on the 17th day of September, after several days bombardment, in driving the people, helpless and destitute of every thing that could make earth desirable, across the Mississippi river into Iowa, where many must have perished from starvation, had not their kind Creator fed them, by sending on their camp flocks of quails, so tame that their women could catch them with their hands. And, to crown their victory, the mob set fire to the Temple of Nauvoo, which was the most beautiful building in the Western States. It was the first specimen of a new order of architecture introduced by Joseph Smith; and had cost a million dollars. The light of its fire was visible for 30 miles.

In the spring of 1847, President Brigham Young, with 143 pioneers, started in search of a place of settlement, and were led by the hand of the Almighty—for no person among them knew anything of the country—directly to this valley, where the company arrived on the 24th of July, having sought out and made a new road 650 miles, and traveled a trapper's trail nearly 400 miles.

In the fall of 1847, about 700 wagons, laden with families, arrived in this valley, which was so barren as to produce nothing but a species of dry grass, 4 or 5 inches high, and the ground was covered with myriads of large black crickets, the food of the Indians.

In this desolate place, the site of Great Salt Lake City was surveyed; not a single person in the whole company had a full supply of provisions, but all were on three-quarters or one-half rations; and, in this condition, about 100 of a detachment of the Mormon Battalion found their way here without any provisions. Prest. Young, and a portion of the pioneers returned to Winter Quarters, the same fall, and arrived again in Great Salt Lake City, with 1000 wagons, in the fall of 1848.

The crickets, during this season, came down from the mountains in myriads and destroyed a great portion of the scanty crops; and the whole would have been destroyed, had not the Almighty, in his kindness to his people, sent gulls in large flocks, which devoured the mammoth crickets, and then vomited them up preparatory to devouring more.

Notwithstanding the Mormon Battalion was in the service of the United States, and a great portion of their families located at Winter Quarters, the Indian department compelled them in the spring of 1848 to leave their cabins, and move across the river into the State of Iowa, although it was well known they were only camped until the return of the absent battalion.

In the spring of 1848 some members of the Mormon Battalion first discovered the gold mines in California, thus opening to the world an unparalleled source of wealth and adventure.

In the fall of 1848 the First Presidency of the church was re-organized; Brigham Young being unanimously chosen President of the whole church; Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, his counselors, and their places were filled in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Smith was ordained Patriarch over the church.

In March, 1849, a provisional government was formed, and a State Constitution adopted by a convention under the name of "The State of Deseret." A delegate was sent to Congress with a petition for admission into the Union. In September, 1850, an act passed the Congress of the United States, providing for the organization of the State of Deseret into the Territorial Government of Utah News of the passage of this act did not arrive until the spring of 1851, and a full judicial bench did not organize until July, 1853. Brigham Young was appointed Governor and has performed the duties of that office for four years to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who unanimously desire his re-appointment.

And although the country was one of the most barren by nature ever inhabited by man, as according to the estimates of the late Capt. Gunnison, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, not one acre in twenty-one thousand can ever be irrigated; and scarce a tree or bush can be made to grow beneath the snow line without irrigation, no colony has progressed with more equal and uniform rapidity.

The settlements have been extended from north to south to the entire breadth of the Territory, three hundred and fifty miles, wherever water can be had to irrigate the earth It contains about fifty thousand inhabitants who are almost exclusively members of the church. About one hundred saw mills and forty grist mills are in operation, and amongst the public buildings there are the Deseret State House, which has been occupied by the legislature for five years; the Utah Territorial House at Fillmore city; the Tabernacle in G. S. L. City, a building 126 by 64 feet, arched without a column. There are 24 good school-houses in this city, generally about 20 by 30 feet and are well finished. All the neighborhoods in the Territory are provided with similar school facilities.

The amount of labor expended in ditching and preparing for irrigation is far greater than clearing heavy timber farms in the States. Good wheat, corn and vegetables are produced, if carefully irrigated, in great abundance.

On the 11th day of March, 1854, Dr. Willard Richards died in G S. L. City, of dropsy. On April 6, Jedediah M. Grant was chosen as a counselor in his place.

On the 23d of May, John Smith, Patriarch, died in G. S. L City.

The church has about ninety-five missionaries from Utah in Europe, and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles, besides large numbers of native Elders in the different fields of labor, a considerable number of the Saints are scattered throughout the United States and British provinces. The *Deseret News*, edited by Elder Albert Carrington, is published in G. S. L. City, and issues four thousand copies weekly. A weekly newspaper is published in St. Louis, Mo., by Elder Erastus Snow; another in the city of New York by Elder John Taylor. A periodical is published in Liverpool, England, edited by Elder F. D. Richards, and has issued 22,000 copies weekly. A weekly periodical is published in Swansea, South Wales, called the *Udgorn Seion*, in the Welsh language, by Elder Dan Jones.

A periodical, called the *Scandinavian Stierne*, is also published in the Danish language at Copenhagen, Denmark. A periodical has also been published in Switzerland, in the French language, edited by Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published into the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages. The work has made considerable progress in Sweden and Norway, the governments having made their utmost exertion to prevent it. The progress has been slow in France, Germany and Italy, owing principally to governmental proscription.

In Denmark and Switzerland the progress has been much better. In the Sandwich Islands considerable progress has been made, some 5,000 persons having received baptism. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Hawaiian language and a printing establishment has been secured for the publication of the Book of Mormon and a periodical there.

The missionaries on the Society Islands met with good success until the French government, with sword in hand, adopted the exterminating policy of the mobs in the United States.

Missionaries have established many branches and a periodical in Australia; branches have been established in South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, and also in the allied army and navy in the Crimea. Several branches have been established in India, and a monthly paper published at Madras, but owing to the great ignorance and degradation of the people, our missionaries there have met with but very limited success.

About 1,000 Saints have emigrated from Denmark to this Territory, and a similar emigration is expected this season. The number of church members is unknown, but from the best estimates that we can gain, they are over 180,000.

A company has been incorporated to assist the immigrating Saints to this place, from the countries first where they are the most oppressed. It is termed "the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company," and has a capital of $250,000, and is conducted on such principles as to be continually increasing, and extends assistance to emigrating Saints in the form of loans, to be repaid after they settle here.

For the faith of the church, I extract from the *Times and Seasons* as follows:

We believe in God the eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins and not for Adam's transgression.

We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are, 1st, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2d. Repentance; 3d. Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; 4th. Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

We believe that a man must be called of God by "prophecy and by laying on of hands," by those who are in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz.: Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, etc.

We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that he will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.

We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, when, or what they may.

We believe in being subject to Kings, Presidents, Rulers, and Magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the Law.

We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "we believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is any thing virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

Respectfully, etc.,
JOSEPH SMITH.

We also believe in the Partriarchal order of matrimony.

A foundation has been laid for a Temple, in this city, 193 feet long and 125 feet wide.

On the 18th of February, 1855, John Smith, son of Patriarch Hyrum Smith the martyr, was ordained Patriarch over the church.

The unparalleled progress of this people, in the face of so much opposition and persecution, and in so dreary a country, shows clearly that the power of the Almighty is exerted in a miraculous manner to spread his diamond truth to reclaim the nations.

Geo. A. Smith,
Historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Subjoined to the foregoing was a catechetical article illustrative of the faith and inculcations of, and the opposition of the world to, the Saints, which see on page 48.

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,........August 6, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

There has not been much news of importance made public of late concerning the operations of the war. There are no probabilities, however, of its having ended, but, on the contrary, there are strong indications that the work of death and destruction is and has been going a-head as fast as circumstances permit, and extensive preparations are constantly making to keep up the belligerent operations for a long time to come, and many seem to be of the opinion that it is but little nearer its termination than it was in the beginning.

On the 24th of July, General Jim Lane received authority from the President to enlist soldiers under the late law, and having a preference for blacks, he intended to raise two colored regiments, and one white, which he thought he should be able to do in the course of three weeks after his arrival in Kansas.

The enlistment of recruits to constitute the increased force of the army seems to be attended with some difficulty, as men hesitate a little, and do not readily, in large numbers, appear willing to place themselves in a position where the chances of a safe return to their families and friends, after the required service shall have been performed, are so precarious.

To encourage enlistments in Philadelphia, the city council, on the 25th ult., appropriated half-a-million of dollars for bounties of forty and fifty dollars to each man who would volunteer, till the compliment apportioned to that city should be obtained.

It was reported by Col. Scott, recently returned to New York, from New Orleans, whither we had been on business connected with the Post-office Department, that the loyalty of the citizens there, notwithstanding all that has been said about the preference of the many for the old Union, is not of the first order, and but for the rigid course pursued by General Butler, the Federal troops would soon have to abandon the place.

Guerrillas were, at latest dates, as numerous as ever along the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Ohio and Vicksburg. The steamer Wilson, which arrived at Cairo on the 26th, is reported to have been fired into in passing Princeton Bend, above Vicksburg, from the east side of the river, by cannon and musketry, and was hit about sixty times, principally by musket balls. One shell burst directly under her boiler.

On the 22d of July, as reported, a Confederate force entered Florence, Alabama, and burned all the warehouses containing army stores, and all the cotton they could find in the surrounding country. Chickasaw and Waterloo were similarly visited. They also captured a small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army. Another party made a descent on and captured a large wagon train, near Pittsburgh Landing, loaded with government stores.

A large guerrilla force is reported to have attacked the 10th Ohio, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, near Decatur, on the 25th, killed some forty men and tore up as much of the track as they had time to do. It was said, however, that the road could and would soon be put in running order again. A skirmish was also reported to have occurred at Bolivar, Tenn., on the 27th, between a Confederate force and the Federal army stationed there. The Federals, it was alleged, had evacuated Grand Junction, and the Confederates were their immediate successors in the occupancy of that important point. Several other Confederate successes in that vicinity, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, are reported, but no decisive action had been fought. The most perfect silence is observed in relation to the movements of the army now under the command of General Grant.

A large reconnoitering force, under General King, it is announced, left Fredericksburg, Va., on the 25th, proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville, and advanced to within a short distance of Orange Court House, which was occupied by a superior force, and which induced Gen. King to retire, the enemy hotly pursuing, but the Federals dexterously succeeded in effecting their escape without loss, which the Confederates could not boast of, as they suffered severely.

The headquarters of the army of the Potomac were, at latest dates, at or near Harrison's Landing. No advance had been made towards Richmond; and no movement of the kind was expected for some weeks. Both armies were represented as being constantly increasing in numbers, and, of the two, the Confederates seemed not to be as stationary as the Federals; the movements of the latter, however, were kept secret, no civilian reporter or scribe of any kind being allowed to enter their encampments. A good report of the doings of the army of the Potomac may however, be expected before the winter solstice.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, died at his residence in Kenderhook, N. Y., on the morning of July 24th, being eighty years of age. The elder Adams, Jefferson and Monroe departed this life on the anniversary of American Independence. Mr. Van Buren was the first ex-chief magistrate of the undivided States, who has been "gathered unto his fathers" on the memorable Twenty-Fourth of July. It has generally been believed that the excitement naturally produced by the stirring scenes of the occasion in connection with the remembrances of the past, contributed in some measure to terminate the earthly existence of three of the nation's ex-rulers on the memorable Fourth. Such scenes and remembrances certainly could not have affected "New York's favorite son" to have caused his demise on the anniversary of the entrance into these valleys of the pioneers of a people for whom, although they had a just cause, he could do nothing. Not being very religiously inclined, it is not supposed that he even thought of that expression of his, long since uttered, while afflicted with the disease which caused his death. He may, however, have constantly kept it in remembrance.

The President, on the 25th, in an official order, announced the death of Ex-President Van Buren; and, as a mark of respect, the Executive mansion and all the Departments of Government, excepting those of the War and Navy, were directed to be draped with black; and they were ordered to cause suitable honors to be paid to the memory of the "illustrious dead." The same day, he issued a proclamation warning all persons to cease participating in or aiding the rebellion, and commanding the seceders to return to their allegiance to the Government, under penalty of the seizure and forfeiture of their property, as provided for in the late confiscation act.

The District of Columbia, it is alleged, has more disloyal persons within its precinct than any other place of the same extent outside of Dixie.

The exportation of specie to Europe has not in the least abated. It is not, however, to be paid out by speculators for the purchase of any commodity in acceded States; and by order of Gen. Grant, when Treasury notes are refused those objecting to receive them in lieu of specie, are to be arrested, and such of their crops as not needed for the subsistence of their families is to be seized and sold by the nearest United States quarter-master. Those paying out specie in violation of the order will be arrested, sent north, and the property thus purchased seized for the benefit of government.

NOT FALLING MUCH.—The Jordan is still overflowing its banks, the waters not having receded much as yet, and the prospects are that the superabundance of water in Utah Lake will cause its outlet to overflow during the season, which will be a great inconvenience to the citizens of Great Salt Lake County, and particularly so to the dwellers in this city, as they are and will be measurably cut off from communication with the other side of the river, and neither forage nor fuel can be obtained from that direction below Taylorsville.

THOUGH SMALL, NOT LEAST.

Among the obscure towns and villages of Weber County is Slaterville, situated on the plains between Ogden City and Great Salt Lake, consequently not on the main thoroughfare leading from the metropolis, through the third city of Deseret to Bear river ferry on the Fort Hall route to the mines in Washington Territory. The surrounding country is fertile but liable to innundation occasionally, after a superabundance of snow or rain has fallen on the mountains, which may be expected to operate somewhat unfavorably to the future growth and prosperity of the place; and from present appearances there is no probability that the seat of justice for Weber county will soon be removed thither from Ogden City, by the consent of the people of that thriving manufacturing town.

With all these disadvantages of location, many enterprising men have located in and around that little village, and among the citizens of Slaterville and vicinity, although there are but few Generals, there are as many Colonels, Majors, Captains, and titled civilians as can be found in any of the villages of the North, where such dignitaries generally occur in profuse abundance, and have not been wanting in numbers, since the tide of emigration commenced setting so heavily in that direction, no anomaly in new countries; and the people generally are as loyal, patriotic, and observant of holidays and memorable events as those in more populous towns, and can make a good show on such occasions. If they have no artillery to thunder forth their joyousness, they have musketry with which to salute the "Stars and Stripes," and on the "Twenty-fourth," they were unfurled to the breeze at an early hour and continued to float from the top of a lofty flag-staff obtained in the Wasatch mountains expressly for the memorable occasion. Having provided or secured the services of a chaplain, an eloquent orator, extempore speakers, a choir of singers, and the usual number and kind of officers and attendants, they assembled at 10 a.m., on that day, and performed proper and fitting ceremonies, as per programme, each acting their part in a most satisfactory manner; after which, in old Democratic style, the sovereigns, one and all, sat down to a sumptuous public dinner. That over, the cloth removed and the toasts drank, dancing and toher amusements were considered appropriate and in order, in which all participated without distinction—neither rank nor title excluding any one from a full and perfect enjoyment of the social entertainments deemed fitting on that joyous day. The only thing that appears to have been wanting to render the arrangements complete, was a town clock, or something that would have designated the lapse of time, in the absence of which the hours passed so heedlessly on that it was daylight on the following morning before their recreations terminated, which was the only thing out of order, so far as reported. The proceedings throughout were marked with fraternal good will; and the speeches that were made, the songs sung, and the sentiments expressed are said to have evinced unmistakably the love of civil and religious liberty, of country and friends, and the taste for literature entertained by the citizens of that rural town.

FOUNTAIN GREEN.

One of the villages of Deseret but little known is Fountain Green, in the northwest part of Sanpete county, directly on the road from Nephi, the county seat of Juab, to Manti, the county seat of Sanpete. It is said to be a thriving little place, the population of which does not at the present time exceed five hundred souls.

So far as our knowledge extends there is nothing very remarkable connected with the history of the place, which is not one of the ancient towns in the mountains—the first settlement there having been made, but a few years since, and the village is yet in its infancy. The location, in consequence of its great altitude, is somewhat frosty, and no effort has been made as yet to introduce the culture of tropical fruits into that secluded vale, but such as are indigenous, with some of the more hardy varieties, which have been cultivated in the country, grow finely and bid fair, as reported, to produce abundantly.

The people of the "embryo" town appear to be a very sensible, industrious community, and perform whatever they undertake in a thorough business manner, attending to their amusements as well as their labors in the day time, which is considered untasteful and unfashionable by the majority of mankind claiming to be civilized and enlightened. In their observance of the Twenty-fourth of July they instituted ceremonies pecular to themselves; made a day's work of the matter and quit at an early hour in the evening. They had no firing of canon, nor of musketry, in the morning; neither were the citizens "aroused from their slumbers" by either instrumental or vocal music, so far as represented, but all slept, awoke and arose as usual, ate breakfast, and at nine o'clock assembled on the Public Square, formed a procession and marched through and around town till noon, when they were dismissed by the marshal, Mathew Caldwell, Esq., and went home to dinner, each having provided of the good things of earth, whatever suited them best for such an occasion.

At two o'clock in the afternoon they assembled at their usual place of convocation, where, after the ceremonies of prayer and singing, A. L. Siler, Esq., delivered an oration, and W. Chapman, R. L. Johnson, E. Collard, C. Ottison, M. Caldwell and R. C. Moore favored the assembly with appropriate addresses, which, being interspersed with songs, toasts and sentiments, completed the programme, and the assembly was dismissed with the chaplain's benediction.

The remainder of the day was appropriated to dancing, singing, recitations, and sundry and divers amusements till the usual hour of retiring to rest, when their recreations ceased and all went home, well pleased with the originality and success of their performances.

The citizens of Fountain Green can boast of one thing which the people of some of the cities and towns in Utah cannot. Their postmaster has never been known to forward mail matter in the wrong direction.

ANOTHER DROWNING OCCURANCE.

On the evening of the 29th ult., Hyrum, son of David and Barbara Ann Evans, aged nine years and twenty one days, was drowned at Pelican Point, on the west side of Utah Lake.

The circumstances attending the unhappy occurance as narrated are as follows.

Bishop Evans of Lehi, the boy's father has a farm house at the point, where at the time two of his sons and a hired man were washing sheep. The wind was blowing very hard, and the waves were running high and lashing the shore furiously. The little fellow who was drowned, caught a sheep and tried to put it into the water, in doing which he fell in himself, and the waves almost instantly carried him out from shore, where the water was over his head, on seeing which, one of his brothers a good swimmer, went to his assistance, and came near being drowned himself as the wind and waves soon carried him and the lad into deep water, and in dispite all his exertions after seizing his little brother, he drifted further and further from shore.

Finding it impossible to get back to land under those circumstances, the older brother disengaged himself from the younger and, taking off his clothes, he at length succeeded, with great difficulty, in reaching shore much exhausted. The other brother and hired man also came near being drowned, in their efforts to save the boy, as they were also washed out into the lake, and marvellously escaped a watery grave.

It is said that the body of the boy after he was drowned, rose to the surface of the water and floated off into the lake, till it could not be seen for the distance, which, if true, was certainly a remarkable occurrence. As related, it was fortunate that all were not drowned.

RETURNING TRAINS.—Capt Homer Duncan's train started back from Florence on the 22d of July, Capt. John R. Murdock's on the 23d, and Captain Joseph Horne's on the 24th.

A subsequent telegram to President Young, announced that all the trains from the mountains had safely arrived at Florence, had loaded up, and the last company would start homeward on Monday, the 4th inst., bringing the entire immigration, not otherwise provided for, with the exception of one hundred and twenty-five persons who would come with a freight train that would leave the Missouri river about the 10th of August.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN THE BOWERY.—We are pleased to notice the organization of an instrumental band in connection with the Tabernacle choir. We believe in the praises of the Lord making melody in our ears as well as melody in our hearts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPANISH FORK, July 26th, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

As the subsiding of the wa'ers insures the more safe transportation, by the "paper wagon," of our mail matter, without going through the drenching process, perhaps a few items communicated through the NEWS might not be uninteresting.

Our "h:ing" was somewhat augmented by the celebration of the 24th in this city. The booming of our new piece of artillery, the lively airs that were discoursed by the Brass and Martial Bands, the display of flags and bannere from the procession, the oration of Hon. A. K. Thurber, and the addresses, songs, toasts, etc., all evinced that the Saints realized to some extent, with thankful hearts, our happy position in the valleys of these mountains. The afternoon was passed in innocent games, in which cricket took the lead; the evening in dancing and other amusements.

On the 20th inst. we had an agreeable visit from Elder George A. Smith, who delivered an interesting and appropriate discourse on our practical duties.

The difficulty of obtaining fire-wood has prompted some of our citizens to circulate a subscription list, offering a premium to any person or persons who should produce satisfactory evidence that they had found a coal-bed within twenty miles of this city, and in such a position that a good road could be worked thereto with a reasonable amount of labor. Mr. Draper, who took an active part in the enterprise, reported lately that he had obtained the amount of thirteen hundred dollars, since which a number of persons have been seen with picks and shovels, going to the mountains, and it is reported that good coal has been found in the first kanyon south of Hobble creek, which is creating some excitement. The conditions are that the right of control to any coal that may be found, for which the reward is claimed, vests in the subscribers.

In connexion with your report of the loss by high water at this place, I wish to add that of the drowning of a boy, fifteen years of age, on Sunday, June 1st, by the name of Alma Dimick, in (as is supposed) attempting to swim across the river near the mouth of the kanyon. His body was found on the Thursday following and restored to his parents and friends for sepulture.

Another notable accident occurred here a few days since. A Mrs. Babcock, who had been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism during the past year, whilst attempting to pass from her bed to a chair (assisted by a girl) found that her body was settling down, and thought that the floor was giving way, but, in place of the floor, it proved to be her own limbs giving way under the weight of her body, as one of her thigh bones was broken; the other leg badly strained; and (in the girls assisting to prevent her from falling) one arm was broken. Dr Riggs, of Provo, is attending upon her, and notwithstanding her long previous sickness, there are hopes of her recovery.

The natives (for which this place has been a favorite resort) have not been so numerous during this as in previous seasons, supposed to be in consequence of their obtaining no comfort from the Indian farm, and some of the more inquisitive of the red men wish to know for what purpose Indian agents are? If to be looked at?

Our crops are not the most flattering, as our farming land has become much deteriorated in quality in consequence of salt, saleratus and a species of mint weed, for which as yet no effectual mode of destroying has been found.

WM. W. ROCKHILL.

SMITHFIELD, CACHE CO., July 28th.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

You will confer a favor upon the citizens of this place by inserting the following report of our celebration of the 24th in the NEWS:

The dawn of day was announced by the firing of guns, arousing the citizens from their slumbers, to listen to the sweet strains of music by Capt. P. Morehead's Band, which serenaded the citizens until the sun's rays illumined the east, when the flag of our country was unfurled to the breeze, under a salute of twenty-four guns, in honor of the Pioneers.

At nine o'clock, the Brass Band struck up a lively air, which was a signal for the people to assemble at the School house, when the procession was formed by the Marshal of the Day, George Barber, as follows:

Brass Band, led by John Sant.

Committee of Arrangements, D. C. Thomas, Thos. Winn and Martin Harris.

Orators of the Day, John G. Smith and Thos. Smith, Esquires; and James Cantwell, Chaplain.

The Silver Greys, under Captain Ezekiel Hopkins.

String Band.

Twenty-four little boys, led by Mr. John Boice, with appropriate banners; and,

Twenty-four little girls, under the direction of Mrs. Hannah Collins, with banner.

A company of young Mountain Braves on horseback brought up the rear of the procession, which marched around and through the settlement. The Bands playing alternately until they returned to the School house, which was decorated with evergreens, flags, etc., for the occasion.

The congregation was seated and called to order by the Marshal, and the Choir, led by Robt. L. Fishburn, sang an appropriate song, selected expressly for the occasion. Prayer was then offered up by the Chaplain, followed by music by the String band. The Orators of the day addressed the assembly, contrasting the position of this people at the time of the Pioneers entering these peaceful vales with that of our present favorable circumstances and position, etc., which inspired every heart with a deep feeling of gratitude to our heavenly Father.

The day's entertainment was seasonably interspersed with songs and melodies from the Choir. Toasts and original songs by Messrs. Cantwell and Geo. Barber.

Adjourned at two p.m.

There was dancing in the evening till a late hour, when the people returned to their homes, well pleased and gratified with the day's entertainment, long to be remembered in Smithfield.

G. BARBER.

TOOELE CITY, July 27, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

The Twenty-Fourth of July was celebrated by the citizens of Tooele City, in way and manner as follows:

In the morning, no booming of cannon was heard, as the military of this county have not provided themselves with artillery; but musketry supplied the deficiency; the discharging of which, with martial music, enlivened the morning hours.

At 8 a.m., a procession was formed under the direction of Eli Lee, Marshal, in the following order.

Bishop, Counselors and Orator of the day, Municipal officers.

Twenty-four aged Fathers.

Twenty-four aged mothers.

Twenty-four young men.

Twenty-four young ladies.

School boys and girls, each division having separate banners with appropriate mottoes.

The procession moved through the city to a spacious bowery, which had been erected for the occasion, when the assembly was called to order; prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Elder W. C. Gallaher; Hon. E. B. Kelsey dlivered an oration, which was followed by an address by Elder Wm. Martindale, after which, a number of toasts and sentiments were read, followed by music by the Band.

From two to six o'clock in the afternoon, there was dancing under the Bowery.

At 7 p.m., the doors of the City Hall were opened and the house was soon filled to excess, to witness the opening performance of the Tooele City Dramatic association, which continued till 12 o'clock.

On the afternoon of the 25th, there was a social party for the children, which was participated in and enjoyed by many.

In the evening, the Dramatic association gave another entertainment, which passed off pleasantly.

The members of the association, or at least, those who acted, performed admirably well, and are deserving of much credit. As yet the association is in its infancy but from it may be expected Stars to arise whose light may possibly be reflected by larger bodies

L. GEE.

LOGAN, Cache co., July 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

The citizens of Logan, in grateful remembrance of the goodness of their Heavenly Father, in leading the Pioneers to these valleys, celebrated the 15th anniversary of that day, in the following order:

At daylight, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted by the Mountain Braves, under Capt. Burdino, followed with a salute by Capt. Card's company of 2d battalion Nauvoo Legion.

At 9 a.m., the Richmond Brass band paraded the streets, serenading the principal citizens and halted on the public square, playing the 'Star-spangled Banner,' and other national and appropriat tunes.

At 9:30 the procession, under Capt. Alvin Crockett, Marshal of the day, was formed in the following order:

Richmond Brass band.

Committee of Arrangements, under Mayor Harmison.

Pioneers of '47, under Col. E. T. Benson.

Members of the Mormon Battalion, under Hon. Wm. Hyde.

State and Territorial officers.

Presiding Bishops

Twenty-four Fathers in Israel, under Capt. Joel Ricks.

Twenty-four Mothers in Israel, under Miss David Crockett.

Twenty-four young men, under Capt. C. O. Card.

Twenty-four young ladies, under Miss Emma Benson.

Twenty-four boys, under Lieut. Thomas Irwin.

Twenty four girls, under Miss Lalt Benson.

Capt. Eli Bell's Rifle company completed the procession; which, being formed, marched through the city, halting in front of Col. Benson's residence, where the procession was joined by the Colonel and staff, Major Preston and Judges Maughan, Hyde and Blair.

From whence, the procession marched to the spacious Bowery on the public square, and were then seated, and called to order by the Marshal.

Singing by the Logan choir. Prayer by Elder Wm Earl.

Music by the Richmond band.

Speeches in behalf of the several divisions of the procession, were delivered by their respective leaders, the intervals being occupied by music and singing.

The congregation was the largest we have ever seen in Logan; and such order as was observed through the entire day, we have seldom, if ever seen equalled; and a good spirit hovered over the vast concourse of the Saints present, and every one seemed to enjoy the heart-felt pride of emulating the good and great.

In speaking of our spokesmen or orators of the day, we only say that our hearts were never filled with more joy or gladness than we were inspired to through the addresses we heard on that day—each full of the gospel truths of heaven—ever cheering to the children of God. A better day, on such an occasion, we never spent: so say all who participated in the anniversary of the day.

The proceedings of the day closed with an entertainment from the Logan Dramatic association, performing the Gamester, and concluding with the Farce, entitled the Widow's Victim.

The Committee of Arrangements were—James Harmison, John Nelson, Thomas Smith, Henry Ballard, Eli Bell, M. Lawes, Thomas Tarbet.

GEO. M. PEACOCK.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

We have western dates to the 30th ult. Nothing very important has transpired of late in that part of the world.

The escape from the State prison at San Quentin of about two hundred convicts on the 22d of July, created the most intense excitement among the people wherever the news came in the country round about, and they turned out without waiting for orders, and assisted in recapturing the fugitives, most of whom were secured that evening by the exertions of the citizens of Marin county, and returned to the prison within six hours after the first move was made by the unfortunates to regain their liberty. It was a very serious affair, but resulted in less casualties than might have been expected under the circumstances. The felons killed no one, but injured several severely; among the number, Lieut.-Governor Chellis whom they used for a shield till they got away from the prison, and then made him travel somewhat faster than he was wont,—goading him thereto with knives, with which they prodded his "seat of honor," quite too frequently for his comfort. Being a heavy, fleshy man, as represented, he soon tired under such harsh treatment, and they had to leave him behind, after making him wade a slough chin deep, in a state of extreme perspiration; trying to make him ride a wild, unbroken colt, and putting him through several other severe exercises to which he was unaccustomed, the last of which was the trying to make him climb over a high fence which was too much for his corpulent, exhausted frame; and they had to leave him behind, four or five miles from the prison.

The convicts had provided themselves with axes, hatchets, knives, files, etc., from the work shops, and when the cry of liberty was raised they rushed forth in overwhelming force, broke into the armory, from which, however, it is said they did not obtain many weapons, and took measures to render as many of the prison guns useless as possible before leaving the premises. Some twelve or fourteen of the more reckless ran aboard the prison sloop which was lying at the wharf, and made an effort to put out to sea, but having no pilot they soon ran aground and were captured. Fifty others were captured before they had proceeded far, and the balance, who succeeded in getting outside the walls, variously estimated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, put off into the country in a body; but, fortunately, most of them were in as safe keeping as they had been, before midnight, and at latest dates there were only about a dozen uncaptured or unaccounted for. Six were reported killed and twenty-six wounded, which would give the surgeons who hastened to the scene, a profitable job, for which the State will of course pay.

Two captains in General Carleton's command, California Volunteers, are reported to have got into a quarrel at Fort Yuma, to settle which, an affair of "honor" was arranged, but prevented by arrest. A fight occurred among the soldiers in Col. Connor's command at Ahearns Ferry, on the 15th ult., in which a Cherokee, one of the privates, wounded three or four men who accused him of being a Secessionist. Their patriotism was aroused by the operations of whisky, as stated. Report says, two of the men subsequently died.

Col. Connor's command had taken up the line of march eastward. While passing a farm on the Mukelumne river, some fifteen miles from Stockton, a man gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis, when several soldiers set upon him and gave him a thorough thrashing. On encamping in the evening, Col. Connor sent back a squad and had the man brought into camp where he was set to packing sand as a punishment for his intemperate expression of disloyalty. Seceders along the route by which the troops will march had better keep a close mouth or they may find themselves in limbo before they are aware they are not in Dixie.

At a recent meeting of the venders of cigars and tobacco in Sacramento, the prices were fixed as follows:—Choice cigars, two for twenty-five cents; single cigar, fifteen cents; extra choice cigars, three for fifty cents. A scale of prices of the various kinds of chewing tobacco was also adopted. The action of the meeting was indorsed by all the principal dealers in the city.

Colonel Evans, with a force of about three hundred men, is announced to have arrived on Owens river to chastise the Indians for causing him to return to Los Angelos last spring without laurels, but before he reached the valley, Capt. Rowe and Agent Wasson had effected a peace with those natives, which the Col. greedy of glory, did not like; but, as stated, for prudential reasons concluded that it was best to acquiesce in the peace arrangement.

Extensive coal veins are reported to have been discovered near Copperapolis, which has caused great excitement.

The San Joaquin river, the Stockton *Independent* of the 24th ult., says, had been very high during the preceding month, but the waters had commenced receding a little. The flood had been so great that the navigation of the river had been impeded and steamers could not get to some of the landings to receive and discharge freight.

REPORTED DEPREDATIONS.

Since the Indians made a wholesale business in stealing horses in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, some two weeks since, report says they have taken several animals from Davis, Weber, and other northern counties, and that they have become quite emboldened in their thieving operations. Report also sets forth that the Shoshones have repudiated their old chief, Wash-i-kee, in consequence of his preferring peace to war with both reds and whites, and are rallying around the standard of Pash-ego, a blood-thirsty warrior, who wants to fight with some of the tribes east of the mountains, and would like to inaugurate a war with the whites in conjunction with the Bannacks, with whom the Shoshones are seeking or have formed an alliance.

How much truth there may be in the rumors afloat we know not, but if the Shoshones and Bannacks are coalescing for the purposes of war with other tribes, and for committing depredations upon the whites, it will be well for all to keep their eyes open, especially the emigrants en route for California, Oregon and Washington, and the citizens of the northern counties of this Territory, who will be greatly in danger in the event those nomads become hostile, which is more than probable and very possible. The mining operations at Salmon river and other places in Washington Territory will have a great tendency to stir up the natives to war with those they consider intruders, and then death and destruction will be meted out to all who may chance to come in their way unprepared for successful resistance.

COMMITTEES ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—We are requested to state that, in compliance with the instructions of the Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, the Domestic Gardener's Club have filled up the committees on fruit, by appointing Messrs. Levi Richards and John V. Long to act in connection with the Chairman, L. S. Hemmingway, Esq., and Messrs. Samuel M. Moore and Wm. Wagstaff to be associated with George B. Wallace, Esq., Chairman of committee on vegetables. Persons wishing to compete for prizes to be awarded at the fair to be held in October, are respectfully informed that these committees will meet at the residence of Dr. S. L. Sprague, 13th Ward, every Monday evening, for the purpose of passing judgment upon such early varieties as may reach maturity, or be in season previous to the annual fair.

Where is that Firewood, Hay, etc., that was promised?

FOOD FOR CROPS.

A correspondent of the Cermantown *Telegraph*, in a communication relative to food for crops, says:

It has been said that the farmer feeds the world. In the first place he supplies food for himself and family, then he feeds his domestic animals, fowls, &c., and lastly he supplies aliment to those who are engaged in artistic and other pursuits around him. His industry gives nerve to the broad wings of commerce, and to the rough hand of the operative wherever he may be. The fowls of the air are also pensioners upon his bounty, and wherever life pulsates, there may he behold the results of his patient and productive efforts developed in the phenomena of breathing and joyous life.

But how he is enabled to do all this, is more than he can tell you. He plows and sows his seed, and beneficent Nature accomplishes for him the result. He examines not into the mysteries of her operations. Contented with the *result*, he inquires not into the *modus operandi* of her system, or the principles of her policy, for that were to become a philosopher, and "philosopher he is none." The soil he considers as a bank of inexhaustable wealth from which he may "draw" indefinately without making any corresponding returns. Every plant he cultivates, he is very well aware, must be supported by alimentary matters from some source; and this source he regards as *the soil*. But let us examine the subject a little more closely. Of what are soils composed?

Of the debris of rocky masses; they are of different constitutional character, and different degrees of productiveness. As a general thing they contain not more than one part in a thousand of the atoms, in an available or appropriable form, which nature makes use of or consumes, in forming a plant of any kind. Even where the mechanical texture and phisical properties of soils are identic, they will be found upon analysing them, to be possessed of very different degrees of alimentary power. Plants must be supplied from the soil (or from the atmosphere,) with *all* the ingredients requisite to their formation. No matter in how small a degree a constituent may fall short of the actual quantity required to furnish forth the organized structure, the difficiency will be fatal to the result. No sooner is the supply in the soil exhausted, than the devolopement of the plant ceases, disease supervenes, and decay and death follow as inevitable results.

Iron is always found in the blood of animals, and is derived from their food. Both phosphorus and sulphur are extant both in the brains and muscles of animals as constituent elements. These are derived from their food and of course primarily from the soil. If the food of which we partake, in common with other animals, were deficient in either of these constituents, would not the deficiency induce weakness and disease, and, ultimately, premature death?

Phosphate of lime is regarded as the "bone earth" of vegetables. Now if nature should produce vegetation without this constituent, could the vegetables so produced and constituted supply to man and animals the solid, earthy matter requisite to impart solidity and strength to the bones? Certainly not. Nature proceeds, in all her evolutions the most simple as well as the most complicated, upon a system equally well graduated and comprehensive. She refuses to organise vegetables without the "presence in the soil, in an available form, of those peculiar atoms adapted alike to the wants of vegetable and animal vitality."

It is very easy for a farmer of a discriminating mind to perceive when there is a failure of any of the important constituents of fertility in his lands, although he may not be always certain as to the extent or actual character of the deficiency. Wheat, for instance, after yielding bountifully for one or two years, will, on being again sown on the same land, prove an entire failure. This failure indicates and demonstrates the exhaustion by the previous crops, of some principle without which it cannot be organised, and before another remunerating crop of the same grain can be taken from that soil, it must be replenished with the pabulum of which it has, by the successive crops it has already produced, been exhausted.

Remove the silica (sand) from the soil, and you will find that notwithstanding nature will put forth an effort to produce corn or wheat, yet the stalks will be weak and diseased, and the final result will be little else than a perfect failure. In supplying manure to cultivated lands, and with reference to the productiveness of specific crops, it would be well for the agricultural interests of the farmer and those of the country at large if a more perfect idea of vegetable alimentation were obtained. If the soil and the grains he cultivates could but be analyzed by the farmer, how vastly more pleasant and productive would be the now onerous and up-hill business of farming. We lament that it is not so, but live, nevertheless, in the hope of the "good time coming."

PARSNIPS FOR CATTLE.

This root has frequently been recommended for culture as a food for prime stock, but for some reason has never become a favorite—at least has never been extensively grown for feeding purposes. The Canadian *Agriculturist* has the following article which may be useful to our readers interested in the question:

On the one subject most difficult of all in root culture in this climate—and still more so in Canada, the parsnip doubtless has some advantages; we mean in keeping in the ground through the winter. The difficulty of wintering roots is the greatest drawback to their profitable cultivation here.

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the Island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to La Conteur the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre. When parsnips are given to milch cows, with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color and excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding in the best pastures. As parsnips contain six per cent. more mucilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattening as well as butter-making quality of the parsnip. In the fattening of cattle, the parsnip is found superior to the carrot, performing the business with more expedition, and affording meat of exquisite and highly juicy flavor; the animals eat it with much greediness. The result of experiment has shown that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable, and that, beside, the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves being more bulky than those of the carrots, may be mown off before taking the roots, and given to oxen, cows or horses by which they will be greedily eaten. Another thing in favor of parsnips for this country is, that the frost does not injure them. They may remain in the ground until spring, when they make a splendid feed, at a time when every other kind of root or green thing is scarce, or they may be slightly buried, where they can be obtained almost any time during the winter. On account of their rapid growth when young, the weeding is less trouble, than weeding carrots.

COTTONIZED FLAX.

During the past year a series of experiments, mechanical and chemical combined, have been made in Rhode Island, the object of which was to provide, as a substitute for cotton, a material that could be manufactured without any alteration of machinery now in use.

The object has been attained by the production of a material which is properly named cottonized flax.

The flax is pulled in the field by a machine which does the work of forty men. Either matured flax or flax not in seed may be used. As flax is cultivated for the seed, a double crop may be thus produced—a crop of seed as well as of flax.

The dried flax, as gathered from the field, is first cut by machinery into suitable lengths representing the staple of upland cotton about one and one-eighth inch long. This process is performed by automaton machinery with great facility and at little cost. The material is subjected to a steaming process in large vats, and is then dried by machinery, rapidly revolving.

Next it passes through what may be called a ginning process, whereby the woody husk or chives is separated from the fibre. By chemical process the fibre is then exploded longitudinally, and assumes the required fineness of cotton. The whole process is rapid, simple and cheap.

In this form the material is successfully carded, spun and woven. Beautiful specimens of flax cotton, drawings, rovings, yarn and cloth, and also of flax mixed with cotton, have been exhibited to the Secretary of the Interior and others by ex-Gov. Jackson, of Rhode Island.

As a material for mixture with wool, the cottonized flax is vastly preferable to cotton. It combines in the carding process with greater facility. The yarn is stronger. The cloth is more durable, even more so than if made wholly of wool. The lustre of the cloth is improved. Flax wool also receives a dye with the same facility as wool itself.—[National Intelligencer.

NEW RECEIPT FOR MAKING SOAP.

FRIEND TELEGRAPH:—We lately tried a new receipt for making soap—new at least to us—and as we have had such good success, I thought it would be well to send you the *modus operandi* for the Housekeeper's department of your paper.

Pour four gallons of boiling water over six pounds of washing-soda and three pounds of unslacked lime; stir the mixture well and let it settle until it is perfectly clear. It is better to let it set all night, as it takes some time for the sediment to settle. When clear, drain the water off, put six pounds of fat with it, and boil for two hours, stirring it most of the time. If it does not seem thin enough, put another bucket of water on the grounds, stir and drain off, and add as is wanted to the boiling mixture. Its thickness can be tried by putting a little on a plate to cool occasionally. Stir in a handfull of salt just before taking off the fire. Have a tub ready soaked to prevent the soap from sticking, pour it in and let it set till solid, when you will have from the above quantity of ingredients, about forty pounds of nice white soap, at a cost of about two cents per pound.

Housekeepers, try It!

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Prince of Wales and his suite left Jerusalem on Thursday, April 10th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, encamping at Bethel, and proceeding the following day by Shiloh to Nablous, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan Passover. After visiting Jacob's well in the morning, the whole party ascended Mount Gerizim in the evening, and there witnessed this ancient ceremony, the only direct vestige of the Jewish Passover.

The whole Samaritan community were assembled on a terrace just short of the summit. About an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank beneath the western ridge the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs and the knives drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men dipped their fingers, and marked the foreheads and noses of all the children.

Next came the skinning and roasting—the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose.

The Prince and most of his suite returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain top, to witness the "feast," which was eaten in haste in the early morning by the Samaritans, girded and shod, and with staves in their hands.

Sunday, April 13, the royal party remained at Nablous, and divine service was performed in the tents by Professor Stanley, who preached on the epistle for the day.

From Nablous they descended from the hills of Samaria to the plain of Esdraelon and Megiddo, and encamped on the 15th of April, at the foot of Mount Carmel, crossing the plains to Acre on the following day.

Here the Prince was received by the Governor of Acre, the seashore being lined with troops. Proceeding over the hills of Galilee, they reached Nazareth by Good Friday, Professor Stanley performing divine service and preaching.

On Saturday, April 19, half way between Mount Tabor and Tiberius, his Royal Highness was entertained by a famous Bedouin chief, Agyle Aga, who had protected the Christians during the massacre of 1860. The repast was served in the Arab style, and the Chief was much gratified by the Prince's visit.

At sunset, on Easter eve, the first view of the Sea of Galilee broke upon the party. The tents were pitched by the old walls of Tiberius, on the very edge of the lake; and here, on Easter day, Professor Stanley, after the usual service and a sermon on St. John xxi, administered the Holy Communion to all the party.

On Monday, April 21, they explored the shores of the lake northwards, and then mounted to Safed, where they passed the night. The following day they reached Kadesh Naphtali, whence they came down into the valley of the lake of Merom, and halted at midday, on the hill of Dan, at the first source of the Jordan.

The rest of the week was spent in crossing the plain of Abel Beth maachah to the great crusading castle of Belport, and exploring the banks of the Litany.

On Sunday, April 27, divine service was, as usual, performed at Rasheya, by Professor Stanley.

On Monday, they reached Damascus, all the authorities coming out to meet the Prince, who spent the following day in visiting the antiquities of the town and its bazaars.

The Prince also received a visit from Abdel-Kader.

Between Damascus and Beyrout, the Royal party halted at Baalbec, spending Sunday, May 4, among the ruins, in a portion of which Professor Stanley held the service and preached.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE IN CONGRESS.

Mr Daly, in Congress, recently, set the House into a roar of laughter, by quoting as from the Bible the familiar lines:—

"And while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

But Mr. Daly was more nearly right than the laughing members imagined, as we will show by a story.

When the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly were preparing a hymn book, it was brought before the body for adoption, at its meeting in Philadelphia. The work of the committee was vigorously criticised, and various amendments proposed and some adopted; hymns modified or rejected at the will of a couple of hundred of song members. One member assailed the hymn beginning:—

"Life is the time to serve the Lord."

He said it teaches the false doctrine, that while the lamp of life holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return; whereas we all know it is not time, for many sinners are abandoned of God, given over to perdition and sealed to destruction before they cease to breathe. He moved to strike out these two lines, and also the first two of the next verse, making one verse of two, and avoid the heresy of teaching that every sinner is within the reach of mercy as long as he lives. The Assembly heard the criticism, were convinced of its soundness, and without any ado forthwith voted out the objectionable lines.

A few minutes afterwards, the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D.D., came into the House, and the writer of this, who was not a member, mentioned to him the singular step the Assembly had taken. "Why, they have stricken out the words of God himself," said Dr. Breckenridge, and immediately rising, he called the attention of the House to the fact that the hymn in question is a beautiful paraphrase on the ninth chapter of Ecclesiastes, and the obnoxious lines are another form of stating the divine declaration, "To him that is joined to all the living, there is hope."

The Assembly saw its error, and restored the lines instanter.

Mr. Daly was, therefore, not far out of the way, when he quoted from the hymn book, and gave credit to the Bible.—[N. Y. Observer.

THE LESSER SINS.

According to laws enacted by the Scotch clergy, "it was sinful for a husband to kiss his wife or for a mother to kiss her child on the Sabbath day. It was sinful for a mother to wish to have sons; and, if she have any, sinful to be anxious about their welfare. Smiling, provided it stopped short of laughter, might occasionally be allowed; still being a carnal pastime, it was a sin to smile on Sunday. A true Christian would be careful, in his movements, to preserve invariable gravity, never running or treading out in a brisk manner, as unbelievers are wont to do. If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter contain anything like jocoseness, since jesting is incompatible with a holy life. It was improper to care for beauty of any kind. It was wrong to take pleasure in beautiful scenery, the admiration of which should be left to the unconverted. Ungodly eyes were alone pleased by what they saw. Such was their obstinate determination to indulge the senses, all of which were evil. But the eye, being the most wicked, was especially marked for divine punishment, being afflicted with fifty-two different diseases, one for every week in the year." * * * * *

"According to this new jurisprudence, of which the clergy were authors, it was a sin for a Scotch woman to wait on table at a tavern; a sin for her to live alone, as she may give occasion for slander; a sin to have your garden watered or your beard shaved on Sunday. It was not to be tolerated in a Christian land, that on Sunday one should think of his body at all. On that day, horse exercise was sinful; so was walking in the fields, or in the meadows, or in the streets, or enjoying fine weather by sitting at the door of your house. Bathing, being pleasant as well as wholesome, was a particularly grievous offence; and no man could be allowed to swim on Sunday. A Christian must beware of enjoying his dinner, for none but the ungodly relish their food."

THE COST OF A SIEGE.—The siege of Sebastopol commenced in October, 1854, and ended by the reduction of the south side of the city in September, 1855—11 months. The French started with 60 pieces of cannon (supposing those to be sufficient. The allies employed 2,587 cannon, for which were served 2,381,942 shot and shells, and 11,384,894 pounds of powder, exclusive of what was used by the fleet on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The fleets mounted 2,156 guns, half of which were brought to bear on the fortifications Alexander and Constantine, and the quarantine and cliff batteries, mounting 2?1 guns, 200 of which were brought to bear on the squadron. The bombardment lasted five and a half hours, and 96?,680 shot and shell were used.

For the infantry of the French army, there was provided 61,606,8?9 musket cartridges. The artillery constructed 118 batteries, requiring 800,000 sand-bags and 50,000 gabions.—The engineer department constructed 59 1-4 miles of entrenchments, requiring 80,000 gabions, 60, fascines, and nearly 1,000,000 sand-bags, besides 1,251 metres of mining galleries, some of which were 50 feet below the surface.

The French transported to the Crimea, 309,268 men, and 41,974 horses and mules; of the men, they lost 69,229 by sickness and casualties. The reader can make his own calculations as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, etc.

AN OPINIONATED JUDGE.—A Lawyer took some exceptions to the ruling of the court on some point, and a dispute arose. "If the court please," said the counsel, "I wish to refer to this book for a moment," and at the same time picked up a volume. "There is no use of referring to any book," exclaimed the court, angrily, "I have decided the p'int." "But, your honor," persisted the attorney. "Now, I don't want to hear anything on the subject," yelled the court; I "tell you again that I have decided the p'int." "I now that," was the rejoinder; "I am satisfied of that; but this is a volume of Blackstone; I am certain he differs with your honor, and I only want to show you what a fool Blackstone was." "Ah, Indeed," exclaimed the court smiling all over, "now you begin to talk."

AN UNLEARNED MAYOR.—Half a century ago, a very ignorant man was elected Mayor of a city in Pennsylvania. He took his seat with great dignity, and the clerk laid a paper before him for signature, remarking, "It is only necessary for you to write your initials."

"My nishels! what's that?" inquired the Mayor.

"Oh, sir, write two Ps on the back of the paper."

The official took the pen and wrote, "Two Peze?"

A Philanthropic Plan.—Some gentlemen of wealth and influence are discussing plans for the relief of the colored people who are thrown on the community for support by the chances of war. They propose to purchase some extensive tracts of land in the neighborhood of Worcester Mass., and in New Hampshire, where tenement houses can be erected at small cost, and where the industrious habits of the people will afford an excellent example to the poor negro. It is supposed that factories will furnish ample work for the male and female children, while the farming knowledge of the fathers can be put to good account on the lands. It is hoped that the prejudice against color will not be found to prevail in those parts of the country, as it does in other portions, and that the children of the blacks will be allowed to mingle freely with those of the white inhabitants in schools and out of them, and that the privileges of equality in churches, hotels, railway cars, theaters and public places in general will be readily extended to them by the enlightened people of Massachusetts. It is estimated that the expense of colonizing twenty thousand blacks in Massachusetts will only be about one-tenth part of the expense of sending them to Liberia or Central America. We have nothing to say in favor of the plan.—[Journal of Commerce.

The Lower Class.—Who are they? The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artist, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the 'upper circle' in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinction of fashionable society. It is not low; it is the highest duty, privilege, pleasure, for the great men and the whole-souled women to earn what they possess, to work their way through life, to be the architects of their own fortune. Some may remark the classes we have alluded to are only relatively low, and in fact the middle classes. We insist that they are absolutely the very highest. Is there a class of beings on earth who may properly be denominated low? If so, it is composed of those who consume without producing, who dissipate the earnings of their fathers or relatives without laboring or doing anything themselves.

Excellent Definition of Good Manners.—A writer in the *Atlantic* thus describes what we are always theorizing about:—"The world has always been charmed with fine manners, and why should it not? For what are fine manners but this: to carry your soul on your lip, in your eye, in the palm of your hand, and yet to stand not naked, but clothed by your individual quality—visible, yet inscrutable—given to the hearts of others, yet contained in your own bosom—nobly and humanely open, yet duly reticent and secured from invasion. Polished manners often disappoint us; good manners never. The former may be taken on by indigent souls; the latter imply a noble and opulent nature."

New Field Piece.—A small three-inch rifled piece, said to be a Prussian invention, was recently tested at Fortress Monroe, and excelled in range any guns recently tried there. It was posted near the wharf, and, at an elevation of about thirty degrees, recently sent shells into the woods at Sewall's Point, where their explosion could be seen and heard. The lowest estimate of the distance is over five miles.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 6-tf.

NOTICE.

CAME to my enclosure, on the 18th of June, two bay MULES, branded U S. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. TITUS MOUSLEY,
62 tf Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

FLAX MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THIS Splendid Machinery will be sold for Eastern Cost and Freight. Payable in Grain, Sugar, Lumber, Cash, etc., etc.
Particulars can be known by applying to A. R. WRIGHT, 14th Ward, or to the undersigned, 8 h Ward.
4 2 ALEX. G. PYPER.

WANTED,

BY MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
(Corner of Groesbeck's Buildings),

A GOOD STRAW HAND for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing.
Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Flats and Bonnets.
Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and Carpets, equal to new. 62-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, in the Court House, G. S. L. City, either personally or by his deputy, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Tax now due, two-thirds of which, according to the Law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.
Early attention is called to this matter, that the taxes due may be settled before the 1st of September next and per centage saved thereon.
R. T. BURTON,
6-8 Assessor and Collector.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors north of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by G. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24 tf

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.
Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.
By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON.
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51 3m

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:
8,000 feet of 2 inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4 000 feet of 1 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60 tf

THOMAS HAWKES,
FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.
Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 3-tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.
No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.
He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.
Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.
Address, CAROTHERS & BAIES,
3 6m Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now just now is the time
To sweeten your rooms with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are washed and made clean and light
With COOPER'S best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopped and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 3-3m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT CIDER.

GEORGE GODDARD,
Of the 13th Ward,
(THOUGH RETIRED FROM THE SALOON BUSINESS)

HAS made arrangements to supply the Public with his CELEBRATED

CIDER,

which is now on hand for Sale, at $1 per Gallon, at his private residence.
It is well known to be the cheapest and best summer beverage ever sold in this market.
PARTIES going on short excursions or pleasure trips will be pleased to learn that they can obtain a few gallons of Goddard's Cider for such an occasion.
FAMILIES accustomed to the use of Wine will find Goddard's Cider to be a pleasant substitute, and less expensive (only One Dollar per Gallon).
PLEASURE PARTIES for the 4th July can be supplied with Goddard's Cider by the keg or barrel, timely notice required.
TRAVELERS BY MAIL will find Goddard's Cider exceedingly useful, and a pleasant contrast to the muddy streams occasioned by high waters.
STATION KEEPERS along the mail route will confer a favor on many of their transient customers, by keeping for sale Goddard's Cider.
MERCHANTS, and others of like occupation, will find Goddard's Cider a very refreshing drink during the heat of summer.
Goddard's Cider sold Wholesale by the gallon, keg or barrel at the manufacturer's.
GEORGE GODDARD,
One block south of the Theatre and one and half east, and Retail, by Mr. CROUCH, Constitution House, Main Street.
A liberal allowance to the trade. 1-tf

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

RECOVERED FROM THE INDIANS.

I HAVE in my possession One SPANISH BAY MARE, white stripe in face, Spanish brand on left shoulder and thigh, and has a Yearling Bay Mare Colt.
One DARK IRON-GREY MARE, three years old, no brands, white stripe in face, resembling a halter mark,
GEO. J. MARSH,
5-2 Willard Box Elder County.

COOPER WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Ralfstone as a Meat Market, on East Temple street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
All kinds of produce taken for pay.
37-6m HENRY PERKES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 60-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; beef bog traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.
They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found, and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, home-made clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.
We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.
JOB SMITH,
61-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret, and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.
He also offers for Sale an unsurpassable article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a. m.
For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove,	2 00	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 00	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 50

Packages at reasonable rates.
Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.
Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK of

STAPLE
GOODS
LOW FOR CASH,
Consisting in part of

Fancy Prints, various brands,
4 4 Heavy Brown Sheetings,
Hickory and Denims,
Cottonades and Satinets,
Bleached, X Bar, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings,
Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions,
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and House Trimmings.

A fine lot of First-class

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, Fruit, &c., &c.

To persons making a wholesale purchase a liberal discount will be given.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL! TRY US!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS!

Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply of STAPLES, among which are

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c.,

and expect in a few days a prime lot of

DYE-STUFFS,

Crockery, Window Glass, G. D. Caps, Brass Kettles, Grass Scythes, &c.,
Not forgetting
MILL SAWS AND FILES.
Now is your time to make purchases. 44-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 60-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING
BY
A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 61 3m

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for walls, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Dalts' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
46-6m WM. WALKER.

WRITTEN FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

Father in heaven, we thank thee
For all thy kindness shown;
praise and we adore thee
For what thou hast made known
Pertaining to salvation
In these the latter days,
bring from every nation
A people for thy praise.

We thank thee for the fountains
And crystal streams so pure,
Those high and lofty mountains,
A bulwark firm and sure;
We thank thee for the precepts
Which have to us been given,
To lead our wandering footsteps
To happiness and heaven.

We hail this glorious morning
With grateful songs of praise,
The blissful day is dawning
When truth's resplendent rays
Shall shine o'er all creation,
And fill the world with light,
And every tribe and nation
Shall own thy judgment's right.

While woe and desolation
Are sweeping o'er the land,
And war and devastation
Are walking, hand in hand,
Thy people dwell securely
In these secluded vales,
Far from the oppressor's fury
Where liberty prevails.

O, bless thy servant Brigham
With wisdom, truth and light,
To lead thy chosen people
And guide their steps aright;
O, strengthen and sustain him,
And keep him from all harm,
And ever shield and guard him
With Thine almighty arm.

Springville, July 18th, 1862. MRS. R——.

CATECHETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FAITH AND TEACHINGS OF THE SAINTS.

It is frequently asked, "What is the reason of your being driven from place to place?"

Because we have the priesthood of the Son of God, and all the world is opposed to it.

"For what were you driven from Jackson County, Missouri?"

For preaching and trying to practice the gospel of life and salvation.

"Were not your people abolitionists?"

They were not.

"Did they not spread an influence that slavery was not right?"

They said, as they now say, that slaves are, in many instances, abused, and that masters will be punished for abusing their slaves.

"Did you not believe and preach the doctrine that the Saints will possess the earth."

We did believe and preach such a doctrine, and we still believe and preach it as it is revealed in the Bible.

"Did you believe and preach that God has set up on the earth the kingdom that Daniel saw?"

We did, and still believe and preach it.

"Do you believe and preach that you are in possession of that kingdom?"

We do.

"Do you believe that all will be damned, except the Latter Day Saints?"

Yes; and we believe, further, that many of the Latter Day Saints will be damned, unless they repent of their sins and work righteousness.

"What do you understand by damnation?"

Being shut out from the presence of the Father and the Son.

"But will all, except the Saints, be sent to that lake of fire and brimstone where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched, there to dwell for ever and ever?"

No, for every one will receive a glory, except the 'sons of perdition.' We believe that the doctrine that sinners eternally dwell in hellfire is an invention of the priests, to oppress and terrify the ignorant.

"Where did you go, when you were driven from the State of Missouri?"

We located in Hancock County, Illinois, and in Lee County, Iowa.

"Were you not driven from Illinois in consequence of believing and practising the doctrine called 'spiritual wife doctrine,' or polygamy?"

No.

"Did not Joseph Smith teach such a doctrine?"

Joseph Smith had a revelation from God, July 12, 1843, wherein the Lord revealed the doctrine that was revealed to the ancients. This revelation was first published in the *Deseret News Extra*, Sept. 14, 1852, which was the first time it was publicly made known.

"Was it generally known in Nauvoo and in the regions round about, previous to its being published, that Joseph Smith had received such a revelation?"

It was not.

"For what were you driven from the State of Illinois?"

For the same reason that we were driven from other places, viz.—because we preach and try to practise the gospel of life and salvation.

"Why do men hate and persecute you now, if you have the gospel of the Son of God?"

Because they have not the gospel, and will not receive it as revealed in the Old and New Testament—upon the terms the Lord offers it to them as laid down for all men to be saved by it—and they are not willing that He should reign, whose right it is to reign.

"Is there no political reason why you have been driven from place to place?"

Perhaps so, for probably the world fear our political, as well as religious union, knowing that "in union there is strength." We know of no other political reason.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DESERET:

The above Society having recently elected the undersigned President and Directors, we wish to say a few words to the people in relation to the Society, and the INTERESTS which it should encourage.

Our duties call us to foster agriculture, stock raising, and domestic manufacture. It will not, therefore, necessarily be expected that this society should as a body enter largely into those branches of business; but, while we wish the people to take a general interest in their own welfare and independence, we will encourage every native or home production, by our advice, so far as we may have knowledge, and by premiums, so far as the funds received for membership, or from other sources, will enable us. We wish to increase the number of its members, as very few have joined the society, in comparison with our population. The subscription entitling to membership is only $1 per year, a sum that all may afford who feel interested in the exhibition, or development of the resources of our mountainous home.

The Treasurer, Mr. Elijah F. Sheets, and all of the Board of Directors, are authorized to receive subscriptions.

The agricultural interests of the State are prosperous, the people generally having, we unwillingly state, a greater abundance of wheat, than of discretion to preserve, or to dispose of it to the best advantage. It is said to be "more blessed to give than to receive," and "give to him that asketh, &c;" but it is nowhere said that there is any reward for selling your flour and wheat at less than half the cost of raising the same. Taking the value of one dollar in gold here, at what it will fetch in imported merchandise, and flour is sold much cheaper than in any other place; while, from the high price of wages and extra labor, the cost of raising the same is higher. We deprecate this practice. Justice to themselves, to their families, and perhaps common honesty of purpose, demand that the farmers should ask and obtain at least the cost to themselves of the flour they sell.

A more reasonable price obtains for stock. The market here is generally well supplied with beef and mutton, which in sweetness and flavor is unexcelled. Our cattle are a great source of wealth and comfort to us. None should ever be suffered to remain out to die in the snows of winter; but ample provision should be made to take care of them, at least during a lengthy absence of feed on the range.

We have not now space to dilate upon fruit and its culture in Deseret: we will communicate hereafter on this and other subjects, as they may be presented before us.

With regard to internal manufactures, the warlike aspect of the eastern horizon, and our multiplied wants, admonish us to go on in an increasing ratio. The injurious and expensive system of importing goods from the States threatens to be impeded by still higher prices or stopped altogether. We have paid our gold and the sweat of the laboring man's brow has been expended too long for silks, ribbons, gewgaws and other articles brought here by traders at enormously high rates. Let us manufacture what we need, as far as possible, and therewith be content. In this connection we are gratified to record that a factory for the manufacture of cotton yarn, owned by Governor Young and Mr. Hanks, is already in operation in one of our southern towns. We respectfully urge upon our brethren in the southern settlements to continue to use every effort for the successful culture of that important staple—cotton, also indigo and other dye stuffs; and while the inhabitants make use of tobacco, enough should be produced to supply the market.

Of wool, the need is great: it can and should be supplied. The sheep are becoming numerous, but disease is too general. Frequent changes of pasturage and location, it is said, are beneficial, amounting to a cure. If medicine is needed, we want our shepherds to discover a decided remedy procurable from the vegetable or mineral resources within our boundaries.

The silk-worm is now introduced, and can be procured from Mr. Barrows, of this city, and Mr. Whittaker, of Centreville. Mulberry trees can be procured from the garden of Mr. Staines at the season of transplanting, and to secure still further this branch of industry from failure, so many as are able to attend to them and understand the habits of the silk worm, are recommended to procure them and the trees, and commence the production of silk.

Flax is successfully cultivated here, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the citizens. Cord and rope of good quality are made, but we have as yet seen but very little linen cloth produced. The enormous price at which linen goods are sold here, alone, might induce some to begin their manufacture. Flax seed is now in great demand for the production of linseed oil, an article now successfully manufactured by Hon. H. C. Kimball, and, being pure, is much superior to that imported, and obtainable at a cheaper rate.

In some other branches of industry success is made manifest by the presence of the article. Lead is successfully extracted from the ore in Beaver county; and a first-rate article of white lead is extensively manufactured by Mr. Pascoe, of this city, which is cheaper, more easily obtained, and better, the painters say, two to one than the imported article.

We look with anxiety to the production of that most useful of metals—iron, hoping that the efforts of those who are devoting their time and energies to the development of that mineral may shortly be rewarded, and that we need not much longer be obliged to go abroad to procure aught made of iron.

The DESERET NEWS is regularly printed on paper manufactured near this city; it is a fair article, and we congratulate Governor Young, the author of the enterprize, upon the result; and should the citizens manifest the care and attention due on their part to supply the paper mill with rags, every settlement can, not only be gratified with the NEWS and Telegraphic dispatches, but one of the greatest deficiencies in Deseret will soon be supplied—school books.

We think that sugar of a fair quality can be made from the cane grown here. The expressed juice needs proper filtration from the impurities of the cane; and when properly boiled down and left in vessels, the sugar should make itself. We recommend every person having experience or knowledge of this subject to make the effort that some may succeed.

It is expected to hold the annual fair in this city early in October as usual. The branch societies are recommended to immediately organize, &c., preparatory to holding their fairs in the different settlements where they wish to do so, at an earlier date than ours, to enable those who may desire, to exhibit at the general State Fair.

We conclude by calling on the members of this society to renew their annual subscription, and on those who have not, to at once join the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, the object of which is to promote the good of all.

In behalf of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President;
JNO. R. WINDER,
T. W. ELLERBECK,
ENOCH REESE,
E. F. SHEETS,
R. L. CAMPBELL,
F. A. MITCHELL,
Board of Directors.

Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 2, 1862.

NEW PORTRAIT GALLERY.—More technical with the profession of portrait painters than consistent with the fact of locality, we feel the Irish-ism of noticing a new portrait gallery in the building to the north of the store of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., where, indeed, there is no gallery but portrait room. Messrs. Perris and Hopkins, with the view to meet the public demand and their increase of business, have been fortunate in finding a very fine locality where they have the advantages of quiet and a full unobstructed northern light—essential to the profession.

The portrait rooms have been fitted up expressly for the business with every convenience for artists and patrons. With first-class instruments, choice material, an excellent assortment of 'mountings,' a locality where ladies and their families can freely pass every hour of the day, the artists have before them a certain patronage. The walls of the reception room are decorated with the images of familiar faces, and the artist's copies of fine paintings; likewise a choice collection of photographic views of this city—the production of Mr. M. Cannon, our oldest artist in that line. Pay a visit.

Died:

At Mill Creek, Aug. 3d, CLARISSA, daughter of Geo. and Mary Gates, aged 9 years, 6 months and 25 days. [Millennial Star, please copy.

At Night City, on the 20th of July, 1862, of Inflammation of the bowels, THOMAS CORBETT, aged 52 years and 3 months.

At Springville, Utah county, July 28th, in childbed, AMY ELIZABETH, wife of George W. Brown, and daughter of Levi W., and Clarissa Hancock, aged 26 years, 2 months and 14 days.

At North Ogden, MARY JANE, daughter of Morgan and Margaret Vaughn, aged 2 years, 8 months and 9 days

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

A GOOD MUSIC-COPYIST. Apply to D. O. CALDER, President's Office. 6-tf

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DAVID LOYND; who came here from Lancaster about 3 years ago; his mother and brother have arrived at this city, and are very anxious to hear of him. 6 2

LOST,

A Black OX; is marked on the left horn J. Staples; on the right thigh J. S. TT, and J. S on the left shoulder. The left horn is peeled down about 3 inches from the point. The finder will be suitably rewarded by giving information to J. STAPLES, Temple Block. 6 2

WANTED,

TO RENT, a HOUSE. Apply at the DESERET NEWS Office. 6-1

ESTRAYS,

ONE 3 year old red HEIFER crop and slit in the left ear; heart on the left side. Also, one 2 year old brindle and white spotted BULL, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. MIDDLETON, Pound Keeper.
Ogden City, Aug. 1st, 1862. 6 3

LOST,

A Red COW, 4 years old, some white on the belly and breast. Branded H S. on the left horn and hip. Had a leather strap round her neck when lost.

Whoever will return the same to BRYANT STRINGHAM, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City, will be suitably rewarded. 6-1

STOLEN,

ON the 1st of August, from Sessions Settlement, one brown mare MULE, rather more than middling size; mark of the collar round the neck. Branded P. on the left hip; a bunch on the outside of the right hind leg about the size of a turkey's egg, just above the gamble.

A reward of $25 will be given for the recovery of the Mule, by P. G. SESSIONS. 6-2

STRAYED,

FROM Raleigh's Pasture, 19th Ward, a White 5 year old COW, with red hairs, and freckled about the feet; a thin rope round neck; no brands or marks.

Whoever will restore it and bring it to me, at my residence, 20th Ward, will be rewarded for their trouble.
6 1* ROBT. DYE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 15th July, 1862, from Big Cottonwood, a black and white COW, six year old; branded on the left horn J H; on the left side ; on the left hip J H.

Whoever will deliver the same or give information of its whereabouts to STEPHEN TAYLOR, Big Cottonwood, will be satisfactorily rewarded. 6 :*

ESTRAY,

I HAVE in my care a 3 year old brown STEER, speckled under belly, white half tail, star in face, dark mouth, horns forward, and the appearance of crop and swallow fork in right ear; branded on left hip O K.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

JAMES WOODS,
6-2 Porterville, Morgan County, Weber.

THIEVES!!

ON the night of the 29th ult., some unprincipled person or persons stole from my field, at South Cottonwood, a Sorrel STUD, 3 year old, white stripe in face, and one white hind foot; also, one dark bay MARE, 2 year old, white stripe in face, some white feet; both branded H on left hip. I will give a suitable reward for their recovery. JOSEPH HAMMOND. 6-1

NOTICE TO DAVIS COUNTY.

THE Taxpayers are notified that the Assessor and Collector's Office is open daily to receive the Territorial Tax now due.

Pay up before the 1st of September, and save your 10 per cent. ARTHUR STAYNER.
6 2 Assessor and Collector.

LEFT HOME WITHOUT NOTICE.

TWO white SOW PIGS, five months old, ran away from comfortable quarters yesterday morning.

Whoever will give such information of the whereabouts of these non accountable absconders as will lead to their recovery, or bring them to the residence of J. V. LONG, 13th Ward, shall be rewarded. 6 1

WM. HOWARD,
DISTILLER,
COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior

WHISKY AND BRANDY,

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandize, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me.

W. HOWARD
Big Cottonwood, Aug 4th, 1862. 6 6

THE
PEOPLE'S STORE.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

BEING desirous to close out my present STOCK of GOODS, consisting of many useful and necessary articles, I wish to inform my old friends and customers that now will be the time for them to get some bargains.

50 SETS HARNESS,

2000 Horse and Mule Shoes,

25 Kegs Horse, Mule and other Nails,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A lot of

SHARPS AND OTHER RIFLES,

REVOLVERS, ETC.

Together with a variety of items too numerous to mention, to be SOLD CHEAP.

GRAIN & PROVISIONS,

with everything else suitable for

EMIGRANT'S OUTFIT,

always on hand.

All those indebted to me will oblige by paying up without further delay, and save costs; for, to pay, I must be paid.

All kinds of PRODUCE and STOCK will be taken at Market Prices.

All having claims against me will please present them for adjustment forthwith.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 6, 1862. WM. NIXON.
6-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 7. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, July 13 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I will use, for the foundation of my remarks, words found in Rev. 11th chap., 15th verse, "And the seventh angel sounded, and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever."

How near to this text I shall preach, I know not; there is enough in it to answer my purpose, and it is one upon which a great deal can be said.

The plan of salvation cannot be told in one discourse, nor in one day, one month, or one year, for it is from everlasting to everlasting, like the priesthood of the Son of God, without beginning of days or end of life. The gospel we declare unto you leads to eternal life, and this kingdom is the kingdom of God which he has promised, by the mouths of his prophets, that he would set up in the last days—a kingdom that must triumph over all the ills that afflict the family of man, and usher in everlasting righteousness.

Man has wandered far from his Maker—far from the path of rectitude his Heavenly Father has marked out for his feet—and is walking in a way strown with dangers; he has left the true light, and is walking in darkness; rejected the wisdom and intelligence that is from heaven, and has become benighted in ignorance and unbelief, neither knowing God, nor the object of his own existence upon the earth. This darkness and ignorance must be dispelled by the preaching of the gospel, and as many as will believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and walk in all the ordinances of God blameless, will be numbered with his Saints and be gathered into his kingdom, to be further taught the principles of eternal life.

The kingdom of God in the latter days must triumph upon all the earth, subdue every species of sin, and destroy every source of sorrow to which down-trodden humanity has been subject. The work of making the kingdoms of the world the kingdom of God and his Christ has commenced, and all the inhabitants of the earth, without exception, will yet acknowledge Jesus to be the Christ, to the glory of God the Father. All mankind are individually interested in this latter day work, for all have a future, whether glorious or inglorious.

Man is created for a glorious purpose—for a life that is eternal. A great deal is comprehended in the two words 'eternal life;' they entirely exclude death. We have no death to preach, for we should never practice the principles of death, but pursue the path that leads to the continuation of the lives. The world will be revolutionized by the preaching of the gospel and the power of the priesthood, and this work we are called to do. In its progress every foolish and unprofitable custom, every unholy passion, every foolish notion in politics and religion, every unjust and oppressive law, and whatever else that is oppressive to man, and that would impede his onward progress to the perfection of the Holy Ones in eternity, will be removed until everlasting righteousness prevails over the whole earth. Such was the design of the preaching of the gospel in the days of the Apostles.

It is written in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, "And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down, are come hither also." Using the same figure, the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are called to right up the world. To turn it over is a gigantic work, but it will be done, for both the righteous on earth, and the sanctified in heaven are working at it, and all power both in heaven and on earth is given to the Savior by his Father. It is our business to fully comprehend the sayings and doings of the Savior in his mission on the earth, which is life to all who believe and endure to the end in the pursuit of life eternal.

A life time is too short to tell the extent of the mission of the Savior to the human family, but I will venture to use one of his sayings, in connection with what I have already quoted from the book of Revelations. When he was arraigned before Pilate to be tried for his life, he said to Pilate, "My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence." Connect this saying with, "Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God," and we can understand how the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, because it is established in peace, unlike all worldly kingdoms which are established in war. The motto of his kingdom is "Peace on earth and good will towards men," and hence not after the order of wordly kingdoms.

It was remarked this morning that the Book of Mormon in no case contradicts the Bible. It has many words like those in the Bible, and as a whole is a strong witness to the Bible. Revelations, when they have passed from God to man, and from man into his written and printed language, cannot be said to be entirely perfect, though they may be as perfect as possible under the circumstances; they are perfect enough to answer the purposes of Heaven at this time.

The saying, "My kingdom is not of this world," and the saying, "The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of God and his Christ," at the first glance would appear palpable contradictions; but when they are read with their proper connections and by a person whose mind is enlightened by the power of the Holy Ghost, instead of contradiction between them there is seen to exist a perfect harmony. Joseph Smith, the prophet of the last days, had a happy faculty of reducing the things of heaven to the capacity of persons of common understanding, often in a single sentence throwing a flood of light into the gloom of ages. He had power to draw the spirits of the people who listened to him to his standard, where they communed with heavenly objects and heavenly principles, connecting the heavenly and the earthly together—in one blending flood of heavenly intelligence. When the mind is thus lit up with the Spirit of revelation, it is clearly discerned that the heavens and the earth are in close proximity—that time and eternity are one. We can then understand that the things of God are things which pertain to his children, and that the expression, form and sympathies of his earthly children pertain to their Great Father and Creator.

It has been thought by some that the kingdom Jesus established on the earth, when he was here in the flesh, was not the kingdom Daniel saw. Pardon me, if I differ from this view and say that it was the very kingdom that Daniel saw, but it was not then the time to establish it in its fullness; it was not then the time for the kingdom of God to subdue all other kingdoms as it would in the latter days.

Jesus came to establish his spiritual kingdom, or to introduce a code of morals that would exalt the spirits of the people to godliness and to God, that they might thereby secure to themselves a glorious resurrection and a title to reign on the earth when the kingdoms of this world should become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ. He also came to introduce himself as the Savior of the world, to shed his blood upon the altar of atonement, and open up the way of life to all believers. When Jesus came to his own they received him not, but said, "This is the heir, let us kill him and seize on his inheritance; and they caught him and cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him." Had the Jews received him as the heir, and treated him as such, he would have established his kingdom among them at that time, both spiritually and temporally; and they would have gathered the lost tribes that wandered from Jerusalem, would have overcome their enemies, possessed Palestine in peace, and spread to the uttermost parts of the earth and possessed the kingdom under the whole heavens.

Again, at the time the children of Israel left Egypt if they had then received the gospel Moses had for them, the kingdom would then have been given to them, and it never would have been broken up, and the house of Israel never would have been smitten and scattered to become bondsmen among the nations. If the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, previous to the Egyptian bondage, had been faithful, they would have received the keys and power of the kingdom, and would never have gone into Egypt to suffer four hundred years in bondage, but they by their wickedness rejected the kingdom.

When God speaks to the people, he does it in a manner to suit their circumstances and capacities. He spoke to the children of Jacob, through Moses, as a blind, stiff-necked people, and when Jesus and his apostles came they talked with the Jews as a benighted, wicked, selfish people. They would not receive the gospel, though presented to them by the Son of God in all its righteousness, beauty and glory. Should the Lord Almighty send an angel to rewrite the Bible, it would in many places be very different from what it now is. And I will even venture to say that if the Book of Mormon were now to be rewritten, in many instances it would materially differ from the present translation. According as people are willing to receive the things of God, so the heavens send forth their blessings. If the people are stiff-necked, the Lord can tell them but little.

The kingdom that Jesus came to establish is the kingdom Daniel saw, but that stiff-necked, rebellious generation would not receive the gospel, and he did not fully establish his kingdom at that time. Could the Lord consistently have given them power over their enemies, to whom they were subject while in this state of rebellion to God and his laws, they would have become more wicked than the Romans or other heathen nations of the land. Had he given them power over the Egyptians in the days of Moses, they would have become more wicked than the Egyptians, and would have used this saving power to bring upon them a more sure and terrible destruction.

The Lord called upon Moses, and he stood amid the thunders and lightnings of Mount Sinai. Moses was a good and great man, but he had lived with and so often been aggravated with a wicked, murmuring, and rebellious people that he could not look upon God in his glory, but he could hear his voice and converse with his heavenly Father in the pillar of cloud and fire. He was, on one occasion, in company with seventy elders of Israel, permitted to see the back parts of the Almighty. He received the law of carnal commandments for Israel from the mouth of God. I believe with all my heart that if the children of Israel had been ready to receive the gospel in all its fullness, the yoke of carnal commandments would never have been placed upon their necks. Moses was a high priest after the order of Melchisedec, and yet he partook of the sins of the children of Israel to such a degree that he could not see the face of God.

The very kingdom that Jesus said was not of this world would in his day have been permanently established in this world, if the people could have received it, but they would not have the man Christ Jesus to rule over them; they turned away from the holy commandments, and preferred fables. When Jesus stated that his kingdom was not of this world, he did not mean to convey the idea that it had no right to be on this earth, but that his kingdom was a righteous, holy kingdom, and not like the wicked kingdoms of the world; and the wickedness of the world was such that he could not then establish his kingdom upon this earth.

When Moses went into the mountain to converse with the God of Israel, the cry was heard in the camp, "where is this Moses?" And they made a moulten calf of the jewelry they had borrowed from the Egyptians, and said, "These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. And when Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it, and Aaron made a proclamation, and said, to-morrow is a feast of the Lord. And they rose up early on the morrow, and offered burnt offerings, and brought peace offerings, and the people sat down to eat and to drink and rose up to play." There was as much sense in this proceeding as there is in people's worshipping their property and money at the present day.

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, and he wishes to establish his kingdom upon it. I do not think any person will start a single argument to prove that the Lord does not own this earth and all that is upon it. All Christians acknowledge that the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, and that Jesus is the Christ and heir of all things.

One excellent idea that was advanced this morning, I will venture to carry out a *little* further. The time was when the test of a Christian was his confession of Christ. In the first Epistle of John it is written, "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world. Hereby know ye the spirit of God; every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is of God; and every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is not of God. And this is that spirit of antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come, and even now already is in the world." This is no test to this generation, for all men of the Christian world confess that Jesus has come in the flesh. This generation, however, is not left without a test. I have taught for thirty years, and still teach, that he that believeth in his heart and confesseth with his mouth that Jesus is the Christ and that Joseph Smith is his prophet to this generation, is of God; and he that confesseth not that Jesus has come in the flesh and sent Joseph Smith with the fullness of the gospel to this generation, is not of God, but is antichrist. All who confess that Joseph Smith is sent of God in the latter days, to lay the foundation of his everlasting kingdom no more to be thrown down, and will continue to keep his commandments, are born of God. All those who believe in their hearts and confess with their mouths that Joseph Smith is a true prophet, at the same time trying with their might to live the holy principles Joseph the prophet has revealed, are in possession of the Holy Spirit of God and are entitled to a fullness. When such men go into the world to preach the gospel, though they know not a letter in a book, they will do more real good to erring man than the great and wise can possibly do, though aided by all their learning and worldly influence, in the absence of the gift of the Holy Ghost. When the spirit of the preacher is embued with the Spirit and power of God, his words enter the understandings of the honest, who discern the truth and at once embrace it to their eternal advantage.

Every person who seeks to know right, to understand every principle of truth pertaining to the earth and the heavens, and by obedience to the laws of the gospel to obtain the Spirit of truth from the great Fountain of truth, when he hears a truth, whether moral, religious, scientific, or mechanical, whether it pertains to God, to man, to the heavens, or to the earth, that truth is congenial to his feelings, and it seems to him that he had known it all his life. Notwithstanding the dreadful effects of the fall of man, almost all men delight in truth and righteousness. If men are not righteous themselves, as a general thing they honor and revere a righteous person more than they do the wicked and froward. A few in these latter days have ventured to stem the current of iniquity; defying the finger of scorn they have raised their hands to heaven saying, "we are for God," They repeat a glorious text, 'The kingdom of God or nothing." It is with them, "heaven or nothing." The Lord must reign and rule.

We did not produce ourselves. We did not make the earth, nor stretch out the starry heavens. We have not sought out the wisdom of him who formed the foundations of the great deep, nor explored the vastness of his skill in the formation of the finny tribes. "Who removeth the mountains and they know not: who overturneth them in his anger; who shaketh the earth out of her place, and the pillars thereof tremble; who commandeth the sun, and it riseth not; and sealeth up the stars; who alone spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea; who maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades and the chambers of the South; who doeth great things past finding out, yea, and wonders without number."

Philosophy has tried to search out God, but it stands aghast amid the great and wondrous works of the great Supreme. It acknowledges a great Designer and Framer of the universe, but how to approach him, it findeth not. This great Being is the God of the Latter Day Saints; to whom we accede the right of reigning over the workmanship of his own hands. It is his right to control the gold and the silver, the wheat and the fine flour, yea, all the elements that have been enumerated by the searching eye of philosophy and science, and those that are past finding out by mortals in their present state. Has an unholy principle, a wicked influence that leads to death, the right to control the ability and power to do good which God has placed in man? No. God alone has the right to control the intelligence that is in the human family, for he is the giver of it.

Religious people talk a great deal about doing wondrous great things for the Lord—about doing this, that and the other for the glory of God. Every good that man performs is, *firstly*, for his own benefit and eternal welfare, if he continues in well doing, and *secondly*, for the common good of others, so far as his example and the influence of good done affects others. We may, for comparison's sake, imagine a great king who has many kingdoms to dispose of and many sons to give them to, but one of his sons will not have his kingly father to rule over him, neither will he accept of any of his favors. Now, if any body suffers loss in this case, it is the proud, rebellious son; the father can give the kingdom, that he otherwise would have given to his wayward son, to a more worthy subject. He is all powerful, and bestows ability to whom he will to become powerful like himself. "If I were hungry, I would not tell thee: for the world is mine, and the fullness thereof. Will I eat the flesh of bulls or drink the blood of goats? Offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay thy vows unto the Most High."

The generations of men from the beginning have refused to pay homage to their God, and to render unto him that which belongs to him. If man serve God, it is to their advantage; but they suppose that they sacrifice a great deal for God and do him a great service, and are enriching him and impoverishing themselves. Render unto God that which is God's. I care not whether it be gold, silver or copper. When men extract the precious metals from the earth, they breathe the air, drink the water and eat the food that belongs to God.

I could give the reasons why the servants of God, from the beginning, have not been able to establish his kingdom on the earth, but I have not time to do so to-day. In these latter days, the kingdoms of this world will become "the kingdoms of our God and his Christ," and those who have gold and silver and wealth of other discriptions, and refuse to devote it to the Lord, are blind and naked and destitute of that wisdom which comes from above. The breath that is in their nos-

trils is not really their own. All people live upon the bounty of the Almighty, yet they say that the precious metals are theirs, and they will devote this wealth to their own service, revel in luxury, and do as they please. Those who possess the wealth of this world, possess it by the permission of the Almighty, and then they go headlessly on in the way to destruction. How long? Until their race is run.

All must have the privilege of proving to God and angels what they will do with the talent and ability God has given them, whether they will waste their blessings in pandering to unholy appetites or use them in the way God has designed they should. This is one great reason why men are permitted to do as they do. It is an orthodox doctrine that God has decreed whatsoever comes to pass. He has decreed many things to come to pass, but not all things. He has not decreed that one man shall blaspheme his name, and that another shall often be found on his knees praying to him; this is left to the free volition of the creature. All the inhabitants of the earth have had the privilege of proving themselves before God in their life time whether they delighted in that which was right or that which was wrong, and according to that, those who have been without law will be judged without law. What better, in the sight of heaven, are those who place their affections upon earthly wealth, than the children of Israel who worshipped a calf?

Those who wish to join us in this great work, must do as we have done, to obtain that which we have obtained. It is not our business to question the validity of any of the laws and ordinances of God. It is no matter to us how simple the ordinance he requires us to submit to, in order to attain a certain end. He has said, "he that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved." If he has instituted baptism in water for the remission of sins, it is not our business to question his right to do this, by quarrelling with the mode of this ordinance. If he had told us to dig a hole in the ground and bury ourselves for a certain length of time, it is his right to do so, and our advantage to obey. Whenever the gospel has been preached in any age of the world, the ordinance of baptism has been in force. It had the same validity in the days of Adam, Enoch, and Noah as in the days of Jesus Christ and his apostles, or as it has now.

An angel of the Lord visited Adam, when Adam was offering up sacrifice. The angel asked him why he was offering sacrifice. Adam replied, I know not, but this I do know, the Lord has commanded me, therefore I offer up sacrifice. It may be said that Adam was very ignorant. It was designed by the Lord that his previous knowledge should pass from him.

"Jesus answered and said unto him (Nicodemus), Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born? Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water, and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." A man must be born again before he can see the kingdom of God; and must be born of water and of the Spirit, before he can enter therein.

It may be asked whether any person can be saved, except those who are baptised. Yes, all the inhabitants of the earth will be saved, except those that sin against the Holy Ghost. Will they come into the presence of the Father and the Son? Not unless they are baptised for the remission of sins, and live faithfully in the observance of the words of life, all the rest of their days. "In my Father's house are many mansions." "Enter ye in at the straight gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat; because straight is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." A question was asked Joseph Smith if all would be damned, except the Latter Day Saints. He answered "yes, and most of the Latter Day Saints, unless they repent and do better than they have done."

The glory of those who are not permitted to enter into the presence of the Father and the Son will be greater than mortals can imagine, in glory, excellency, exquisite pleasure, and intense bliss. It has not entered into the heart of man to conceive of the greatness of their glory. But the glory of those who enter into the presence of God exceeds all these in glory, as the light of the sun exceeds the light of the moon and stars. All these different glories are ordained to fit the capacities and conditions of men.

Let me say a word in praise of the congregation before me. Here I see people who have gathered from almost every nation of the earth, and they have brought with them their national customs, traditions, education, fashions and language; yet this mixed people dwell together in peace; all nationality gradually subsides, and we see a universal blending into one, possessing the same feeling and spirit of our holy religion, all being determined to promote the kingdom of God on the earth, looking forward to the day of rest. What other community less needs the services of lawyers, magistrates and judges than this community? This is a joy to me.

The Lord designs to set up his kingdom in our day, and the commandments he requires us to obey and the duties he makes obligatory for us are easy. We can perform all he requires of us, without hurting us in the least.

Some contend that there is no virtue in the water, but there is virtue in Him who has made the commandment, and he has power to pardon sins. Were I to command you to wash your bodies and you refused to do so, your filthiness would cleave to you, and you alone would suffer the inconvenience.

We break the bread, which represents the Lord's body, as he has commanded, in remembrance of him, and that he will come to earth again when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ. We pour out water or wine in remembrance of his blood which was shed, and in token of the time when he will drink of the fruit of the vine new with us in his Father's kingdom, when he comes again and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ. The kingdoms of this world must be prepared for his coming by the proclamation of the gospel, or be wiped out of existence.

The whole world have lost confidence in themselves and in their God. How can it be restored? By beginning to serve God, and then trying to induce every man and woman to join heart and hand in this moral reformation. By associating with those with whom you can trust your wealth, honor, good name, virtue and integrity, and inviting all to join you who are full of integrity and honor, and who will treat you as the angels of God would if they were here. We must restore that integrity and confidence which have been lost to the world. The kings upon their thrones have to pay for their positions, for they cannot trust themselves in the hands of their attendants, without bribery. Only the semblance of honor, integrity and confidence are to be found in the world, and even that brings a high price; however, this general remark has its honorable exceptions. We must find men and women that we can trust with everything that is sacred to us, or the kingdom of God never can be established on the earth. The Lord will not acknowledge a people who will falsify their word and are unvirtuous. God will not hold guiltless a man that will falsify his word; he will not long trust a man of that kind with any of the affairs of his kingdom. He will not trust an unvirtuous people with his holy priesthood. He will not trust a people with property—with earthly wealth—who will covet the same and use it to pander to their lusts, and otherwise devote it to the power of the enemy of God and man.

The business of the Latter Day Saints is to bring forth the kingdom of God in the last days, morally, religiously and politically. Will they do it? I rather think they will, with the help of God. No matter what the enemies of God and his cause do with our name, or with our means; no matter how often they hurl us from our habitations and drive us from city to city and from county to county, let every one of us be found standing upon the pedestal of truth and virtue, defiling not our persons by sin in any way. Let us esteem all that we are permitted to possess as given to us of the Lord; whether it be gold, silver, goods, houses, lands, or wives and children, they are all the Lord's. These blessings are only lent to us. When we have passed this earthly ordeal and have proven to the heavens that we are worthy to be crowned with crowns of glory, immortality and eternal lives, then the Lord will say these are yours, but until then we own nothing.

Will all believe as we believe? I know not. I would be pleased if all men would believe the truth and practice righteousness. If they have truth in their possession, I wish them to be as generous with it as I am. I freely impart to my fellow beings all the truth I know of, and all the rules of godliness I am in possession of. My religion teaches me to embrace all truth in the heavens, on the earth, under the earth, and in the bottomless pit, if there is any there. My creed embraces all truth. If you have truth that I have not, let me know it, and it will come to where it belongs; and if I have truth which you have not you are welcome to it. There is no need of debate and contention in regard to truth and error, for debate tends to create a spirit of bitterness.

There is no need for war and bloodshed, for the earth is large enough for all. The elements of which this earth is composed are all around it. Philosophers say the atmosphere is forty miles deep. Be this as it may, there are no bounds to the elements that compose worlds like this. This earthly ball, this little opake substance thrown off into space, is only a speck in the great universe; and when it is celestialized it will go back into the presence of God, where it was first framed. All belongs to God, and those who keep his celestial law will return to him.

Many inquiries are made as to what will become of that portion of the world of mankind who have died without law. When we return to build up the waste places of Zion, then will the scripture be fulfilled—"Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is New Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name." The servants of God will officiate for the dead, in the temples of God which will be built. The gospel is now preached to the spirits in prison, and when the time comes for the servants of God to officiate for them, the names of those who have received the gospel in the spirit will be revealed by the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect, also the places of their birth, the age in which they lived, and everything regarding them that is necessary to be recorded on earth, and they will then be saved so as to find admittance into the presence of God, with their relatives who have officiated for them. The wicked will be cleansed and purified as by fire; some of them will be saved as by fire. Some will be given over to the buffeting of Satan, that their spirits may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. Others will receive their bodies, but cannot be saved in the kingdoms and mansions that are in the presence of God. All the children of men will receive a glory in the mansions of God according to their capacities, and rewards according to their acts in the flesh.

Brethren and friends, do you naturally despise such a doctrine as this, or does it find a response of welcome in your bosoms? My soul says, Hallelujah, every moment I think of the ample provisions God has made for his sons and daughters. They will not welter in hell to an endless eternity, but they will rise higher and higher, and continue to increase in intelligence and love of truth as they advance. There will be an eternal progress in the knowledge of God.

May God bless the people. Amen.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The recent enactment of Congress "to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt" is exceedingly voluminous, and the functionary intrusted with the execution and enforcement of the statute, by the time he becomes so thoroughly learned or acquainted with its provisions that he can act understandingly in all its ramifications, without referring to it occasionally, will have spent much time in its perusal, unless his faculties of mind, in that respect, be considerably above mediocrity. The law, containing one hundred and nineteen sections, is very verbose and minute in detail, and was, no doubt, intended to be complete in all its parts, but if it be so perfect that no loopholes can be found therein by the interested, it will be found to be more consummate than are generally the productions of legislative bodies.

Sec. 1 of the act provides for the creation, in the Treasury Department, of an office to be called the "office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." The incumbent, whose duties are defined, is to be appointed by the President, by the advice of the Senate, with a salary of $4,000, and to enjoy the franking privilege.

Sec 2 provides for the districting of the States and Territories and the appointment of assessors and collectors.

Sec. 3 defines the duties of the assessors in relation to dividing their districts into assessment districts and the appointment of assistants, each and all of whom, the assessor included, is to take and subscribe an oath that he will bear trust, faith and allegiance to the United States, support the Constitution and faithfully perform the duties required.

Sec. 4 directs that collectors shall execute bonds in amounts to be prescribed by the commissioner, with five approved securities, to be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 5 authorizes the appointment of deputies by assessors, if any are needed, to be paid by them, and providing proper securities against pocketing the money.

Sec. 6 prescribes the duties of those liable to the operations of the law as to lists of taxable things to be furnished assessors.

Sec. 7 to 16 inclusive prescribes the duties of the officers and others relative to lists, the correction of errors, etc.

Sec. 17 provides for the pay of assessors—$3 per day for making arrangements and giving instructions to assistants, and $5 per day for hearing appeals, revising valuations, making out lists, with $1 additional for every hundred names in the tax lists. The pay of assistants is $3 for each day, actually employed, and $1 for each hundred names in their lists. Reasonable allowances for stationery are to be paid. In California, Oregon and the Territories, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to fix additional rates, such as may secure the services of competent persons, but not to exceed the rates usually paid to similar officers in their respective States and Territories.

Sec. 17 to 33 point out the *modus operandi* of transferring the tax money from the pockets of the people to the treasury, without defalcation or discount, and contain sundry provisions intended to secure faithfulness and punctuality in the premises.

Sec. 34 provides that collectors shall receive a commission of four per cent. upon the first hundred thousand dollars collected by them and paid into the treasury, and two per cent. on all sums over one hundred thousand dollars, but in no case are the emoluments of a collector to exceed ten thousand dollars, including the pay of his deputies, but not expences for stationery. Allowances, in certain cases, are authorized over and above the per centage, but not to increase the pay above the indicated maximum.

Sec. 35 provides for relief in certain cases when distraint shall be unjustly made.

Sec. 36 states what shall be evidence of sale in case of distraint.

Sec. 37 prescribes the duty of the President in the event that the law cannot be executed in any State or Territory or part thereof.

Sec. 38 authorizes the officers appointed under the act to assess and collect the direct tax imposed by the act of August 5th, 1861, when payment thereof has not been assumed by the State or Territory.

Sec. 39 to 56 particularly relate to the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors, imposing a duty of twenty-five cents per gallon upon all spirits that may be distilled and sold or removed from the distillery for consumption, after the first of the present month, and from and after the same date a duty of one dollar per barrel on all beer, lager, porter, ale, or other fermented liquors, by whatever name known, that may be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption within the United States or the Territories.

The members of Congress appear to have been well acquainted with the many tricks and schemes so often resorted to by manufacturers and dealers in spirituous and fermented liquors to evade local statutes, and some very stringent rules have been provided for their observance, which those interested had better make themselves acquainted with before engaging extensively in such enterprises, lest they involve themselves in pecuniary difficulties. A vast amount of revenue is expected to be derived from those sources, and a very minute and systematic mode of book-keeping by distillers and manufacturers is instituted to prevent any evasion of the provisions of the enactment that may be attempted.

Sec 57 to 63 inclusive provide for licensing certain trades and occupations after the first day of August instant, stating the conditions upon which licenses can be obtained, and the penalties for non-observance of the law.

Sec. 64 declares that bankers shall pay for each license one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, one hundred dollars; retail dealers in groceries, goods, wares or merchandize of foreign or domestic manufacture, ten dollars; wholesale dealers in merchandize, not including spirits, fifty dollars; pawnbrokers, fifty dollars; rectifiers of spirituous liquors when the amount rectified does not exceed five hundred bonds, twenty-five dollars, and twenty-five dollars for each additional five hundred bonds; distillers, fifty dollars; distillers manufacturing less than three hundred barrels per year, twenty-five dollars; distillers of apples and peaches, when the quantity produced per year does not exceed one hundred and fifty barrels, twelve-and-a-half dollars; brewers, fifty dollars; brewers manufacturing less than five hundred barrels per year, twenty-five dollars; hotel, inn and tavern keepers, first class, two hundred dollars; second class, one hundred dollars; third class, seventy-five dollars; fourth class, fifty dollars; fifth class, twenty-five dollars; sixth class, fifteen dollars; seventh class, ten dollars; and eighth class, five dollars; vessels and steamers providing passengers with board and lodgings, twenty-five dollars; eating houses, ten dollars; brokers, fifty dollars; commercial brokers, fifty dollars; land warrant brokers, twenty-five dollars; tobacconists, ten dollars; theatres, one hundred dollars; circusses, fifty dollars; jugglers, twenty dollars; and for all other exhibitions, ten dollars; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley and table, five dollars; confectioners, horse dealers, keepers of livery stables, cattle brokers, tallow chandlers, soap makers, and coal-oil distillers, each ten dollars; retail peddlers, first class, twenty dollars; second class, fifteen dollars; third class, ten dollars; fourth class, five dollars; wholesale peddlers, fifty dollars; jewelry peddlers, twenty-five dollars; apothecaries, ten dollars; manufacturers who produce over one thousand dollars worth annually, ten dollars; photographers, when receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars, ten dollars, over five hundred and under a thousand, fifteen dollars; when

over one thousand, twenty-five dollars; lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, and claim and patent agents, ten dollars each; and to prevent evasion, each trade or occupation, for which license is required, is particularly defined.

Sec. 65 exempts apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists and retail dealers for license, when their annual gross receipts do not exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 66 declares how the law shall be construed in relation to manufacturers, vintners, apothecaries and physicians in certain cases.

Sec. 67 provides that no license obtained under the provisions of the act, shall authorize the commencement or continuance of any trade, business, occupation, or employment in any State or Territory, which is or shall be prohibited by the laws of said State or Territory; and that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the States and Territories within their limits from placing a duty, tax, or license on the same things for State or Territorial purposes.

Sec. 68 prescribes the duties of manufacturers relative to furnishing assessors with lists of their products under oath.

Sec. 69 provides for the payment, monthly, of the duties on manufactures, the manufacturer to have a lien on goods manufactured on commission.

Sec. 70 indicates the course to be pursued by officers, in case of neglect or refusal to pay duties, the goods, wares and merchandise on which the duties are not paid being forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 71 makes the violation of, or refusal to comply with the provisions of the law, punishable with a fine of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 72 points out the duties of assistant assessor in certain cases of delinquency.

Sec. 73 exempts goods made for the use of those manufacturing them when produced by their own labor, to the amount of three hundred dollars, from duty.

Sec. 74 provides that the quantity and value of goods shall be ascertained by actual sales, and market value.

Sec. 75 affixes the duty on manufactures after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as follows: On candles, three per cent; mineral coals, three cents per ton; lard oil, linseed oil, mustard seed oil, and all animal and vegetable oils, two cents per gallon; gas, from five to fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet; illuminating coal oil, ten cents, if distilled from coal exclusively, eight cents per gallon; ground coffee, or substitute for coffee, three mills per pound; ground spices, one cent per pound; refined sugar, two mills per pound; brown and other sugars produced directly from cane and not from sorghum or imphee, candy and all confectionery, chocolate and cocoa, prepared, one cent per pound; saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, five mills per pound; starch, from potatoes, one mill, from corn or wheat, one and a half mills, from rice and other material, four mills per. pound; tobacco of all descriptions for chewing, if not valued at more than thirty cents per pound, ten cents, if of greater value than thirty cents, fifteen cents per pound; smoking tobacco, from two to five cents per pound; snuff, twenty cents per pound; cigars, from fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per thousand; gun-powder, from five mills to six cents per pound; white lead and oxide of zinc, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; sulphate of barytes, ten cents per one hundred pounds; paints and painters' colors, not otherwise provided for, five per cent, advalorem; one day clocks, five cents, more than one day, ten cents each; pins, umbrellas and parasols, five per cent; screws, one and a half cent per pound; iron, from one dollar and a half to ten dollars per ton; paper, including pasteboard and binders' boards, three per cent; soap, from five mills to two cents per pound; salt, four cents per one hundred pounds; pickles and preserved fruits, meats and fish, in cans, five per cent; glue and gelatine of all kinds in a solid state, five mills per pound; glue and cement in a liquid state, twenty five cents per gallon; enamelled leather, five mills; japanned split, four mills, and enamelled skirting, one and a half cent per square foot; sole and other rough leather made from hides imported from East of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills per pound; all other sole, harness and rough leather, hemlock tanned, seven mills, oak tanned, one cent per pound; all other finished upper leather, except calf skins, including bend and butt leather, one cent per pound; offal leather, five mills per pound; oil dressed leather and deer-skins, two cents per pound; calf skins, six cents each; morocco, goat, kid, sheep, horse and hog skins tanned and finished, four per cent; patent calf skins, five per cent; conducting hose, three per cent; wine made of grapes, five cents per gallon; varnish, five per cent; furs manufactured and made up, three per cent; cloth and all fabrics of cotton, wool or other material not dyed, bleached or printed, three per cent; diamonds and other jewelry, three per cent; cotton held or owned after the first day of October next, five mills, and if removed or transported from the place of its production, double that amount per pound; cotton in hands of manufacturer on the first of October, not subject to duty: all other manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk worsted, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, or other materials, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for, three per cent. There is a long list of articles not considered manufactures including printed publications, boards, shingles, timber, staves, headings, hoops, iron in pigs, slabs, blooms and loops, lead in pigs or bars, bread and bread stuffs, copper in ingots or pigs, building materials of various kinds, butter, cheese, and sundry other articles in common use.

Sec. 76 provides for the payment of a duty of one tenth of one per cent on auction sales.

Sec. 77 imposes a duty on carriages of all kinds, the bodies of which rest on springs, of from one to ten dollars according to value; on yachts or pleasure vessels when under the value of six hundred dollars, a duty of five dollars; when not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, ten dollars; and upon those of a greater value at the rate of ten per cent; on billiard tables, ten dollars; on gold plate, fifty cents, and on silver plate, three cents per ounce—forty ounces to any one person being exempt.

Sec. 78 prescribes what duties shall be paid by butchers on cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered for sale: cattle over eighteen months old, thirty, under that age, five; hogs, ten; and sheep, five cents per head.

Sec. 79 requires butchers to make monthly statements of their business to the assistant assessor.

Sec. 80 provides for the payment of duties by the owners of railroads steamboats, ferry-boats and toll bridges, from one and a half to three per cent. on gross receipts.

Sec. 81 requires the payment of a duty of three per cent. on all dues, dividends, and sums of money payable to stockholders of railroad companies.

Sec 82 provides for taxing the dividends and dues paid by banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies, three per cent.

Sec. 83 prescribes the time of payment of the duties of the aforesaid institutions; and affixes the penalty for default.

Sections 84 and 85 relate to what is required of insurance companies.

Sec. 86 provides for deducting three per cent from the salaries of government officers of all classes and grades, over all sums exceeding six hundred dollars.

Sec. 87 requires the payment of three dollars for every passport issued by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 88 levies three per cent. on receipts for advertisements in newspapers and other publications.

Sec. 89 repeals sections forty nine and fifty (excepting so much as relates to the selection of depositaries), and fifty one of the act of Aug. 5th, 1861.

Sec. 90 requires the payment of three per cent. on all annual incomes over six hundred dollars, when they do not exceed ten thousand dollars, and when they exceed that sum, five per cent.

Sec. 91 to 93 contain provisions relating to the collection of the income tax, which is made payable on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and annually thereafter.

Sec. 94 to 110 inclusive provide for the levying, collecting and payment of stamp duties, and every agreement, bank check, draft or order, exceeding twenty dollars; bill of exchange, inland or foreign, exceeding twenty dollars, bill of lading, express, bond, certificate, contract, conveyance, dispatch telegraphic, entry, insurance, lease, manifest, mortgage, passage ticket, power of attorney, probate of will or letters of administration, protest, warehouse receipts and writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record either law or equity to be stamped; the making, signing or issuing of any instrument, document or paper without the same being stamped, incurring a penalty of fifty dollars. Medicines and all curatives, cosmetics and perfumery are also subjected to the stamp arrangement.

Sec. 111 and 112 provide for taxing legacies and distributive shares arising from personal property of individuals dying hereafter, from seventy-five cents to five dollars on each hundred dollars, according to the degree of consanguinity which was, no doubt, the last thing deemed available for the raising of funds for the payment of interest on the enormous public debt which has accrued since the commencement of the war, and for the further prosecution of the fratricidal conflict.

Sec. 113 provides for determining by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in what district the property of incorporated companies shall be assessed and the tax collected, and of whom payment shall be demanded.

Sec. 114 forfeits property found fraudulently in the possession of persons to avoid the payment of duties, to the United States.

Sec. 115 provides that the pay of the assessors and collectors and their deputies shall be paid out of the accruing duties on taxes before the same be paid into the treasury, and appropriates half a million to pay the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his clerks and the general expenses of his office.

Secs. 116 and 117 relate to drawbacks in certain cases.

Sec. 118 offsets the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars made to New Mexico, for the completion of the Capitol of the Territory by act of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and the appropriation of thirty thousand made for military roads there, by act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one against the direct tax, of sixty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars, levied upon said Territory by the act of August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 119 suspends the annual collection of the twenty million direct tax, after the payment of one year's tax, until the first day of April eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

A MODEL FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

[Prepared for the London Times.]

Well, now, let us suppose that, on this present Fourth of July, some men of moderation and good sense, with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and candor, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudice that would naturally attach itself to such a character, to undertake a Fourth of July oration, and let us consider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolts, waterspouts and hurricanes, the North and the South; the East and the West, time, space, eternity and infinity, and the other conditions of a regular Fourth of July oration and proceed at once to the substance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say. "Fellow Citizens," he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric. Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor, if we can, to learn something from our present position. We have had our own way in this matter of the war, and are not, as far as I can see, very much the better for it. The English told us all along that we had better save our blood and our money, and make a friendly parting with the South, since it was clear there was no chance of our dwelling together under the same government any more. Of course, we felt the greatest contempt and hatred for whatever England said, and knew that it must be done with a wish to ruin us. But, for all I can see, England was not very far wrong.

We have always been going to conquer the South in thirty days. We have not done it yet, and, for my part, I don't see that we are much nearer doing it than we were when we first began. Here have we been for eighty years triumphing over poor old England, because she, at the distance of 3,000 miles, was not able to conquer her colonies, with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond, 130 miles south of Washington, and very much afraid, the other day, for the safety of Washington itself. Then, we have been always at England for bringing Hessians and other Germans to conquer us. But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King George, were mere lambs and chickens compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadership of Blenker, and Sigel, and Heintzelman. They do fight, that's certain; but then there is nothing that they will not steal. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King George, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of men, should have taken the same course.

Then, as for military violence, why, what were all the armies the English brought into the field, compared with those that are under the orders of our generals? I don't believe Howe or Clinton had ever at any time 50,000 men under his orders. Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown, had only a poor 7,000 men, while McClellan and Davis, Halleck and Beauregard are carrying on the work of destruction with half a million of men on each side.

We have been in the habit of asking: what right had the English to call us 'rebels,' and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against our will? They ought to have known that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the choice of a government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too! Have not they as much right as we, to consult their own feelings in the choice of a government and the search after happiness?

The wisest people in England, during the war of independence, consider that success was even more to be dreaded than failure, for while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new countries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military power and a strong executive, able to keep the South in slavery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The man has got on the horse to kill the stag, but when he has killed him, are we quite sure he can get off again.

It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but the relationship was remote; and, although England and America both belonged to the same crown, they could not be said to be the same country. But we are doing our best to exterminate our fellow countrymen, with the same language, the same traditions, the same laws, the same history. How many of us have sons fighting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner and the other to a Northerner! Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh.

We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear. But that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she has no reason to blush in fighting for her own liberties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon. That debt took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down those very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate state, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and distempered ambition.

Look how England has treated us! She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenue, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath, and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search, which she only wanted for the protection of the negroes, for the sake of whom many profess that we are carrying on the present civil war. We kept back the maps which showed that she was in the right in the dispute about the Canadian frontiers; we bullied her out of her rights on the Columbia river; we dismissed her ambassador for enlisting our people, tho' we are willing to take hers whenever we can find them."

AN EMPHATIC COLONEL.—A letter from Yorktown, written just after its evacuation, told this anecdote:

A good joke occurred about Congressmen this afternoon. A Michigan Colonel was in command of the guard. Citizens were prohibited admittance. Several came up and asked the corporal to pass them, saying that they were Congressmen. The corporal stated the case to the Colonel.

"They are Congressmen, are they?" asked the Colonel.

"So they say."

"Well, let them pass and go where they please," said the Colonel. "Let them tramp on torpedoes, go into the magazines, and where there is any prospect of their being blown to the devil, for that is the quickest way to end the war."

A POLITE TURK IN PARIS.—Said Pacha, all corpulent as he is, and sensual as he seems to be says, nevertheless, at times, some very smart and sensible things, and in a graceful way withal, which adds to their charm. The town rings with many of his smart sayings; one of the best worthy of repeating was his reply to the Empress, the other day, to her Majesty's inquiry what he thought of Paris. "Though I have never been in your Majesty's capital before, the stories in the Arabian Nights have familiarized me with all that I have seen."—[Paris correspondence.

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,......August 13, 1862.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The number of votes cast at the annual election in this county, was unusually small —but little interest having been taken in that matter. There was some little opposition manifested, and a few of the names on the regular county ticket were erased, and others substituted, which, however, did not effect the result, consequently, John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood and John V. Long were elected to represent the citizens of Great Salt Lake county, in the Twelfth Legislative Assembly. The election of several of the candidates was unanimous, the others secured their seats by handsome majorities.

Reuben Miller was elected Selectman; R. T. Burton, sheriff; Theodore McKean, treasurer; John W. Woolley, recorder, Theodore McKean, county surveyor, and Robert L. Campbell, superintendent of common schools, without opposition.

In Great Salt Lake City precinct, Alonzo H. Raleigh and Aurelius Miner were elected justices of the peace, Albert Dewey and Henry Heath, constables; Robert Pierce, Elnathan Eldredge and Levi E. Riter, fence-viewers, and Briant Stringham, pound-keeper.

In Farmer's Precinct, H. C. Hullinger was elected justice of the Peace; Thomas C. Cragan, constable; John Dalton and Washington Limon, fence-viewers, and James Cragan, pound-keeper.

The electors in Cottonwood Precinct made choice of Thomas S. Terry for justice of the peace; Norman G. Brimhall for constable; William P. Smith and George V. Thompton for fence-viewers, and Marion H. Brady for pound-keeper.

In Draperville precinct, Samuel B. Frost was elected justice of the peace; Henry Day, constable; Absalom W. Smith and Perry Fitzgerald, fence-viewers; A. W. Smith, pound-keeper.

ANOTHER COAL MINE.—It is currently reported, that of late, stone coal has been discovered in Ogden valley and that the work of opening the mine has already been commenced. The prospects of obtaining a first-rate article of coal are represented as being decidedly favorable. Several tons are reported to have been taken out of a very good quality, and the citizens of Weber are elated in view of the advantages expected to result to them from the discovery. We trust the report does not mis-represent aught in relation to the matter, for if good coal exists there, it will be of incalculable benefit, not only to the dwellers in Weber county, but to the country generally, as the mine will be more easy of access than the coal fields in Summit county, in seasons of storms and floods, like those which have been experienced within the past year.

HOW MANY ARE COMING?—Inquiries are often made relative to the number of immigrants on their way to Deseret this season; but so far as our knowledge extends, the exact number has not been reported. In a note from one of the teamsters in Captain Harmon's company, written on the eve of their departure from Florence, homewards, it is stated that the number of immigrants to each wagon, in that company, averaged about eighteen. Should all the wagons sent down from the mountains return with a proportionate number, over five thousand souls will be brought across the plains by that means, exclusive of those coming in independent companies, of which there are many.

THE TERRITORIAL MAILS.—We hear a great deal of grumbling about inefficient service on some of the new routes. Postmasters, let us hear from you freely: give us facts and figures and we shall endeavor to give the delinquents justice."

THE EXPEDITION AFTER INDIANS.

Notwithstanding the general high opinion entertained of Captain Lott Smith as a cautious officer and a brave man, a feeling of intense anxiety was creeping over the community for his safety and that of the Volunteers under his command, ever since the tidings of his expedition northward was learned from the lips of those who had to return from inability to continue the pursuit. It was, therefore, with sincere gratification and thankfulness that we heard of the arrival of a messenger to Governor Young on Friday night reporting the safety of the command and their arrival at the Weber that evening, and since we have listened to the narrative of the pursuit, the labors performed and the privations endured, we feel the more grateful to our heavenly Father for the preservation of the lives of our Mountain boys.

Up to the present time, we have not seen Capt. Smith and know nothing of the report he may intend to make to his General; but we presume it will not be deemed intrusive on our part to furnish our readers a sketch of the expedition that has caused so much interest, such as we have gleaned from several of the parties who have returned to the city.

From a variety of circumstances there had been a strong suspicion that much of the depredations committed on the Eastern Mail Route, by others than whites, was done by the northern Indians, or a a rolling portion of renegades from that quarter; but till the aggression we are about to notice, the evidence was anything but conclusive against them; now, there seems to us, but little room for doubting their being a roving band of thieving desperadoes, that need close watching and proper attention.

From the information we have gathered, it appears that a band of Indians visited the ranch of "Jack" Robinson—one of the oldest mountaineers of the Wasatch Range, about 6 miles from Bridger, on the night of the 19th July, and ran off upwards of 200 head of horses and mules of which number 30 returned in the morning. Capt. Smith, being in the vicinity of Bridger, was notified next day of the theft and in an hour and a half from the first sounding of the Bugle, gathering in the scattered Volunteers, sixty two men were in the saddle, with provisions for a few days, on twelve pack animals.

The following is a list of the names of the expedition:

Captain: Lott Smith.
Lieutenants: Jos Rollins J. Q. Knowlton.
Wagon Master: Sol. Hale.
Sergeants: S. H. W. Riter, Howard Spencer.
Corporals: S. B. Young, W. Bringhurst, N. Myrick, A. Bigler, H. B. Clemons.
Privates: Joseph Goddard, L. A. Huffaker, J. Cherry, L. Rich, Thos. Harris, Wood Alexander, E. M Shirtliff, James Sharp, Thos. Caldwell, Theodore Calkins, John Calhoon, Mark Murphy, Joseph Fisher, A Rindall. Henry Bird, Wm. Longstroth, Wm Lutz, Wm Grant, H. Kimball, P. Corn·y, E. A. Noble, Isaac Atchison, H. E. Simmons, Donald McNichol, Lewis Osborn, Mahlon Weiler, Joseph Taylor, C. Crisman, Wm. C. Allen. Joseph Terry, Chas. Burnham, Geo. Cotterell, A. S Rose, L. Barnard, R. Hereford, J. M. Hixon, Wm. Rhodes, H Parks, J. Wells, Larz, Jenson, James Carrigan, E. Brown, J. Arrowsmith, F. Cantwell, M. Gibson, John R. Bennion, Saml. Bennion, J. Larkin, James Green, James Imlay, F. Prince.

The tracks of the stolen animals indicated that the Indians had taken a northwesterly course which the pursuers followed for eight days—going as far as the head of Snake River Valley, near the Three Tetons, about 135 miles northeast of Fort Hall.

Their first ride in the afternoon was 35 miles to the Muddy, through which the company had to drag their animals with ropes; submerging the packs, provisions and clothing. The Indians in their hasty flight abandoned there two ponies and three of the stolen colts.

Second Day:—The company started at daylight, passed an abandoned mule, traveled 15 miles and breakfasted at a branch stream of a small spring. Three miles farther, they crossed Ham's Fork, where, from the tracks of the animals at the crossing, the Indians appeared to have had great difficulty to keep together their booty: three more colts had been abandoned. The company swam their animals over the Fork and travelled 17 miles before dinner. After resting their animals a couple of hours, they resumed their travel and made 25 miles, arriving at Fontenelle—a fork of Green River, 5 miles from Subletta's cut off.

Third Day:—Started at daylight and rode 18 miles before breakfast, traveled 25 miles farther, stopped to take dinner and rest the animals on the Big Island of Green River—5 miles below the Lander Road. During this ride they found the first camping place of the thieves since they had left Bridger. The Indians having traveled so fast, suggested the necessity of preparations for a longer expedition than was contemplated at starting, accordingly Capt. Smith and Lieut. Knowlton rode ahead to a camp of emigrants, on the Lander road, to obtain provisions, but were unsuccessful. The expedition afterwards came up and continued on 15 miles before camping for the night. In conversing with the emigrants, it was ascertained that, on the Thursday previous, the Indians had stolen four animals from an emigrant train to Salmon River. Seven of the emigrants followed them and had a fight, resulting in one of the whites being killed and three wounded. Nothing was recovered. On the night preceding the arrival of the expedition, some Indians attacked an emigrant train, wounding one man, stealing a horse and some cattle.

Fourth Day.—The expedition rested their animals in the morning, during which Lieut. Knowlton, Seymour Young and Solomon Hale returned to the Lander road, and tried to purchase provisions from a train of eighty wagons, but could obtain none. The immigrants refused to furnish anything, though the boys were willing to pay them any price. In fact, the style of the immigrants was everything but complimentary, underlying which was something like the suspicion that the expedition was possibly connected with the Indians who had attacked the immigrants already noticed.

Started at noon, traveled 35 miles, and camped on a small stream near the base of the Green River Mountains. On the way, came upon a camp that had been suddenly abandoned by the Indians, in which was found a good deal of fat beef, the remnants of five oxen; but having been apparently two days exposed was unfit for use. The Indians had evidently been surprised, as there were evidences of a very sudden departure and indications of a fight. Among other things, an imigrant's cap was lying on the ground perforated by a bullet.

Fifth Day.—Started at daylight, and traveled 21 miles, crossing the north fork of Green River. Rested two hours, and found a mare abandoned. Five miles further, struck the south fork of Lewis' Fork, commonly called Snake River, but among the Indians Shoshone River. Crossed over to the north side, and traveled 30 miles down it —a fearful road. The trail taken by the Indians here was over land slides, rocks and loose stones: some places a thousand feet above the river, where one misstep would have sent horse and rider precipitately into the stream. On this trail, the company found evidences of other thefts, as the tracks of large American horses, mules and cattle were very clear; justifying the conclusion that the original band pursued from Bridger had gathered strength in numbers during their flight. By taking such a direct northern route, the red skins probably intended to mislead the pursuers into the belief that the Crow Indians had been the aggressors. But for this, the Indians would certainly have preferred another trail to that so dangerous passed over that day. The expedition crossed the middle fork of Shoshone River, and camped all night. From the freshness of the track, and the remnants of a sage hen, the Indians seemed here to have been not more than six hours ahead of the expedition. A white horse abandoned was found here.

Sixth Day.—The animals getting badly used up, Lieut. Rawlings and the following persons were sent back to Bridger with the worst animals:—Corporal N. Myrick, Privates Wm. C. Allen, J. Terry, C. Burnham, G. Cotterell, A. S. Rose, J. M. Hixon, H. Parks, Wm. Rhodes, L. Jenson, J. Carrigan, E. Brown, J. Arrowsmith, F. Cantwell, J. Green, J. Imlay, F. Prince, L. A. Huffaker.

The company then traveled 10 miles through a similar kanyon, thickly wooded, and 8 miles further camped on the north fork of Lewis' Fork: found two colts abandoned. Traveled 5 miles further, crossed a small stream, and found two mules and one colt abandoned. These mules had belonged to some other party —not of the Bridger stock. The expedition then came up to a grass valley of some extent, where the Indians had spread out the animals to mislead them from the track, and which caused a delay of some hours before the trail could be found. Traveled 5 miles, and crossed the north fork of Lewis' Fork, about 10 miles below the Three Tetons.

The expedition had much difficulty in crossing this fork of the river, the water being divided into three branches. The first branch, about a hundred feet wide, was not so deep as to cause much difficulty; but the second was deep and the current swift. Traveling about 300 yards, up a gravelly sand bar, the second branch of the river was forded, in which one man was nearly drowned. Capt. Smith had led the way, and a portion of the command had got through the third stream to the opposite bank, when Donald McNichol's horse became unmanageable, and, refusing to breast the current, kept down the stream about 50 yards. McNichol was trying to drive his horse from the shallow water, when suddenly it fell into deep water and almost instantly disappeared. McNichol, following after, probably in expectation of aiding his horse, seemed to immediately be carried away by the swift current beyond all human aid. The captain and Sergeant Spencer ran down the bank of the stream to his assistance, but the current was so rapid that he was carried away quicker than their utmost speed. McNichol was the best swimmer in the company; but having his clothes, boots and pistol on his person, he was unable to battle with the watery element. He made no call for assistance, and appeared to want none, possibly thought he could still deliver himself till at last, after being carried away about 300 yards, he was engulphed in the surging water, and disappeared forever from the view of his sorrowing comrades. The remainder of the company got over in safety, and pitched their camp for the night—a sorrowful, hungry band of brave men, with only 8 lbs. of flour left for the future subsistence of forty-two men.

Seventh Day.—Started again on the Indian track in a westerly direction, over a mountain steep and heavily timbered. Found on a tree, the name of J. M. Crist, July 11th, 1832, on a second tree, the same name, in 1833, and, on a third tree, two B's, one inverted, and Joy, with other signs of white men having past over that trail "just thirty years ago." The expedition traveled 20 miles through this densely wooded country and stopped three hours to rest their animals, being now relieved from the labors of cooking, their last meal having disappeared with the former evening's setting sun. Found here Lieut. Knowlton's mare that had been stolen from Bridger; also two mares belonging to Robinson, terribly jaded and a mass of sores from the punishment received in the flight and from over heating. Traveled 8 miles further and killed a small bear, rather poor in flesh; but, under such circumstances, economy suggested him for two repasts. A splendid mare belonging to Robinson, was here found standing in the woods with two knife cuts and a bullet hole in her body.

The Indians at this place could not be far in advance of the expedition; but there were not six horses fit to travel another day at the rate of pursuit; and being entirely out of provisions, it was concluded that, unless the Indian's trail should take a direction in which the expedition might hope to find means of subsistence, the pursuit would have to be abandoned. Mr. Hereford, who was personally the most directly interested in the recovery of the stock stolen from Bridger, expressed his entire satisfaction to Capt. Smith and the company that every thing had already been done that was possible. The Indians having taken a direct northerly course near the base of the Snake River mountains, to avoid the high waters, the expedition, after eight miles further travel, abandoned the pursuit entirely.

Eighth Day.—Traveled about 15 miles to the south fork of Snake river. Got some quaking asp logs, made a raft, and Capt. Smith, H. Spencer, A. Bigler, S. Young, P. Corney, J. Sharp and T. Caldwell, with the baggage of their mess, attempted to cross over. On reaching near the opposite bank, the boys got into the water in hopes of swimming the raft ashore and fixing it with ropes for the ferrying of the rest of the company; but the current was so powerful that the raft was swept out of their hands. The captain, seeing Caldwell still on it and being carried away, plunged after it and got on the raft with him, and the two were carried down the stream about a mile and landed upon an island in the middle of the water. The captain and Caldwell made another raft, and with the assistance of ropes which Wm.

Longstroth had swam with from the shore on which the company was left, the boys drew them ashore, with the loss of two saddles, cooking utensils, and a good deal of clothing. Bigler and Corney, suffering intensely from mosquitoes, determined to risk everything to regain the opposite shore. One of them entirely nude, and the other with only a very partial covering to his body, made their way through brush, wood and brambles for about a mile up stream, where, finding a dry log, rolled it into the water, and, clinging to it, were carried by the stream to the other side. Spencer, Young and Sharp were left on the opposite bank all night, with their garments only to serve them as protection from the myriads of mosquitoes that literally covered them as a new suit. After the fashion of other lonely exiles, they exercised their ingenuity in weaving willows into coverings, but with them all it failed to save the draining of their blood.

Ninth Day.—The company despairing of passing over their animals and baggage, after the rough experience of the preceding day, made signal to the three to recross, and taking the same route through the woods and down the stream as their comrades the preceding evening, they reached the shore in safety. Being again altogether, part of the expedition went south, and part north in search of a crossing. In the afternoon they were re-united and travelled twelve miles north-west to the north fork of Snake river, through a terrible hail-storm, which lasted an hour and a half. Killed a swan, badger and porcupine during the day, which served three excellent repasts. Very little was wasted.

Tenth Day.—Traveled a few miles and crossed again two branches of Lewis Fork, swimming the animals, their owners following after, and holding on by the *queue*. Four of the boys who could not swim were placed on a raft, and the captain taking the rope in his teeth, plunged into the river to guide them across. Two other boys swam from the opposite bank with another rope to the captain, and in this manner the connection was formed for drawing the raft ashore; but the captain, from his exertions, becoming weak, and the current strong, the raft was carried away from him several hundred yards down the stream. Seeing the raft under water, and the four boys in danger, James Wells plunged into the water after them with a larriat, to which those on the shore kept adding other larriats till he reached the raft. After considerable labor, the praiseworthy exertions of Wells were crowned with success, and the four boys were brought ashore. All got safely over, but Crisman's horse getting entangled was drowned, taking down stream with him the saddle, pistol and clothing. Game being very scarce, the boys weak and hungry, the captain ordered Mr. Clemon's horse, which was in the best condition, to be shot and cooked for the company. The expedition rested the remainder of the day, while Captain Smith, Lieut. Knowlton, Mr. Hereford and a few others went exploring for a crossing, but returned without success.

Eleventh Day.—Returned on the trail, and recrossed the same streams by rafts, and reached the south bank of the north fork, where they had camped two nights before. The remnants of the horse still held out, and the boys worked vigorously hauling logs some three or four miles in order to construct a raft.

Twelfth Day.—Mr. Hereford superintended the construction of a substantial raft, and crossed over the men and baggage in safety. The stream being deep, the animals swam over without difficulty. Traveled over a very swampy, marshy ground, that had to be bridged over with willows for nearly a mile, the men having to carry the baggage to free the animals. Forded another stream, and got on to high ground. After resting a few hours, resumed travel; made 15 miles, and reached the outlet of Market Lake. Lieut. Knowlton tried to ford it, but had to swim, and returned again in the same manner after dark. Here the last of the horseflesh was consumed, and the company left entirely without sustenance.

Thirteenth Day.—Swam across the outlet, repacked the animals, traveled 12 miles, and camped to allow the animals to graze—no breakfast to cook. Capt. Smith and Seymour Young went in advance of the company, and after a 30 miles ride, came up with an emigrant train camped for dinner. After a good deal of solicitation, they furnished a hundred of flour, some bacon and tobacco, for which they charged and were paid high prices. The Captain gave up his horse and stayed with the train, while Young packed back to the company the provisions, which were received with gladness, and soon the kitchen battery was in operation. The company and the immigrants camped together that night. It is due to notice here that when the immigrants saw the company, and believed their real position, they were kind enough, and probably sorry for their former unbelief.

Fourteenth Day.—Traveled 15 miles and crossed the Snake River ferry, owned by Jacob Meeks. Found plenty of provisions for sale, and replenished their larder. Here ended the troubles of the expedition. From that time, to arrival in this city on last Saturday afternoon, the citizens on their route showed them every kindness and ministered to their wants.

We have given more space to this narrative of the expedition than we could well spare, and have written it in the midst of a variety of other business; but we need make no apology for this. We must add that it has given us particular pleasure in our intercourse with the boys to hear them speak unqualifiedly in praise of Capt. Smith. They are sincerely and affectionately attached to him, and never expect to find a better leader. Of Lieut. Knowlton, they likewise speak in terms of praise, and we must add that we have not heard the first whisper of an unpleasant word breathed against a single member of the expedition; we conclude, therefore, they all did their duty and nobly comported themselves in the time of trial.

Not having had the advantages of a personal experience in the travels of the expedition, we fear that our sketch is very imperfect; what is of it, however, can be relied on. We are glad that it was no worse, and that the sacrifice of human life was limited to the loss of one young man, who had earned the confidence of his comrades by his constant readiness to do his duty. What the result will be, we are unable to conjecture; but the fact that the Indians made such a desperate ride to save themselves, abandoning in the flight between thirty and forty of the animals, would lead to the conclusion that they had the conviction that "somebody" was after them. We are satisfied that the lesson will not be lost upon them, and feel as satisfied if the same determination to handle them had been manifested at the first attack on the mail line, we should no have been called upon to record the incidents of this expedition.

The Volunteers will be mustered-out of service to-morrow.

WAR NEWS.

From "the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," when the sons of Adam have been fighting with each other, upon whatever pretext war may have been inaugurated, particularly when Christians, so-called, have been deluging the earth with blood and desolating each the other's inheritances to the full extent of the power of the combatants, has so little been made known concerning their belligerent operations while in progress as has been and is permitted to be published in relation to the movements of the armies now devastating the North American States. They are evidently doing a heavy business, nevertheless.

On the 25th of July, Brownville, Tenn., was entered and sacked by a band of secessionists, and on the 27th there was what is called, in these days, a skirmish between a company of Federal troops, under Capt. Collins, and a Confederate force near Bolivar, in which about twenty of the enemy were killed and fifteen prisoners taken. Capt. Collins was slightly wounded.

It was reported that two Federal regiments were roughly handled by a large Confederate force at Bolivar, Tenn., on the 28th, and that a company of Illinois cavalry was captured near Columbus. The town of Humboldt had also been taken by the seceders, and Fort Jackson was in their possession. Guerrillas were exceedingly plentiful in the vicinity of Columbus about that time. A band of that class of belligerents captured Russellville, Ky., on the 29th, but it was thought that they would soon be compelled to evacuate in favor of a Federal force.

Colonel Morgan is said to have reported to his superiors, about the 24th of July, that he had taken eleven towns and cities, and a large amount of supplies, and had a sufficient force to hold all that country, outside of Lexington and Frankfort. The report was believed by the Unionists to have been somewhat exaggerated.

By the capture of the Confederate mail from Chattanooga, about the 28th, it was ascertained that Gen. Bragg was at Vicksburg, with an army of twenty thousand men. Beauregard is reported to have resigned his commission and gone to the Springs in Alabama for his health.

The steamer Sallie Wood was reported, at Cairo on the 30th ult., to have been captured by the enemy about one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. She was fired upon from a masked battery and disabled, when she was boarded, the officers and crew made prisoners, and the boat burned. Other boats had been fired at but escaped capture, not however without injury and having more or less men killed.

On the 29th of July there was another skirmish reported between a Federal cavalry force, under Col. Collins, and about eighty Confederates, near Brownsville, in which, in the forepart of the fight, one-half of the Confederates were captured. They were subsequently reinforced and compelled Colonel Collins to leave the field with a less number of prisoners than he desired. The killed and wounded on each side was about ten. The Confederates had sacked the town again before the skirmish. The same day an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Mount Sterling, Ky., by about one hundred and seventy-five guerrillas, who, as stated, lost twelve or fifteen killed, twenty mortally wounded, and some seventy taken prisoners. Federal loss, four wounded.

The last intelligence concerning the war in the south-west represents that the Federals had ceased operating against Vicksburg, and it was believed the last guerrilla raid had been witnessed in Kentucky and Tennessee, superior arrangements having been made on that account to prevent such occurrences, but what the arrangements were is not stated.

The guerrillas in Missouri, as per reports, had been unusually active during the last ten days previous to the 4th inst., and were moving about in large numbers even in the most loyal parts of the State. A company which had been forming, (not publicly, of course,) left Georgetown, near St. Louis, on the 27th ult., to join others of their fellows up country, for some expedition. They had not proceeded far before they were joined by fifty more. Pursuit was immediately instituted by a Federal force, on report being made of the occurrence, but no announcement was subsequently made of their capture. About the same time a force of five thousand guerrillas entered Missouri from Arkansas, in the direction of Springfield. Five hundred had organized at Salem, and some bold demonstrations were made by them which caused many Unionists to flee towards the Missouri river. On the 28th there was a fight between eight or nine hundred of those bandits and about the same number of Federal troops, at Morris Mills, in which the latter were victorious, killing fifty-two and wounding one hundred of the enemy. The Federal loss, ten killed and thirty wounded.

On the 30th, Porter's band of guerrillas, of six or seven hundred men, crossed the Missouri on their way northward and on the night of the 31st, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He is reported to have received large accessions to his force as he marched through the country. Poindexter with another large force of guerrillas was marching in the direction of Glasgow, where there was but a small Federal force to resist them. North Eastern Missouri was swarming with marauding bands about that time, and on the 1st inst. sacked the town of Canton, Lewis county, and carried off a quantity of arms stored there. The stores are said to have had considerably less goods in them after their departure than before their visit to the place. They, as well as reputed regulars engaged in the war, strongly believe in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

A report was in circulation and generally believed that on the 28th of July, a band of guerrillas killed fifteen men at Marion city, Mo., some twelve miles below Quincy on the Mississippi river, by cutting their throats—a new feature of the war, shooting and hanging having been the usual methods of taking life.

A backward movement of the expedition that went into the Indian Country southward from Kansas, was recently reported, and the forces had come back from some cause to within about fifty miles of Fort Scott. In relation to the army of the Potomac, the greatest silence continues to be maintained.—During the last week in July, the Confederates are represented as having been very active on the south side of James river, and also in the Shenandoah valley and between Richmond and the Rappahannock, but no very remarkable exploits have been reported.—Great things are expected of Gen. Pope in his department; and, if he does not eject General Jackson and his army, variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand, from the valley of the Shenandoah, before many weeks shall pass away, the anticipations of some will not be realized. The army of the Potomac was expected to move again before long. It had, as represented on the last of July, been perfectly organized and there was no want of material to prosecute the war vigorously, which had been determined upon by Government. A general mustering of forces was going on and troops were constantly arriving at Harrison's Landing. The officers and men on furlough had been ordered to join their respective corps immediately which was looked upon as an indication that something important was in contemplation at no distant day. All absentees, whether officers or privates, who are not at their post by the 18th of August, are to be dismissed from the army or be considered deserters; an order to that effect had been issued by the Secretary of War, which also annulled all furloughs not given by the Department, after the 11th inst., in consequence of which thousands were represented as hastening to rejoin their respective commands.

On the 1st inst., seven boats of Com. Porter's fleet, from the Mississippi, reached Ft. Monroe, and five more were shortly expected. After retiring from Vicksburg the boats passed down the river and left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. It was generally believed that Porter's fleet had been ordered round to assist in removing the obstructions to the free navigation of James river between Harrison's Landing and Richmond, of which it is said there are many, other than Fort Darling, and among them two formidable iron-clad steamers, which caused quite a sensation on the last day of July by dropping down the river and casting anchor off Turkey Island Bend.

On two occasions, within a short time, the Confederates had, from the south side of the river, cannonaded the Federal encampments and shipping near Harrison's Landing in the night time, doing some little damage, and to prevent another occurrence of the kind a detachment was sent over the river on the 2d to scour the forest on the south bank and destroy all the houses which could be found, to deprive the enemy of shelter, a service which was faithfully performed, as everything in the shape of habitations for man was burned, and no further annoyance was anticipated from that quarter from the enemy's artillery.

Upon request made by a deputation sent from Ohio, in behalf of the citizens, the Navy Department has, it is said, ordered ten gunboats to be fitted out and stationed on the Ohio river to protect the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from guerrilla excursions. The boats are to be of light draft, drawing only ten feet of water, and to carry two guns each. How effective such boats will be in times of low water those who have passed up and down that river when there was only eighteen inches of water on the bars, can best judge. The Buckeyes, Hoosiers, and Suckers must be exceedingly afraid of their neighbors to ask government for such protection.

It seems that the Confederates have not altogether abandoned ship-building as it is reported that they are constructing gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known.

Literary and Scientific.—The second quarter of the Academic Institute, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. H. I. Doremus, in the building commonly known as the Union Academy, Seventeenth Ward, will commence on Monday next, the 18th inst. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly. Schools will not be particularly effected by the operations of the late excise law, there having been no provision made therein for taxing literary institutions. No one need fear schooling their children on that account.

AGRICULTURAL

WOOL GROWING.

The following, on the subject of sheep and wool is from the pen of Mr. J. S. Pettibone, Manchester, Vermont, author of a Michigan wool-grower, and which appears in a late number of the *Country Gentleman*:

It is now forty years since I purchased 30 Merino ewes in Western Ohio, Co. of the Hombers' importation or their descendants. R. Skinner, former Governor of this state, purchased 80 ewes at the same time. In 1820, I purchased of Gov. Skinner his whole flock of 80 ewes, increasing my flock of merinos to over 100. In 1845, I was requested by the editor of the Ohio Cultivator to answer the following questions: "What is the most pr ft able course of farming in your section of the country, and what is the cost of producing a pound of Merino wool?" I endeavored to answer the questions. My answer was published in the April number of that paper, page 110. This article was commented upon by several candid writers in the same vol, pages 180 and 201.

Now, by forty years experience on the farm on which I have lived, during all that time I am satisfied wool-growers in general do not realize the important advantage of adopting a system an economical one, of a cutaint improvement. I know the figures of the weight of my fleeces look large. They are, I believe, the best evidence of their quality. I never put the tape into the fleece. I seldom have any trouble in sawing. They schorn become fifty when they get well. I do not adopt the system of shearing in the dirt. I have done so to try the experiment. Those 30 pound fleeces operate as a force pump in the bowels of the sheared one back, washed—that is, put into the water, the same ceremony performed on the other; he was a very grassy sheep, aired by an Alwood hack, and the result was the truth his fleece weighed 14½ pounds. I had a hack, sheep, aired by an Alwood hack, sheared unwashed, weighed 14 13 pounds. There was no doubt a quarter more wool on 14 13, lbs. unwashed, than on the 14½ lbs. washed.

The extra grassy sheep gave a generally short wooled, cannot double the cold, and consequently short lived. An extra grassy wintered sheep, I have tried from. To get a heavy fleece of wool, the sheep must be long and healthy. And the whole body of it.

In the article to which I have alluded, I was given my mode of improvement, and errors I have adopted you will please correct and all improvement that you can suggest would be received by me as a great favor.

The hills and valleys of Vermont and New Hampshire are the best places for good health, hardiness, sweet and abundant feed on our hills, but—great disadvantage—we are remote from home, with fertile flats and interior meadows on our rivers and creeks, kept fertile by annual overflowing. Good water, issuing from the hills, can with little expense, be conveyed to the sheep barns, and the sheep may be aired in the extreme cold of winter, kept cheerful, and the cost of wool could also be summer. By frequent litterings the sheep are kept clean and warm. The wool is not injured by heat and sweat, and keeps up its regular growth as in the fall of summer.

I first I have too much trespassed upon your time. But I have for many years wished that I do not know when to stop when I begin to talk on wool-growing. I have visited many good flocks of sheep in New Hampshire. The Shakers at Lebanon or Enfield have sent to us some good Merino rams, and Burbiel family good well-the Church Farm by very large wool, too coarse and dry. We must visit flocks other than our own if we wish to improve our flocks.

TRANSPLANTING FOR THE NEXT.—A friend to whose powers of observation we have confidence, and who is an exact experimenter, informs us that last spring and summer he made the following experiments:—He transplanted the cherry trees which in blossom, and leaving a fat row of stock in the afternoon and transplanting one each morning until the last morning. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted during the darker portion maintained their conditions fully. He did the same with two rows of pear trees after the fall was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit, those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and alone no injury from having been removed. Will some of those be removed from earth with the roots.

We well are aware that when plants are accidently if ones in green hou es it is customary to transplant early, before they grow too rold water to thaw them, and that when this is not observed they are injured, while, if entire darkness be secured during the operation, many of them are saved. But the experiment of our friend seems to have but little analogy to this fact and it is entirely new to us.

We shall be glad to receive information on this subject from our readers, and hope that numerous kindred experiment will be made during the coming season.—[Working Farmer.

GERMAN METHOD OF CURING TOBACCO.—A method of curing tobacco after it is dried, practiced by the Germans in Germany, consists in forming a round stack of the same, using the point or thin part of the leaves, or blades as much as possible outside, and the thick or stemmy part in the inside of the stack. The idea is to warm the tobacco by its own sweat or warming mold-ar, thilling rather curing the greenness of the vein in the blades, and by a certain sweat to improve the outside appearance of the leaves, by a warm smooth in the middle or the warmest part of the stack, so that it will neither sweat out discomfort or heat, it should be so expert and hot part of the stack to be turned up to the point of sweat, be put in the middle for a like cure. Care must be taken not to let the stack get too hot, or overheat, which purpose it should be frequently examined. When the sweat is over, and the tobacco is aired, it may be kind out thinly to cool off and dry, and then put in a pile or over shape for market, in bales, casks, hogsheads. By the above process the farmer is enabled to cure tobacco well, and to have it when very successful, the same, at prices that will compare with the best of the country. The stack named must be in dores, or in a place that is shaded and accessible to very little air, while in stack.

TIMOTHY MOWING LANDS.—Timothy is a pasture grass. This everybody knows. The sooner the mowing lands are fed off, the better. In the 8 dge rows where they cannot reap with the scythe, the sooner the second crop of root is somewhat hollowed, for we cannot understand the reasoning of a field one year another, but the fact is that the cement bodies at the crown of the root or the base of the stem, which is the seat of the vitality, is the cause thereof. The root alone is very hard, and the cement bodies are comparatively soft, and in dies, or in greatly injured, if the sun shines on them. Another is for early of a y kind o ovely feed down time by mowdown at any time of the year, and particularly in the fall, when the sun is low, and it should go to the unimpeded development of its plants. Cement bodies are to receive more of a shock from cutting than always any other vegetable, and the cement bodies are always a poor afterrath. A dressing of manure upon timothy mowings immediately after haying, and before the second crop, is, I think, only good aftermath of timothy will be secured, and all other grasses will be lost in a few years more than gifted by manuring at this season than any other.—Am Agriculturist.

MAKING FUN.

Once when traveling in a stage-coach, I met a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for amusement, and was not content with laughing herself into tears, but took pains to make others do the same.

Now, traveling in a stage-coach is rather prosy business. People in this situation are in a very unfavorable condition for fun, and so the young lady's good humor was for a time very great indeed. The ludicrous side of old bara was made the subject of a passing joke, while the great and grave subject of murder, little dreaming that folks could be so merry at their expense. All this, perhaps, was tolerable enough, considering the uninteresting nature of the subject. They are not likely to have other subjects of conversation to make fun of them, but when we come to longer journeys, the subject should be, if it seemed to me, for after a while an old lady came running across the fields, swinging her hat at the coach, and in a few minutes had secured him to stop.

The gentleman and coachman drew up the horses, and the good old lady coming to the door, the gentleman inquired what she wanted? two bars which were not only in a horizontal position, but very near together. The young lady in the coach could not restrain a sarcastic remark, the passengers laughed. It seemed very strange to the old lady, and at once the poor woman had made and work for herself, and had to be satisfied with the neat beside a well dressed lady, really looked as if she had blown down by the strong wind. Thus was a new piece of fun, and a girl made the seat of it. She exclaimed the young lady, to a young gentleman who was not looking, to take pattern of her bonnet, and the young gentleman did so, and a laugh. At length the old woman turns a pale face towards the coach.

"My dear," said she, "you are young, healthy and happy; I have been so; but that time is gone by. I am old, and poor, and sick. This coach is a thing me to the death bed of my husband. My dear, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world when you get home. I think me a very young old. They will lately at my old-fashioned home, and an old woman who has had a spirit that has loved and suffered, and, I hope, has forgiven."

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house, and the old lady feebly ascended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the poor mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leaning her into the house.

Putting up the steps, the driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young fun had laid placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her lovely hand, and you may be assured I was not sorry to see the tear that lingered in her eye. It was a lesson, and one which we hoped would do her good.

FLORENCE, 16th July, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Presuming that a few items of news, concerning the emigration across the plains may interest you, may be unacceptable to your readers, I pen a short detail of my last journey to the Sweetwater.

To begin with the reason—they were (in consequence of the late opening of spring and the great and almost unprecedented rise of the streams on the route) of the very worst description, and the re-ship part of the journey the wagons frequently, part entirely broken in Elkhorn and Loup Fork Echo Kanyon, were running upon the bottom of the Sweetwater often above the wagon beds.

A Yankee and we found it, was not much wonder that it ever red the entire valley through which it runs could be fully, and again at Horn's Fork, it was still worse. At both these places we had to unload our wagons, convey to the loads over the rifle, or in a boat, and taking the empty wagons through with the teams, and at the latter place have to float the wagons across and swim the horses, and unloading, reloading, and reserverance, trimmed over every obstacle; yet, I will say that it is my fil n conviction that the wagons would have gone through under such difficult and trying circumstances, without some hesitation; in fact, nothing nothing but sport of laboring all day in the water, and the consequences to their hours, sometimes to their wives, and children, coming out of sight. Captain H. Duncan, in charge of one train, was quite a little behind time, invariably taking the lead himself in going into the water, and working over every day and wending to follow.

The Pacific Express and Mail's success is very great. Somewhere about two thousand two hundred weapons passed us between Hams's Fork and Loup Fork, a number of which are sore souls to each wapon, which will make them a hundred times more, and a great generation, which is also very large this season, by the number of emigrants.

You have probably heard of the accident which happened to our highly esteemed friend and brother, Jos. Young, upon the storm of the 8th instant, by the blowing over one of our tent poles, which, I believe, has not secured. His chest was badly bruised, his head and nose also cut rather severely; but I am happy to say he was able to be about again and receiving rapidly.

Yesterday I accompanied Jos. Young, one of the sons of English Saints Elder Jos. Young, and his brother from England, Liverpool, and another brother from England, Wales, and myself, I counted four on telegraph poles sheltered by a lightning storm, on occasion, and a horse killed.

On the 4th of July we passed Capt. Levin Brunson's company of Saints, consisting of about two hundred souls, on the west side of Buffalo creek, being the first train of the season for Utah. A train of forty-six wagons, with Capt. Ira Ames, passed on the 10th, inst., and another left on the 11th—all inclusive of Saints. The above company will now be leaving in rapid succession, until all have passed. The last Saints train reached here about noon on the 11th, inst. Capt. Murdock's about two hours after each. Capt. Ames train is expected to-day. Capt. Hammond's to-morrow or next day, and the other, a day or so after wards.

The Saints have all arrived here, with the exception of a few companies of Swiss expected by the next boat. Capt. Ames is leading up to-day with English Saints, and will have two or three days.

The missionaries who have arrived here are Jos. Young, Elder Jos. Young, Elder Jos. Jones, Elder Alexander McIlwaine, Stalner and Wm. Young, missionaries, with a few others whose names I do not know.

We expect to leave for New York en route for our fields of labor in a few days.

M. MCCUNE.

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED.

Don't get discouraged! Who ever gained anything by drawing down the corners of his mouth when clouds came over the sun, or let the tears flow down his cheeks, as if he had shown when misfortune came over him? Why not, if you have a little money down, as jostles past you in its great race, don't sit without your people's feet, but get up, rub you eyes, and start on again. Don't, when people whom even I look at or worse than a pleasant face. What if you do, it is better to be a little proud Don do the d ilar and cent pieces, and scrape along. Don't be cast down at the weather may be dark and rainy—very well—that is, if it rains, drops may fall cheerfully for the blue sky and sunshine that will surely come to morrow Business may be slack, make the best of what you have, and look forward to something more hopeful. If you catch a full moon, don't cover your trousers, if no bosses are broken. If you can't afford roast beef and plum pudding, don't cry your eyes out. Don't bless your stars for the indignation and dyspepsia of your neighbor. Bear the crosses that you begin to groan over your troubles, and count over the cs amatica, you may as well throw yourself over the dock and done with it. Never mind if your hair did ever lived either have worse enough, if the set himself seriously to work looking them up. They are like a crisis a e e s of your, don't see 'em till you put on your spectacles. But then is it worth while to put on spectacles to see discover what is a great deal better let alone?

Don't get discouraged, little wife! Life is not long enough to spend in inflaming your temper, and blessing your husband because the building won't bake, and the husband says it is the new shirts you worked over so long, and the washer woman, the washing and ironing charge in the shirts anew. Don't feel "down in the mouth" if the cows will not give milk and clothes will wear out, and crockery get broken. Be grateful that you have a good, or a bad one from trouble and carry you have got to fight the battle of life as well as your husband, and he will not give up without a bold struggle. Take things as they come, good or bad, and if you find yourself inclined to be chased to cry, just chase your mind and think, I have the blues, I have got to cover turn a blessing round to see if it has got a dark side to it, and always take it for granted that there is a silver lining, and they proves to be something else.

Never let yourself to get discouraged, and you'll find the world a pretty comfort. the sort of a place after all.

ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.

Rebellion is a very small matter in this matter. Even supposing the war should end immediately, it will take half of the loyal population within the year, what an inevitable preponderance will there be of military titles in our country! Every man will be a centurion to count. Every country neighborhood will be a regiment. Every town will be four colonels, half a dozen majors, and captains and lieutenants in proportion, numerous and private, more than the recruiting offices have been. It will thin our campaign stories, which will be cut down to a mere table talk for evermore. Military merit, or rather, since it is not merit, military credit will be so plentiously will be the measure of all aims to civil distinction. Some of the ambitious will succeed another in the Presidential chair, and veterans will hold the offices at home and abroad, and the rank and file, the legislatures, and fill all the avenues of public life, and the rest will be scattered throughout the since, very likely, it may substitute something more than the mere glory earned of the many shams on which men have learned to base their claims to public regard; but it behooves patriots to consider the dangers that prospects in the future, and assume the military bottom of a civil state.—[Ind. Monthly.

A TEXAN'S OPINION OF THE MORMONS.

—If the following anecdote from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* be true, we need not wonder at the persecutions which the Mormons have recently suffered at the hands of the Texans:

While on church matters, I will give you Texan's opinion of Mormons. It is a new one to me.

"Do you know, my friend," addressing me, "why it is that the Methodists loller so loud when they pray?"

I, of course, expressed my astonishment and anxiety to possess such valuable information.

"Well," said he, "it will tell you. It is because they want to be heard more than any other denominat on of Christians."

"Right enough, I'm mistaken," said I.

"No, sir," was his reply, "I know them well, for I was born in a camp-meeting."

"I had nothing more to say; the man was in earnest."

"IT KEEP'ES AWAKE."—Near Newark, N J., lived a very pious family, who had a cheerful disposition for a time, when, by the way, was rather underwritten, and that time had every strict reverence on religious matters, and the family was accustomed to have a fine dinner. I think it wrong for the old farmers to be so much in the habit of saying, "I'm as good better regard to the service. She replied she thought.

Accordingly, before going to church the next Sunday, he filled his pockets with apples, the hitherto forbidden fruit, and he cheerfully went to sleep during the sermon, particularly during the prayer, which was, in fact, a loud nodding and giving nasal evidence of being in the land of Nod. "He headed off and took the astounded sleeper, "Sam" Sam's face on the top of his hale pate.

The sleepy man received congregation at once turned round and gazed indignantly at the boy, and presently said in a whisper, as he took another apple in his hand with a sober, and a very decided tone of countenance: "You pr ach, I'll keep 'em awake."

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Campbell related Lord Brougham what he was a boy, and was a great favorite, and has been attributed to manner authorities. Mr. Brougham, while a youth, received on performing a pedestrian tour to the Tron acha. At Stirling he "put up" at the house of a lady who had dealings wit his father. Everything was arranged for the comfort of the future Chancellor till the morning, when a loud knocking was heard at the door of the young lady's house. "Get up and dress, Henry," cried the old hostess, "there's two Sassenachs at the door, and they say your short is to only table-cloth, we've got in the house, and we had like to be decent."

SONG FOR THE 24TH OF JULY, 1862.

TUNE—"Nettie Moore."

It is now just fifteen years
Since a band of Pioneers
First arrived in this same valley where we're met:
They believed with one accord,
They were led here by the Lord,
And they founded what we now call Deseret.

CHORUS.

O, I love you, Deseret;
And I never did regret
That I left my friends and kindred here to come;
For I know that all who strive,
Like good, faithful saints, to live,
Can find happiness in this our mountain home.

'Twas a waste and barren spot,
And in human judgment not
E'en a Mormon could therefrom raise any grain:
But the Pioneers were Saints,
So they banished all complaints,
And soon went to work in faith and not in vain.

It is true that crickets came,
To the first-fruits laying claim,
And devoured the growing harvest while 'twas green;
But the Saints still hoped and toiled
(For their faith could not be foiled),
And the blest results around us can be seen.

God has blessed his people's toil,
And, by tilling well the soil,
Almost every kind of vegetation grows:
For in this new land of ours,
We have grain, and fruits, and flow'rs,
And the desert truly blossoms as the rose.

Let us then our voice raise,
In glad songs of thanks and praise,
For this goodly land which God to us has giv'n,
While we wish the Pioneers
May live many happy years,
And at last receive a welcome into heav'n.

HENRY MAIBEN.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorogical observations for the month of July, 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)
Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
74	83	77

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
70	85	72

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
75	84	78

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
61	72	66

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:
Max. 94°. Min 56°

The water, from rain, during the month, measured 1.95, which lacks 55 parts of being one-fourth of an inch. The weather was warm and growing.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear and hot.
2. Partially clear.
3. Flying clouds and windy.
4. Clear and rainy.
5. Clear.
6. Clear and hot.
7. Partially clear and hot.
8. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
9. Mostly clear.
10. Clear and extremely hot.
11. Clear and hot.
12. do. do.
13. do. do.
14. do. do.
15. do. do.
16. do. do.
17. A.m. cloudy; shower at 9; p.m. clear.
18. A.m. mostly cloudy; light showers.
19. A.m. clear; p.m. some clouds.
20. Cloudy and windy.
21. Partially cloudy; rained a little.
22. Clear and hot.
23. do. do.
24. do. do.
25. do. do.; a few clouds in p m.
26. Mostly clear.
27. Clear.
28. A.m. clear; gale at 2; at 3 wind, E0.
29. Partially clear and windy.
30. Clear and cool.
31. do. do.

The agricultural prospects promise plenty.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

General Notices.

WANTED,

A GOOD MUSIC-COPYIST. Apply to D. O. CALDER, President's Office. 6-tf

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DAVID LOYND; who came here from Lancester about 3 years ago; his mother and brother have arrived at this city, and are very anxious to hear of him. 6-2

LOST,

A Black OX; is marked on the left horn J. Staples; on the right thigh J S. TT, and J. S on the left shoulder. The left horn is peeled down about 3 inches from the point. The finder will be suitably rewarded by giving information to J. STAPLES, Temple Block. 6-2

ESTRAYS,

ONE 3 year old red HEIFER. crop and slit in the left ear; heart on the left side. Also, one 2 year old brindle and white spotted BULL, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. MIDDLETON, Pound Keeper.
Ogden City, Aug. 1st, 1862. 6-3

ESTRAY,

I HAVE in my care a 3 year old brown STEER speckled under belly, both off tail, star in face, dark mouth, horns forward, and the appearance of crop and swallow fork in right ear; branded on left hip O K.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

JAMES WOODS,
6-2 Porterville, Morgan County, Weber.

NOTICE TO DAVIS COUNTY.

THE Taxpayers are notified that the Assessor and Collector's Office is open daily to receive the Territorial Tax now due.

Pay up before the 1st of September, and save your 10 per cent. ARTHUR STAYNER,
6 2 Assessor and Collector.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery 24-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON,
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

WANTED.

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc, etc 50 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
3-6m Sacramento, Cal.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, in the Court House, G. S. L. City, either personally or by his deputy, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Tax now due, two-thirds of which, according to the Law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.

Early attention is called to this matter, that the taxes due may be settled before the 1st of September next and per centage saved thereon.

R. T. BURTON,
5-3 Assessor and Collector.

UNITED STATES

MAIL STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$1 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 44-6m

WEAVING FACTORY OF GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

THOMAS HAWKES,
FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 5-tf

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth.
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER'S best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery. 16th Ward. 2-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
1tf Bishop Sharp.

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for wells, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Davis' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
46-6m WM. WALKER.

COOPER WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hailstone as a Meat Market, on East Temple street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.
37-6m HENRY PERKES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Fell & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, home-made clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOS SMITH,
51-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING
BY
A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51 3m

WM. HOWARD,
DISTILLER,
COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior

WHISKY AND BRANDY,

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandise, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me.

W. HOWARD
Big Cottonwood, Aug. 4th, 1862. 6 6

General Notices.

THE
PEOPLE'S STORE.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

BEING desirous to close out my present STOCK of GOODS, consisting of many useful and necessary articles, I wish to inform my old friends and customers that now will be the time for them to get some bargains.

50 SETS HARNESS,
2000 Horse and Mule Shoes,
25 Kegs Horse, Mule and other Nails,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
A lot of
SHARPS AND OTHER RIFLES,
REVOLVERS, ETC.

Together with a variety of items too numerous to mention, to be SOLD CHEAP.

GRAIN & PROVISIONS,

with everything else suitable for
EMIGRANT'S OUTFIT,
always on hand.

All those indebted to me will oblige by paying up without further delay, and save costs; for, to pay, I must be paid.

All kinds of PRODUCE and STOCK will be taken at Market Prices.

All having claims against me will please present them for adjustment forthwith.

WM. NIXON.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 5, 1862. 6-tf

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassible article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING
Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings,
Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories,
Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 60-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

(For the Deseret News.

BE TRUE.

BY EMILY M. MILES.

You! Be true to our friends, and if slander's vile tongue
Should dare to make free with and tarnish their fame,
Far away from our souls shall the fathers and friends
We'll continue to cherish and love thro the same.
The envy's attempt to disturb friendship's shrine,
Aimed by their demon spirit, shall pass from beneath
When if mortals are evil, our virtue is divine;
And true to the realities which cast the Evil one,
And if we are true and right up in the fray,
Up faith and good courage! put help him along!
All is mutter up in a trice a week now
If a mortal Providence maketh us strong.

Let's be true to our vows whatever our sister
A result herein of some unfath reprehensible cloth be;
Ah! be that so, even if the vow be not given,
Must how to repentance and acknowledge its claim.
Perhaps it is well for a fault now to be free,
But surely where best out to make it at all;
Let us pause ere we promise, lest time shall bear fruit
How much a well-spoken promise can encourage evil;
Lies a word be a bond, and when once it is given,
Be sacred to country, to friend or to fate;
If due to our faith or our Father in heaven!
Let us die, but not forfeit a vow that we swore.

Oh, 'tis so true to be true! and we pray thee,
Who gave us our being so joyous and bright!
Who gave us wisdom we each notice divine,
Thou we may be blessed, and ever thine, in right,
Who cast us the gospel so pure and so free,
Thou hast created man choice and better than gold;
Thou the fruits of the earth or the grains of the sea,
Or the universe, Be, with the treasures untold!
Let us pray to be virtuous, and love our sacrifice
And hold on for ever to the truth we hold
Will be true in our vows, true to our friends to our sisters,
If faithful to friends, to our vows and our God.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

On the night of the 29th ultimo, between thirty and forty of the Confederate prisoners who were put into the State prison at Alton, Illinois, effected their escape by digging a tunnel under the walls. Several prominent individuals were of the number.

The State of Maine was the first to furnish her quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President, after Gen. McClellan changed the base of his operations before Richmond.

By a treaty made with the Ottawa Indians, they are to be deemed citizens of the United States at the end of five years.

Arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners having been entered into between the Federals and Confederates upon terms satisfactory to both parties, the work of sending captives southward for a like number of secret northward has been going on briskly for several weeks, but it has not been made to appear which party the balance of exchange was in favor of, nor how many poor fellows will have to remain in captivity beyond the want of bland, on the part of their respective divisions of country, as the balance of exchange is made, and a commercial arrangements, be paid in coin or bullion.

In order to bring the war to a speedy termination, the President cause to be issued by the War Department, on the 4th of August, an order for three hundred thousand militia, to be obtained by draft, to serve nine months unless sooner discharged. A pro-rata number is to be drawn from each State. The new levy is to be officered by the President, by promotion for "gallant and meritorious conduct" of men now serving in the regular army, and from the volunteers. Any deficiency that may exist after the 15th inst., in the number of volunteers to make up the quota required from every State, under the order of July 4th, is also to be made up by draft, a measure which several States expected to be compelled to adopt before the order for three hundred thousand drafted men was promulged. Drafting for the navy, it is believed, will also have to be resorted to soon, as otherwise a sufficient number of seamen cannot be obtained. The services done not appear to be as attractive as it was one year ago, the chances for a safe return from the scene of strife having materially diminished within the last six months.

NEVADA ITEMS.

Our exchanges from Carson are only to the 4th inst. There has nothing very stirring transpired in that part of the Great Basin recently. A dog fight or two, and several between bipeds are reported, but the *E-terprise* announces by way of apology, as supposed, for the apparent paucity of such occurrences, that the fighting season had not arrived, and that the fall fights would not be fully in augurated till about the middle of August.

Colonel Conner's command passed through Genoa on the morning of the 30th ult. As the troops were passing along, a secesher, who it seems had not been fully advised as to how disloyal he was treated when they expressed themselves too loudly in favor of their leader, sang out, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis," and before he had time to do his, he was the unfortunate of a sudden, and very unceremonious, to the great amusement of the bystanders. The command was at Fort Churchill at latest dates.

Two celebrated stock dealers having use for some of the cattle belonging to the government, which were in the rear of the regiment, took a part of the drove and confiscated them in the direction of Honey Lake, whither they were followed, overtaken, sap and the stock recovered, and the thieves, on being taken to Genoa, were delivered into officers in the guard house to await further proceedings.

Co. of Justice Turner does not seem to be in much favor with the people of Nevada, and the press is down upon him for some of his acts, which are deemed of a demor-lizing character. His removal from office is sought.

Judge Mott has been proposed for Cole-bisaugh's successor as Delegate to Congress. It is believed that he will, if elected, be more efficient than their late Delegate, and not be log-rolling to defeat a bill a month after it shall have been passed.

The populat es of Nevada, according to the recent census, is set down at 11,000.

Two men were murdered in Humboldt county not long since by a band of Indians, and were followed by a party from Dayton, who, in the vicinity of a place called Black Rock, overtook the murderers, who were ascertained to be Bannacks, and killed eight of them and wounding the others.

The immigrants from the east principally pass through the Washoe country to California, and but a few stop there. One small party spoke of having passed east lately on their way from California to Great Salt Lake City.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS BY WESTERN MAIL.

The collector of San Francisco, having refused to receive United States notes in payment of the State taxes, suit was commenced against him by one Perry, in the Twelfth District C urt to compel the functionary to receive from him in liquid-on of his fat, "Greenbacks," which he had tendered in payment, alleging that he understood that they were a legal tender for taxes, the states of the State to the contrary, notwithstanding. The case came on for hearing on the 28th of July, and was decided by the court in favor of defendant, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the State. The decision of last tribunal will be awaited with much interest, as some of the leaders men of the State do not wish to have the use of "rags" for currency introduced, considering that it will be ruinous to their future prosperity.

Most of the escaped convicts had been recaptured and returned to San Quentin. They have been named the "Sonora" gang, and have Governor Stanford's flying infantry. A reward of fifty dollars each, had been offered for the last band and been taken.

A pony express was to commence running between Sacramento and Carson on the 6th of instant.

INDIANS AND IMMIGRANTS.

The present season of immigration from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems to be regarded by the Indians as a favorable one for replenishing their stock and adding to their chattels. The immigration for the last fifteen years, has, if we have been freed from their attentions, but for the last two years the Red Skins, especially the Snakes and Bannocks, appear to have unreservedly accepted from "the white man" and made themselves partialarly disagreeable and dangerous. Like all other human beings, if they are subject to influences, are the creatures of circumstances, have motives for their action, and, if interrogated, could probably exhibit as clear a why, wherefores and hows as understand the leading circumstances that have contributed to their present uplin as, and though we are far from tolerating their mischief as any who have suffered from their violence, and would be as ready to note out them "justice" as the most rigid disciplinarian, yet we cannot shake off from our minds that they have been led into it, and are, in a great measure, the victims of others.

We have much to say on this subject, but will have to defer it to another time; yet as the natives are disposed to be troublesome to the immigration, we think a word of caution should be said now. There is no necessity for becoming excited—the loss of their life's better; but the passing immigrants west, as well as east, had better be very careful in their intercourse with the aborigines, and not tempt their wight guards. Unless our informations is at fault, difficulties on the western route can only be prevented by particular caution.

We have been so long free from their annoyances that our boys, we fear, have got perfectly indifferent about Indians. Let us, therefore, say to those now going to the Injuye o, do not trust the Indians overmuch. Treat the wanderers properly, keep your eyes open, pray or prayers, but keep your powder dry.

STEAM-SHIP BURNED ON THE PACIFIC—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND TREASURE.

The steamer Golden Gate, which left San Francisco for Panama on the 21st, took fire at sea on the 27th, about fifteen miles north of Manzanillo, while the passengers were dining in the afternoon.

The steamer was three-and-a-half miles from shore when the fire broke out, and the flames spread rapidly. The captain tried to gain the shore in time to save the passengers, but in the effort the steamer struck the beach, and the upper deck fell in, at which the passengers had not had time to leave the boats, leaped overboard and tried to save themselves.

There were 95 cabin passengers, 147 in steerage, and a crew. About 100 persons, including five children, have been saved. The remainder were reported lost; no also one million four hundred thousand dollars in treasure. Among the passengers was Mr. Ben Holladay, who was saved; his partner, Mr. Flint, was drowned.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Postmasters.—We are continually learning of complaints about our Extras not reaching subscribers. We know that they are mailed regularly, and if not delivered, the conclusion is that they must be taken and used by persons who never paid for them, or that the postmasters from carelessness, allow them to be stolen or destroyed. We give your attention to this for your own sakes.

The Eastern Mail.—The "Overland," from towards the rising sun, has arrived at late quite regularly, and most of our exchanges which should have been received months ago have yet come to hand. Our latest dates from New York are to July 27th. The papers published between June 1st and the 20th ult., contain full details of the fights and results, from the battle of Fair Oaks till Gen. McClellan had changed the base of his operations to, and established headquarters on, the banks of James river. The fighting was most intensely, and bloody for full reports to be sent over the wires.

Information Wanted.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead is very anxious to learn the whereabouts of her son Charles, who left Great Salt Lake City in May, 1861, for Boston. He was last heard from in the fall of the same year, at which time he was at Yreka, California. Address: Mrs. E. Whitehead, G. S. L. City, Utah.

☞ [California papers please copy.]

Lamanite Thieves.—Four Indians were arrested yesterday by Sheriff Burton on a warrant issued by Judge Drake, on a charge of stealing a mare forty miles off, and bringing the tenancy of Mr. Pugsley, in the 19th Ward. The case will be examined to-day as we understand. There is no doubt of their guilt, as some of the leather was found in their possession.

Going Ahead.—A paper called the *Golden Era* has been started at Lewiston, Washington Territory. It is evident that the mines there are not altogether a humbug.

Married:

In Fort Robertson, on the 30th April, by Bishop C. O. Stewart, Mr. FREDERICK COLLINS and MARIA TOULTON, all of that city.

Died:

In this city, on the 11th inst., MARY MONTER, formerly of Greenock, Scotland, aged 27 years.

At St. George city, on the 16th June, of a cold, MARIANNE, wife of Thomas Bowen, aged 25 years, 3 months and 5 days.

At Bear River Station, on the 31st ult., of dysentery, JOHN HAMPTON, late of Essex Conference. [Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD HAND to Mow, for which I will make good pay. Apply immediately at the residence of the subscriber, Ward, Tooele, 12th Ward. 7-1

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

A SIX HORSE-POWER THRESHER, and FANNING MILL, belonging to the undersigned.

For terms, apply to

LEVI E. RITER S Ward, or GEORGE NORSWORTHY, 15th Ward.

TAKEN UP,

AT Woodruff's First Ward Tooele Valley mill, one white COW, few cut off. No brands nor ear marks. Owner is requested to call and take her away.

R. S. HOLES.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from my premises on the 24th ult., the SHEEP (one wether and one ewe.) Any person taking them up will be rewarded for the trouble of the owner, who, be liberally rewarded.

H. W. SAINSBURY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, a red and white COW, dry, about 8 years old. Branded on the horn (it will be plainly seen by the owner) with a bar through the hip, and a half circle. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

THOMAS B. WRIGHT, 19th Ward.

STRAYED,

FROM Little Big Field, sometime during the past spring, a one dark-brown HORSE, with a white star in his forehead. Also, a brown MARE, eight years old; has a scar on her left shoulder, caused by being bitten; carries with a collar. Both yearlings.

Any person taking up said stray animals, and delivering to me, or giving such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded.

J. Y. LONG.

FOR SALE,

60 COWS and 17 MULES.

THE best lot of MILK COWS ever brought to this Territory, to be sold or offered for sale in Salt Lake City. Also, 17 head of MULES and HORSES for sale, at Willow Creek, Tooele County, 8 miles south of G. S. L. City.

7-2*

PETER EVANS,

PLUMBER, PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Is on hand, at his Residence, 5th Ward, to execute all orders in the above line. Also, in his shop, either in the Plumbing, Painting or Glazing line.

Persons at a distance can rely on prompt attention.

☞ All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

WISHING to close up all our UNSETTLED BUSINESS by the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

we hope our friends that we have accommodated with Goods on a Credit will be mindful and settle their accounts by that date.

After September 1st, 1862, all accounts will be closed.

OUR TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY CASH.

7-4 KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in all its branches, and to the treatment of all chronic, acute and sore, free from the delusion of fashion and prejudice, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Medicines, drugs and instruments will be furnished to their neighbors coming to the city, or they will be sent, description of symptoms and age of the patient, and the cause of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, by inclosing the fee, which will be strictly private, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Medicines will be used in every ailment, and especially in especially women's peculiarities, and children's diseases, and the treatment of the sick and dispensary for the poor—Medicines administered gratuitously.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, put up in proper directions, sold at the Dispensary. To the poor—Medicines administered gratuitously.

WANTED—Roots and Herbs of every description at the office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Tithing Office.

RESIDENCE—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a mile South of the Fort.

G. S. L. CITY, AUG. 13, 1862. 7-14

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 8. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, July 20 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I wish to bear my testimony to the religion we have received, and say to all people, Saints and sinners, that the doctrine of salvation we have received and present to the people is the doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ—the plan of salvation which has been devised in the heavens—an institution to exalt and bring back into the presence of the Father and the Son, all who will become subject to it. This is the only system that can restore man to the presence of his Maker. All the religious contrivances and inventions of man, though sustained by the learning and cunning and wealth of the world, cannot prepare mankind to dwell in the presence of God. He has devised his own plan to this end, and those who trust to any other, will come short of that glory they might otherwise have obtained. "For, if the word spoken by angels was steadfast and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward, how shall we escape, if we neglect so great a salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him." This is my testimony, and it is worth as much as any other man's that ever lived or bore testimony of the truth. "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. He that speaketh of himself, seeketh his own glory; but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him."—There is no other way by which a man can know.

I am happy that God has so devised the plan of salvation that no man can be saved in his sins; for men so saved would make a heaven much to be lamented by the pure in heart. The plan devised by the heavens for mankind to know the truth of the gospel, is to obey it and faithfully live it each day, so as to enjoy the Spirit of it continually. Were I obliged to dwell in a heaven of impurity, where I could have no confidence in men on my right and on my left, I should continually pray to be delivered from such a heaven. Confidence between man and man, among the wicked, has nearly departed. Men are untrue to themselves, untrue to their neighbors and untrue to their God. Faith in God, obedience to his gospel, and living by every word that proceeds from his mouth, can alone remedy this universal evil.

There is one peculiarity of the gospel that the Saints are well acquainted with, and which those who have not embraced the gospel of Christ should not be ignorant of. It is said of Jesus, "And they were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one that had authority and not as the scribes." I refer to the principle of authority. For instance, the papers authorizing any person to act as embassador to a foreign court are alone good for that embassy. A paper bearing the name of Mr. A., authorizing him to be an ambassador of the United States to the court of Queen Victoria, would not answer for Mr. B. Mr. A., would be received as a true minister of his government, while Mr. B. would be considered an impostor. Men have for ages presented themselves before the world as being sent of God, when they were not; and have, without authority from Heaven, called upon the people to repent and give themselves to the Lord, to bow before anxious seats and call out with all their might for mercy, beating the benches, throwing themselves into an awful state of excitement and temporary insanity, and screaming with terror, believing themselves irretrievably damned. Through this unnatural means, thousands have become incurable lunatics, and others mad and fiery enthusiasts. Numerous religious sects have been formed out of this material, forming contending factions which have rent asunder nations and spread war and woe upon the earth.

A circumstance that transpired in England occurs to me. A sister, who is now in this congregation, went to a protracted meeting among the Ranters. In the course of the meeting a young man came to the minister in a state of great excitement, saying, "O, dear sir, what shall I do to be saved?" The minister replied, "come to the anxious seat and we will pray for you that you may be saved." The sister I have referred to spoke out and said, "If you wish to be saved, repent of your sins, be baptized for the remission of sins, and receive the laying on of hands, and you shall receive the Holy Ghost." No sooner had she pointed out the true way for the penitent sinner to walk in, then the minister ordered the door-keeper to put her out into the street.

Jesus Christ authorized his disciples in the following words: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." They were thus authorized to go into the water and immerse people who would repent, for the remission of their sins. Who in this age is so authorized? If the Elders of this church are not endowed with authority to do this, there are none upon earth that are, so far as we know. We say to all the world, if you believe in Jesus Christ the Son of God, and confess with your mouth that Joseph Smith was sent of him to restore the fulness of the gospel in the latter days, and truly repent of your sins, we are authorized of Jesus Christ to baptize you in water for the remission of your sins, and to lay our hands upon you for the gift of the Holy Ghost, by which you shall know of the doctrine that it is not of man, and that we speak not of ourselves. "Woe be unto him that hearkeneth unto the precepts of men, and denieth the power of God, and the gift of the Holy Ghost." "Woe be unto him that shall say, we have received the word of God, and we need no more of the word of God, for we have enough." Such persons will suffer loss, and will not obtain the glory they think they are living for.

We hold the words of eternal life for all who will receive them in the way appointed; this commission we hold lawfully, and woe is to those who reject the words of eternal life which we deliver to them.

If people think they cannot attain to the greatest and to all the glory God has in store for the faithful, let them live to inherit the highest glory they can reach, if it be a lesser glory. "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead." Let us not discard all good, because we cannot attain the highest good. Let us not discard all glory and exaltation, because we cannot attain the highest. If we cannot receive all, let us receive a part. If we can receive nine out of ten, let us do so and be thankful for the nine-tenths. If we can receive no more than eight out of ten, let us receive that much and be thankful. Yea, if we have only one talent, let us not say, "Lord, behold here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin: for I feared thee, because thou art an austere man: thou takest up that thou laid not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow," but let us improve upon even one talent. Some are fearful lest they believe too much, but there is greater danger in believing too little.

Jesus Christ wanted twelve men for his special witnesses. He said to them, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you." All men are not called as the twelve apostles of Jesus were called. They were called to be special witnesses to the house of Israel, and then to the nation of the gentiles: "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." The Jews not only persecuted and slew the Savior, but also his witnesses. The Savior filled the mission that had been appointed unto him by his Father, and to which he was ordained before the foundations of the earth were laid. After he ascended, his witnesses bore testimony of seeing him in his incarnation. They walked with him, talked with him, rode with him, ate with him, heard his sermons and teachings, and bore testimony to the truth of his doctrines and of his resurrection. "And when they had fulfilled all that was written of him, they took him down from the tree, and laid him in a sepulchre. But God raised him from the dead, and he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witness to the people." Hear the testimony of Paul, "For I delivered unto you first of all, that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was burried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures: and that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve: after that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. After that he was seen of James; then of all the Apostles. And last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." All those who saw Jesus could bear witness of what they saw and heard, but twelve men were chosen and ordained as his special witnesses. He did not so choose and ordain all his followers that served him.

In like manner Joseph Smith in this last dispensation has chosen special witnesses. Br. Snow has just told us that they knew and still know that what they received is true. A gentleman came to Oliver Cowdery, in Michigan, and begged the privilege of asking a few questions. "You have been a Mormon?" "Yes." "Did you believe Joseph Smith to be a prophet of God?" "Yes." "Did you believe that the Book of Mormon was true?" "Yes." "How is it with you now, do you still believe the Book of Mormon to be true?" "I do not." "I thought as much." Oliver Cowdery was a very steady, calm, slow, and correctly spoken man. He replied, "Do not misunderstand me, sir. I mean by that expression that in this matter I am past belief, for I have a perfect knowledge of the truth of the Book of Mormon, that God revealed to Joseph Smith the plates on which it was engraven, and aided him to translate it." This testimony was borne by Oliver Cowdery when he was not a member of this church. This is the testimony of one of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon, after he had apostatized from the church; though I am satisfied that most, after they have forsaken the true way, become so darkened in their minds that they do not know whether or not they believe or know anything correctly. As for Martin Harris, he had not much to apostatize from; he possessed a wild, speculative brain. I have heard Joseph correct him and exhort him to repentance for teaching false doctrines.

We try to seek our own good, our own happiness. The sorrows, afflictions and troubles of this life sink into insignificance in comparison with the glory wealth and honor that are in store for the faithful. I for one am striving to deserve and receive a portion of this great power and glory. I am striving to attain eternal life—the greatest good that mortal man can possess. I am striving for the truth that is in the heavens and is again shed forth upon the earth, and, God being my helper, I mean to prove myself worthy to possess it.

All men are in pursuit of happiness in one way or another, some in collecting gold, others in making farms, others in trade, etc., etc. Some go to California, some to Salmon river, some to Oregon, some to Washington Territory, and some return to the States to settle in the districts where they have lived and been happy in their youth. Those who are not in possession of the truth as revealed in the gospel, may go where they will and cannot be happy: because, wherever they go, they take self with them. Could they leave themselves behind and only take their imaginations with them, they might possibly enjoy a degree of imaginary happiness.

How can men be truly happy? By living so that their consciences are void of offence towards God, angels and men, and letting the wicked and ungodly howl and say what they please. That is the way in which I am happy. That is the way in which the pioneers who first settled these valleys were happy, and that is the way in which we have been happy up to this day in settling and improving this country, which we have done systematically.

Our religion is perfectly philosophical in all its principles and ordinances, for God is the author of all true philosophy, of every truth and of every good principle that is discovered by man in all his researches. His laws are irrevocable, and they will introduce all who obey them into his presence. To attain the presence of the Father and the Son, every law, ordinance and commandment he has given to this end must be strictly observed. He has ordained that the remission of sins shall come through baptism to the penitent sinner, and that the Holy Ghost shall be given through the laying on of hands. His ordained and established ordinances are not to be passed by with impunity.

Thousands of people who have got their religion at the anxious seat have lived good moral lives, so much so that I wish the conduct of certain Mormons was half as good as theirs has been. They have lived according to the best light they had, and will receive more glory than they expected; but they cannot go into the presence of the Father, without further preparation.

May god bless the righteous. I want every body blessed that will be blessed. We will bless the world, if they will permit us to do so; and God will bless them just as much as they will let him, and you cannot be blessed any more than your good deeds will warrant: Amen.

REMARKS

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL delivered in Springville, Saturday morning, June 22, 1861.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I feel rather unwell to-day, and indeed I have been so for some time, but I really believe that I can promise myself a blessing, and on just as good authority as I can promise you one. I have got the priesthood and authority to bless this people, and I think it is a poor affair if I cannot bless myself. Now some people may think this rather odd. Why bless your souls, if I live my religion, doing those things that President Young has been telling us to do there is no blessing under the sun but what is mine. Notwithstanding, the poor health I have I will live many years longer than those poor creatures that Brother Brigham has been speaking of to-day, if they don't repent. I am older than most of you are; I am in my sixty-first year. I rejoice in having liberty to speak here to-day; I feel like a child who speaks to its father and mother; I feel joyful in being here where there are no hypocrites to betray us.

What a blessed thing it would be and what a blessed people we might be if we were all one, united like the members of my body. If one member is defective it causes a depression to come upon the rest of the members; and it is just so with the authorities and members of this church. We are feeble and that feebleness which we suffer from is brought upon us by the disaffection of some of the members.

It is the strangest thing in the world that men who are now before me, looking me in the face, that they will go and buy goods from those very men that we have fostered and that we have made rich, men who have been in this Territory some twelve years and who have brought this army into our midst, and here are men purchasing goods of those very enemies, and then peddling them off to this people for their substance; and they have the audacity to sit here and look you and I in the face with as much boldness as Lucifer set himself up against the Father when he rebelled and was cast out of heaven. Do the people believe that what we say will come to pass? No, they have lost their senses of discernment and discrimination and they are dead, just as much so as the uppermost limbs of a peach tree. You go to br. Johnson's garden and you will see some of the most prominent limbs that run two or three lengths above the others, and they are dead; then you look at the little limbs near the body of the tree and they are full of peaches, while others all around them are dead. Well, many of you are as dead as those peach limbs are, and although many of you profess to be alive to-day you have not got any more life in you than one of those old dead peach limbs; you have forfeited your priesthood, and hence you have no more life in you than those dead limbs. Is there any sin in taking off a dead limb from a tree? No, no more than there is in my going home after meeting. It is with this understanding that we cut persons off from the church when they have become dead to the things of God.

Now I am telling the truth upon this subject, and in so doing I ask no odds of those characters that are and have been colluding with the gentiles. I would rather die defending this people and standing up for their rights than to die or live a disgraced fool.

I do not consider the army that is here or its officers one hundred part as mean as those merchants in Salt Lake city or here that are peddling off to my poor brethren and sisters their miserable rags. Look at it, see what you are doing. *I tell you* that you had better be at work shearing your sheep, and attending to your other business than buying goods of these poor creatures and then peddling them among your brethren. These men have the appearance of brethren, and they will take you into their carts and carry you from one part of the Territory to the other, and at the same time they are carrying on their mean business.

Now, to return to the figure, I want to know what sin there would be in br. Johnson going into his garden, or sending me to prune off those dead limbs. It would be a benefit to the trees; They would become far more thrifty and fruitful if attended to in time. Br. Johnson is the head and you should sustain him as such; and if there are ten thousand branches and there is no other way provided, he is the medium through which you receive the nourishment and the life. This is the way to sustain God and his kingdom by upholding his authority, by listening to his counsel and doing what he requires of you; by hearkening to your President's counsel and sustaining him as your leader and instructor in all things. I have known br. Johnson almost thirty years, and I know him to be a good man, and just the man to preside here.

The principles advocated here to-day are true. Now, the idea of a man being sent here to take charge of things for a season and then going to work to steal the hearts of the people from the limb and from the tree to which they are connected. Can a man plead ignorance in such a matter? No he cannot.

I may perhaps get the ill will of some, but I shall not get the ill will of the true hearted Saints; so far as the faithful Saints are concerned I have no fears about it. You never heard a good man speak against me, or any other good Saint.

Are you faithful to your covenants? Are you looking to see if you are awake, serving your God and keeping his commandments. I know you are not obeying counsel as you should. Mr. Brigham says if his counsel had been listened to he would have made a bushel of wheat produce seventy yards of cotton cloth, or 57 in money. Then if you had wanted three or four dresses we would not have found a word of fault, or if you had worn hoops nine feet in diameter we would have felt no concurrence. What is the use of going to these petted meetings? Do the people come which put their big hoops on? The goods they bring here are mostly purchased, and principally goods are unsaleable in the east having lain on the shelves of the merchants long, and are cast off because the fashion they are brought here and palmed off upon us as new goods. Brethren, this is business until I could get goods upon principles of justice and righteousness, and in the ordinance which institution of the Holy Ghost.—This is what I would do. There is no fear of starving to death, or of freezing from getting naked. No there is no necessity of it. Why is the world so poor? It is never thought of wearing myth up but common tow pantaloons and a wool hat, in the summer season, and we can get along without a great many things that we now think we must have.

I have been in this church nearly thirty years; I have been faithful in proving the gospel to the nations of the earth. Through Brigham I have myself and children been saints, and are here. We were Joseph's apostles, and when we come into the church we went to preaching, building and building up churches before we saw Joseph, and in this business we have been faithful ever since that day to this. This great people are gathered together from the graft that was planted in Joseph, and Joseph in us, and we in you, and in this way the work spreads, the graft of the gospel is planted in the world. I can read in the Bible, and also in the Book of Mormon how the gospel spreads and grows. We should all be like limbs of the one great tree. Now, if we let the tallest or most fruitful limb that is the head of the tree, but if you not the head you will have to go down to the roots or be lost in the rotten mass of the tree, whence the nourishment springs to give life to the tree. Have little faith in the tree head, but I tell you that the root is the fountain of life.

In the days of Joseph men drove to get the new location, each for instance as John the Baptist, Elias Lawer, we have to do our energies together to thwart their wicked designs. They have been under ground covered and pealed for over twenty years, and we think we have made a great deal of work with the church five or six years and get so big that no person could do anything right but themselves. I thought, and these men that would scarcely notice me and the rest of the twelve apostles, but after I was called to go to death. Instead of them being at the root or tree, they wished to lurn the power, authority and attributes of the great tree of life they begin at the top, they are just like a squirrel jumping from limb to limb, knocking off all the fruit from the tree. I have seen more of these characters than I have of skunks, and I do not like them.

In my duty to be a live servant, to be active and lively, doing my duty as a servant of God, and encouraging others to do likewise. Now, what have we to do? Are there to be no dead limb from a tree? Would it not be better to cut it off? Are there to be no wicked men into every branch and member of the church? Yes, I tell you, I do not believe; if any man has done a wrong deed, do not undertake to kill him without knowing whether he is right or wrong, unless you have ascertained the facts in the case. Now, my friends, I have spoken on the subject to that priesthood which you have acknowledged and which I have taught you to do unto you? You were the means of driving your Bishop into the mountains; now, you take care that you are not driven into the mountains to pay the debt; I mean you that are guilty of Lucifer, but to you I have been faithful to your covenants. I say, God bless you, and God bless your wives and children and salvation be upon every man, woman and child. I bless you in the blessings of the heavens and of the earth. I also include myself in this blessing. It would be singular to have a priesthood that would not be able to bless myself. I have laid hands upon myself when I was not get from sickness to death. I cera, and I have been healed just as soon as I anybody else. I have been healed.

I feel disposed to refer to a blessing I had from father Joseph Smith. He was ordained a Patriarch in the early rise of this church by his son Joseph the Prophet. The old gentleman blessed me, but I have not seen it written. Just as I was going to England with Brigham and Heber, Brigham, Heber and said, "O! wish you would be men?" but he said, "I will bless you as I could, and write one yourself," he said, "put everything in it that is good that you can think of in your heart on the earth and said, "I will sign it, and every word of it shall come to pass. You may go to father John Young, or any other Patriarch, Apostle or Bishop to lay hands upon you and bless you, and every thing they promise will come to pass if you will act on your part. In addition to this, I know man, I know your heart and on your part, I will bless you.

I feel to say that I want to live humble and be like clay in the hands of the potter, so that my President can mould me and fashion me as seemeth him good, that in due time I may become like the Son of God, that my President may be able to do anything with me.

I have no fears of anything myself; I do not fear all the devils in hell nor in heaven. I have seen the time, whether in the body or out of it I do not know, but I have fought the devils; they came by thousands and tens of thousands, and thousands in a single way before them and yet I the devils fled, but when they came against me and my brethren, I have the power to shut them up power to withstand them all, for we were of one heart, and we were united in being to preach that a man, with the power of God upon him, all the devils in hell put together anything in him but if a man enters into the spirit world in his sins, the devil will have power over him, but if he is right, he is free will.

Brethren and sisters, God bless you and lead you in the way of life and salvation, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

For the Deseret News.

REASON AND INSANITY.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

The development of the sensorial faculties is gradual and in natural order, providing the intellectual faculties are developed in a noble design of the Creator.

Whatever is associated in the mind with the "Sublime and sublime works of Nature;—what-ever nurses the soul, and whatever tends to the elevation of the soul of man;—whatever lofty and elevated sentiments may be in the mind, whatever lofty and elevated sentiments in whatever gorgeous and glowing colors things may be robed, are thus appeal to an intellectual mind, and are felt by the mind of three charmers, glorious and noble feelings are thus produced in the mind, and produce the Heavenly Father, who endowed us with the intellectual faculties, and the gift of reason.

"Truly exclaimed the celebrated Dr. Johnson, "O God, take away from us the gift of reason." It is through that medium that we are enabled to receive the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the very spirit of truth and truth.

What a wonderful process! A fact, a circumstance or an object will cause within us a vast ly of emotions, of which we have no idea, and yet, it is certain, like a hung throng of persons will enter the mind as the diversified, heterogeneous and independent of as are the less variety of feelings hidden in the inner recesses of the mind, and yet, as soon as the life, or thoughts will arise within as few and scattered, yet, like the wonderful phenomena of the African desert, across the most fantastic shapes, supplying the mind with an inexhaustible variety of ideas, and yet, all in the dreaming state.

Reason of intellect holds the highest office of the temple of intellect; without it a man ceases to be an intellectual being, and is on a level with the lower creation. Without it, we are like a vessel tossed about by the waves, without a helm, without a rudder, or a sail,—we are a prey to trains of thoughts which are created by the influences of the outer world, and over which we have not the least control. Here is the difference between a man endowed with reason, and possessing ideas of the former are under subjection to his reason, and controlled by it, and are a mere mercy of his thoughts.

Reason is the only insane person may reason, but it is either on false premises, or if sound, by distortion the, in consequence of his disease) imagination, or perhaps, he simply taking, as remarked before, a very distorted view of premises.

The lowest class of human beings destitute of reason constitute the lowest class, and yet to a certain extent able, to comprehend the phenomena of nature, such as hunger, thirst, &c.

A deep-rooted instance of this kind, I mention here, is the case of a number of persons who are afflicted with a large swelling or tumorous, and may often be seen by the tourist in the Alpine regions, looking downward on the sun, and starring with a vacant gaze at the ground, apparently unconscious of everything around them, and yet, destitute of the intellect, are able to perform a few of the simple functions of life, such as eating and avocation. This terrible scourge is supp ord to be originated from some peculiar minerals parts of certain springs, but, in general, a predisposition of individuals, because strangers, visiting those places, are not, or seldom attacked on partaking of such water, by a swelling, which, in some instances, grows to a proper medical treatment, will in the course of time develop the true character of Cretinism.

It is often remarked, that an idiot reasons incorrectly on false premises, and that he does not reason at all, that is to say, it is impossible for him to reason on the relationships of the most common things.

The Cretin, of greatness of stature and impaired reason are often quite nice, and it is seemingly brilliant intellect and imagination of the nuance. One of these remarkable and interesting phenomena relative to insanity, consists in being quite sound, with the exception of one faculty. The latter is a professor Dr. Branisa, in his lectures on psychology, and he is a gentleman of more than medium intellect, of great literary attainments, who imagines being a boot, and who, whenever I walking in public, was very anxious to avoid the passers-by, for fear he might be put on. In Prussia, I knew a wealthy, respectable lady, possessed of great conversational powers, and of all the accomplishments of refined life, who to all appearance was in a sound state of health; but the fact that once every week she would put on her very dress (round in full, and had everything in her mission prepar-to the minute, the hour, the day, the month, proved her insanity. It is important to state to the mental character of such a person, that the dress consisted of her best dress, but during more than twenty years, did not correct her habit of wearing the dress, but keeping it for her death.

After reflecting on the wonderful mechanism of the human intellect, my mind is involuntarily drawn to the construction of a violin, with its strings and sounding-board so called; sounding boards are systematically constructed, to produce a sound, and harmonious vibrations. As long as the human mind is in a healthy state, the peculiar application of fingers on the keys will easily produce an endless variety of beautiful harmony, but the least injury either in the mind or otherwise, will distort the magic of harmony as in reason and sound and intellect. As long as the healthy state co tinues, a person will be competent to reason, but if the injury or disease is such as will be within the bounds of common sense; he will realize his true condition, as in the case of a Mr. Lucifer, who will know himself to be such a one and no more. Under other disturbances, the injury of that delicate medium called intellect, will derange the harmony of impressions, whether it be an external sensation, or whether it be sound mental construction, we will realize in the case of a person, who will see a table, a chair and a house.

Fear and terror and sometimes even joy will disturb however the judgment and produce images on the eye and mind, which are not real and yet realized.

An eminent physician relates that an intoxicated person, he had attended for a few days for the night, and while lying on her bed, was suddenly seized with such a fear at the sight of a white phantom trying to get through the open window into her apartment, that she fainted and died in half an hour. Fear, the whole house was, of course, immediately alarmed, the physician, the attendants were hurried into her sanatory, with every variety of medicine, and every one was busy endeavoring to slay the nightly intruder, whose to their astonishment they found the cause of her sudden intense inflammation of mental out-lude, to be a harmless towel, which was suspended in the room, to dry, and window. To the exciteed imagination of the lady, who was under the influence of a very powerful stimulant, this innocent but essential article of every household, assumed at first a strange form, and, finally at it assumed a fearful character, it shaped itself in one of those dreadful phantoms of intoxication, which leads to the interesting and delightful pursuit of haunting people's houses and frightening them out of their rightful dwellings.

To see truth as it is, to know how to doubt, to know how to, in one of the most important items of a sound intellect, because it reasons and comprehends, and, by the force of a quick and instantaneous conviction of what is wrong and right, comprehends intuitively the truth, without any necessity of reasoning, as the very phenomena of nature, and the sense of feeling, which, in fact, will lead a person to grasp things at once. Every person possessing a healthy intellect, if he examines himself closely, that the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ dawned upon him at once, and with such conviction, as to ex upon sensus convicition through the Holy Ghost, operating in every mannerly manner, enabling it to receive the revelations of Heaven and receiving many assurances for, as rays of light at the reina of the eye, affect directly the sensorial organs, conveying them to the mind, a sensation of light and color, and we see for instance a chair, a book, as a whole, and without doubt, without reasoning and reasoning on the matter, so the Holy Ghost operates on the mind, and, in the blank sheet, principle of eternal truth without any aide; experience than that the recipient of knowledge is conscious of being happy and happy.

To give faith or belief by mere arguing often very treacherous, because the argument may be false, and consequently the conclusive train may be nothing but an erroneous conception or proposition, and nothing is so easy as to deceive ourselves, and yet, reasoning by a desire of exhibiting our mental acquirements, become sometimes the victim of error and self-warping.

Reason is an analytic process of the intellect by means of which a series of propositions is being advanced, but every series of propositions, reasoning, and every conclusion each proposition may be by itself. The half of reason is the half of truth, and, if, in the specific gravity of subjure is 1.08—all men are 1.08 of truth, and yet these propositions have not the least bearing, one upon other, that is, one is not the inference of the other, but each expresses separate conclusion.

Here in this point, the same man differs from a maniac, the latter in his ideas or propositions, is heatitered, being entirely void of that mental arrangement in which thoughts present a mutual and legitimate relation of ideas, consequence and propositions.

It is very true, the different propositions of a maniac may be in a certain sense, logical, music substrings, and deceive many a person, but on examining the links of the logical train, we generally find them based on false premises, and, therefore, false. Instead that reasoning and arguments are not always required to convey knowledge, it is especially relative to so-called primitive truths. The idea of a straight line, for instance, is so simple that it can be understood without any or much reasoning, but the proposition of equilateral triangle, and acute triangles is complex in its nature, requiring the knowledge of the properties of the triangles in which the genius of those mathematical degrees is founded.

SEWER HEALTHY BED.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought that not less than two pounds are lost by passing the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable portion is lost by the skin, while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition, there is much effete and poisonous matter, which, being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed, the bed-tick, the sheets, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets, so as bec me foul, and need purification. The simplest mode this renovation is quite as much as the sheets.

To allow the sheets to be used without change or washing, the first of two months, would be regarded as bad housekeeping, but it is, in fact, not much less, the effect of the poisonous exertions of the body to make the skin fit for use for a few days, a little matters which can absorb and retain a thousand time so much of these poisonous exertions, and yet, be quite clean and fit for use as sheets in three months.

The sheets to be washed, a mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed there is no other way of effecting the renovation of a mattress, or of picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun, and, by a continued process of exposure, a mattress with any of the ordinary materials, can be divided of its poisonous matter. The good old fashi ned straw bed, which can every three months be shaking of for fresh straw, and the ticking washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

Yet, if you have the patience, the poroussness of the straw bed makes it little uncomfortable, and, if you have a feather bed, the ticking of which shall be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you have a feather bed every day, and every two or three weeks, you will have a delightful and healthy bed.

Now, if you leave the bed to air, with open windows during the day, and not make it up for the night before retiring, you will have add greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and, in consequence to the tone of your health.—[Dr. D. Lewis.

A METHODIST DOG.

"Burleigh," of the *Boston Journal*, tells the following tale of a dog:—

In the ancient and beautiful town of Chatham, N. Y., is a very remarkable dog, whose intelligence and behavior are so much the admiration of that lover of dogs, his honor, the chief of the Chatham Village, and mayor of the city. On week days he is a dog of the passions and behavior wi h other animals, but on Sunday he is a dog of sanctity and certain principles ehine out. Unlike the crow, he can distinguish when Sunday arrives. He is not the same dog as on other days. He instinctively knows the difference between company and no familiarity. He says by not one louder than words, to the vain and frivolous, "Say, sir, you must not bark and do all thy sports."

He is, as we all Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday morning he leaves the house, in the way to church, leaves them at the door of the house of the Lord where they attend, and then holds on his way to the Methodist church, the one nearest to his church, which is a little further on, and, if he has reached the door of the church before the sermon, and has a particular place in which he lies down, and, if a stranger gets into his place no belle or madam of fashion who comes sweeping up the aisle of Grace and finds a gentleman in her dignity, can, with more decided indications of annoyance and displeasure, drive him from his place. Yet, when he attends to the service with decorum, and shows a degree of attention to the words of doctrine. Every Sunday he goes to the house in his way to church—in foul as in fair—and is accompanied by a number of dogs, well known as are those of any gentleman in town.

A SCOTCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.—Some time since, three members of Queen's Regiment, were left on a pleasure trip for Paris. One of the party was a stroll a long, in order to see the sights of the city, but when it was time to take the hotel, the name of which he had forgotten—predicament rendered more so by the ignorance of French. After searching fruitlessly for some hours, he hit upon the expedient of purchasing from an old fruiterer her stock of gooseberries, with which he patrolled the streets, shouting, "Gude Scotch grosets, a penny the pint." Words so outlandish to Parisian ears soon collected a large crowd round him, among which was a resident Scotchman, who had heard the cry, recognized a amateur fruiterender, and after hearing the "tale" he had got into, piloted him safely to the hotel.

TEN MONTHS AMONG THE PAPER RAGS.

TO THE SISTERS OF UTAH:—

Permit me to give you a synopsis of my experience in travelling from house to house to collect rags for the manufacture of "Deseret NEWS" paper, wrapping paper. etc.

I have traveled over Salt Lake city three times, calling at every house, (with very few exceptions) and visited nearly every family in Springville, Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Willow creek, Big Cottonwood, Ogden city, Kay's Ward, Farmington, Centerville and Session's settlement.

The entire amount collected from those places is nearly TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and this sum has been made up by those who have responded to the call of President Young and others, *Save your Paper Rags.*

Is it not encouraging to such, to know that their 1, 2, 4, 6 or 10 lbs of rags have contributed towards making up so large a sum, besides the satisfaction and peace of mind, realized by having done their duty.

My usual practice in collecting, is by commencing at one corner of the city and taking the blocks consecutively from east to west, or north to south, and so on till every house is visited.

I generally obtain some rags at one house out of every five I call upon, so that four-fifths of my calls are unsuccessful visits, but to find out the one, I have to go to the whole five, this of course makes it somewhat tedious, especially when the burning sun causes copious perspiration, which it has done many times during the summer.

The question usually asked at every house is:—"Have you any Paper Rags to-day, Ma'am?" To which the following are some of the answers:—

1. No.
2. I did not expect you, or I might have had some.
3. When I've assorted my carpet rags, I may have a few.
4. I'm too economical to have any, I make all my rags into carpets.
5. You give so little for them, it don't pay for the soap and trouble of washing them.
6. Call to-morrow, I can perhaps raise two or three pounds.
7. Can't stop awhile to attend to them, I'm washing.
8. Not unless you have either tea, denims or soap to pay for them.
9. Call next week, I've got a big sack full, but I'm too busy whitewashing to look after rags now.
10. We never have any, there's only me and my man.
11. I shall never part with my rags till I get a carpet.
12. The lady of the house is not at home.
13. Empty house.
14. Yes.

This last reply comes about one in five, the others and many more of like character comes very often, and although variety is generally considered to be the "spice of life," the less I meet with in the collection of rags, the better I like it.

To the four-fifth portion I wish to say a few words:

By reading over the above answers, you will doubtless see your own words in print, but as your name is not attached, no one except myself knows who gave them, and depend upon it, I'm no "tell tale," except on "general principles."

Better *late* than never, by having a bag hanging up behind the bed room door, and putting into it every bit of rag you make, of any color and quality, besides those pieces of old carpet and gunney sacks lying around the yard, when once washed in soap suds, dried, and put into the rag bag, they will be *always ready* either for me when I call, or to send them to my house in the Thirteenth Ward, one block south, and one and a half east of the Theatre, which would be more preferable; a little effort will yet enable you to redeem yourselves, by October conference, from a seeming indifference, on your part in responding to the least, though in reality one of the greatest calls that ever have been, or will be, made upon you.

"He it is that loveth me, that keepeth my commandments." With as much propriety, equal force, and truthfulness the above ancient TEST is applicable to us as Latter Day Saints.

To those living in the settlements adjacent to, or afar off from Salt Lake city, who have rags on hand, (and there are many such) will you have the kindness to bring them when you come, or send them by a friend when coming to the city; don't wait any longer for me to fetch them; we need the rags to make paper for school books, arithmatics, writing paper, etc.; and, by now disposing of your *first* batch, your bag will then be at liberty to receive a *second*, so that, whenever I chance to come along, it will always be ready with more or less in it.

The articles I have on hand to pay for rags with are:—black ink, of excellent quality, paste boards, Godfrey's cordial, agate buttons, pant buttons, ess. peppermint, hatchet handles, bar lead, saleratus, bees' wax, matches, girths, neck straps, sulphur, salts, composition, senna, cammomile flowers, buckskin needles, small-tooth combs, thimbles, extract of peach, extract of celery, Bateman's drops, British oil, ammonia, buckskin mitts, drawers, besides other useful things which I occasionally have an opportunity enables me to procure.

And by way of closing this rambling address, I would strongly recommend, counsel, or advise every sister living in Dixie or the cotton country, San Pete, Cache valley, Salt Lake city, and every intermediate settlement, to send or bring in their rags, whenever the bag is full. This will not prevent my personal visits as far as practicable, but it will be doing a great public service, which every good citizen should, cheerfully render, and if spared to labor another "Ten months among the rags" instead of recording the collection of "Twenty thousand pounds," let us, one and all, put our shoulders to the wheel and make it One Hundred Thousand, if so, we shall have undisputed evidence that our labors have been crowned with great success, and my second address shall be as complimentary as your attention to this call can call forth, and if these few remarks should arrest the consideration of some (who have, as yet, done nothing in the matter) and arouse them to their duty, and stimulate others to a more rigid economy in saving their rags, the object I had in view in penning these few lines will be gained, and remain,

Your humble servant,
GEORGE GODDARD.

☞One block east of the Assembly Rooms, Thirteenth Ward.

N.B.—We buy Woollen Rags also, and make them into flocks, used for beds, stuffing chairs, sofas, etc.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Utah Co.,
August 10, 1862.

DEAR NEWS:

Quite a stranger, and perhaps you may say in ruder; but it can't be helped now—the long silence I mean; but I have been at work—real solid usefulness—'no time' through the week, and Sunday for worship, rest, and a walk abroad to study the huge volume of nature, so interesting in these vales through the blooming springtime.

Fact is, my friend, in looking about among my neighbors, I notice a few, unlettered, out of business, and generally out of means, and I could only trace the cause of all to idleness; so I at once determined not to subject myself to the possibility of such a condition, and went straightway to work and have incessantly labored ever since; and I fear I have taken an overdose of that healthful life and vigor-giving exercise. So. in holding up a little gives an occasional 'few moments' for the spread of ink.

Well, for a new-comer, you will say I have done something, when I tell you I have made the lumber in the kanyon, fenced 20 acres, made a crop off 15acres, a large garden of vegetables and flowers, set and nursed nearly 1000 stocks of fruit and shrubbery, started a small nursery, and, with a little help, have a 40 foot building fairly under way, besides the thousand and one little jobs the head of a 'large' family of 'small' children, might be expected to be called upon to perform daily; now I candidly ask if my pen is not altogether excusable for its quiet repose, under such a state of facts. But you may now lookout, as the inkhorn is uncorked and the dust wiped from the pen, you may now have little reason to ask "what has become of J——'s pen."

In news, we are quite barren, for not even a dogfight disturbs our diurnal or noctural repose; but in grain crops, vegetation, peace and hard work, we are not wanting: a bountiful Providence is filling our stack yards and granaries, with an open hand, leaving none unprovided but the indolent; and *"were I king,"* I'd soon adopt some law that should bring that class of beings to honest labor or clear the land of such nuisances, for they are a pest and a burden upon community, and an industrious people like ours have no use for them; but with thankfulness I own there are but few public leeches of that caste within the range of may knowledge.

This pure mountain air is bracing and wholesome, little or no sickness in this region, reminding me of a remark made by a physician, a few days since, when interrogated as to his practice—"It is distressingly healthy," said he; "and were it not that I am something of a farmer, I might starve for all my saddle-bags."

That's good: potatoes and pork are better than pills and powders.

As to peace and good order, we venture to say that there is not a more quiet, law-abiding community this side of the rising sun, tho' as I am a new-comer, and 'not to the manor born.' I may possibly overrate the good qualities of my neighbors.

I have spent a few days in the mountains, in quest of fruit and flowers, and have been amply repaid. In the matter of fruit, I have regaled upon service berries of great size and sweetness, feasted upon the luscious raspberry, and fairly luxuriated with epicurian satisfaction upon the rich and most delicately flavored thimble berry; currants, large and sweet, have been no "strangers in our gates," and now very soon the jucy melon will be ripened and ready for the mouths watering to taste them.

In the matter of flowers, we have room to say but little; we have a fine flower garden of some hundreds of varieties, of fine cultivated flowers of the East, yet we can scarce say we have any lovelier than some found amid the barren mountain rocks, where they bloomed,

"To waste their sweetness on the desert air."

I have, to-day, marked seeds to fill demands of Eastern floral correspondents.

Well, I have got down to the bottom and accomplished but little, so I feel it is time to say—adios. J.

DOWN ON McCLELLAN.

In the House of Representatives, on the 16th of July last, Mr. Chandler, the republican Senator from Michigan made a lengthy speech on the Conduct of the War, in which he handled matters very freely, and tackled Gen. McClellan.

He (Mr. Chandler) then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April 120,000 men were sent down to McClellan; then Franklin's division was sent, 12,000 more; the 1st of June McCall's division, 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and last June Shield's division, 5,000, were sent, making a total of 158,000 men sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other force which could have been sent to Gen. McClellan. Thus, Mr. Chandler said, it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool have been sent to Gen. McClellan, and yet the treasonable press of the country was howling against the Secretary of War because he had not sent reinforcements to Gen. McClellan. He read further from the testimony of Gen. Meigs, corroborating Mr. Tucker, and saying that everything that McClellan asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government. Mr. Chandler continued, saying that McClellan lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the enemy since the army went to Yorktown. At last, when a small fraction of the army whipped the enemy at Williamsburg, McClellan, at a long distance from the *field* of battle, wrote a dispatch to the Secretary of War that he should try to hold the enemy in check; but they were too fast. The road to Richmond was open, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond; but he found the most dismal swamp he could, and sat right down in the middle of it and went to work digging trenches, and tens of thousands of brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, at last, after waiting till the enemy chose, for it would not be strategy to attack them till they were ready, we kept on digging trenches, till at last the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, when the whole rebel force was hurled on a small portion of our army, who whipped them and drove them pell mell into Richmond, and across James river. But of course we did not follow them—that would not be fair to follow a whipped enemy, and so the battle of Fair Oaks was lost, that is to say, we won a brilliant victory, but it did us no good. It would have been unfair to take advantages of a routed army, so we magnanimously stopped and commenced digging. There was no army in our front, and no intrenchments in front, but we did not know what else to do, and so we began to dig a ditch, and we kept digging ditches until they had impressed and drilled an army of soldiers from their entire population, and they sent Jackson on a raid to Winchester, and we waited for him to come back with his 20,000 or 30,000 men, and we heard that Corinth was evacuated. But it would have been unfair to commence an attack until they brought their troops from Corinth, and so we waited for the army from Corinth; and when they got in all the troops they ever hoped to raise, then we did not attack them at all. They attacked us, as we had reason to suppose they would. They attacked our right wing, and they hurled their whole force on our right wing of 30,000 men, and during the whole of that Thursday our little army of 30,000 held their ground and repulsed that vast horde over and over again, and held their ground at night. Well, sir, of course reinforcements were sent to those brave men, to enable them to send that dastardly army back into Richmond the second time. No, sir, they didn't do anything of the kind. At night, instead of reinforcements, they were ordered to retreat. Well, sir, that was strategy. The moment we commenced our retreat, it is said in the dispatches, the enemy followed us like demons. Of course they would. Who ever heard of an army retreating that was not followed, unless they were rebels? Our left and center remained in act. A feint was made on our left wing and center, as I have heard from one of the bravest men in that whole army of the Potomac. He said when his regiment was ordered under arms he had no doubt that he was going to march on Richmond with his regiment. He believed the whole force of the enemy had attacked our right wing. He believed there was nothing in front. He believed that our hour of triumph had come. His men sprang into line with avidity, prepared to rush at the point of the bayonet into and over Richmond. And he never discovered his error until he saw a million and a half of dollars' worth of property burnt before his regiment. Then he began to think it did not wear the aspect of an advance on Richmond. They had been working there and lost ten thousand men digging trenches, and spent months bringing up siege guns. Then they left their trenches without firing a gun. Our army was ordered to advance on the gunboats instead of on Richmond. This Colonel told me that he fought the enemy for three days, and whipped them each day, and then run every night like ——, using a wicked word. No portion of that vast army was in the fight except the men under Porter, and they whipped the enemy the first day. Well, sir, this is called strategy. Now, sir, again I say why was this great army of the Potomac, of two hundred and thirty thousand men divided? Human ingenuity and scarcely divine wisdom, could have devised any other way to have that army defeated, than the way that was adopted. I simply charge that grave errors have been committed; but, as I said before, no other way could have been devised to defeat that army. I have thought it necessary that these facts should go forth to the people. I know that I shall be denounced, but only by two classes of people—one traitors and the other fools. Nobody else will denounce me.

THE BATTLES OF 1812.

The war of the revolution was relatively a mere succession of skirmishes. The war of 1812, measured both as regards numbers and the field of operations, shrink into contemptible insignificance besides the gigantic operations that are going on at the present hour. If we look back at the history, more especially of the last war with England, and compare its leading incidents with those of the conflict now raging, we shall find that it hardly raises to the dignity of a modern reconoissance.

The 'battles' dwindle down into the veriest martial *emeutes;* the casualties are few, and the number of prisoners taken in victorious engagements counted rather by hundreds than thousands. We cite a few incidents from the war of 1812 to show what petty affairs, relatively, were some of the most brilliant victories achieved by our arms. The first battle of any importance was that of Brownstow, near Detroit, fought August 9, 1812. Our force was only six hundred; that of the British and Indians combined seven hundred and fifty. Our loss was eighteen killed and sixty-three wounded; that of the enemy one hundred and sixty.

General Hull's 'army,' which disgracefully surrendered at Detroit six days later, numbered but twenty-five hundred men, while that of the enemy consisted of only seven hundred English and six hundred Indians. No wonder General Brock who commanded the latter wrote to Sir George Provost—'when I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be surprised.'

At the battle of Queenstown, two columns of three hundred men each did about all the fighting on our side. Gen. Van Rensselaer in his report says:—'One third of the men who remained idle might have saved all. As it was, some looking on, while many fled into the woods, leaving their brethren to their fate.'

At the siege of Fort Erie the English threw two thousand red-hot shot without hurting a man. Our loss was only four killed and seven wounded. Brigadier General Smith abandoned his favorite project of invading Canada West because, although he had been preparing the greater part of the summer, and had energetically drummed up volunteers, he had succeeded in collecting only fifteen hundred men, and he did not think the expedition would be successful unless he had fifteen hundred more.

At the battle of York our force was seventeen hundred; that of the enemy seven hundred English and one hundred Indians. Our loss was three hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy one hundred killed, three hundred wounded, and two hundred prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant of our victories, yet it is not to be compared to the battle of Belmont or that of Ball's Bluff, either as regards the numbers engaged or the losses sustained.

At the battle of Sacketts Harbor the enemy's force was seven hundred; ours five hundred. His loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and fifty; ours one hundred and fifty four. Among the trophies taken by our troops was the British standard and mace. Over the latter hung a human scalp! Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie was esteemed a 'big thing' in its day; yet his whole fleet consisted of only fifty-four guns and two swivels; that of the enemy sixty-three guns and two swivels! Our loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and twenty-three; that of the enemy has never been definitely known.

At the battle of Chippewa our loss was three hundred and twenty-eight; that of the enemy five hundred and fourteen.

At the battle of Fort Erie our loss was eighty-four; that of the enemy five hundred and eighty-four.

At the battle of Baltimore the enemy's force numbered from seven to eight thousand; ours was probably less than half that number. Our loss was one hundred and seventy; that of the enemy some seven hundred killed, wounded and missing. Even the battle of New Orleans looks insignificant to eyes that have witnessed a reconnoissacne on the Potomac sixteen thousand strong, and a review fo seventy thousand. The British force, including sailors and marines, was about fourteen thousand; that of General Jackson three thousand two hundred on the left bank of the river and about eight hundred distributed in positions hard by. Our loss was seven killed and six wounded; that of the enemy seven hundred killed and fourteen hundred wounded. It is safe to say that, notwithstanding the torpor of a large portion of our army, and the taunts that we have thus far been only 'playing at war,' a greater number of lives have been lost within the last five months than during the entire war of 1812.

—The oldest house in Boston was built in 1656, and is now 206 years old. The timber of which it is composed is still sound and in a good state of preservation.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,......August 20, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, NEAR CULPEPPER.

After Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of that portion of the Federal forces in the field, on the "sacred soil" of the "Old Dominion," commonly called the "Army of Virginia," in contradistinction to the "Army of the Potomac," such was the confidence reposed in him by the President and Secretary of War, and the high opinion entertained of him by the people of the North, as a "fighting general," it was very generally believed that the war in the department of which he was thus made general-in-chief, comprising the Shenandoah valley and that part of the State of Virginia lying east of the Blue Ridge, between the Potomac and York rivers, would soon assume a more active appearance than formerly, and that the divisions of Gens. Banks, McDowell and Fremont, or of his successor, King, combined under such a gallant and successful chieftain, would soon make the Confederate general, Jackson, "write" and fall back to some position south of Richmond. So great has been the anxiety, particularly since Gen. Pope left Washington a few weeks since for the field that the people in all parts of the land—Deseret not excepted—have been dissatisfied with the slow operations of the wires in announcing the exploits of the Federal army under his command, and could not patiently wait till their favorite general had reached the field of his hopes and future glory for the announcement of "battles fought and victories won," but few, if any, doubting his success and all seemingly believing that a brilliant record would be made.

Whether the anticipations of the many, in relation to Gen. Pope's success, will be fully realized or not, is, as yet, problematical, as the fortunes of war have ever been and are still attended with considerable uncertainty—a very small and unlooked for occurrence often turning the tide of battle in favor of the weaker party and snatching, from the bravest of generals, laurels deemed permanently placed upon his brow. Should that be the case with Gen. Pope, under existing circumstances, the disappointment of the Government and of the professed Union loving people of the North will be very great; but the probabilities are that, so far as fighting may be concerned, the expectations of all will be fully realized; and that Stonewall Jackson will have something to do to keep the "Army of Virginia" from marching south.

There has one battle been fought between the advancing columns of Gen. Pope's army and the Confederates under Jackson, indicating that neither are wanting in courage and military prowess; and that, when they meet to fight, they will fight "to kill."

There was, according to the published statements, which are not very conflicting as to the main facts, one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the war, fought near Culpepper, on the 9th of August, between Gen. Bank's division of Pope's army, and a superior Confederate force under Jackson, resulting in nothing very decisive, further than the killing and wounding of an unusual number of men, according to the force engaged, neither party yielding the field and both claiming the victory. There had been, as stated, on the day previous to the bloody affray, some skirmishing, between Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade and the enemy, near the Rapidan river, resulting in a slight loss in killed and wounded, on the Federal side, and the capture by them of a few prisoners.

On the 9th, the skirmishing was renewed and the enemy in force, under Gens. Jackson, Ewell and Natte, crossed the river, but was kept at bay by Gen. Bayard with four regiments of cavalry, until the arrival of Gen. Banks, who, with his division came up and attacked the enemy's advance, said to be fifteen thousand strong, early in the afternoon, six miles south of Culpepper, and a fierce and sanguinary battle ensued. During the fore part of the fight, cannon were only used, but subsequently the infantry became engaged, and there was a most desperate effort made by the commanders of the respective armies to win the field. The right wing of Gen. Bank's division under Gen. Williams, is reported to have suffered most. The Confederate position was in the woods on the side of a mountain and in advancing to attack them, the Federal troops were obliged to move over an open field exposed to the murderous fire of their adversaries which caused some of the regiments to falter and fall back in disorder—no very uncommon thing, when men of war are overcome on fields of strife.

At about six o'clock in the evening, the Confederates advanced suddenly with their whole force and attacked Gen Banks in front and on both flanks, and brave men fell thick and fast over the entire field on both sides, the slaughter continuing till dark, when the Federal army fell back to the position they occupied at the beginning, out of reach of the enemies guns, according to report. General Banks commanded in person and was on the field in the hottest part of the engagement, encouraging his men and directing their movements. He received, as reported, no injury from the enemy, but during the battle he came in collision with one of his mounted men, who accidentally ran against him with great force, striking him in the side, effecting him so severely that he was unable to keep the field, and the command of his corps devolved on Gen. Williams.

While the battle was progressing, and at about seven in the evening, Gen. Pope arrived on the battle ground, accompanied by General McDowell, with one division of his corps, but the battle is said to have been substantially over, and Gen. Banks had retired to his former position before General Pope, with the reinforcements, reached the ensanguined field, but the artillery did not cease firing till two o'clock next morning. Gen. Pope, in riding over the field in the evening came so near the enemy's lines at one time, that he was discovered, and a cavalry charge was made, having in view his capture, which came near being successful, and was only prevented by the timely aid of General McDowell's troops, who opened a brisk fire on the enemy, while the General and his staff hurriedly retreated under a cross fire from both sides. Two of his body guard were killed, and Col. Ruggles, chief of his staff, had his horse killed, but Gen. Pope escaped unhurt.

The first report, which was in all probability the most correct, stated that there were not less than three thousand men killed and wounded on each side, including a large percentage of officers. The 5th Conn., 46th Penn., 28th New York and 27th Indiana are mentioned as having suffered most. The Ohio and Indiana regiments were generally badly cut up. There were some prisoners taken by both armies, how many has not been made known. The arrival at Richmond as prisoners of war, of thirty-five commissioned officers, including General Prince, has been announced, with a proportionate number of rank and file; and one train conveyed one hundred and fifty-two Confederate captives to Washington after the battle, but it is not stated whether or not those were all who were taken prisoners, but the presumption is that the number was not large.

There are some little discrepancies in the several statements that have been published in relation to the bloody conflict, which has been named the "battle of Cedar Mountain," and some are more explicit than others. One account states that the Confederates unmasked their batteries on the side of the mountain and on the hills where they had been planted and arranged in the form of a crescent, about three miles in extent, commanding General Banks' position, and to the cross fire of which his whole force was exposed some two hours, the Confederate guns outnumbering the Federals at every point, and exceeding them in weight of metal; notwithstanding which, Gen. Banks' batteries replied, gun for gun, till an Enfield battery was opened on his right. He then gave orders to cease firing and charge that death-dealing concern, which duty was assigned to Gen. Crawford's brigade of Gen. Williams' division—the 46th Pennsylvania leading the charge. Behind the battery on the hill side, there was an oak thicket, in which a Confederate force was concealed, and fired upon the advancing column as soon as it came within range, mowing down the Federal ranks like grass before they could reach the object of assault. After the 46th had been thus roughly handled, the balance of the brigade was ordered up, and subsequently the entire commands of Gens. Williams and Anger, but brigades of Confederates were found at every point, concealed in the ravines of the forest, and ready to meet the assailants wherever they went, and to pour upon them showers of lead. The battle raged fearfully until dark, when the Federal forces were ordered to fall back out of reach of the enemy's guns. The narrator says the Federal infantry was badly cut up, and that in the retreat, two guns were lost, but alleges that the enemy's loss was certainly much greater than that of the Union troops as their columns were frequently riddled by the Federal artillery. He states that the enemy's forces were estimated at twenty thousand, while the Federals, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, did not exceed seven thousand. The number of killed on the Federal side, he averred, was small, and the number of wounded large, but what was remarkable the wounds were generally *slight*.

From all the statements concerning the battle it is made to appear that both armies were so much exhausted by their efforts on the day of the action that they were unable to renew the conflict on the next day, Sunday, and no efforts were made to bury their dead nor care for the wounded by either party, and they were left lying on the field till Monday. Jackson's army fell back two miles on Sunday and took a position higher up the mountain, giving space enough between his foes and those of General Pope for the latter to have buried the slain, and administered to the wounded and dying, without coming in collision with the enemy, had he been thus disposed, but it seems that no move was made till Monday, to relieve the sufferings of those who were not killed outright on the sanguinary field and they were left to welter in their gore and suffer of thirst beneath the scorching rays of the sun during the whole of Sunday, and at night on Monday some in whom life had not become extinct, had not received any succor from their fellows who escaped from the battle unhurt. It is said to have been an awful and heart-sickening sight.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The published history of the war continues to be of small volume and not very lucid. There has not much transpired for weeks in relation to the movements of the mighty armies in the field—a few small fights comprising all that has been made known; the operations of guerrillas, however, had not ceased, and up to latest dates they continued to be as active as ever in the work of destruction.

The Confederate batteries near the mouth of the Ogeechee river were attacked by four or five Federal gun-boats, on the 29th of July, and according to the Federal account, the fight lasted two hours without injury to the boats, while the enemy suffered severely from the effects of the shells projected by the fleet. The Confederate statement sets forth that the battle lasted several hours, and resulted in the repulse of the gunboats, one of which was thought to be seriously damaged, and that no one was hurt on their side and the batteries were unscathed.

A band of Confederate cavalry is reported to have burned, on the 2d inst., the station-houses at Laighton and Jonesboro', on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The Confederate mounted force in that region are represented as being very numerous, and from their knowledge of the country have of late considerably annoyed the Federal forces on service there.

Missouri, had up to the 12th inst., been the theatre of much warfare, and bands of guerrillas were marching through the State in various directions, not, however, without efforts having been made to thwart their designs and drive them out of the country, if they could not be killed or captured. On the 3d of August, Quantrell, with a large force, crossed from the south side of the Missouri river, in the upper part of the State, and among other depredations captured a steamer. A force of one hundred men was sent from Leavenworth to capture the party, which was supposed by the commander at that port not to be very numerous. The mistake was not discovered till it was too late, and the troops from Leavenworth had been taken prisoners by the guerrilla chief and his band, said to have been at least fifteen hundred strong. He then marched in the direction of Liberty, with the intention of capturing the place, but whether he did or not, has not been reported, neither has anything been made known concerning his movements from that time till the 11th, when, in connection with Hughes, another guerrilla chieftain, he made a descent upon Independence, which after a hard fought battle of four hours, fell into his hands and was sacked. How many Federal troops were at Independence to oppose the bandits, has not been made to appear, but twenty were reported killed, and the balance surrendered. The particulars of the fight have not transpired, but it is said that the result caused great excitement in the country round about, and great preparations were being made to pursue and capture the marauders. The militia were called out; a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery was detached from Leavenworth, and the 6th Kansas cavalry was also put in motion to aid in surrounding and preventing the escape of the enemy, who, it was believed, would recross the river into Clay county. What the excitement and the assembling together of so many troops resulted in has not been announced.

On the 7th, Gen. Davidson assumed command at St. Louis, General Merrill having been assigned to the command of the district of North-eastern Missouri which was overrun with guerrillas. The next day General Schofield issued an order directing that the Federal troops in the field should subsist themselves upon Secessionists, when practicable, and on Unionists whenever necessary.

It was reported that on the morning of the 6th, Col. McNeill came up with a guerrilla force under Porter, near Kirksville, Adair county, which retreated into the town, where a fight ensued, in which Porter was defeated, with a loss, as at first reported, of about one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. A subsequent report stated that there were one hundred and twenty-eight left dead on the field, which were buried by the Federals, and that the entire loss of the enemy was at least three hundred. Another fight between McNeill and Porter came off on the 10th at Stockton, Macon county, in which the guerrillas were also defeated with great loss. At the end of the second fight, it was estimated that of the three thousand men composing Porter's force before the battle at Kirksville, two thousand had either been killed, wounded, made prisoners or deserted their leader, leaving only one thousand, who fled from the field at Stockton, and after those McNeill followed, with a full determination to kill or capture the entire force.

Several other fights with, and exploits of guerrillas in northern and western Missouri are reported, but nothing very definite is stated in relation to the occurrences. The mention of them, however, shows that that part of the State has not been forgotten. The people there deal with each other with savage barbarity to as great an extent as they ever did with the Saints when they sojourned in that land.

Bushwhackers are represented as having been unusually numerous of late in the south-western part of Missouri, with whom the State forces have had several skirmishes, in most of which the guerrillas are reported to have come off second best.

Reports from Arkansas represent that a detachment of the Wisconsin cavalry regiment, under command of Col. Daniels, numbering about seventy, with a supply train, in crossing the river near Lagrange, had been attacked by a force of twelve hundred Texan Rangers, who destroyed the train, killed seven men and captured the others. Another detachment of ninety men, some fifteen or twenty miles from Helena, had been, as reported, surrounded by Confederate cavalry, and were all killed or captured except two. A provision train of sixty wagons was also captured near the mouth of the St. Francis, about the first of the month, by the Confederates, a few of the men only escaping.

A Superior Article.—Mr. Frederick Phister, opposite the Theatre, manufactures wheel-heads of a superior quality, as all will testify who have used them. Whoever buys one from him will get the worth of their money.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

There were eighteen of the escaped convicts from San Quentin at large, at latest dates. Several of those wounded had died, and six or eight others could not, as reported, recover from their wounds. There are five hundred and seventy-two convicts now confined in prison, and every conceivable precaution is taken to prevent another demonstration on the part of the prisoners, which seems to be much feared.

Personal conflicts are, as per report, unusually common of late. The "fighting season" having evidently set in, and shootings, stabbings, canings and other fashionable collisions are recorded by scores daily. Dr. Chorpening was shot, but not dangerously, at Aurora, on the 28th ult.

The coming election, it is expected, will be closely contested. Politicians there seem to be wonderfully interested in the matter, as much so as if a Chief Magistrate was to be elected. Each party express confidence in the triumph of their respective candidates and measures. There are evidently other objects in view than either the prosecution or termination of the civil war.

That division of the Democratic party called the Secession wing, held a convention on the 6th of August, in Sacramento, to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public institutions, and repair and refit their platform, over which H. Griffith, of Yolo county, presided. The Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, of San Francisco, was unanimously selected as their candidate for Superintendent of Public Institutions. The platform of last year, without the addition of any new planks, was, on examination, considered sufficiently broad for all practicable purposes, and on it they resolved to have another contest for supremacy. A central committee was appointed, and a few other arrangements made for the campaign, and on the 7th at noon the convention adjourned without day. A few flaming speeches were made. Mostly stereotyped.

Post Office agent Watrous has recently removed the Post Master at Valecito, Calaveras county, for abstracting newspapers from the mail. It is asserted that Mr. Watrous intends to give special attention to that class of public servants hereafter. The *Union* says that iniquity in the Post Office department in that State "has become as fat as a stalled ox," and that it is quite time "that it was struck down and dragged out." If the agent succeeds in convincing even half-a-dozen of the nuisances complained of, that the Postal institution is not kept up for their special benefit, to the exclusion of all others, he will become a public benefactor. Every department of the public service is filled with corruption, but theiving Post Masters are a standing curse to a community and inefficient, careless, blundering, unaccommodating incumbents, however peculiarily honest, are evils for which antidotes should be applied by the people wherever they exist.

On the 2d inst., in Honitas, Mariposa county, the mercury rose to 113 deg. Fahrenheit, in the shade, as reported.

On the 1st of August, a gentleman, who crossed the Sierra mountain by the Big Tree route, reported in Carson that there was a belt of snow on the summit, twelve miles wide and from two to ten feet deep.

Various Indian murders and massacres in Humboldt and other counties in the upper part of the State, are announced, and the war between the whites and natives, although not so destructive of life as the conflicts of the Christians in the east continues, with but little prospect of its coming to a close very soon. Some of the acts of the whites as well as those of the Indians savor strongly of barbarism.

During the late floods the amount of sand deposited in the channels of the Sacramento and its navigable tributaries was so great in many places, as stated, that steamers find much difficulty, since the waters have somewhat subsided, in getting over the large bars which have thus been formed. At, and in the vicinity of Sacramento city, the navigation of the river is said to be seriously obstructed, and the removal of the deposits will be attended with much expense.

The town of Morristown, Sierra county, was destroyed by fire on the 29th of July. There were but a few huts on the outskirts of the village which were not consumed. Loss, upwards of forty thousand dollars.

The schooner Hannah B. Moore, snagged and sank near Sacramento, on the 3d of August. She had a cargo of merchandize.

Stages between Placerville and Carson, since the road was put in repair, make their regular trips in from sixteen to eighteen hours.

GENERAL McLELLAN ASSUMINO THE OFFENSIVE.

According to report, the army of the Potomac having remained inactive at Harrison's Landing over a month, after the new base of operations had been selected and assumed, a movement was made on the 4th of August indicating, as was supposed, that offensive measures were again to be adopted and the "forward march to Richmond" resumed. On that day Gen. Hooker, in obedience to orders, started on a reconnoisance to Malvern Hill. The troops left camp about dark in the evening, and arrived at Malvern Hill at four o'clock next morning, where they encountered a Confederate force of two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind an embankment. Fire was opened on the enemy by Benson's battery, the infantry keeping back out of range, and, after cannonading their works for three hours, Gen. Hooker's command had the satisfaction of seeing the Confederates start for Richmond in great haste. Pursuit was immediately instituted, which resulted in the capture of a hundred prisoners. The Federals had about twenty killed and wounded during the day. Lieut.-Col. Camble, of the 8th Illinois, being one of the latter.

Col. Averill, with five hundred cavalry, went to White Oak Swamp Bridge, where he encountered the 10th Virginia cavalry drawn up to receive the Federals. The Virginians, however, are reported to have fled on the first charge. Col. Averill gave them chase and captured over two dozen of the hindmost, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. Gen. Pleasanton, with another small force of cavalry, followed some of the retreating Confederates on the road toward Newmarket, but meeting a superior force, he thought best to fall back, which he did somewhat hurriedly, retaining, however, some thirty prisoners, which he had previously taken. At night they all encamped at Malvern Hill, the occupation of which was formally announced, and an assurance given that there was a sufficiency of troops there to keep the position, which was considered an important point, and to carry on other operations in view.

On the 6th it was reported by contrabands and deserters that a large number of troops were leaving Richmond for Malvern Hill to retake it from the Federals. The next announcement from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac was that General Hooker remained there until twelve o'clock that night when he evacuated and fell back to his encampment, leaving a strong guard in his rear. The enemy came down from Richmond on three roads prepared for a big fight thinking that the invaders, as they call the Federals, had really assumed the offensive and were moving towards the Confederate capital. What they did on ascertaining that Gen. Hooker had only made a "reconnoisance in force" is not stated, but unquestionably they were sadly disappointed, having had a wearisome, toilsome march for nothing. It is said to have been a "strategetic movement."

Gen. Burnside, with the forces under his command, after leaving Hampton roads, proceeded up the Potomac to Aquia creek, and disembarked and then moved towards Fredericksburg, where he was encamped on the 9th. He had made one or two small offensive movements in that vicinity.

NEWS FROM CACHE COUNTY.

Within the last few days, we have been in the receipt of communications from friends, residing in various settlements in Cache county, all representing things in that isolated valley, so far as relates to the industry, energy and perseverence of the people and their prospects for an abundant harvest, as being unusually flattering. In some places frost, a few weeks since was a little intrusive, not to the injury however of anything in particular, excepting vines, which were at Richmond and some other localities frozen to that extent that they will not produce much fruit, consequently there will be in those places, a scarcity of melons, pumpkins, squashes and other things of the kind, for which Deseret is so famed.

The crops there will be late in maturing, the wheat harvest not having commenced and it is feared there will not be a sufficiency of laborers to secure the entire crop without waste. Those sturdy farmers who are reported to be in perfect health and have not seen a sick hour since they have resided there, can however, gather "heaps" of grain between this and the first of October and secure it from waste and decay, thereafter, with no other help than that which they have at command.

It is hoped that all the wheat produced this year will be carefully harvested and safely secured, that no destruction nor waste may ensue afterwards. There was too much grain destroyed by storms last fall and winter, not only in Cache, but in other parts of the State.

STRINGENT ORDERS.

On the 18th of August, the War department issued an order directing the United States marshals and the chiefs of Police to arrest and imprison all persons who in any way shall attempt to discourage enlistments into the army, and providing that such offenders shall be tried by a military commission.

The following was also promulgated on the same day, by the Secretary of War:

First, by direction of the President, that no citizen liable to be drafted into the military, shall be allowed to go to a foreign country. All marshals and military officers are directed, and all police authorities, especially at points on the United States seaboard and frontiers, are authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order.

Second, Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft be made, will be arrested wherever found within the jurisdiction of the United States and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of the draft.

Third, The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

UTAH COUNTY FAIR.

We have been requested to announce that the Utah County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, will hold their annual exhibition some few days prior to the Territorial, of which due notice will be given.

Premiums will be awarded according to previous list, and will also be given on all seedling fruits and newly introduced plants, etc., worthy of notice.

The directors are requested in each settlement to exhibit the last premium list, and all who have not received their last year's county premiums can have them on application to the secretary.

SHOWERY.—On Friday last, there was a series of showers, continuing for nearly one half the day, watering the earth plentifully. On Saturday there was a repetition of the pouring down process, and more water descended from the clouds during those two days than the "oldest" white "inhabitant" ever before witnessed within the same length of time at this season of the year in this desert country. How wide the "rain belt" was, we know not, but its width was certainly coextensive with this valley. Yesterday, it was cloudy and raining much of the time, with no indications that the rainy season, which came so unexpectedly, had ended.

ARRIVAL.—Among the arrivals last week from the west we are pleased to notice that of Mr. Lawrence, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Golden Era*, San Francisco, who has favored us with a visit. We understand that Mr. Lawrence started with the intention of visiting the Eastern States; but after spending a few days in our quiet city, we shall not be surprised if he abandons the idea of proceeding further east at the present time.

A KING'S JOKE.—Mr. Payne mentions, in "Wine and Walnuts," a conversation between King George II. and a German General, whose everlasting theme was the bravery of the English subjects. "But, mein General," said the King, "dere is von ting dat de Briten is afraid of."

"Your Majesty is under von mistake; der Englishman is not afraid of noting at all."

"But I tell you he is; and if you keep It ein great secret, I vill tell you."

"Most honored, your Majesty."

"Den you will never tell it to one at all?"

"I will not, your Majesty."

"Come closer, den, for fear of any one hearing it—der Englishman is afraid of him's vife!"

THE SEVENTIES' LIBRARY.

We take pleasure in announcing to the Seventies, and all interested, that we have revived the Seventies' Library, and placed it upon a new basis. It is believed that circumstances now favor the encouragement of this institution, and that the increase of the love of learning which has grown with the growth of the saints, will have a tendency to aid in the development of the latent talents of the Elders of Israel, through the medium of our Library and the Reading Rooms which will shortly be attached to it, together with the scientific and historical lectures to be delivered during the ensuing winter.

In order that all may have an equal opportunity of contributing towards swelling the number of volumes already upon our shelves, we respectfully notify the brethren in all the settlements and cities of Zion, that donations of books will be received at the residence of the librarian, President Joseph Young, and by the Directors.

All persons having books belonging to the library are hereby requested to return them without delay, as the directors are desirous of making a complete catalogue preparatory to commencing the circulation of books.

The vestry connected with the Seventies' Council Hall has been neatly fitted up with suitable shelving for a library room, to be used as such until a more commodious house can be erected.

This library will not be confined to the Seventies; it is designed for the public good.

The following have been appointed Directors of the Library:—John V. Long, Albert P. Rockwood, Robert Campbell, Gilbert Clements, Richard H. Attwood, William Willes, Cladius V. Spencer, Richard R. Hopkins, Thomas Bullock, Robert L. Campbell, William Eddington, Henry W. Naisbitt.

JOSEPH YOUNG,
LEVI W. HANCOCK,
HENRY HERRIMAN,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
HORACE S. ELDREDGE,
JACOB GATES,
First Presidents of the Seventies.

MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Churchill, Aug 6th, 1862.

Order No. 1.—The undersigned, pursuant to orders from Department Headquarters, hereby assumes command of the Military District of Utah, comprising the Territories of Nevada and Utah.

In assuming command of the district I especially enjoin upon all disbursing officers the necessity of being particularly attentive, careful and economical in their disbursements of the public funds; and that they in no instance purchase from persons who have at any time, by word or act, manifested disloyalty to the Federal Government.

Being credibly informed that there are in this district persons who, while claiming and receiving protection to life and property, are endeavoring to destroy and defame the principles and institutions of our government under whose benign influence they have been so long protected, it is therefore most rigidly enjoined upon all commanders of posts, camps and detachments, to cause to be promptly arrested and closely confined until they have taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, all persons who from this date shall be guilty of uttering treasonable sentiments against the government; and upon a repetition of the offence to be again arrested and confined until the fact shall be communicated to these headquarters. Traitors shall not utter treasonable sentiments in this district with impunity, but must seek some more genial soil, or receive the punishment they so richly merit. By order of

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Col. 3d Inf'ry C. V. Com. Dist. of Utah.

JAMES W. STILLMAN, A. A. A. Gen'l.

DEATH OF A RICH ENGLISHMAN.—Duncan Dunbar, a London shipping merchant of some note, died lately in that city very suddenly. His servant was helping him on with his overcoat, when he was seized with a fit and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Dunbar was the owner of 52 vessels, chiefly of a large size, and his property of every description is roughly calculated at upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, ($10,000,000.) He was a merchant as well as a ship-owner, a speculator on the Stock Exchange as well as in foreign and colonial produce, a director in several public joint stock companies; a man firm and severe, just and honorable, paying to the utmost farthing, and exacting the same. Where money was to be made he was foremost, but while he made much he lost much. In one article of rice alone, he, some few years ago, lost £100,000, and the market for that produce has never been the same as it used to be since he went into it. He was induced to embark in the speculation, in expectation of the Crimean war lasting for years. Under this impression, he purchased no less than twenty fine large teak-built ships at Rangoon, and chartered the whole on his own account, with the rice referred to; before their arrival, the war was over; rice, which previously was selling at very high prices, at once fell in value, and continued to do so, the stock on hand was greatly in excess of the demand, it became unsaleable, and the loss was extensive. Mr. Dunbar was unmarried, and his large fortune will be enjoyed by his nieces, who are his nearest kin.

SAVING AND TAKING CARE OF MANURE.

One of the most important items in farming consists in the saving and proper application of manures. There are more ways of saving manure than may be imagined—and in no branch of agricultural economy is there so much loss as in this. It is a matter of pride and congratulation to the thinking farmer to see the increased care which is now spreading among enlightened farmers in this respect; but there is yet much room for care. If farmers were to be classed by the amount of care which they take of their manure, we might divide them into three classes:

1st. Those who take care of their manure by keeping it under shelter during the summer.

2d. Those who admit that there is an advantage to be derived from sheltering manure, but do not do it, *because they have not time.*

3d. Those who take no care of their manure, but allow it to remain wherever it is made until ready to haul it out in the fall.

To the first class I have not much to say. for they have received their reward, and will not go back to the old plan. Of the second class I a few months since met with an amusing specimen. While conversing on the propriety of allowing manure to remain spread out for a time before plowing it in, he opposed the plan, because he thought the strength of the manure passed off into the air, and was lost. I then asked him why he did not apply this theory to his manure while it was in the yard, or in other words, place it under shelter so that its strength could not be evaporated by the hot sun or washed out by rain water? His answer was characteristic of his class: "He had not time to spare to do it;" or, in plain English, he is one of those from whom "a dime will hide a dollar." Admitting that he had not time (which for good reasons I very much doubt) sooner than hire a man for three days he would lose the benefit of sheltering his manure.

Admit, for the sake of what follows, that sheltered manure has an advantage over unsheltered manure of one-half bushel of wheat per acre. The above-mentioned farmer puts in ten acres, bringing a gain of five bushels, worth at least six dollars, at an actual outlay of one dollar and a half, showing a gain of only four hundred per cent. But a half bushel per acre is too low. But, aside from all this gain, even if it did not increase the crop one grain, I would still heap up my manure under shelter, for I consider that the additional ease of loading will more than repay the cost of the additional work.

Many of our practical farmers will and do say that one load of well-sheltered manure is worth two of that which has not been so taken care of. This may seem pretty high, but I should much prefer two loads of sheltered manure to three of that not sheltered.

Now, a word or two to the third class, who, I am sorry to say, are far more numerous than you have any idea of. The first thing necessary to convert a man is to make him understand the principles of the new faith. It is a fact known to all that all plants remove from the soil certain substances which are necessary to their growth, and without which they will do no good. Of these plants, all except the seed or grain does or should ultimately find its way into the barnyard. The hay we feed to our stock; but if the stock is not laying on fat (and even if it is,) the hay is sooner or later placed in the yard as manure. The manure now consists of various substances, the most important as well as the most volatile of which is ammonia. All have noticed the white fringe which surrounds an exposed manure heap on a cold morning; this is the ammonia or strength of the manure, which, often being heated by fermentation to the evaporating point, is suddenly crystalized by the cold of the atmosphere. It is impossible to prevent this evaporation entirely, but we may cover the manure with some substance which will absorb and retain the ammonia.

Place the manure under shelter, and cover it with eight or ten inches of road scrapings, sand, dry soil or sawdust, and I will guarantee that there will not be much lost. This throwing under shelter should be done in the spring, before the cattle leave the yard, that they may tramp the hill and make it as solid as possible, for in this state it is less liable to burn and lose its power.

But I would not have you to suppose that the care of manure always begins with placing it under shelter; for if I did, the stench of various black ponds and gutters along the roads in the neighborhood of barnyards, would contradict me. It is an undoubted fact that manure which has never been wet by rain is the strongest, but all our barnyards are not roofed over, and perhaps it is as well that they are not; therefore we must make the best we can out of a necessary evil.

The most valuable portions of all manures are soluble, to various extents, in water; the rain water in its passage through the manure takes up more or less of these soluble parts, and takes them with it wherever it goes, whether it be into a public road, creek, or into the lowest part of the yard. This water, holding in solution the most valuable part of the manure, should never be allowed to run out of the yard, (unless your horses or oxen run away from you.) The yard should fall towards the middle if possible, and the lowest parts be well supplied with straw, corn stalks, sods, etc., etc., to keep it dry.

Another good plan where litter is scarce, is to have a cistern at the lowest point, into which the liquid may empty, and then be carried to the grass (meadow or pasture land which cannot be broken up by plowing,) in the liquid state. Another very good plan is to haul road scrapings, wood mould or sand into the yard, or into the lowest portion of it; this will by fall form an excellent dressing for heavy clay lands. It should be done before the cattle go into the yard in the fall.

So much for preserving the quality of the manure;—now for increasing the quantity, which is quite as important.

I will suppose that the straw, corn fodder, etc., etc., are all to be or have been worked in.

Let us now look abroad for more absorbents; for these articles are very important by absorbing and retaining (if taken care of) the liquids of the yard. Those unsightly hassocks (sometimes called tussocks) in the meadow, if cut off even with the surface, will absorb and hold a large amount of liquid manure. The long grass in that swamp (which should be drained) will serve a like purpose. The leaves in the fence corners along the woods might also be used with great benefit; they can readily be collected after a shower.

Remember, the more absorbents you apply, the less loss by evaporation there will be.

Inasmuch as manure made under a roof is so much better than that made of the same materials, but in the open air, that made in the stables should be kept under shelter.

We all know how readily horse manure ferments and heats, thereby losing a portion of its power; this loss may be in a great measure prevented, by mixing it with manure taken from the unsheltered portion of the yard. If after this it shows signs of heating, it may be kept damp by water. I have found it a very good plan to have a hole two or three feet deep at the lowest portion of the yard. After the manure is placed under shelter, the rain which falls on the yard will take up in solution a portion of the manure which is unavoidably left on the ground; this, together with the water, is conveyed to the hole, and from thence it is carried to the manure heap by troughs or buckets.

The farmer's test for anything new is whether it will pay; and I for one can say that this WILL pay, and that well, too. If on trial it does not, then blame your friend,

AGRICOLA.

—[Germantown Telegraph.

RECIPES FOR HARD AND SOFT SOAP.

A correspondent in the *Germantown Telegraph* offers the following recipe as one to be perfectly relied on:

Take ten pounds of soda ash, and dissolve it in twenty gallons of soft water, with twelve pounds of fresh lime and three-fourths of a pound of rosin, by boiling them all half an hour, stirring the while to keep them from setting or burning; then pour all the contents into a tub to settle, washing your kettle clean. After these contents have settled, take the clear water that comes on the top and put it in the kettle; now hunt up all your fat and skins till you get about twenty-three pounds—if clear fat not quite so much—put over the fire to boil till all the fat is eaten up; perhaps it will take two hours, or not nearly so long; then take fine salt to divide, and add salt till the hard soap comes on the top. It will at first look like froth, and the waste will look very dark in the bottom of the kettle. Pour all out in a tub.

I forgot to say, fill up your tub with cold water after taking off the first clear lye, ready to boil your soap-froth with the second time; put two good bucketsfull of this clear lye in the kettle, then with an iron ladle take all this soap froth off the top of the tub and put it in with these two buckets of lye-water to boil again a few minutes, to make your hard soap clear and nice, adding salt till it separates well. Then pour all out in a tub, to remain undisturbed over night. In the morning you will have thirty pounds of as nice white soap as you will wish, for either washing or toilet use, which will not chap the hands at any time.

Again, if you would wish a half barrel of nice white soft soap, fill up this said lime tub again with cold water till it settles, then take the hard soap that sticks to the kettle and the pitcher that you dip out with, and three or four ladles full of your hard soap, with two pitchers full of this lye-water, and let it boil a few minutes till it looks like soap, and then fill up your kettle nearly full of the lye-water, and let it boil a few minutes, then pour it out into a vessel, and you will be much pleased with the result of your labor. This soft soap will be thick and solid, and it is very nice for boiling clothes or washing, as it makes a very nice froth.

In order to have plenty of soap fat, you must begin at the beginning to save all the skins of meat, and all the fat scraps that come from your table, which, in warm weather, should be put in some of this clear lye until you get enough to make some soap. By this course, in an ordinary family, you will always have enough soap without buying.

FLAX.—This crop occupies the ground but a short time. It follows corn or the small grain in a rotation, and may be followed by turnips the same season. Any soil finely worked, in good heart, free from weeds, not so rich as to produce a rank, uneven growth, and not liable to suffer from drouth, will answer for flax. Two or three bushels of seed are sowed to the acre, according to the quality of the land; never more than two bushels when raised for seed. Sow early in spring, harrow and roll. When a hand-breadth high, it is well to go through and pull all the tall-growing weeds. About the last of July the bottom of the stalks turn yellow and lose their leaves, the seed capsules also become plump and full. If the crop is raised for seed, let it stand until fully ripe, but gather before there is danger of shelling; if for the fibre, pull when the ripest seeds have assumed a light brown color. Flax is pulled by the roots, bound in small sheaves, and stooked until dry enough to stack. Or, the seed may be stripped off in the rippling combs at once and the straw stacked. When raised on a small scale, it is usually spread out in gavels as pulled and left to undergo the rotting process. Twelve to sixteen bushels of seed, and a ton and a half of straw, is a common yield. When the cleansed fiber and the oil are alone sold, this otherwise exhausting crop does not exhaust the farm at all.

AMELIORATING CROPS.

There is a class of crops which deserves the attention of the farmer, but which, unfortunately are too often neglected in this country. They are termed ameliorating crops, from the fact that they are supposed to improve the land upon which they are grown. It is well known that the generality of crops exhaust the soil, or, at least, leave it no better than before they were grown upon it. Among the crops to which the term amelioration may be applied, are carrots, turnips and artificial grasses, etc. The manner in which beneficial effects are produced by these different crops, is as various as the crops themselves. Some effect it by altering the chemical condition of the soil, others by killing off or choking out the weeds. Dr. Wilson says: An ameliorating crop either destroys weeds by taking entire possession, or occasions weeds to be destroyed. oxygen to be absorbed, and inert matter to be decomposed by frequent workings of the soil; exhausts mischievous excrementitious deposits of crops; or makes such excrementitous deposits of its own, as are useful to succeeding cereal crops; or occasions a thorough preparation of the soil by means of previous manuring and series of plowing, for subsequent cereal crops; or brings large contributions of manure, and a great amount of useful mechanical pressure by being fed off, or contributes the whole of its own substance to the soil, by being plowed in as manure; by contribution of its substance to the manure heap.—[Farmer and Gardener.

BUDDED VS. SEEDLING PEACHES.—A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, in referring to the relative value of budded and seedling peach trees, says:—

The present season pretty clearly shows the relative value of the budded and seedling peaches. One of the best localities I know of, and one of the best cultivated peach orchards in this county, is mostly of the budded varieties. Last year this orchard had but few peaches, and this year but few, showing that these are not paying trees. In conversing with an extensive peach-grower of New Jersey last summer, he stated that the budded kinds were not in good repute there from the same cause, but seedlings from good selected fruit were preferred. It is not the budding that makes them tender, but as a general rule, the better the variety of fruit the more delicate it is, although there are exceptions to the rule. But few trees seem to be capable of bearing heavy crops every year, and of these the pear appears to furnish the most instances. Indeed, it is now most decidedly the hardest fruit we have.

SUMMER PRUNING.—Those who desire fruit next year, should forthwith—that is without a day's delay—pinch off the ends of growing branches, or cut back their fruit trees, especially dwarf pears. Summer pruning has a tendency to produce fruit spurs, while it also assists in forming handsome trees. We pinch the cherry tree, which inclines to a straggling form; also the mulberry, after sharp excissions in the spring, as well as young standard pears of the same inclination; and find that it has an excellent effect.

Pear trees, dwarf and standard, where there is a thick growth of inner branches, should be thinned out carefully. It has the effect to bringing them into early bearing, as well as upon the amount and quality of the fruit. Let all the trees be as low-branched as possible. The branches will protect the trunk against the hot suns of summer, and are the best preventive we know for "fire-blight."—[Germantown Telegraph, July 30th.

TO CURE A FILM ON THE EYE OF A HORSE.—Take of white vitriol and rock alum one part, pulverize finely, and add clear spring water. With a finely pointed camel's hair pencil or soft feather, insert a single drop of this solution into the diseased eye every night and morning, and in a week the film usually disappears, and the eye becomes bright, sound and healthy. In some cases, pulverized loaf sugar blown into the eye through a quill will prove a remedy. Powdered glass should never be used in such cases, although recommended by some, as it is much more likely to produce injurious effects than to cure them.—[N. E. Farmer.

HOW TO PRESERVE GREEN CORN.—A Practical farmer gives the following:—

Those who are fond of green corn during the winter do not all know that it may be preserved by packing it tightly in casks or barrels and covering it with brine strong enough to keep cucumbers. The corn should be taken with the husks on. Corn thus prepared, if kept covered with brine, will keep in good order for a year or more, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

Jenks—good, kind-hearted, timid Jenks—met his first quarter day like a hero—but when the second quarter came round it found him embarrassed in mind and pocket. The fact is, he had gone beyond his means in furnishing his house, and his wife's extravagance, together with the one hundred and twenty dollar party, added to an unaccountable dullness of business, completely unnerved him. On rent-day morning his landlord stepped in o his store and handing him a receipted bill for one hundred dollars, remarked facetiously—

"Pleasant weather, we have now Mr. Jenks?"

"Yes," responded our friend, "that is to say it is pretty pleasant," and he looked carefully at the bill.

"I called early," remarked the landlord; "I have a heavy note to pay, and I thought may be you could help me out?"

"That's precisely my case," replied Jenks "and I'm afraid I can do nothing for you to day."

The smile vanished from the landlord's face, as he rejoined, "when could you promise friend Jenks? Rent you know, is rent—and——"

"In a day or to, sir. I expect money every hour—but cash is slow in coming in."

"Well, I will try and get along without it until to-morrow, if you return the bill. Ah, thank you. Look for me in the morning. Good day, Mr. Jenks," and he walked out of he store. Meeting a friend on the corner, he stopped him to ask how Janks was getting along.

"Oh, pretty well, I guess," said the friend.

"He appears to be very short this morning."

"Short; you don't say! Why we sold him a bill of eight hundred on eight months, last week. I'll see what can be done with his paper, and they seperated, each to throw out doubt of the solvency of poor Jenks. Bad news find willing retailers, and various reports injuriously affecting the credit of our friend were set afloat throughout the city. However, he managed to borrow the money, and when his landlord came in the next day, a check was ready for him. Yet it was not without concern that the landlord saw the paying teller look carefully over Jenk's account before he counted the money.

Somehow or other Jenk's tailor had learned that he was hard up, and with the usual benevolence of humanity he sent over to know whether he could not let him have fifty or a hundred, as he had a very heavy bill to pay.

"In a week or two," said Jenk's, "I will do something for you."

"Fifty would be a great help," continued the persevering clerk.

"No doubt of it," replied Jenks, "but money is scarce, and I have a couple of notes that fall due this week."

"Well, when shall I call?"

"You needen't give yourself any trouble I'll call on you," and he muttered to himself, "what in the name of common sense has got in the people?"

While he was yet speaking, a man from whom he had bought a pair of bureaus, came in to ask if he would like to discount the paper, which had one month yet to run.

"If you will discount it, sir," remarked the man, "I will take off one per cent."

"When do you want the money?"

"To-day."

"I haven't it."

"Say one and a half per cent," said the alarmed cabinet maker.

"I have not the money, I tell you."

"Two per cent, then; three—four—give me goods—give me anything—I'm a poor man, sir, with a growing family. Think of these things, and secure me. Give me the bureaus back again!"

"Why, look you, sir," said Jenks in amazement, "I don't understand this strange conduct."

"You don't? Haven't you stopped?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Haven't smashed?"

"No, sir."

"Why don't you pay your debts, then?"

"I do as far as I am able."

"Then you ain't able to meet 'em all?"

"Not to day."

"Well won't you—come now, that's a good fellow, and I'll sell you more bureaus when you get started again—won't you; Iv'e got over eleven children—won't you pay me what you owe me. Just think of eleven mouths screaming all night for bread and nothing but stones to give them."

"My dear sir, your note is not due. I will pay it at maturity. At present I am greatly in want of money myself, to meet other pressing claims."

"Get some one to endorse your paper then."

"No, sir."

At this moment three or four others came in to ask money, and poor Jenks was compelled, in self-preservation, to leave the store, and take his way homeward. He found his wife quite sick, and it became necessary to send for a physician. Thus deprived of her consoling sympathy, he was the most wretched of men, for what, after the blessed influence

of religion, will do more to strengthen a man against a sea of troubles than the loving-kindness and solicitude of a wife, the truest, tenderest and best of earthly friends.

"What shall I do?" mentally ejaculated Jenks: "What shall ——" he was about to repeat the question when the door bell rung, and in walked old uncle Tom Beltry.

"Well, Jenks, my boy," exclaimed the happy old gentleman; "how are you?" and he gave him a most energetic squeeze of the hand.

"Why, the fact is, uncle Tom, my wife is very sick."

"Nothing dangerous, I hope?"

"Oh, no! I think not."

"Then, what in the deuce makes you look so blue? Why, your face is as long and as sombre as a funeral? What ails you!"

"Nothing, uncle Tom, nothing," replied the poor fellow, in a trembling voice, and with difficulty repressing a tear.

"I don't believe you, my boy; there's something wrong; come now, what is it?"

"Nothing at all, uncle Tom, I assure you."

This was too much for uncle Tom, who had heard certain reports during the day and who did not want to see his nephew a ruined man before he proffered assistance.

"Come, now," said he, "tell me frankly are you in—in—want of money?"

"Why, to tell the truth, uncle Tom, I do want money. I have gone beyond my means in my housekeeping arrangements, and, as a consequence, am a little embarrassed."

"How much will serve you!"

"With careful management I can get along with a thousand."

"Stop and see me on your way down town in the morning," said good, benevolent, generous uncle Tom, as he shook Jenks warmly by the hand, and said, "good day, my boy, good day!"

This timely assistance relieved our friend Jenks. But for it, he must have sunk. We need not repeat uncle Tom's advice to Jenks to live within his means, and never to wear out his coat before he paid for it.

ALLEGED RESULTS.—An exchange says, that about seventy years ago, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and in that cotton gin existed the seeds of the greatest rebellion in human history. It developed the cotton interest, which made slavery profitable, and developed the slave power until it became dictator in American politics. In the same town in which the cotton gin was invented and perfected—New Haven, Connecticut—lives Eli Whitney, son of the inventor, and the maker of arms for putting down the rebellion which his father's invention so innocently inaugurated. Muskets for the government, to the number of fifty thousand, are contracted to be furnished by his establishment, and revolvers without number are turned out of the best pattern. And thus is the "law of compensation" vindicated.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

A SIX Horse-Power THRESHER, and FANNING MILL accompanying the same.

For terms, apply to

LEVI E. RITER, 9 h Ward, or
7-2 GEORGE NEBEKER, 19th Ward.

TAKEN UP,

AT Woodruff's Farm, near B. Young's mill, one white COW, five year old. No brands nor ear marks. The owner is requested to call and take it away.

7-2 R. SCHOLES.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from my premises on the 24th ult., three SHEEP (two wether and one ewe.) Any person giving information of their whereabouts to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

H. W. NAISBITT,
7-2 20 h Ward.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME into my lot, a red and white COW, dry, about 8 years old. Branded on the horn 18, with two other figures not traceable; a flesh brand W on the hip and (half circle. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

7-1 THOMAS H. WRIGHT, 11th Ward.

FOR SALE,

60 COWS and 17 MULES.

THE finest lot of MILK COWS ever brought to this market is now offered for Sale at low CASH prices. Also, 22 head of MULES and HORSES for Sale, at WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, mouth of Willow Creek, 15 miles south of G. S. L. City. 7-3*

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!

WISHING to Close up all our UNSETTLED BUSINESS by the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

we hope our friends that we have accommodated with Goods on a Credit will come forward and settle their accounts by that date.

After September 1st, 1862, all accounts will be closed, and

OUR TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY CASH.

7-4 KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

General Notices.

WANTED,

A GOOD MUSIC-COPYIST. Apply to D. O. CALDER, President's Office. 6-tf

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

ESTRAYS,

ONE 3 year old red HEIFER, crop and slit in the left ear; heart on the left side. Also, one 2 year old brindle and white spotted BULL, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. MIDDLETON, Pound Keeper.
Ogden City, Aug. 1st, 1862. 6-3

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON,
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

WANTED.

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
3-6m Sacramento, Cal.

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH; PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.

4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, character of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee to the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicine; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward,
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

THOMAS HAWKES,
FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 3-tf

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth.
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 3-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carse, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for walls, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Datts' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.

46-6m WM. WALKER.

COOPER-WARE.

I BEG to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and the public generally that I have commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Hallstone as a Meat Market, on East Temple Street, where I manufacture Casks, Wash Tubs, Churns, Buckets, and every article in my line of business. By good workmanship and strict attention to business, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken for pay.

37-6m HENRY PERKES.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 60-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, homemade clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOB SMITH,
51-3m ELIJAH PEARCE.

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING
BY
A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51-3m

WM. HOWARD,
DISTILLER,
COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior

WHISKY AND BRANDY,

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandize, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me. W. HOWARD.

Big Cottonwood, Aug. 4th, 1862. 6 6

General Notices.

THE
PEOPLE'S STORE.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

BEING desirous to close out my present STOCK of GOODS, consisting of many useful and necessary articles, I wish to inform my old friends and customers that now will be the time for them to get some bargains.

50 SETS HARNESS,
2000 Horse and Mule Shoes,
25 Kegs Horse, Mule and other Nails,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
A lot of
SHARPS AND OTHER RIFLES,
REVOLVERS, ETC.

Together with a variety of items too numerous to mention, to be SOLD CHEAP.

GRAIN & PROVISIONS,

with everything else suitable for
EMIGRANT'S OUTFIT,
always on hand.

All those indebted to me will oblige by paying up without further delay, and save costs; for, to pay, I must be paid.

All kinds of PRODUCE and STOCK will be taken at Market Prices.

All having claims against me will please present them for adjustment forthwith.

WM. NIXON.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 6, 1862. 6-tf

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret, and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassable article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.

49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 19, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N.B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE COMFORT, MY BOYS.

Take comfort, my boys, in sorrow and pleasure,
For the days of your trials will shortly be o'er,
When you pass through the narrows you'll find a rich treasure,
To purchase a crown on the celestial shore;
If trials will come to you least expected,
Stand true to your God, and his spirit he'll send;
For, know ye, the Lord that e ures has directed,
To prove you, like Abraham, his patriarch friend.

When the sunshine of peace around you doth shine,
Your friends will be loving, fair, kind and discreet;
But when the first trial comes along in its time,
They'll beat the alarm and sound the retreat.
It's the same, I believe, with the whole human race,
Some scattering exceptions, I here must allow;
Some kiss all the beauty away from your face,
And bring sorrow and trouble to wrinkle your brow.

Ah! where is the heart that can feel for another,
While the cup of affliction you're called for to drain?
Or, where is the friend that will stand like a brother
To save you in glory and exalt you in fame;
That brother and friend is the angel that's near you,
All your secret thoughts he wisely can scan;
His mission below is to guide you and save you,
As a watcher on earth and a true friend to man.

Kindle the fire of peace in your bosom within,
And diffuse its light in your own habitation;
Be a stranger in thought to hypocrisy and sin,
And live in the light of true inspiration.
That light will illumine your path on to glory
And dispel all the clouds of your long, dreary nights;
Your name will yet blaze in the annals of story
As a herald of truth and vessel of light.

ZIMRI.

WHY NOT TAX DOGS.

An Illinois farmer wants this question answered: "Why should not dogs help to pay the war debt?" He says:

So great is the number of dogs in the United States, that their bare support is an enormous burden on the country, with no corresponding benefit; for probably not more than one-fourth are worth their keeping—the balance are worse than useless, endangering human life and being very destructive to sheep, causing many to abandon sheep-husbandry, and deterring others from embarking in the business who otherwise would; consequently we import wool largely—over $1,000,000 annually in 1845 and 1846, (since which dates I have no statistics at hand.)

A Cleveland paper states there were in Ohio, in 1861, 42,781 sheep killed by dogs—valued at $64,216 25; and in the same period there were injured, 19,000—valued at $32,579 70. Total, 61,681 sheep—valued at $96,794 95.

I see in another paper, lately, that two men have died from hydrophobia, and another had a hundred sheep killed by dogs in Northern Indiana; all these are only samples of what I have read during the past week.

Congress is proposing to tax sheep, hogs, and all the necessaries of life, and racking its brain to tax every kind of thing—it did propose to tax dogs, but for some unaccountable reason, or for want of reason, has struck that out. Why should not dogs help to pay the war debt, and do something to make up in part for their depredation on the country? No intelligent patriot, who owns a dog, will object to such a tax.

A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.

It is related that during the campaign on the Shenandoah, one of Fremont's batteries, supported by a squadron of horse, was engaged in a sharp conflict with a battery of the enemy, and shot and shell were flying thick and fast, when the commander of the battery, a German, one of Fremont's staff, rode suddenly up to the cavalry, exclaiming,—"*Pring up the shackasses; for Cot sake hurry up the shackasses im-me-di-ate-ly!*" The necessity for this order will be obvious when it is known that the "shackasses" were mules carrying mountain howitzers, which are fired from the backs of those much abused but valuable animals; and the immediate occasion for the "shackasses" was that two regiments of rebel infantry were at that moment discovered descending a hill immediately behind our batteries. The "shackassea," with the howitzers loaded with grape and canister, were soon on the ground. The mules squared themselves, as they well knew how, for the shock. A terrific volley was poured into the advancing column, which immediately broke and retreated. Two hundred and seventy-eight dead bodies were found in the ravine next day, piled closely together as they fell, the effects of that volley from the backs of the "shackasses."

Married:

On the 23d inst., in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Rev. M. A. Hoes, Mr. WM. B. HIBBARD, late telegraph operator in this city, and Miss MARY E. LOCKE, both of Cleveland.

Died:

In this city, on the 18th inst., WM. NIXON, aged 35 years, 5 months and 21 days.

In this city, Aug. 12th, of inflamation, EMILIE, wife of William Wilson, aged 22 years and 3 months.

In Millville, Cache county, July 29th, HYRUM, son of Franklin and Christiana R. Weaver, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Hyde Park, Cache county, Aug. 8th, of lung disease, WILLIAM MORONI, son of William and Elise England, aged 10 months and 23 days.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

IN North Kaeyon Ward, a FARM, with adobie House, well, orchard, granary, and out-houses. Inquire of ERICK G. M. ROUGEN.
8-4 Eight Miles from Salt Lake City.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from Farmington, on or about the 27th of June, a small horse MULE, mouse color, with the Overland Mail brands; also, a small slit in one of the ears. When last heard from had a halter on.

Any person bringing the above-described animal to me at Farmington, will receive the above reward.
8 2* L. B. HUNT.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Public Square, about daybreak yesterday a Span of PONIES, viz.: one Bay Mare, about 8 years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded F on shoulder, white stripe in face, some white on one forefoot; one Sorrel Horse, about ten years old, white stripe in face, some white on hind feet, stands fourteen hands high, and has sore back. One had a rope with an iron picket attached to it, the other had a raw hide lariet.

Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Stephen Alley, on the Public Square, or give information of their whereabouts, will be satisfactorily rewarded.
8 1* N. & D. KING.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF UTAH COUNTY.

I WILL attend at my Office, corner of Center and Fourth East Streets, in Provo City, every WEDNESDAY until the 1st of October, to receive the Taxes now due.

I design to attend one day in each precinct prior to the above date of which, each precinct will have due notice.

Prompt attention is requested to save cost and trouble.
JOHN B. MILNER,
8-4 Collector for Utah County.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

NO suitable person has yet offered himself in answer to my former advertisement:—Indispensable requisites are GOOD EYESIGHT, general good health and a fair share of common sense. I am indifferent as to the amount of experience possessed by persons gained in herding in fenced pastures. I will pay $100 per year, $100 in storepay or stock, and the balance in wool, provisions, etc., etc.

Wages paid monthly. Address,
8-3 ELI B. KELSEY, Tooele City.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSON,

CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8-1y

C. P. WELLINGBECK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to the Constitution House.)

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office Aug. 16th, which, if not called for before Oct. 15th, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

LADIES' LIST.

A
Atlerson Lucinda

B
Barxee Amanda
Sarllow Marthe
Beesley Rebecca
Brunen Mrs
Blashans H
Brace Mary B
Brandin E J
Britten Emma A
Browne Mary

C
Carener Sarah A 2
Colgrove Sylvia 2
Collins Mary A
Cooper Mary
Coffinbery Zadenna
Cornell Melvina
Corvill Amanda
Crorbery Tlamar B
Curtis Jennie A 2

D
Dane Deborah
Divine Jennie B
Dun Sarah Ann

E
Evans Mrs Thomas

F
Fuller Sophine
Feathers Mrs David
Feathers Mrs Margaret
Fitzgerald Harriet
Fleind Susen

G
Giffen Mary Ann
Grein Ann
Griffiths Mrs
Griffins C
Grahem Sarah
Gould Jane A

H
Harris Caroline
Harior Virginie
Hawkins Mrs
Henderson Harriet
Hayes Sarah A
Hays Rachel
Hicks Sarah A
Hill Aene
Hobson Ruth
Hocking Mrs Jenette
Hoffman Roellee
Holland Nancy A
Hisnal Mary
Hunter Susanne W

J
Johnson Ocella
Jones Mary Ann

K
Karchner Mrs. Harry

L
Lone Hannah B

M
Madsen Karen
Madsen Peoder
Mason Alice E
Milley Catherine
Mowry Ruth
Murkly Zarisa

N
Nordstrom Tsychenna

O
Olsway Harriet

P
Perry Mrs Creo W
Penlicha Aurilia
Price Miss
Poannen Nancy

R
Randall Anne
Rosenerin Johanna Carolina
Ralston Mrs Lon Ann
Rogers Anna
Rhodes Mrs. W A
Robinson Mrs A F
Roberts Laura 2
Robson Mrs B
Rogers Anna
Rogers Elizabeth

S
Stoker Ann
Sessions Elizabeth
Seymour Harriet B
Simpson Mull B
Smith Hattie
Smith Lydia
Smith H M
Smith Harriet E
Spencer Amelia
Shaffer Priscilla
Sheets Elizabeth
Snell Mrs Job
Snellgrove Mary
Snow Susan

T
Tame Mary
Taylor Sarah J 2
Thombs Mrs Martin
Thompson Delilah
Thomsenind Margarett
Tripp Mrs

W
Whitford Nancy
Wells Fanny
Wesley Elizabet
White Achsa Mis
Wilson Mrs G L
Wilcoson Caroline
Willson Margare
Willson Lucy S

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Adams William
Adamas Samuel
Alexander John L
Allun R H
Allen Capt A
Avord Gideon
Aller George
Alexander J F
Allender Alonzo T
Alplanalp Peter
Anderson Elij b 2
Andorsen Ola
Adersen O
Anderjen P
Anton J H
Angell Samuel
Angle Joseph H
Argent Jesse
Armstrong G W
Armstrong F ances
Arnold Alfred 4
Ayers David
Ayers D M
Ayer Charles A 2
Aves Jasper N
Awell George W

B
Babcock A
Badger Orson
Bailey Buel
Bailey Melvin 2
Baker J R
Baker Silas
Baker Silas N
Ball B B
Balcomb Alonzo A
Barnes George W 3
Barron John
Barnum Charles D
Barrett Benjamin H 2
Barlow Oswald
Barnhill D N
Barron John B
Birnard Joel S
Barnard Joseph
Battershill Mr
Bathwick A
Beattie Seth
Beamus George
Bean Alanson B V
Bibee G A
Beck John
Beesley E
Bethow Alexander
Bender Wilson
Bender Almon
Brien August H
Berry James F
Berridge T
Bigg Johan
Bievin Samuel
Brew Alfred
Blunt Thomas
Boice John
Bone H E
Bowen David
Boyle H C
Bray Charles
Braddock Henry J 3
Bradford Wm J 2
Brawner A O 3
Brawn W
Brewer Wm
Brooks Israel e
Brown James
Brown Benjamin or Daniel
Brown Elias
Brown Tomis J
Brumsey John A
Buck S T
Bull Thomas 2
Burbank Silas E
Burbank Dan M
Burton Wm H
Burress W A
Byfie S S
Busbey Andrew
Buskno John T
Butler Albert
Butler Edward
Buston Matthew

C
Caridwell Wm H
Camel John
Carnill Amos O
Carpentor John S
Carroll Joseph
Carr Chauncey 2
Corner John
Chambers Arthur
Chandler William
Crapo Joseph G
Cram C S
Crawford James R 2
Chrestesen H Hinerth
Chrissenger Peter 6
Churchman James 2
Clark William
Clark Geo N
Clark F
Clanton Rev T D
Clifford Tinsley 2
Cook A G 2
Cornell George
Corless J M
Cowan Abe
Culburtson D C 3
Cummings Lewis J
Cummings G
Cunnington J

D
Davis Sterling
Davidson Morris R
Davis Eliakim
Day Royal W
Dimick John L 2
Dixon Abraham
Dodd James J
Drew R C
Dryden L T
Duglass Samuel
Dulan R S
Duncan William
Dnison F S

E
Eaton John H
Entwinger Peter
Ens Gottlieb
Engberg N C P
Epperly John C
Eubanks David B
Everett Phelps

F
Feckral James
Farnsworth John B
Fanch David
Faulkner J R
Fawcett Milton
Feathers David 4
Feo Robert
Feller Paul
Feller Isaiah
Finney John
Flunerud J Johnsson
Flanagen Charles
Foot Silas D 2
Forguson Wm H 2
Frasee Wm F
Fredreksen Ingeborg Gorine
Frost S R
Fildley Charles 2
Fuller E C

G
Gates Reuben
Galehouse William
Gilt Ludwick
Gilson George
Godard Robert
Goodell Wm W
Gould Hiram
Graves J T
Green Dr
Green John N
Gregg S F
Guthrie Wm H 2
Garner R P
Goldard Henry S

H
Hale Robert
Halvorren Feder
Hamvar George W
Hampton John
Hammond S W
Ranson Nathan
Hensen Peter
Hanson George
Haughey James D
Hardcastle John
Harlen J G 2
Henkins Joseph 3
Harmon Daniel
Harris Benjamin
Harrison Isaac
Harrison Thos W
Hans James E
Headey Wm F
Hawkins J R 2
Heidelbelmer T
Heroert Dr J M
Henneck W
Hedger Reuben
Hecklin Dr L
Higgins Martin J B
Higgins Wm
Hills Wm
Holcomb Warren
Hollows John B
Homer Edmon
Honeo Elisha
Houlehan John R 2
Hudson Wilford
Hunter James
Hurlbut Walter S 2
Hotchings Joseph Bionel

I
Itton Jon Rudolf
Ivins W Hasling

J
Jackson George T 2
J ffray Alexander
Jenkins Nathaniel
Johnson Theodore
Johnson Milton M
Johnson Wm
Johnson W P
Johnson John J
Johnson Jerome
Jones Thomas
Jones John T

K
Kauffman Jonathan 3
Kagerrels Washington
Karr Robert
Keith Michael
Kempton Nathan
Kendall D G
Kuffman Cass
Knight Joseph
Kile Robert N
Kibble Michael
King A C

L
Lane Dr
Lorance George
Laird Herman D
Laval Wm
Layton Levi R
Leachman Walter
Lemuel Charles
Leigh Wm H
Lewis Orrin
Little Wm
Long Frank
Long Joseph
Lipy Lafayette
Lundholm S Jensen
Loyd John

M
Maguire Patrick
Mallory Lemuel
Mandell Hiram
Mathews O
Mathews Henry S
Mathews H G
Mathews George
Matthews S P
Mechem Robert
Mechum Rubralm
Meeker H R 2
Meltsor Wm L
Meyer Bernard
Michael George
Mills Samuel W
Mills Enoch
Millard Theodore
Milam George D
Miller John D
Miller J G
Mitten Joseph J
Moe Charles N
Mohomey James H
Morning Cyrus W 2
Morhead Clinton
Morris Thomas
Mott Stephen
Mowry Stirley
Murphy Thomas
Murdock David
Myers Joseph
McDonnell Wm J
McConnell Jehiel
McDonald Allen
McDonald George
McDowell Wm
McFate Wm
McIntosh Alex
McKinnis
McPherson George
McFadden James

N
Nell John
Newill Oliver
Newman John D
Newton Dr Joel
Nichols James Harvey
Noble George W
Noble Wm G 2

O
Ogden Clifton
Oliver Wm H
Oliver Andrew J 2
Orendorff O
Owen David M
O'Connell Michael
O'Neil Henry

P
Packard Wm
Palmer John 2
Park Dr J R 2
Parker Frances L
Parkhurst R
Perrons Wm P 2
Patton James
Patterson R S 2
Patterson G F 2
Paynter Wortman
Figlow Albert
Penrose C W
Perkins E P
Peters John F 2
Phillips Jared
Phillips Mortimer
Phillips T B
Printz Michael
Piles Nathan
Powell George W
Putney H W

R
Randall J H
Rawley Ralph
Rawlings Wm
Ream C S 2
Read Robert
Read Peter
Reed Joseph Diyibe
Reeder Micajah
Reid Wm W
Redabaugh Joseph
Reid Robert E
Reddle Michael
Renwick James W
Reynolds T D
Reynolds John
Robbins Charles
Richardson Stephen A
Richardson George
Riddell John H
Riley Erastmus
Ritter Wm B
Rising Edwin S
Robbins R R
Robinson Samuel 3
Robinson Wm
Robertson Robert 3
Robertson Edmon
Robertson Nepley
Rodgers John F
Rogers Wm K
Rae Wm
Rogers Wm
Ross Wm C
Roosevelt Fred C
Roupe James
Rudy Henry
Rus Jorgen
Russel George
Ruston J J

S
Schleich Geo A
Seager Geo N 2
Strader Michael
Sturn Charles
Stewarts Asher H 2
Stewart James H
Strader John
Scott Greenup 2
Sessions Perry G
Severe H
Sewell Joseph
Sexton Michael
Sexton Sylvester 3
Simpson Thomas
Simmons George 2
Simpson Thurston
Skinner D W
Smith Charles
Smith Thomas J
Smith Eugena
Smith Joseph
Sommers Alexander
Spencer Theron
Spencer Alfred
Speedcliff John
Sterling Leander 2
Stone Nathan
Stone James
Strout Z S
Shannon Joseph
Sharp W F
Shearer Frank
Shepard Wm H 4
Shepard Sylvester
Sherbourne Joseph
Shorthill John A
Shingler Louis S
Shipley Robert
Snyder John or Frazier 2
Slaughter R F 2
Suten John
Sorensen Niels Ch
Sorensen Feder
Sonin C
Squires C
Sucor Francis W
Sutton Lot
Sulan J J

T
Talbot Dr Joseph
Taylor Wm
Taylor Edward
Taylor Daniel K 3
Tharney John
Theglius Washington
Thomas D D
Thomas Barnard 3
Thornton C S 2
Thorp S M
Tollesfrap ChrisOan
Tombs Martin
Tindale Wilson
Tinton Jarrott
Trotman John
Triplett Mortimer
Tuckfield James
Turner James
Tueke Ernst Heinrich
Tyler Daniel

V
Vawter John G
Vanoman W W 4
Vallette Henry A
Vernon Varnum
Vine George
Vosberg Hiram

W
Wade J A
Wooster Daniel
Wakefield Albert
Ward J Leitrand 2
Warren B H
Warren James Reuben
Ward Samuel
Warner Charles H
Watson Wm
Watson Jovica
Watson David
Watenbargar Jacob
Walker Wm H
Walker J R
Webber Coos R 3
Weed Hampton
Wells J D
Welland Henry
West Jerry B
Weston Wm
Welzel R M
Whelts John
Whitmer Isaac
Whitlock John
Whitsey Levi H
Whirelock Thomas
Wiggle Eli
Wilcox Samuel
Wilcoxson J W
Williams O C 3
Williams Daniel
Williamson J W 3
Williamson Robt
Wilson Fletcher F
Wilson O L 2
Willey James M
Wiley Henry O 3
Wild Joseph 2
Winter Wm F
Wood J T
Woodworth S N 2
Wood Warren S
Woodman Isaac
Woolley Thomas 2
Wright O O
Wright John
Wyman Obes A S
Wanderlick Charles.

Y
Young Samuel

P. S.—In asking for the above, please to say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M.

G. S. L. City, August 20, 1862.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 9. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, Aug. 3 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The way of life and salvation is mapped out so plainly in the Old and New Testaments that any man may read and understand, yet people do not understand. The most approved geography and map fail to give a description and delineation of any people or country so perfectly as to exclude all possibility of more being known by personally visiting and examining the country or people described. A mere geographical description has a claim only upon our belief, but to gain a perfect knowledge of the country or people described it is necessary to visit that country and people; having obtained this knowledge, you in turn become a witness to others of what you have seen, heard, handled, or felt. So it is with the gospel.

We may read the history of the life of Christ, admire his moral and religious teachings, be impressed with awe by the description of the character and works of the Father and God of the universe, be made acquainted with the means he has devised to prepare mankind to enter his presence, but it is necessary that we should follow Christ, put into actual practice the lessons of Christ, and obey the ordinances of Christ, to know for ourselves the saving effects they produce in mankind. A mere theory amounts to but little, while practice and obedience have to do with stern realities. In this way the ancients obtained a knowledge of the true God. "And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true; and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."

Although the character of God is plainly described in the scriptures, yet mankind do not understand it, but have imagined to themselves a God without form or location. It is written in the scriptures, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth." Again, "But the natural man (or as we now use the language, the fallen or sinful man) receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man." In no other way can the things of God be understood. Men who are destitute of the influence of the Holy Ghost, or the Spirit of God, cannot understand the things of God; they may read them, but to them they are shrouded in darkness.

We try to tell the people how to be saved; and if we have not the fullness of the gospel, it is not upon the face of the earth. If we have not the priesthood of heaven, it is not possessed by any people upon earth. The priesthood of the Son of God to the children of men is a perfect system of government—a heavenly institution among men—designed to bring them back into the presence of God to partake of the fullness of his glory. The power of all truth dwells in the bosom of our Father and God, which he dispenses to his children as he will, by the means of his eternal priesthood. He is enthroned in the light, glory and power of truth. He has abided the truth, and is thereby exalted, and his power, light and glory are eternal. The gospel and the priesthood are the means he employs to save and exalt his obedient children to the possession with him of the same glory and power, to be crowned with crowns of glory, immortality and eternal lives.

"We alone have the words of life," is a great saying; who can hear it? "If you Latter Day Saints are the only people who have the words of life, why are you so despised, hated? Why have you been under the necessity of leaving your homes and possessions?" For no other reason than the following: "God ministered unto him (this first Elder) by an holy angel, whose countenance was as lightning, and whose garments were pure and white above all other whiteness; and gave unto him commandments which inspired him; and gave him power from on high, by the means which were before prepared, to translate the Book of Mormon, which contains a record of a fallen people, and the fullness of the gospel of Jesus Christ to the gentiles and to the Jews also, which was given by inspiration, and is confirmed to others by the ministering of angels, and is declared unto the world by them, proving to the world that the Holy Scriptures are true, and that God does inspire men and call them to his holy work in this age and generation, as well as in generations of old, thereby showing that he is the same God yesterday, to-day, and forever: Amen." This is all the reason that I know of.

"Have the Mormons been persecuted for their evil deeds?" If they have, shame on their persecutors, for if any Latter Day Saint breaks the law of his country he is amenable to that law, and it provides a suitable penalty. The Latter Day Saints live and always have lived in a land of law, and if they have transgressed the law, shame on a community, like the people that live under the government of the United States, to persecute them instead of prosecuting them. An instance cannot be found upon the records of any court in the United States where the leaders of this people have been legally convicted of a breach of law and order.

Joseph Smith was arraigned before Judge Austin A. King, on a charge of treason. The Judge inquired of Mr. Smith, "Do you believe and teach the doctrine that in the course of time the Saints will possess the earth?" Joseph replied that he did. "Do you believe that the Lord will raise up a kingdom that will fill the whole earth and rule over all other kingdoms, as the prophet Daniel has said?" "Yes, sir, I believe that Jesus Christ will reign king of nations as he does king of Saints." "Write that down, clerk; we want to fasten upon him the charge of treason, for if he believes this, he must believe that the State of Missouri will crumble and fall to rise no more." Lawyer Doniphan said to the Judge, "d—n it, Judge, you had better make the Bible treason and have done with it."

I was not in Missouri at the first of our people's going there, but I have searched diligently to find whether any of the Latter Day Saints have ever been convicted in any of the courts of Missouri for transgressing the law, and, so far as I could learn, such an instance cannot be found on the court records of that State. "Then why are you persecuted?" Because the Lord has committed unto us the words of eternal life to deliver to the world, which, if they will obey, will bring them back into the presence of the Father and the Son.

The world will not receive the gospel, unless they can have it on their own terms, and will persecute the few that do receive it. We preach the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and this gives offence to the wicked; they become angry with God, with Jesus Christ, and with his Saints; God and Christ they cannot reach, but the Saints they can persecute as long and as much as they are permitted.

"But were you not persecuted for teaching that odious doctrine called polygamy?" No. We were planted in these valleys before it was publicly made known to the people. Only a few of Joseph Smith's intimate friends knew it previous to its being published to the world, which was several years after his death. We have not been driven from our homes since it was published.

"Do you not aggravate your enemies by your close communion habits?" I speak for myself; I acknowledge that I do not fellowship much of their conduct, nor do I expect to, unless it is better than some of it has been; and I will say further, it is hard for me to fellowship the conduct of some who profess to be Latter Day Saints.

Polygamy in Utah and polygamy among the Christian nations of the world at the present day are very different. Polygamy in Utah is an honorable transaction for we marry our wives, and openly acknowledge them and their children. It is a very different matter elsewhere; women are seduced and secretly kept as mistresses as long as they please their unprincipled seducers, when they are cast off to meet, if it were possible, a worse fate; their children are not acknowledged, but are thrown upon the world unprotected, and left exposed to be carried away by the dark and turbid stream of crime, to end their wretched lives in prison, upon the gallows, or in some other violent manner.

Did the devil believe that Joseph Smith was an impostor? He knew that Joseph Smith was a true prophet. Did the first priest who persecuted Joseph Smith, when Joseph was about nineteen years of age, believe that Joseph was an impostor? No. The devil and his emissaries are not afraid of an imposter; for the world is full of imposition. Men who lecture against God, Jesus Christ, and the Bible, are not persecuted, but figure in what is called the best society. This proves one saying of the Savior, that the world loves its own; and those that the Lord has chosen out of the world, they hate and persecute.—Infidelity, under some popular name, makes its way to the altars of christian sanctuaries, and its supporters receive the honor of this world. But when Joseph Smith came before the world bearing testimony that Jesus lived, that he had seen him, declaring that he was his witness, and that Jesus was the Savior of the world, that he had spoken from the heavens and had revealed in these days the fullness of the gospel for the salvation of men, that the Old and New Testament were true and contained the plan of human redemption, he was cast out, and the cry—"false prophet, false prophet, away with him," was almost universal.

Who can justly say aught against Joseph Smith? I was as well acquainted with him as any man. I do no believe that his father and mother knew him any better than I did. I do not think that a man lives on the earth that knew him any better than I did; and I am bold to say that, Jesus Christ excepted, no better man ever lived or does live upon this earth. I am his witness. He was persecuted for the same reason that any other righteous person has been or is persecuted at the present day.

The world have the gospel preached to them, but they do not receive it, and they wish to drive the priesthood and its supporters from the earth. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you." Had Jesus Christ been an impostor and of the world, the world would have loved its own. Had Joseph Smith been an impostor and of the world, the world would not have hated him, but would have loved its own. Had Joseph Smith made political capital of his religion and calling, and raised up a political party, he doubtless would have become celebrated and renowned in the world as a great man and a great leader.

The world fears a concentration of feeling and union of action. We say that we live in a republican government, and we hold that we have the best national constitution in the world; but a wicked people will corrupt themselves and do wickedly under any government, and, in so doing, will sooner or later be destroyed. The most excellent human or divine laws are of no use to earthly or heavenly beings, unless they are faithfully observed.—Law is for the protection of the law-abider; and the penalty of the law is for the law-breaker. God cannot acknowledge a divided government as his, wherein some are of Paul, some of Apollos, etc.

The church of Jesus Christ could not exist, and be divided up into parties. Where such disunion exists in any government, it ultimately becomes the means of the utter overthrow of that government or people, unless a timely remedy is applied. Party spirit once made its appearance in heaven, but was promptly checked. "And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him."—They were cast out; and if our government had cast out the seceders, the war would soon have been ended. This placed the spirit of evil on the earth. Those evil spirits are not permitted to receive tabernacles of their own, and that is their condemnation and punishment. They have been known to take possession of the bodies of men and women, and rather than to be without a body, they have entered the bodies of brutes. All such spirits and all embodied spirits who violate wholesome laws and abuse the rights and privileges guarranteed unto them will be buried down to hell.

The people in the States have violated the Constitution in closing their ears against the cries of the oppressed, and in consenting to shedding innocent blood, and now war, death and gloom are spread like a pall over the land, which state of things will sooner or later spread all over the world. The world is at war against the truth, and against those who propagate it. Are they opposed to canting h[illegible]es in the garb of parsons? No, [illegible]cule a black-attired blackguard and pe[illegible]ith mud and rotten eggs, even though he should lecture against God, Christ, and the holy scriptures? No, but they will fight against the truth which has been revealed from heaven, "and this is the condemnation that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." The wicked hate the light because it maketh manifest their evil deeds, and they love to dwell in darkness, thinking to cover their sins from the public gaze and from the eye of God; but in the due time of the Almighty their deeds will be exposed upon the house tops. This is the reason why the religious and political factions of this land united their energies to slay the Prophet Joseph Smith, and to banish the religion of Jesus, because they saw that it would instruct, inform, and unite the people.

It may be said that the Roman Catholics are as much united as the Latter Day Saints, but is it in righteousness? No. I have not read that the Roman Catholics of late years have taken patiently the spoiling of their goods and suffered the loss of all things for their religion. Though this may not be positive proof of the truth of any religion, for it is well known that fanatics will suffer horrible torture for a false and foolish religion, more than are required of the Lord for true Christians to suffer for their religion, except in cases when his providences may require for certain wise purposes. Votaries of false systems of religion will at times court persecution, with a view to establish their religion and give it notoriety. The most effectual way to establish the religion of heaven is to live it, rather than to die for it; I think I am safe in saying that there are many of the Latter Day Saints who are more willing to die for their religion than to faithfully live it. There is no other proof can be adduced to God, angels, and men, that a people faithfully live their religion, than that they repent truly of their sins, obey the law of baptism for the remission of sins, and then continue to do the works of righteousness day by day.

Some few who profess to be Latter Day Saints have been unruly and froward, not respecting the rights and property of others. The army that was quartered in our vicinity introduced more corruption and iniquity than had been made manifest for years. Whether to be thankful or sorrowful for this, sometimes I am at a loss to know. The wicked that were among us have been made manifest, and many of them have left; this is a result we have no cause to mourn over. There are still a few who are impatient of control, will go their own way, will steal, lie, swear, get drunk, etc. Their works make them manifest, and we know them. We also know upon whom we can depend in a time of trouble; a good sailor is always found at his post, both in calm and storm. The good soldier is ready to resist the enemy, and not to shake hands with him and be tamely taken prisoner. The time of storm and trouble is the time to prove ourselves to God and to one another.

We desire to be a great deal better than we are as individuals and as a people, and if we are faithful, we shall be. Praise to the faithful Latter Day Saints, who are striving to serve God with all their hearts. Let all Latter Day Saints learn that the weaknesses of their brethren are not sins. When men or women undesignedly commit a wrong, do not attribute that to them as a sin. Let us learn to be compassionate one with another; let mercy and kindness soften every angry and fretful temper, that we may become long suffering and beneficent in all our communications one with another. No man can ever become a ruler in the kingdom of God, until he can perfectly rule himself; then is he capable of raising a family of children who will rise up and call him blessed. On the other hand, if the Elders of Israel do not pay attention to this and improve themselves in every possible way, their families will see their weaknesses and follies, can have no confidence in them as leaders, and will scatter away from them and join themselves to more substantial, wise and reliable fathers and leaders.

Shall we as a people ever become popular in the world? Yes, when righteousness reigns triumphantly on the earth. In the end, when the judgment is set and the Judge of all the earth makes his appearance, he will place upon his right hand Abraham and Abraham's seed and all those who have obeyed the gospel of his Son, and they will inherit the earth and its fulness, while the sinner and the ungodly will be cast into prison to pay the uttermost farthing.

May the Lord help us to live so that we may be accounted worthy of all the glory our Heavenly Father has in store for us. Amen.

REMARKS

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Sunday morning April 27, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Every true Saint that has got the light of heaven in them can realize and comprehend in a degree the importance of what President Young has said to us. Men frequently speak of good sense, but the question may be asked, what is good sense? I consider that that man or woman that has got the light of heaven in them, whether it is by the natural or the spiritual eyes that is the light of Christ and that is good sense. Now it is impossible to have the light of Christ, except you are alive in Christ.

We are like a limb that is alive in a tree, yes every one that are Latter Day Saints; we are united or should be as the heart of one man, and no man will be saved and gathered with Christ except they are grafted into him, for they must receive the life that flows from him in order to be exalted with him. It is upon the same principle that the graft that is put into a tree receives life from the tree, into which it is engrafted. It is necessary that we should all be alive in Christ, and we ought to partake of his attributes and also of the attributes of his Father; then we become one with Christ as he is one with the Father. We never can enjoy the life-giving influences of the Spirit of God except we live and practice our religion, always abiding in the vine, for

as the branch cannot bring forth or produce except it remain connected with the tree, so we cannot increase in light and knowledge unless we keep alive in Christ. This people are a good people and they are full of life, they are alive in Christ, and they live their religion and God blesses them.

I am aware that we are protected and shielded by the Almighty; he baffles the world, wards off the storms and the tempests for the sake of the righteousness that dwells in the midst of this people. It is not done for the sake of the liar, the thief and other abominable characters, but his protecting arm is extended for the sake of the righteous; they are the means of preserving this people, and there is enough of them to save the rest from destruction, and through that medium we as a people are protected.

It is a common thing for us to send to the States for choice fruit, and the Pomologist who receives our orders cuts off scions from the best fruit trees, and sends to us the summer, the fall and the winter apples, and we also get the pear, the plum, the cherry and the peach. We graft those various kinds of good fruit into our seedlings and then the tree produces fruit according to the kind that was grafted into it, and in this way we procure good fruit. It is just so with you, unless you abide in Christ after being grafted in you will not bear any good fruit. There are men and women here who have come from the States, who seem to have a little good feeling in them, but were they ever properly grafted into the true vine? No, they simply got under the good influence, but they have not borne any fruit. Where have you seen an individual that has come here to speculate or do business that has ever been truly favorable to this people? There have been very few, and most of them have died, but there are quite as many that are favorable as I expect to see. Men come here and get good impressions, the Spirit of the Lord resting with them, but they do not embrace the truth, and consequently the good influence leaves them and they turn against the cause of Christ, the devil gets power over them and they begin to operate against the kingdom of our God and to seek the lives of his servants and anointed ones. Let such men go their own way; I have got now so that I cannot have confidence in any that come here until they prove themselves, and therefore I have quit the practice of reposing confidence in strangers, and I place my confidence in God, in his kingdom, in his servants and in the earth that is made for our use.

Brother Brigham was speaking of the earth and telling us that we should be cautious how we use it, for it is our mother, and the man that will disgrace his mother is unworthy of her fostering care. I have been a child upon this earth for 61 years, and there is not anything but what it produces. Are you not required to be just as faithful as I am? Why—of course; we shall have to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and so also will all mankind. Look at the animal creation, they were all created by law, and will fulfill that law by which they were created. But see the feeling and disposition that we have in our hearts to be cruel towards animals, and that same passion that we cultivate towards the brute creation, mankind by and by will have towards one another. Reflect upon the experience of the past and you will find it so. I perceive that the older I grow the more compassion I have upon the brute, but young and unthoughtful men and careless, cruel boys will drive a horse at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and then whip him all the way up every hill on the journey. Is this the spirit of Christ and of our holy religion to be cruel to animals and beat them in this way? I say no; our religion and the spirit of Christ would teach us to be kind to them, to encourage them by bating and nourishing them It is a good deal so with this kingdom there are some who are all the time blocking the wheels of the kingdom in place of helping to roll it forward. If these brethren who are so wild and inconsiderate would but learn enough to block the wheels of their team instead of being so severe upon their animals they would act more like wise men and Saints of God.

When President Young says to the Bishops go and get up three hundred teams and send to the States to gather the poor Saints, they should go at it with spirit and with energy as men of God. In fact we should all take a course to comply with the counsel that is given. We should cultivate the earth that it may yield of its increase, that we may have an abundance of wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, peaches and every other variety of grain, fruit and vegetable. We should always look forward to a future increase, striving to make everything multiply in its sphere and thus fulfil the measure of its creation. If we sow a kernel of wheat it will produce, probably a thousand fold, then you sow that which has been produced from the one kernel and it will increase in proportion to the first This is the principle of increase in nature, and each of us should endeavor to carry out nature's laws. In the beginning God commanded Adam, and also his sons and daughters to fill up the measure of their creation, to multiply and replenish the earth, and he also commanded the earth to multiply and to increase her productions, vegetation, fowls, animals and all manner of creeping things. How do you think it looks for man to lie down and be an idle speculator, while he makes his neighbor a slave? I believe in all of us being industrious from day to day and from year to year, and also to improve and teach others to improve in all that is good. I have never undertaken to do anything of an important nature, but I have called upon the Almighty to assist me, realizing that I required his aid and favor, and he has invariably prospered me in what I have commenced. When we store up grain for the purpose of feeding the poor Saints we may naturally expect to have to feed a great many goats while we are feeding sheep.

Brethren let us go to work and accumulate means; let us go more extensively into home manufactures, let us get up some of those home made spinning jinnys, we are told that they are capable of spinning two hundred pounds a day, but supposing we could spin twenty-five pounds a day should we not think we were doing a good business? We should feel proud of such a business. We shall have to go into this kind of business, for we have every prospect of being shut out from trading with the east. Let us then go to work, men, women and children and make ourselves independent of the world and especially of our enemies. Can we do it? Yes we can, because we can raise everything that we require. Now we have not cultivated many things here but what we have got a good return. When speaking upon the subject the other day I heard President Young say that he would not send to the States for any of those rotten goods this year, I am not going to send for any, for I am going to send for a carding machine instead, and if that does not clothe my family I do not know what move I shall make next, but I intend that whatever I do shall be a step in the right direction.

Brethren and sisters, I feel to bless you and also all the Presidency of this church, and all the quorums of the priesthood; I likewise feel to bless every man that puts forth his hand to help to bless Israel, for all such shall be blessed by the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and their blessings shall multiply ten fold more than they ever did before. Then, do not stop, but go ahead, and all our blessings will multiply. The Lord says, do my will and let the world alone, and I will defend you, for it is my business to defend you and all my people in these latter days, and he will do it to the extent that is requisite for the accomplishment of his purposes. I know it just as well as I know that I am standing here. Well, do not be discouraged, but lay aside your scolding and fretting, and abide in the religion of Jesus Christ, for you must remember that no branch can bring forth except it be in the vine; no more can we, except we abide in Christ.

Peace be upon you all, brethren and sisters, wives and children, you all that are good, and that love the gospel of Jesus Christ more than they love this wicked world in which we live. These are some of my feelings, and they are some of the feelings of my heart. We are laboring for eternal life and exaltation in the kingdom of our God; we are learning to live for ever; and I am going to stick and hang to the good old ship, Zion, forever and ever, God helping me.

The Lord has put a spirit in me that is inclined to righteousness, and I always love to do right. My faith and confidence are in God and in his servants whom he has chosen.

You all know that you have my blessing, and I say, may the peace and blessing of my Heavenly Father be with this people, forever with all that pertains unto them; their habitations, these mountains and valleys, their flocks and herds, and fields and gardens, for I pray these peculiar and heaven's choicest blessings may attend the Latter-Day Saints henceforth and forever, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Redeemer: Amen.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

The greatest danger to our daughters in the present time is the neglect of domestic education. Not only to themselves, but to husbands, families, and the community at large, does the evil extend. By far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of these depend on the domestic culture and habits of the wife and mothers. Let our daughters be intellectually educated as highly as possible; let their moral and social nature receive the highest trace of vigor and refinement; but along with these, let the domestic virtues find a prominent place.

We cannot say much about our daughters being hereafter wives and mothers [illegible] ought to think much of it, and give [illegible] prominence for their education [illegible]ves they cannot be, at least for men of intelligence, without mental culture; good mothers they certainly cannot be without it; and more than this, they cannot be such wives as men need, unless they are good housekeepers, without a thorough and practical training to the end. Our daughters should be practically taught to bake, wash, sweep, set table, milk cows, make butter and cheese and learn to spin, weave and knit, and do everything appertaining to the order, neatness, economy and happiness of the household. All this they can learn as well as not, and better than not. It need not interfere in the least with their intellectual education, nor with the highest degree of refinement. On the contrary, it would greatly contribute thereto. Only let the time which is worse than wasted in idleness, sauntering and gossip, frivolous reading, and various modern female dissipation which kill time and health, be devoted to domestic duties and education, and our daughters would soon be all that the high interests of society demand. A benign, elevating influence would go forth through all the families of the land. Health and happiness would now sparkle in many lusterless eye, the bloom would return to beautify many a faded cheek, and doctor's bills of wholesome fare.—[Arthur's Magazine.

THE DISAGREEABLE RELIGIOUS MAN.

It must be admitted with great regret, that people who make a considerable profession of religion have succeeded in making themselves more thoroughly disagreeable than almost any other human beings have ever made themselves. You will find people who claim not to be merely pious and Christian people, but to be very much more pious and Christian than others, who are extremely uncharitable, unamiable, repulsive, stupid and narrow minded, and intensely opinionated and self-satisfied. We know from a very high authority, that a Christian ought to be an epistle in commendation of the blessed faith he holds. But it is beyond question that many people who profess to be Christians are like grim gorgons' heads warning people off from having anything to do with Christianity. Why should a middle-aged clergyman walk about the streets with a malignant and sullen scowl always on his face, which at the best would be a very ugly one? Why should another walk with his nose in the air and his eyes rolled up till they seem likely to roll out? And why should a third be always dabbled over with a clammy perspiration, and prolong all his vowels to twice the usual length. It is, indeed a most woeful thing, that people who evince a spirit in every respect the direct contrary of that of our blessed Redeemer should fancy that they are Christians of singular attainments; and it is more woeful still that many young people should be scared away into irreligion or unbelief by the wretched delusion that these creatures, wickedly caricaturing Christianity are fairly representing it. I have beheld more deliberate malice, lying and cheating, more backbiting and slandering, denser stupidity, and greater self-sufficiency, among bad hearted, wrong-headed religionists than among any other order of human beings. I have known more malignity and slander conveyed in the form of a prayer than should have consigned any ordinary libeler to the pillory. I have known a person who made evening prayer a means of infuriating and stabbing the servants, under the pretext of confessing their sins. "Thou knowest, Lord, how my servants have been occupied this day;" with these words did the blasphemous mockery of prayer begin one Sunday evening in a house I could easily indicate; and then the man under the pretext of addressing the Almighty, raked up all the misdoings of the servants (they being present of course,) in a fashion which, if he had ventured on at any other time would have probably led some of them to assault him.—[Country Parson.

EX. GOV. SEYMOUR'S POSITION.

In the published proceedings of a war meeting held, in Hartford Con., a few weeks since, the name of Hon. Thos. H. Seymour appeared, as one of the Vice Presidents, which gave the Ex. Governor offense. He wrote a letter to the Hartford *Times*, denouncing in emphatic language the unauthorized use of his name in that way and connection, in which occurs the following.

If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state, that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or to take a part in its doings—and that having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach or commiseration of the civilized world.

Perils of Matrimony.—Two cases recently were before the London Courts of a rather curious description. One poor fellow, a mechanic, was summoned for a debt due by a dead man, and that man no relation of his, but who happened to be the first husband of his wife. The judge ruled that he must pay the debt—the wife having administered to her husband's effects. What made the case more grievous was the circumstance that the unfortunate man had with his wife married seven children! The second case was of a still more singular character. A man committing bigamy in marrying a second time, found his life so miserable in the second engagement that he got a friend to give him into custody, and employ a solicitor to prosecute him on the charge of bigamy—he determining to undergo the punishment of the law for his crime rather than live any longer with his unlawful spouse. But his laudable intention was frustrated. Sufficient proof of the first marriage was not forthcoming, and the unhappy husband was discharged from the bar, and once more delivered over to the tender mercies of his second spouse, who was sitting in the court watching the proceedings. Would such a story be believed if told in a novel?

PROCLAMATION OF A GEORGIA GUERRILLA CHIEF.

Atlanta, Ga., June 22, 1862.

Fellow Citizens:—At the re-organization of our forces, under the conscript act, I declined any position in my regiment, believing that it was my duty to endeavor to do something to relieve my own people from the depredations of lawless bands of an unprincipled foe. I am now empowered to raise a legion for special service in North Georgia, and in the mountains of East and Middle Tennessee.

This corps will be armed with improved arms, and they will be entitled to bounty, pay, rations and quarters, as other troops; they will all, furthermore, be entitled to the cash value of all property captured from the enemy. There was never a more fruitful field presented for the operations of this character than Tennessee.

The undersigned, from his intimate acquaintance with the geography of the country, coupled with his experience in mountain warfare in the campaign in Western Virginia, flatters himself that he can lead a corps of this sort successfully. He therefore appeals to the people of the East and Middle Tennessee, and North Georgia, for their aid and co-operation in his undertaking. And more especially does he appeal to the constituents of his old regiment. His appeals to them have always met a hearty response. He trusts that they will not turn a deaf ear to this appeal to them, to rally to the defense of their homes, property and liberties—nay, more! the purity of their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters.

I also desire to organize one company of the most intrepid men in the country, who will be required to mount themselves on superior horses. They will be armed with the most approved long range guns, and will always be under the immediate command of myself. This company is designed for the most perilous scouting service.

Communications will receive attention if addressed to me at Ringgold, Georgia, or Chattanooga and Sweetwater, Tenn.

T. B. Murray.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MITCHELL.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* contains a column of charges against Gen. Mitchell. They consist of alleged cotton speculations; bogus victories; crazy conduct in the field; inability to handle regiments; yielding to a causeless panic and losing rations and materiel at Tuscumbia; wanton and useless destruction of the bridge near Decatur, thus destroying his own communication with the Commanding General's Department, and inflicting no damage on the enemy; of ordering a panic-like retreat from Athens, Ala., causing destruction to Union property and danger to Union inhabitants, and permitting the most outrageous and horrible excesses by Union men upon loyal people; of an "imbecile" advance upon Chattanooga; of inefficient demonstrations against guerillas; of singular and eccentric conduct towards the people of Huntsville.

These charges and others have been placed before the Department at Washington by Col. Norton, who says in conversation that the great majority of the officers who have served under Mitchell are deeply dissatisfied with him, believing him to abound in vast, vague schemes, and to be infirm of purpose, and that he is restless and energetic without being executive, while it would take a far higher order of talent than he has displayed to atone for his enormous, excitable and exacting vanity.

A GOOD SPECULATION.

An exchange says, when Gen. Butler took command in New Orleans, after the surrender of the city, one of his first official orders interdicted the circulation of Confederate notes, which, constituting the almost exclusive circulating medium, were held in immense numbers. This interdiction brought the rebel paper down to 15 cents on the dollar. At that rate Andrew J. Butler, a brother of the general, and formerly of San Francisco, went quietly into the market, supplied with specie from U. S. Military chest, and bought up all the rebel paper he could get hold of.

When his purchases were completed, an order was issued from Gen. Butler commanding the banks of the city to redeem all Confederate paper presented to them with their own paper, specie or U. S. Treasury Notes, at par. Thereupon A. J. Butler walked down to the banks with, it is said, about \$1,500,000 Confederate notes, for which he had paid 15 cents on the dollar, or \$250,000, in United States money—received his \$1,500,000, returned (probably) \$250,000 to the military chest whence he had taken it, and came out of the little job with \$1 275,000 profit on less than six weeks' work, and without the investment of one dollar of his own money.

Next Door to a Fool.—"Mr. Brown," said a little boy to a gentleman who had called on his father, "who is your next door neighbor."

"Mr. Jones, my dear," replied the gentleman.

"Isn't he a very silly man?" asked the child.

"No, my dear, Mr. Jones is a sensible man."

"Oh, I don't think he is," persisted the boy, "for I heard mama say to papa that you were next door to a fool."

A CAMP FIRE STORY.

Doing guard duty on one of these clear, frosty nights is what I call a "big thing." Standing before a huge fire, whose glimmering rays shoot into the dense pine forest which surrounds you, as if they, too, had partaken of the spirit of vigilance, and were searching for some hidden foe, one's mind is naturally affected, and every shadow and tree as an association which awakens the soldier to a full appreciation of his sentinel duties. But such a night as last night, dark, dreary, wet and disagreeable in the extreme—has an entirely different effect, and we clustered around the fire, piled high with secesh rails, which at times seemed to exert its best light and most genial rays to spread humor and life among those who stood smoking around it. Then, as if exasperated at the failure, it would splutter and crack, contending furiously with every drop of rain, and hiss out a strong reproof at the element which was making the sentinels so uncomfortable. But the guard must be vigilantly maintained through the night, and we dare not sleep; for you must know, Mr. Editor, that sleep courts the soldier as sweetly under the dropping rain as it does in his tent, if perchance he has a gun blanket for a bed, and his knapsack for a pillow.

I proposed a song, but the only music that could be raised was made by a little corporal, who doled out, in a most melancholy style,

"Some days must be dark and dreary."

This seemed to be the only song that the corporal knew, and the only one of that kind which we wanted to hear. Under those auspices, I proposed a story, and the sergeant of the guard, an old Mexican soldier, "up and told" the following story, which I quote, as nearly as I can remember, in his own words:

Seated in my tent, one evening, just before the battle of the City of Mexico, the Captain came to me with, "Corporal, I have been requested to send a trusty non-commissioned officer to the general council to-night as a messenger. Will you go?" I replied in the affirmative, thanking the Captain for his confidence. Our company was, at that time, detached from its regiment, and was doing special duty at General Scott's headquarters. In the discharge of that duty, I had made a point of being specially attentive, and had therefore gained the confidence of our captain, and once or twice was commended by old "Fuss and Feathers" himself. I brushed up my old clothes, and brightened my shoes and brass plates in the neatest manner possible that evening, and presented myself to the Adjutant General for instructions. I found that the council about to meet for the consideration of Gen. Scott's plans for taking the city, was to be composed of all the colonels in the division, and that my duty would be to go on errands and attend to bringing charts, papers, or whatever might be required.

Well, the council met, and I was at my post. It was the finest body of military men I had ever seen together, and when they assembled round that table, and the old General stood towering high above the rest, I could not help admiring him more than ever. After the customary salutation and organization, they sat down in the order of rank, beginning with Gen. Wool, and succeeding each other in seats, as seniority of rank gave them privilege. It was no time for delay, and the General spoke rapidly and with earnestness, occasionally referring to some one on the right or left for information and co-operation.

Thus carefully and explicitly were the movements and marches, the sallies and sorties, and the whole plan developed, so that every one seemed to understand. But presently a flaw was discovered something was wrong, and I saw by the perplexed look of those around the table, that a very serious mistake had been made, but from what cause, my knowledge of military affairs did not enable me to judge. A dispute arose between some Colonel and the engineer in chief in regard to the position and strength of some battery, and the topography of the surrounding country.

The Colonel said the frequent reconnoissance of the ground, from the fact of his being encamped near the place in question, led him, even in direct opposition to the chart of the engineer, to protest against its truthfulness, and he would urge upon the General to make himself sure of the condition of affairs before he fully completed his plan.

But this would not do; it was necessary that very important and vigorous movements should take place upon that very section of the defence, and without a correct knowledge of the place, no action could be carried on with safety or certainty. It seemed, in fact, to be a main point, at which position success would have to fall to the American forces.

Finally, the Colonel said that there was a young Lieutenant in his regiment who had a correct chart of the defences, and a map of the demesne there adjacent. The engineer-in-chief sneeringly said, "Very well, sir, you had better send for your Lieutenant, and let us see this great map." The General nodded his approbation and the Colonel gave me the name and address of the Lieutenant.

The encampment was not very far away, and I mounted my horse and rode off in haste to the regimental headquarters, and found the very man I was in search of in the Colonel's tent, with draughting paper on a table before him, and sketches of the city and surroundings scattered everywhere.

I handed him the note, which he read and hastily tore up, asking me if I could wait until he could borrow a horse? I told him I could, but I had not long to wait, for he came back in a few moments, and carefully wrapping up his surveys, he placed them in a long tin case, and mounting, prepared to follow me. On the way he conversed with so much earnestness and in such a mild, interesting manner, that I felt encouraged to talk and chat, contrary to my usual practice when on horseback. He informed me that he was a graduate of West Point, and that there he had fallen so much in love with the science of geometry that he made it an almost constant study, and that now he found it very interesting, in the interval of duty, to make sketches and surveys of the city.

When we arrived at the General's quarters again, the lieutenant was introduced, and at his Colonel's request produced his charts. The party were astonished at their finish and fine execution, and when, after examination, they were found to be correct, General Scott came forward, and grasping the young lieutenant by the hand, personally, complimented him on his skill and thanked him for his efficiency. The chief engineer, somewhat chagrined at this display of skill and learning on the part of his young rival, sneeringly said: "General perhaps this young man has some plan by which this part of the defences may be attacked." Upon inquiry, it was found that he *had* a plan, which was produced with some degree of reluctance, and laid before the assembly. It was read and criticised, and corrected, and finally, to make a long story short, adopted, with some amendments by the council. This displeased the engineer, who seemed to think that the lieutenant, though but a few years his junior, had no right to display so much knowledge of a science which did not belong to his branch of the service.

"I need not tell you," continued the corporal, "that in the taking of Mexico, a few days after, the plan offered by this lieutenant was of signal service, and that he was brevetted soon afterward."

Here the story ended, and the sergeant relapsed into his "pipe and silence." We all looked for awhile into the fire, when one of the sentinels asked him what the name of this young lieutenant was. He slowly puffed the smoke from his mouth and replied.

"I believe it was George—George B. McClellan."

"And who was that engineer?"

"I believe his name was George too—Geo. T. Beauregard."

And we all smoked and looked into the fire, until the sentinel shouted—

"Grand rounds! Turn out the guard!"

ABOUT REPARTEES.

A repartee we presume to be an immediate and appropriate reply to an observation, depending upon the rapidity of the working of the mental powers, which seem to work rather faster with some people than others. We were once riding in an old stage coach with a worthy farmer; the mud was very deep, and our progress at the rate of 2 40 miles per hour. To our impatient inquiries as to when we should reach our destination, the old man replied in a slow one, which did not belie his words, 'I never allow my mind to travel any faster than my body.'

Some persons, however, seem to have an electric current of wit, which flashes the moment it meets an opposing one; and it is our purpose here to give from memory a few specimens of this sort of wit, for which we would give the authors proper credit if we knew their names; beginning with the two of Lamb's, which cannot be left out in such a catalogue, familiar as they are. First, his reply when he was rebuked for coming in to business at the India House so very late in the morning—'You know I always go away very early in the afternoon;' and the still older one to the anxious passenger's query on entering a crowded omnibus—'All full inside?' 'I don't know how 'tis with the other passengers, but that last piece of oyster pie did the business for me.' It is related of some friends of Campbell, the author of Hohenlinden, in leaving his room after a gay supper, that one of the number had the misfortune to fall down a long flight of stairs. The poet, alarmed at the noise, opened the door and inquired—'What's that?' ''Tis *I, sir,* rolling rapidly,' was the immediate reply of his fallen friend. Sheridan is said to have remarked on entering a crowded committee-room, in parliamentary language—'Will some member move that I may take a seat?' Also on being asked how the sensitive Fox would take a salary provided for him by his charitable friends, replied, 'Quarterly.' A poor poet, desiring a compliment, asked Curran (referring to his recently published poem of that name,) 'Have you read my Descent into Hell?' 'No; I should like to see it,' replied the wit. A prosy member of Parliament having asked him—'Have you read my last speech?' he replied, 'I hope I have.' Two old New England ministers were riding by a gallows, when the older one asked the other—'Where would you be if that tree bore its proper fruit?' 'Riding alone, sir,' was the immediate reply. An Irish girl at play on Sunday was accosted by the priest—'Good morning daughter of the devil,' and meekly replied, 'Good morning, father.' Two friends meeting, one remarked—'I have just met a man who told me I looked exactly like you.' 'Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down,' replied his friend. 'Don't trouble yourself, said he, I did that myself at once.' The celebrated David Crockett, on visiting a menagerie, was comparing the countenance of a monkey to that of one of his fellow members of Congress. Turning, he saw the gentleman had overheard his remarks; so, to make matters pleasant, he said—'I don't know which to apologize to; you or the monkey.' Two deacons were once disputing about the proposed site for a new graveyard; when the first remarked—'I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I live.' 'What an obstinate man,' said the second. 'If my life is spared, I will.'

THE ABOLITIONISM OF CONGRESS TOO STRONG EVEN FOR NEW ENGLAND.

The following excellent hit at the legislation of the last Congress comes from the meridian of New England. The negro in the last Congress was too strong, even for the Abolition regime:

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

[Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main.]

1. An act in relation to niggers.
2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.
5. An act concerning niggers.
6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to anticipate the wives and babies of contrabands.
8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.
9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.
10. An act to make freed niggers love work.
11. An act to educate said freed niggers.
12. An act to make paper worth more than gold.
13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.
14. An act to free somebody's niggers.
15. An act in relation to niggers.
16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing duties.
17. An act to make white folks equal, otherwise known as Tax Bill.
18. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks.
19. An act authorizing the President to arm niggers.
20. An act to give a little more paper.
21. An act concerning niggers.
22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.
23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.
25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.)
26. An act to repeal that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.
27. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution.
28. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.
29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Went under.)
30. An act to confiscate things.
31. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant.
32. An act in relation to niggers.
33. An act to make niggers white.
34. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
35. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter.
36. An act in relation to colored people.
37. An act in relation to contrabands.
38. An act concerning negroes.
39. Resolution of adjournment.

—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

A German Innkeeper—A Portrait.—He was a tall, hard, massive figure, venerable to look upon, for he had thin snow-white hair, with a small thick velvet cap upon it, almost like a clergyman. Also he wore spectacles with silver rims and large round glasses. These he only used for reading, generally wearing them raised on his forehead. Thus it seemed as if his calm intellect looked directly out of his forehead; and calm indeed—he was majestically calm—and had repute for exceeding wisdom. To be sure he spoke very little; but then who without wisdom could have brought things so far as mine host of the Lion? His face was somewhat red, and, as we have said, imposed conviction; though his mouth, which was generally drawn together as if he was swallowing something nice, did not exactly accord with this feeling. He was a serious and taciturn man, and seemed as if he felt it his duty to act as a counterpoise to the loquacity of his wife and daughter. When his wife went on a little too much with her tongue, he sometimes shook his head, as if he meant to say—A truly respectable man cannot approve of this.—["Edelweiss."

A Substitute for Turpentine.—A new product, which bids fair to compete with, if not to supersede, turpentine, has recently been obtained. It is distilled from petroleum asphaltum. The asphaltum company have succeeded in producing this spirit, which can be used in place of turpentine, without danger or fear; and as it can be obtained at one-third of the price cheaper than turpentine, it is likely to be extensively consumed.—[London Mechanics' Magazine.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT.

The Steam Road Wagon, or "Prairie Motor," which we partially described in our last issue, was brought out again on Saturday.

The machine was in good trim, the roads good and the weather fine. After making a trip some distance out west of the city and back, a large train of wagons was attached, which were literally crowded with ladies and with the Stars and Stripes floating over the Locomotive, the train moved off. It ran through the principal streets of the city, made good time and demonstrated its capacity to move heavy loads and susceptibility of being handled with all the ease of an ordinary road wagon. The train halted in front of the Seymour House and our city artists—W. C. Williams and C. B. Hare—took sketches of it with a photographing apparatus.

The proprietor—Mr Brown—who has been some years engaged in the invention and construction of machinery of this kind, and the engineers—D. L. Osborne and C. B. Slote—who are experienced locomotive-drivers and practical machinists, all expressed themselves satisfied at the result of the experiment. The machinery is all new and does not work as smoothly as it will, but the success so far, attending their movements, exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine.

In the experiment of Saturday, the weight of the train would not fall much short of ten tons and the maximum speed attained while running was about 8 miles an hour. The train will leave this city early this week for Denver, Colorado and on its return, should it prove successful, the enterprising proprietor will immediately put on the road some locomotives of less weight and greater speed for the purpose of carrying passengers, express, freight and mails. While out this trip he will establish stations to supply wood and water and leave on his return everything prepared to accommodate the several trains, which he intends to put on the road.—[Nebraska City People's Press.

A Remedy for Smallpox.—Dr. Frederick Morris, resident physician of the Halifax, N. S., Visiting Dispensary, has written a letter to the *American Medical Times,* in which he states that the *Sarracenia Purpurea,* or Indian Cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, is the remedy for smallpox in all its forms in twelve hours after the patient has taken the Medicine. That "however alarming and numerous the eruptions, and confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom a scar is left to tell the story of the disease." If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the *sarracenia,* they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

How the Duke of Chandos Got a Wife.—Riding along the road he saw a drunken groom of a neighboring nobleman unmercifully beating his wife, who was quite a young creature, and whose situation and appearance much interested the duke. The man was not disposed to acquiesce in the remonstrance made against his cruelty, so nothing remained but for the duke to buy the man's wife from him, which accordingly he did. He was a little puzzled to know what to do with his purchase, but in the meanwhile sent her to an excellent school, where she turned out a very apt scholar. In a short time the husband died of drink, from the money he had received for his wife. The Duchess of Chandos, his second duchess, also soon died. The duke married his purchase, who became an excellent and exemplary character, as his third wife and duchess.—[Ramsay's Handel.

A Soldier's Wife Objecting to an Exchange.—A private of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff last fall, and confined at Salisbury, North Carolina. Some weeks since a friend called upon his wife with the assurance that her husband would probably be exchanged for a rebel then in our hands. "I won't have him," cried the woman, in alarm; "I love Tom, and won't have him exchanged; I do not want a rebel husband." The friend corrected the poor woman's misapprehension; the absent husband was finally released, and she learned that for once "exchange was no robbery."

Patent Sermon Extinguisher.—A sufferer from long sermons suggests to the London *Times,* that after half an hour's preaching, the bottom of the pulpit should be contrived to come out, on the principle of an *oubliette,* and project the clerical transgressor into the gulf below. Another proposes that a sounding-board or cover, in the shape of an extinguisher made exactly to fit the pulpit, be suspended above it, and that at the expiration of twenty-five minutes from the delivery of the text, it should begin to descend so as exactly at the half hour to "shut up" the lengthy preacher.

Lying in the Pulpit.—"Father, I think you lied in the pulpit to-day," said a little son of a clergyman. "Why, what do you mean?" "Sir, you said, 'one word more and I have done.' Then you went on, and said a great many more words. The people expected you'd leave off, 'cause you promised them. But you didn't, and kept on preaching a long while after the time was up."

ELIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,......August 27, 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rumors were in circulation, soon after the battle of Cedar Mountain, that Gen. McClellan was preparing to evacuate Harrison's Landing and to move backwards down the Peninsula. As often as reiterated, the truth of these reports were denied by government officials, but nevertheless, the army of the Potomac did evacuate the strategetic position taken up by Gen. McClellan at Harrison's Landing, on James river, after abandoning the Chickahominy, and the army marched down the Peninsula *via* Williamsburgh and Yorktown to Hampton and Newport News in much less time than was occupied in marching up towards Richmond, which, by some unforeseen opposition, that mighty army had failed to conquering, and had to resort to strategy, to retreat from before, in order to get away without being attacked, and perhaps annihilated.

The final evacuation of that hitherto important post, took place, from all the accounts that have been published, on the morning of the 15th of August. Some of the troops embarked on board steamers, but the largest portion of the army went by land, marching direct to Williamsburg. The movements were conducted with much caution and great security, in order to deceive the enemy. It seems however, that Gen. Lee had full knowledge of the evacuation soon after its commencement, but instead of falling upon the Federal army when they were breaking up camp, he marched the Confederate troops in and about Richmond, or a large portion of them, northward toward the Rappahannock as expeditiously as possible, making use of every means at command to hasten forward his divisions with their supplies.

Of the army of the Potomac, the first division put in motion towards Fortress Monroe was that commanded by General McCall, who was taken prisoner by the Confederates in one of the engagements which transpired while the army was moving from the Chickahominy to James river. The division embarked on steamers and sailed down the river on the night of the 11th. Gen. McCall was not there, to direct the movements of his corps and to accompany it in its retiring, as he did not arrive at the Landing from Richmond, after having been exchanged, till the 13th, when he came down with some four hundred other officers and soldiers who had been detained there as prisoners of war, for longer or shorter periods, most, if not all of them, however, had been captured in the "battles before Richmond."

On the 13th, ten days rations were served out to the soldiers, and orders issued for every corps to be ready to move on short notice. That evening, Gen Porter's corps struck their tents and moved, leading the van overland, towards Williamsburg. The siege guns and stores were placed on board transports during the night, which left before daylight on Friday morning, and soon after the evacuation of the place, towards which so many eyes had been turned for many weeks, and from which an advance and an attack on Richmond at an early day was confidently expected, was rendered complete, and nothing was left to fall into the hands of the Confederates. Every possible precaution was taken by General McClellan, to prevent the enemy from falling upon his rear successfully—should an attempt be made, but the Confederate General Lee did not think proper to pursue, and the army of the Potomac executed the strategetic movement without interruption.

That portion of the army which went by land, crossed the Chickahominy by means of pontoon bridges, some two thousand feet in length. The fleet, including steamers and various kinds of sailing vessels, [illegible] troops, stores, artillery, the sick and wounded, and hosts of contrabands, arrived at Fortress Monroe in safety. Most of the boats and vessels arrived there within two days after leaving the Landing. Gen. Porter's corps, by a forced march, arrived at Hampton on the 17th, and the other divisions in quick succession, afterwards, that of Gen. Sumner, who brought up the rear, arriving on the 20th, and from thence they proceeded to Newport News, embarked on transports and went up the Potomac to Acquia creek, where, at latest dates, McClellan had established his headquarters.

The future operations of that mighty army cannot well be divined, and why it left such an advantageous position for operations against Richmond as the one occupied on the banks of James river was represented to be, is one of the mysteries not yet solved. Some have conjectured that the obstructions occurring in and along the banks of James river between Harrison's Landing and Richmond, including Fort Darling, rendering the ascending of the river by the Federal gun boats extremely hazardous if not impossible, had some agency in the matter of changing the position of the army to a more eligible point from which a movement towards the Confederate capital could be made with a better prospect of success, than an advance from any of the strategetic points on the peninsula under existing circumstances offered; but what point is or has been selected for a base of operations and by what route the next advance will be made, if in truth the reduction of Richmond has not, for the present, been considered impracticable, which, not a few are said to be inclined to believe, none, even those who profess to be foreseeing, can indicate.

It is reported, that it has been intimated by a few, probably not the bravest in the land, that the government, after mature consideration, had come to the conclusion that the Federal city would be more safe with the army of the Potomac stationed on the banks of the river from which it derived its name, somewhere not far distant from the capital, than it would with the principal army of the nation situated in the most favorable position for offensive movements that could be selected, on the banks of the James, in the event that the army of Virginia under Gen. Pope should be captured or repulsed by the Confederates under Gen. Jackson, and that the probabilities were, that the columns of McClellan's army would soon resume their position between the Potomac and Rappahannock.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope, in his official report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain, states that, on the 9th of August, the enemy advanced with rapidity to, and occupied the sides of the mountain, with a large force, and opened fire in the afternoon, with his artillery, but did not make an advance on Gen. Bank's column till about five o'clock, when Gen. Banks moved forward and the battle opened and raged furiously for an hour and a half.

During the fore part of the day, he had received report after report from Gen Banks, that the enemy had not appeared in any considerable force, and no attack was apprehended. The increase of the firing towards night, rendering it probable that an engagement might take place, he directed General McDowell to advance, General Ricket's division to reinforce Banks and ordered Sigel to bring his command, which was five miles in the rear, on the field as soon as possible. He then hastened to the scene of strife in person, where he arrived at seven o'clock, and found the battle raging furiously, but Banks had fallen back to the position he had taken in the morning. Gen. Picket's corps on coming up, pushed forward and took position in advance of Gen. Banks. Gen. Gordon's brigade was ordered from the right, to the center, where they were massed; but before these movements were effected, it was quite dark. The battle continued with unabated fury, the musketry and artillery on both sides keeping up an incessant fire till a late hour, and the shelling did not cease till after midnight. The Federal army rested on their arms, on the field till morning. At daylight, the enemy fell back two miles, and took position higher up the mountain, upon which, the Federal pickets advanced at once and occupied the ground thus vacated. In that position [illegible] being wearied by long marches, severe fighting and excessive heat, to that extent that neither could renew the contest, rested and recruited during Sunday, the 10th, with the exception of the Federal cavalry, which were on the lookout on the enemy's flanks and rear.

Monday, the 11th, was devoted to the burying of the dead and getting off the wounded; so great was the work in consequence of the vast number of the slain, and which could not be prosecuted vigorously, the heat was so excessive that night closed in upon their unfinished labor. On Monday night, the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and some of his wounded lying on the ground, and strewed along the road to Orange Court House, to which place, Jackson subsequently retreated.

The number of the killed, wounded and missing of the Federal army is set down by Gen. Pope, at about fifteen hundred, of whom nearly three hundred were taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was estimated by him as having been much greater; and complaints are made that the enemy did not properly inter their dead, as in some instances, the hands and feet of the slain were to be seen sticking out of their graves, and their bodies were but slightly covered.

On the retirement of the Confederates from Cedar Mountain, Gen. Buford was sent in pursuit with a cavalry and artillery force, who followed the enemy to the Rapidan, a tributary of the Rappahannock, which was so swollen that it was thought not proper to pursue the enemy further, and Buford returned on the 12th. It was subsequently reported that the enemy were in large force on the South side of that river. Gen. Sigel, with his corps, proceeded thither, and some skirmishing is reported to have occurred. In one instance it is stated that the enemy attempted to recross the Rapidan, but Gen. Sigel drove them back. It was probably one of those movements which, in military parlance, are called feints.

It does not appear, from any statements which have been made public, that any portion of the army of Virginia, proceeded farther southward, after the enemy than the Rapidan; but why they did not, the nation have not been apprised. There were no doubts, good and sufficient reasons for discarding the onward march to Gordonsville, where a decisive battle was expected to take place between Jackson and Pope, two of the most popular fighting generals of the war, which many who wished to have the Federals and Confederates, under their respective favorite generals, have a fair field fight, upon scientific and strategetic principles, hoped would occur at an early day. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for up to the latest dates, no battle had occurred at that place, nor in that vicinity, and the prospects were that no conflict would take place there for a time to come.

A general advance of the Army of Virginia towards the Rapidan, was announced to have taken place on the 17th, without discovering the enemy. On the previous day, a construction train in charge of Col. Fifield, was sent to repair the bridge across the stream, but discovering a large Confederate force on the opposite bank within range, it was deemed imprudent to commence the work of rebuilding the bridge which the enemy had destroyed, when Gen. Buford was following them on their retreat from the battle field before Culpepper. Subsequent reports stated that reconnoisances had been made southward without discovering the enemy, and it was believed that Jackson had gone to some other point. On the morning of the 18th, however, according to a statement which has gained publicity, an order was issued for the army to get ready for a march northward, and shortly thereafter, the whole army of Virginia was in full retreat towards the Rappahannock, and moving with great rapidity. A superior force of the Confederates which, before this, to the army, unexpected movement was in front, was thus thrown in the rear of Gen. Pope's columns, and no time was lost in lessening the distance between them and the Rappahannock, the right bank of which they are represented as being anxious to occupy, as it was rumored that, in addition to the overwhelming force, pressing upon their rear, the enemy were marching direct for Fredericksburg, intending to get between the Federal army and Washington.

There was evidently considerable sensation occasioned by the advance north of the Confederate hosts from Richmond, as it was rumored and believed—and not without good cause—that the entire army of the South, which had assembled at Richmond to oppose McClellan, was en route for the Potomac.—The rapid but orderly marching of the Federal columns in the same direction, had no tendency to allay the excitement and the safety of Washington city became a matter of deep concern with professed Unionits who were apprised of the position of affairs, but as much secrecy as possible was observed, and the reverse of fortune which had come upon Gen Pope's army, from which so much had been expected, was not announced to the public, so long as it could be kept hid and prevented from being published to the nation and to the world.

The corps of Gens. Banks and McDowell arrived at Culpepper, on the morning of the 19th, and, as per report, it had been their intention to cross the river that forenoon, but Gen Sigel had not arrived with his command, and it was not deemed prudent to commence crossing till he should come up, lest his retreat might be cut off by the enemy, who were close at hand. Up to latest dates, his arrival had not been announced, but it was expected that he would join the other corps in the course of that day, when the whole army would retire to the north side of the river, and there face about and dispute the passage of the enemy.

According to the statements of the prisoners who arrived at Harrison's Landing, from Richmond, with Gen. McCall, on the 13th, large bodies of the Confederate army had been moving north for several days before their exchange was effected, and, on the night of the 11th, over one hundred pieces of artillery passed their prison to reinforce Jackson. Their statement was corroborated by a person who left Richmond, on the 13th, who represented the entire Confederate army, then moving towards the Rappahannock.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The guerrillas on the north side of the Missouri river were, according to report, dealt with somewhat severely by General Merrill and Col. Guither, who followed them up till they all dispersed who were not killed or taken prisoners. Col. Guither had a fight with Paindester on Grand river, about the 12th inst., and gave the guerrilla chief and his band a sound thrashing, dealing out leaden bullets to the injury of many, and driving some into the river, where they were drowned.

Another conflict occurred a day or two afterwards between the same parties in Chariton county, where the Federal colonel chased the guerrilla general in a running fight of eighteen miles, as set forth, in which from two to three hundred guerrillas are said to have been killed and wounded.

After the battle at Independence on the 11th, vigorous military measures were entered into in Upper Missouri and Kansas for the protection of the Unionists, and the capture of the guerrillas under Quentrell.

On the 15th a fight is reported to have taken place between a Federal force, eight hundred strong, under Major Foster, of the State militia, and Quantrill, in command of about three thousand guerrillas at a place in Jackson county, called Lone Jack, in which the Federals were defeated with a loss, as at first stated, of two hundred killed and wounded. A later statement estimated the loss of the Federals at only one hundred and fifty. The loss of the guerrillas could not be ascertained. The forces under Foster were marching from Lexington in quest of the enemy, and fell into an ambush, and were roughly handled, lost two pieces of artillery; and in despite of all their exertions to rally and rout the marauders, they had to yield the field and retreat to Lexington. Maj. Foster was mortally wounded.

The fight at Independence was quite a sanguinary affair. The Federal loss is stated at twenty one killed and thirty four wounded. The Confederates said their loss was ten killed and eleven wounded; but the Federals said that as many as sixty of the band were killed, besides those wounded. Gen. Hughes was among the slain.

Matters were still in an unsettled state the last that was heard from that part of the country.

Serenading.—During the past week we have heard some splendid serenading from that band led by Mr. C. J. Thomas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Hunter's negro brigade at Port Royal, South Carolina, is said to have proved a failure, there not having been darkies enough, for one thing, to make such a corps as was intended, had they been disposed to become soldiers.

Late intelligence from Vicksburg represents that the damages done to the city by the Federal gunboats, during the bombardment, were being repaired, and the city was resuming its former stirring lively appearance.

Two steamers are reported to have collided on the Potomac on the night of the 13th of August; one of which, having on board convalescent soldiers returning to duty in Burnside's army, sank in a few minutes. Of the soldiers, seventy three were reported drowned, and about two hundred were rescued from a watery grave by the other boat which was not disabled.

The destruction of the Confederate gunboat Arkansas has been confirmed by subsequent reports. The first rumors that got into circulation concerning the fate of the noted craft were not generally believed, but it is quite certain that she is among the things that were. She got aground some six miles above Baton Rouge, and when in that position was attacked by the Federal gunboat Essex, got the worst of the fight, was deserted by her officers and crew, and blown up.

It was reported from New Orleans, about the 1st of August, that General Butter had issued an order stating that there were many destitute in the city who must be provided for, and, as a matter of right, those who had brought the calamity upon their fellow-citizens ought to relieve the sufferings of those made destitute by the operations of secession, and therefore he assessed a tax of three hundred and forty two thousand dollars upon the corporations and individuals who had aided in the rebellion and had tried to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, on the meeting of the Legislature in extra session on the 16th inst., in accordance with his proclamation, delivered a Message, in which he condemned Morgan's guerrilla operations, objected to the arrest of citizens without process of law, and recommending Crittenden's resolutions for a solution of difficulties. He then resigned the office of Governor, and Hon. James Robinson, speaker of the Senate, a reputed strong Unionist, became Governor *de facto* of the State, which may and may not terrify the guerrillas who have been pouring into Kentucky from Tennessee in great numbers of late, and expect, in conjunction with the anti-Unionists within its borders, to win the State over to the Confederate cause.

The correspondence between General Halleck and General Lee, in relation to certain proceedings that have been had in the war;—such as, the hanging of Mumford by General Butler, at New Orleans, for hauling down the stars and stripes; Gen. Hunter's arming of the slaves in South Carolina; the imprisonment of seceders for refusing to take the oath of allegiance; and other matters deemed outrageous by General Lee, have been published. Both chiefs talk quite plainly to each other, and General Halleck replies to General Lee's threats of retaliation emphatically: "No threats of retaliation will deter the government from what is right and according to the rules of modern warfare."

A camp of instruction for fifty thousand men has recently been established at Washington, and the new volunteer recruits were arriving there at the rate of five or six thousand per day, and it was stated that, in an emergency, fifty thousand men could be sent to reinforce either of the armies in the field in Virginia within a week.

It is reported that Gov Andrews, of Massachusetts, has ordered that the blacks in that State shall be enrolled among the militia for draft.

It was thought by a Fort Monroe correspondent that some portion of the army of the Potomac would remain in the vicinity of Hampton, as there were twenty acres of hospitals there filled with sick and wounded soldiers.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

The attack on Baton Rouge made by the Confederates under Breckinridge on or about the 7th, was considerable of a fight, no doubt. The loss on both sides was heavy, according to the number of men engaged. The Confederates admit a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded; several officers, including General Clark. Col. Allen, and Capt. Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother. Gen. Williams, commander of the Federal forces, was killed, and his body taken to New Orleans, where it was interred with imposing ceremonies.

There are so many rumors in circulation concerning the conflict and the number of the slain, that it is not possible to determine with much accuracy how many were killed. One statement makes the Confederate loss eight hundred. The official account sets down the Federal loss at two hundred and fifty. It is admitted that the enemy gained some advantages early in the day and the Federal troops had to fall back, the Confederates occupying the camps of three or four regiments for a time, during which they destroyed a vast amount of property, over a million of dollars worth, according to the Confederate estimate. The attacking party were at length repulsed; but the Federal ranks had been so much reduced by sickness and the casualities of the battle, that no pursuit was instituted, and the wearied soldiers who escaped unhurt contented themselves with burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

THE IRISH *VS.* THE NEGROES.

The Irish laborers in many of the cities of the Western States are not pleased with the influx of so many of the colored race, from the South into a section of country where they have heretofore enjoyed the undisputed privilege of doing most of the "digging" and other servile labor, which they are unwilling to share with the Africans, and consider the immigration of so many contrabands an intrusion upon their inherent rights, to maintain which demonstrations "with force and arms" have in several instances been made, and serious results are anticipated if the Irish cannot be made to understand that the negroes are not intruders. It is said by one of the leading journals in Illinois that many of the honest, hard-working Hibernians who have not gone to the war, have, under the teachings of seceders, "yielded to the snares of the tempter" in warring with "my people" of African descent.

Not only have the inimical feelings entertained, by the laboring classes of foreign birth, towards the blacks who have emigrated of late from Dixie, been exhibited in violent assaults and conflicts in the west; but in several of the eastern cities, riots have occurred in consequence of the employment of negroes to perform service which white laborers thought they of right should be engaged to do. On the 4th of August, a serious riot is reported to have taken place in Brooklyn, N.Y., between the whites and the blacks. Over a thousand Irish laborers, including men, women and children, armed with stones, clubs, brickbats and other missiles, attacked a factory in which blacks were employed, broke open the windows and doors, and rushed into the building; but were prevented from entering the apartment where the negroes were at work by some policemen who had been secreted in the building for their protection. The rioters succeeded in setting fire to the building, intending to burn it up, negroes and all, which would have been accomplished but for the fortunate extinguishment of the flames before the fire had done much damage. A strong police force soon assembled at the scene of disturbance, and a severe contest took place between them and the rioters, the negroes taking part in the melee. Various kinds of weapons, including pitchforks, were used for offensive and defensive purposes. Many persons were seriously hurt, but none were reported killed. The police and negroes were victorious, but the blacks were sent off to prevent another assault by the infuriated rioters.

The immediate cause of the onslaught upon the negroes by the Irish in Brooklyn is alleged to have been opprobrious language used by the darkies to white females, and their assumption of important airs, which the natives of the "Green Isle" would not peaceably endure. Other manufacturing establishments than the one assaulted had to discharge their colored laborers to prevent being attacked by the Hibernians "in force," who made threats of demolition if their demands were not complied with instanter. What the future of such riots will produce, none seem able to predict. The negro question has not yet been fully solved.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

From the many reports that have gained publicity, it is fully made to appear that the Confederates have been, for some time past, decidedly in the ascendency in east Tennessee. Beauregard has been reported to have been at Chattanooga co-operating with Bragg and their combined forces constituted an army of over sixty thousand men. It is not certain, however, that Beauregard has again taken the field.

There was a fight of considerable magnitude came off at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, on or about the 9th of August. The forces engaged were Gen. De Courcey's brigade and the 14th Kentucky regiment on one side, and the Confederate Gen. Stevenson's division on the other. Both sides claimed the victory, but the testimony preponderates in favor of the Federals. Their loss, however, was considerable as was also that of the Confederates. The losses in the aggregate were three or four hundred killed and wounded.

Several fights are reported to have occurred with guerrillas in various parts of Tennessee and Kentucky between the 10th and 18th of August, and it was said that several new points in Kentucky had fallen into their hands of late, and it was the policy of the civil and military authorities to keep their successes from being known, as far as possible. Such was the excitement produced by their exploits that but little was said about them by those fully acquainted with the extent of their number and depredations. It was known, however, that large bands had entered that State from Tennessee, that they had captured and held Somerset and that Glasgow, Bowling Green and other towns were in danger of falling into their hands. A later report states that Clarksville had been captured by one of those bands, and that they were marching towards Forts Henry and Donelson.

The Cumberland river was reported to have been completely in the hands of the seceders and all communication with Nashville by railroad cut off.

Gen. Wright has been assigned to the command of the new district, established expressly for the suppression of the guerrillas in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri and called the district of Ohio, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and that part of Kentucky and of Tennessee most infested with that class of combatants, to resist which, most of the new troops from the northwestern States are to be sent, and several regiments had, some two weeks since, crossed the Ohio into Kentucky, which movement did not seem to terrify the chiefs of guerrilla bands much, and the indications were that they would accept battle whenever offered.

INDIAN MURDERS.

Some weeks back we gave warning to immigrants passing through the Territory to put them on their guard against the Indians. It was then evident to us that the *natives* here and on all the routes of emigration, were evil disposed and bent on mischief, if favored with the opportunity. The season of emigration has always been their harvest, and when they have not added murder to theft, it has only been when the immigrants have been prepared to receive them, and been ready to protect their lives as well as their property. Year after year we have urged upon passers-by this carefulness, but it would seem that nothing but painful experience will teach some folks the first lessons of prudence.

We regret to be obliged to add to the number of fatalities, the murder of five emigrants, and the wounding of several others, in the vicinity of Fort Hall, on the 8th and 9th of the present month.

Twelve packers, with twenty-five horses, on their way to the Eastern States, were attacked on Friday morning, the 8th, when they lost their twelve pack animals, and five of the men were seriously wounded. The packers fought bravely, but ultimately had to make tracks as well as they could with their wounded — the Indians pursuing them for several miles. They soon met a train for Salmon river, and returned with them to Snake river. Three of the wounded were brought into this city on Monday.

On the next day, at the same place, another company from Denver, for Salmon river, was attacked, and five men were killed and scalped, and two men were wounded. The Indians got two wagons well stocked with groceries and retired to their wick-i-ups. Cattle and horses lying around, perforated with balls, indicated that other depredations had been committed.

On Furlough.—It was alleged that there were thirty thousand men, officers and soldiers, belonging to the army of the Potomac, who were neither sick nor wounded, at home on furlough, before the recent stringent orders from the War Department were issued, requiring all such to return to duty immediately.

The *Union Herald*, Springfield, Illinois says:

"It is the duty of all who meet such persons, to promptly discourage their lingering and expedite their return to the place where God and their country want them."

The editor must be a Yankee, or he could not have guessed so well, where the furloughed men were needed, in the hour of their county's peril, as neither he nor the others immediately concerned, according to report, have any communication whatever, with the court of Heaven.

"Treason."—The Hon. Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, lately delivered an able charge to the Grand Jury of the Michigan District, at Detroit. He charged the Jury that no mere conspiracy or mob would be sufficient to establish the crime of treason, but it must be some open act of levying war. It has been held, said his Honor, that the clause in the Constitution in relation to giving aid and comfort to the enemy, applies only to a foreign enemy, but there can be no doubt that extending aid and comfort to those engaged in actual war against the United States would be treason under the Constitution; that while the statute provided for the trial of those suspected of treason in the district where the treason was committed, it was competent to try those aiding and comforting traitors in the district from which the aid was sent, but he cautioned the jury that they must deliberate carefully these questions, as concerning the liberties of the people and the safety of the Government.

An Eventful Period.—This is indeed an important era. The American people are now making a history that will be read with interest, not only when the boys and girls of to-day shall have grown gray with age, but for centuries to come. None of the events recorded in the history of Greece and Rome, that are still read with so much interest, were of such world-wide importance as what is now transpiring in this year of grace, 1862. Our young readers, and even grown people, who pore over the details of the war of the Revolution and that of 1812, can hardly realize that a greater strife, and, if possible, more important one, is now in progress in our very midst. The result is to determine for the whole world whether or not a free government like ours is a strong one, capable of endurance, and adapted to the wants of the human family. The struggle, its causes, its details, will be constantly written about, talked about, referred to in the highest legislative councils of this and other countries, longer than the youngest child that read these pages will live.

A Thought.—When we contemplate the fall of empires and the extinction of nations of the ancient world, we see but little more to excite than the mouldering ruins of pompous palaces, magnificent monuments, lofty pyramids, and walls and towers of the most costly workmanship. But when the empire of America shall fall, the subject of contemplative sorrow will be infinitely greater than crumbling brass or marble can inspire. It will not then be said, "Here stood a temple of vast antiquity—here rose a Babel of invisible height, or there a place of sumptuous extravagance," but here a painful thought! the noblest work of human wisdom, the greatest scene of human glory, the fair cause of freedom rose and fell.

The True Business Man.—Some wise one has written: "It is useless to have a large stock of goods on hand without notifying the public of the fact. The merchant who liberally advertises always does a large and paying business, and is regarded by his customers as a generous and honest trader, not afraid of a penny; while he who neglects or refuses to advertise is looked upon as a close dealer, and not over scrupulous in disposing of his goods. Advertisements are read by all classes, and people generally go where they know they can get what they want. No true business man neglects to inform the public what he has for sale, and what his business is.

An Old Acquaintance.—Lord Chief Justice Holt, when a young man, was very dissipated, and belonged to a club of wild fellows, most of whom took an infamous course of life. When his Lordship was engaged at the Old Bailey, a man was convicted of highway robbery, whom the judge remembered to have been one of his old companions. Moved by curiosity, thinking the fellow did not know him Holt asked what had become of his old associates? The culprit making a low bow, and fetching a deep sigh, replied: "Ah, my lord, they are all hanged but your lordship and me."

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED BY THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY, AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, OCTOBER, 1862.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will be held in Great Salt Lake City on the 2d, 3d and 4th of October next.

All articles intended for competition must positively be brought to the Clerk of the Fair during Sep. 30th and Oct. 1st, except vegetables, fruits and flowers which may be forthcoming on or before 8 a.m., Oct. 2d.

The respective Committees will make their awards on the morning of October the 2d, and the public be admitted at noon.

None but members will be eligible to draw premiums.

The standard of premiums will, in all cases, be according to that best adapted to our climate and soil.

Each branch Society has the privilege of appointing one member to each class of the Awarding Committees and should report the appointment to the Secretary of this association immediately.

Should there be any article exhibited not advertised to draw premiums, the respective committees may, should they deem them worthy of a prize, recommend the same to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

Where articles are exhibited in any class below the premium standard, no prize will be awarded.

Matured animals, having taken the first-class premium at any previous State Fair, are not eligible for future competition.

No prize will be awarded to any manufactured article having drawn a premium at any previous State Exhibition, and no one article is eligible for two prizes.

The chairman or a delegate from each committee are respectfully requested to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors at the Historian's Office, at 6 o'clock p.m., October 1st, 1862.

Articles which take premiums, as the result of improved culture or individual discovery, will receive the award only on condition of the process being represented to the Board if required.

A committee will be in attendance to receive stock at 8 a.m., October 3d, second day of the fair, premiums awarded at 12 noon.

We take this opportunity to invite the citizens to bring forward to the State Fair their articles of Home Manufacture, their native silk, cotton and woolen fabrics of every description; together with the productions of the soil, from the staple grains to the choicest luxuries the gardens, orchards and vineyards afford.

We call on the stock-raisers to bring forward their finest improved stock, that in this laudable and important branch there may be an exhibition calculated to awaken and inspire a taste for improvement.

The premiums offered below, though smaller than heretofore, are more liberal than our present funds warrant; but we hope to pay the same promptly, in such funds as the Society may collect, or meet the same from our individual resources.

The strawberry and other choice plants and vines offered in the premium list have been gratuitously proffered to the Society by T. W. Ellerbeck, Esq., from whose garden they will be obtained, and who will warrant the same true to their kind. The Wilson's Albany, Victoria, Vicomtesse, Hooker and Scarlet Magnet varieties are offered in such proportion as the receiver may choose; and, if preferred, strawberry plants will be awarded in lieu of other premiums, at the option of the receiver.

CLASS A—FIELD CROPS.

Awarding Committee—Albert P. Rockwood, Reuben Miller, Jacob Weiler.

Best fenced and cultivated farm, not less than 10 acres,	(Book) "The American Farm Book"
second do	Lawton Blackberry plant, and fifty assorted strawberry plants.
Best acre of Flax,	(Book) "Lecture on Flax," and one Blackberry plant.
second do	twenty-five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best acre of Hemp	(Book) "Farm Implements."
second do	twenty-five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best ten acres of Cotton,	$10 00
" five do	5 00
" three do	3 00
" two do	2 00
" one do	1 00
Best half acre of Madder,	(Book) "The Skillful Housewife."
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best half acre of Indigo,	$5 00
second do	twenty-five ass'd Strawberry plants
Best bushel of Wheat,	(Book) "Our Farm of 4 Acres."
second do	dip
Best bushel of Barley,	$1 00
second do	dip
Best bushel of Oats,	$1 00
second do	dip
Best bushel of Rye,	$1 00
second do	dip
Best dozen ears of Corn,	$1 00
second do	dip

CLASS B—VEGETABLES.

Awarding Committee—Geo. B. Wallace, S. M. Moore, Wm. Wagstaff.

Best fenced and cultivated Garden,	$5 00
second do	fifty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best half dozen Cucumbers,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best three Squashes,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best three Pumpkins,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best three Water Melons,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best three Canteloups	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck Tomatoes,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best three Cabbages, early,	$1 00
second do	Red Giant Raspberry plant
Best three cabbages, late,	$1 00
second do	Red Giant Raspberry plant.
Best three Cauliflower,	$1 00
second do	Red Giant Raspberry plant.
Best three Brocoli,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six Blood Beets,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six Sugar Beets,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six Carrots, for table use,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six Carrots, for stock,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six Parsnips	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck of Silver Onions,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck of Yellow Onions,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck Potatoes,	$1 00
second do	Red Giant Raspberry plant
Best peck Sweet Potatoes,	$5 00
second do	thirty-six ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck Beans,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck Peas, early,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best peck Peas, general crop,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best twelve stalks Rhubarb,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best six heads of Lettuce,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best bunch Parsley,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best collection Radishes,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best collection of Peppers,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Egg Plant,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Vegetable Marrow,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best Kohl Rabbi,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Turnips, for family use,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best collection of Garden Seeds, pure,	one Concord grape vine.
second do	one Blackberry plant.

CLASS C—FRUIT, FLOWERS AND MEDICINAL PLANTS.

FRUIT.

Awarding Committee—L. S. Hemmingway, Levi Richards, J. V. Long.

Best twelve summer Apples,	$1 00
second do	Blackberry plant.
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best twelve fall Apples,	$1 00
second do	(Book) "Chinese Sugar Cane."
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants
Best twelve winter Apples,	$1 00
second do	(Book) "American Kitchen Gardener."
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best six Peaches,	$1 00
second do	(Book) "Chinese Sugar Cane"
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants."
Best six Pears,	$2 00
second do	Lawton Blackberry plant.
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best twelve Apricots,	$1 00
second do	(Book) "American Kitchen Gardener."
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best quart of Plums,	$1 00
second do	(Book) "American Kitchen Gardener."
third do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best quart Cherries,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best collection of Grapes,	$3 00
second do	(Book) "Kitchen Gardener's Instructor."
Best 3 bunches of Grapes,	$3 00
second do	2 00
third do	1 00
fourth do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best bed of Strawberries,	(Book) "Our Farm of 4 Acres."
Best six Quinces,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
second do	$1 01
Best Raspberries,	(Book) "The Skillful Housewife."
second do	$1 00
Best Gooseberries,	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best native wild Currants,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best tame Currants,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.
Best twelve Walnuts,	$1 00
second do	twenty ass'd strawberry plants.

FLOWERS.

Awarding Committee—Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hemmingway, Mrs. Sprague.

Best specimen Roses	$1 00
second do	(Book) "One farm of 4 acres."
Best collection China Asters	(Book) "Every lady her own gardener."
second do	Red Giant raspberry
Best collection Dahlias	1 00
second do	Houghton Gooseberry plant.
Best collection of Pinks	1 00
second do	twenty assorted Strawberry plants.
Best collection of Pot flowers	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best collection of Balsams	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Verbena	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Cut flowers	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Awarding Committee—Drs. Levi Richards, S. L. Sprague, J. L. Dunyon.

Best collection of Medicinal Plants	one Rebecca Grape vine.
second do	fifty ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twenty-five do
Best specimen Lobelia	$1 00
second do	Houghton Gooseberry plant.
Best specimen of Barberry	1 00
second do	Houghton Gooseberry plant.
Best specimen of Bayberry	1 00
second do	Houghton Gooseberry plant.

CLASS D—CATTLE.

Awarding Committee—Abraham O. Smoot, Feramorz Little, Briant Stringham.

Best Stallion	$5 00
second do	(Book) "Youatt & Spencer on the Horse."
third do	Diploma.
Best Blood mare	5 00
second do	(Book) "Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor."
third do	Diploma.
Best three year old colt	3 00
second do	Diploma.
Best two year old colt	3 00
second do	Diploma.
Best one year old Colt	3 00
second do	Diploma.
For the span of native horses or mules which will draw 4,000lbs, one mile, on a walk in the least time,	Silver Medal.
second do	Diploma.
Best pair native matched horses	(Book) "Cole's American Veterinary."
second do	Diploma.
Best Durham bull	5 00
second do	(Book) "Youatt & Martin on Cattle."
third do	Diploma
Best Devon bull	5 00
second do	(Book) "Youatt & Martin on Cattle."
third do	Diploma.
Best cow and calf	3 00
second do	Book "The Cow."
third do	Diploma.
Best three year old heifer	Book "The Cow."
second do	Diploma.
Best two year old heifer	Book "The Cow."
second do	Diploma.
Best yearling heifer	Diploma.
Best matched yoke of native cattle	Book "Cole's American Veterinary."
second do	Diploma.
Best blooded and wooled buck	5 00
second do	Book, "Youatt on Sheep."
third do	Diploma.
Best two Ewes	3 00
second do	1 00
third do	Dip.
Best Boar	3 00
Best Sow and Pigs.	Book, "The Hog."

CLASS E—FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND COOPER WARE.

Awarding Committee—Barnabas L. Adams, Saml. Bringhurst, Abel Lamb.

Best Plow (Valley work)	$3 00
second do	Package of Egyptian Millet.
Best Subsoil Plow	3 00
second do	Package of Egyptian Millet
Best Harrow	2 00
second do	Package of Egyptian Millet
Best Field Roller	2 00
Best Drill and Irrigator	2 00
" Corn Planter	2 00
" one-horse Corn Cultivator	2 00
" Grain Cradle	3 00
" Horse Rake	1 00
" set of Garden Tools	2 00
" Garden Rake	1 00
" Hay Rake	1 00
" " Fork	1 00
" Manure Fork	1 00
" Scythe Snath	1 00
" Hoe	1 00
" Wheelbarrow	2 00
" Cheese Press	2 00
" Churn	1 00
" Butter Tub or Firkin	1 00
" Washing Machine	3 00
second do	2 00
Best Spinning Wheel	2 00
" six Brooms	1 00

CLASS F—MACHINERY, ETC.

Awarding Committee—Fred. Kesler, James Lawson, and Zachariah Derrick.

Best Thrashing Machine	Book, "Farm Implements"
" Steam Engine	$5 00
" Fire Engine	5 00
" Sugar Mill	3 00
" Spinning Jenny	3 00
" Stone dressing machine	3 00
" Stone Sawing Machine	3 00
" Pump	3 00
" Water Wheel or other machine for raising water for irrigation	3 00
" Steelyards	1 00
" five tons Iron	25 90
" one ton Copper bars	25 00
" Box Glass	25 00
" dozen Glass Bottles	5 00

CLASS G—LEATHER.

Awarding Committee—Philip Pugsley, John McCune, and Brigham H. Young.

Best two sides of Sole leather	$3 00
second do	dip.
Best two sides of Upper cowhide	3 00
second do	dip
Best two sides of Black Grain	2 00
second do	dip.
Best two Kipskins	3 00
second do	dip.
Best two Calfskins	3 00
second do	dip
Best two skins of Morocco	3 00
second do	dip.
Best two sides Harness leather	3 00
second do	dip
Best two sides Bridle leather	3 00
second do	dip.
Best two sides Skirting	3 00
second do	dip.
Best Saddle	3 00
second do	dip.
Best Light Harness	3 00
second do	dip.
Best Heavy Harness	3 10
second do	dip.
Best Bridle	2 00
second do	dip.
Best pair gent's fine Boots	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best pair gent's stoga Boots	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best pair gent's fine Shoes	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best pair men's stoga Shoes	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best pair ladies' Bootees	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best pair ladies' Shoes	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Shoethread	1 00
second do	twenty ass'd Strawberry plants
Best Shoe Blacking or Polish	1 00
second do	dip
Best specimen of whips	1 00
second do	dip.

CLASS H—DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Awarding Committee—Mrs. M. A. Smoot, Mrs. M. Carrington, Mrs B. M. Smith.

Best five yards of Colored Flannel	$2 00
second do	twenty four ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best five yards White Flannel	2 00
second do	twenty four ass'd Strawberry plants
third do	twelve do
Best five yards Double Jeans	2 00
second do	twenty four ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best five yards White Linsey	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best five yards Colored Linsey	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best five yards Kersey	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best piece of Satinett	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best five yards Woolen Cloth	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best Woolen Blankets	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
third do	twelve do
Best Woolen Carpet	2 00
second do	Red Giant Raspberry
Best Rag Carpet	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best colored Dye on any cloth of home manufacture	2 00
second do	1 00
third do	one quart Madder seed.
Best bunch Cotton Yarn	3 00
second do	Dip.
Best five yards Cotton Cloth	3 00
second do	Dip.
Best Diaper Towelling	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best Coverlet	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best Hearth Rug	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best Woolen Shawl	2 00
second do	choice Dahlia root.
Best five yards Linen	2 00
second do	twenty-five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best one pound Linen Thread	1 00
second do	twelve ass'd Strawberry plants.

CLASS I—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Bassett, Albert Ninde, James Sheimerdine.

Best made suit of Clothes	$2 00
second do	Dip.
Best made suit of Buckskin	2 00
second do	Dip.
Best Fur Hat, napped	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Fur Hat, without nap	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Fur Cap	2 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.
Best Cloth Cap	1 00
second do	twenty five ass'd Strawberry plants.

CLASS J—FURNITURE.

Awarding Committee—Wm. Bell, John Cottam, Wm. L. N. Allen.

Best Bureau	$3 00
second do	thirty six ass Strawberry plants.
Best Sofa	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Bedstead	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best six Chairs	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Centre Table	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Dining Table	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Ladies' Work Stand	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Office Desk	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Rocking Chair	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Wood Carving	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Wood Turning	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of French Polish	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Writing Desk	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.

CLASS K—PAINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

Awarding Committee—George M. Ottinger, Jas. Beck, T. B. H. Stenhouse, John S. Davis.

Best specimen of Sign Painting	$2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Graining	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Printing	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Book-binding	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best ream of Writing Paper	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best ream of Printing Paper	2 00
second do	Dip.
Best ream Wrapping Paper	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best transparent Window Blinds	1 00
second do	twelve ass. Strawberry plants.
Best piece of Sculpture	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen Stone Turning	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Penmanship	1 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Pencil Drawing	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimens of Photographs on board	first class dip.
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Picture Frame	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Landscape of Salt Lake City	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Oil Painting	first class dip.
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Plated Ware	2 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen Steel Type	1 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen from 100 galls. Linseed Oil	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best gallon Varnish	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best gallon Castor Oil	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best gallon Turpentine	3 00
second do	thirty six ass. Strawberry plants.
Best 5 lbs Rosin	2 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best 5 lbs Lampblack	2 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best 5 lbs Yellow Ochre	2 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best 10 lbs from 100 lbs Refined Alum	2 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best 25 lbs White Lead	2 00
second do	twenty ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Red Lead	3 00
second do	Dip.
Best specimen of Litharge	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best 5 lbs Refined Saleratus	Dip.
second do	thirty six ass Strawberry plants.
Best 5 lbs Saltpetre	5 00
second do	Dip.
Best 5 lbs from 100 lbs Gunpowder	5 00
second do	Dip.
Best 5 lbs Glue	1 00
second do	Dip.
Best 5 lbs from 100 lbs Starch	2 00
second do	Dip.
Best 10 lbs from 100 lbs of Soap	1 00
second do	Dip.

CLASS L—CUTLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Awarding Committee—Robert Daft, George Romney, Wm. A. McMaster, — Andrews.

Best Collection of Cutlery	$3 00
second do	dip.

Best Pruning Shears	2 00
second do	dip.
Best Axe	2 00
second do	dip.
Best Augur	1 00
second do	dip.
Best Door Lock	1 00
second do	dip.
Best Shovel and Tongs	1 00
second do	dip.
Best pair And-Irons	1 00
second do	dip.
Best keg Cut Nails	5 00
second do	dip.
Best 5lbs Wrought Nails	1 00
second do	dip.
Best fifty yards Rope	1 00
second do	dip.
Best specimens of Twine and Cord	1 00
second do	dip.
Best specimen Baskets	1 00
second do	dip.
Best specimen Combs	1 00
second do	dip.
Best doz n articles of Earthenware	2 00
second do	dip.
Best Sand Paper	1 00
second do	dip.
Best specimen Tinware	1 00
second do	dip.
Best Wrought-Iron Stove	2 00
second do	dip.
Best doz n School Slates	2 00
second do	dip.

CLASS M—LADIES' ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Awarding Committee—Miss E. R. Snow, Mrs. Hannah King, Mrs. Emily H. Mills, Mrs. Cedarstrom.

Best Ornamental Needlework	Book, Ladies' Skilful Housewife.
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen Ayrshire Needlework	Book, The Cow.
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Ottoman Cover	Book, The Cow.
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Table Cover	Book, The Cow.
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best worked Lace Collar	Book, The Cow.
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best worked Cushion	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Lace Cap	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best group of Flowers	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best ornamental Basket	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best pair of Woolen Hose	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best pair of Cotton Hose	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best embroidered Shawl	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Crochet Work	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Worked Quilt	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Patchwork Quilt	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best specimen Knit Work	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Straw Hat	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.
Best Straw Bonnet	1 00
second do	twenty four ass. Strawberry plants.

CLASS N—PRODUCE.

Awarding Committee—L. W. Hardy, George Goddard, Richard Golightly.

Best 100 lbs. Flour	$1 00
second do	dip.
Best five lbs Butter	Book, 'Cole on Domestic Animals.'
second do	1 00
third do	twenty-four Strawberry plants.
Best specimen of Cheese	Book, 'Cole on Domestic Animals.'
second do	1 00
third do	twenty-four Strawberry plants
Best Ham	1 00
second do	Five Gooseberry plant
third do	dip.
Best ten lbs. of Sugar	5 00
second do	3 00
third do	dip.
Best specimen of one gallon of Molasses, from one hundred gallons	3 00
second do	2 00
third do	Book, 'Chinese Sugar Cane
Best one qt. of wine, from ten gallons	3 00
second do	Fine hardy Grape vine,
Best Peaches preserved in native syrup	Book, 'Chinese Sugar Cane.'
second do	dip.
Best preserved Tomatoes	1 00
second do	dip.
Best specimen of pickles from native vegetables	1 00

CLASS O—ESSAYS.

Awarding Committee—President and Board of Directors.

Best Essays on Agriculture	as applicable to this Territory.	Book, 'American Cattle Doctor.'
do Irrigation		" 'Genesee Farmer'
do Forest Culture		" 'American Agriculturist, 1863.

W. WOODRUFF, President.
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from Farmington, on or about the 27th of June, a small horse MULE, mouse color, with the Overland Mail brands; also, a small slit in one of the ears. When last heard from had a halter on.

Any person bringing the above-described animal to me, at Farmington, will receive the above reward.
8 2* L. B. HUNT.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

NO suitable person has yet offered himself in answer to my former advertisement:—indispensable requisite are GOOD EYESIGHT, general good health and a fair share of common sense. I am indifferent as to the amount of experience possessed by persons gained in herding in fenced pastures. I will pay $100 per year, $100 in storepay or stock, and the balance in wool, provisions, etc., etc.

Wages paid monthly. Address,
6-3 ELI B. KELSEY, Tooele City,

General Notices.

WANTED,

A GOOD MUSIC-COPYIST. Apply to D. O. CALDER, President's Office. 8-tf

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT B. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

FOR SALE,

IN North Kanyon Ward, a FARM, with adobie House, well, orchard, granary, and out-houses. Inquire of ERICK C. M. HOUGEN,
8-4 Eight Miles from Salt Lake City.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON.
Supt. O. S. Line.
Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2 inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
9 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc 50 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
6-6m Sacramento, Cal.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE, 60 COWS and 17 MULES.

THE finest lot of MILK COWS ever brought to this market is now offered for Sale at low CASH prices. Also, 22 head of MULES and HORSES for Sale, at WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, mouth of Willow Creek, 15 miles south of G. S. L. City. 7-3*

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!

WISHING to Close up all our UNSETTLED BUSINESS by the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

we hope our friends that we have accommodated with Goods on a Credit will come forward and settle their accounts by that date.

After September 1st, 1862, all accounts will be closed, and

OUR TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY CASH.

7-4 KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSON, CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8 1y

C. P. WELLINGBECK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Near to the Constitution House.)

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

WEAVING FACTORY OF GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

THOMAS HAWKES, FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 9-tf

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whiteoing or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 18th Ward. 6-3m

HOME SPUN. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Corce; Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
1tf Bishop Sharp.

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for walls, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Dotts' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.
40-6m WM. WALKER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT, NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN, SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. *SEVENTEENTH WARD.*

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Felt & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found, and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, homemade clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.
JOB SMITH,
51-2m ELIJAH PEARCE.

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING BY A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51 3m

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE, FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$1 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-2m L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

HAND IN HAND BAKERY, ICE CREAM SALOON, AND DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassible article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Sign Front, on the west side of Main Street,
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

WM. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior

WHISKY AND BRANDY,

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandise, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me.

W. HOWARD.
Big Cottonwood, Aug. 4th, 1862. 6-6

BOTANIC MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advise given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this office, in exchange for Medicine.; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 19th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-M

[For the Deseret News.

GABRIELLE.

"Pa-a," the proud and worldly man,
Whose calm eyes seldom smiled,
Bent tenderly to kiss the fair,
Meek forehead of the child;
She filled—and never flower as sweet
'Mid drearer waste did dwell,
The one bright spot in his stern heart,
They called her Gabrielle.

He well might love that singing bird
Whose soft wing never strayed,
Tho' ev'ry blossom on the spray,
To which it clung, might fade;
And he would gaze for hours upon
Her sweet, pure face, nor deem
That these, so strangely beautiful,
But linger as a dream.

Her deeply dark-blue eyes were full
Of soft, mysterious light;
"Papa, I could not sleep until
I said, once more, 'good night.'
I strove in vain to drive that strange
And solemn voice away;
I often hear it in my heart,
And always when I pray.

Do you, papa?" the proud man blushed,
And something seemed to melt
Away the years whose shadows hid
The hour when last he knelt.
She won, that slight, pale gleam that clung
So closely to his life,
And cast a stainless halo o'er
The spirit's gloom and strife.

But thoughts were planted in his soul
By that sweet voice and low,
Whose mournful beauty lingered round
His heart, and would not go.
The guileless faith of earlier years
Spoke long and pleadingly,
His eyes grew dark with unshed tears,
The scoffer bent his knee.

Years passed—an aged man was seen,
Whose loitering steps were slow;
The locks that round his temples fell
Were thin, and white as snow.
And everywhere his feet were stayed
A blessing seemed to fall;
They spoke of him as one whose arm
Was stretched to succor all.

And when the rich sunlight streamed
Across the morning hour,
And night's soft tears were trembling yet
On spray, and leaf and flour.
They found that aged pilgrim form,
His cold cheek touched the sod
That covered o'er a little grave,
His soul had flown to God.

"Why came he there, that kind old man,
To bow his head, and die?"
The question woke no answering breath
From air, or earth or sky.
But softly round a stainless slab
The early sunlight fell;
The marble bore a simple name,
The name of Gabrielle.

S. E. Carmichael.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY AGENTS.

Cache County:—Preston Thomas, Franklin; Marriner W. Merrill, Richmond; John G. Smith, Smithfield; Wm. Hyde, Hyde Park; Wm. S. Preston, Logan; R. H. Williams, Providence; Andrew Shumway, Mendon; Wm. Maughan, Wellsville.

Box Elder County:—Alvin Nichols, Brigham city; Alfred Cordon, Willard city.

Weber County:—Crandle Dunn, North Ogden; C. W. West and James McGaw, Ogden.

Morgan County:—Thomas J. Thurston, Weber Kanyon Valley.

Davis County:—Christopher Layton, Kaysville; Hector Haight, Farmington; Lorenzo Roundy, Centreville; Peregrine Sessions, Bountiful.

Sanpete County:—R. Wilson Glenn, Fort Gunnison; James P. Brown, Manti; Neils Jensen, Fort Ephraim; Joseph Ellis, Springtown; Andrew Madsen, Mount Pleasant; —— Housekeeper, North Bend; M. D. Hambleton, Moroni; Matthew Caldwell, Fountain Green.

Juab County:—C. W. Bryan and Andrew Love, Nephi.

Utah County:—Wm. McBride, Santaquin; J. Harvey Moore, Payson; Albert K. Thurber, Spanish Fork; Wm. Mendenhall, Springville; Daniel Graves, Provo; J. G. Wheeler, Battle Creek; L. E. Harrington, American Fork; Lorenzo Hatch, Lehi; Joseph Murdock, Provo valley; Wm. Dall, Goshen; T. J. McCullough, Alpine city; Allen Weeks, Cedar Fort.

G. S. L County:—In G. S. L. City—Henry Moon, 1st Ward; Isaac Hill, 2d Ward; Jacob Weiler, 3d Ward; Harrison Sperry, 4th Ward; William Hickenlooper, 5th and 6th Wards; Jonathan Pugmire, 7th Ward; Robert Daft, 8th Ward; Isaac Groo, 9th Ward; Adam Speirs, 10th Ward; Alex. McRae, 11th Ward; L. W. Hardy, 12th Ward; E. D. Woolley, 13th Ward; Abram Hoagland, 14th Ward; Andrew Cunningham, 15th Ward; George Riser, 16th Ward; Nathan Davis, 17th Ward; L. D. Young, 18th Ward; Alonzo Raleigh, 19th Ward; John Sharp, 20th Ward. David Brinton, Big Cottonwood; Andrew Cahoon, South Cottonwood; Archibald Gardner, West Jordan; Alex. Barron, Fort Herriman; J. M. Stewart, Draperville; Reuben Miller, Mill Creek.

Tooele County:—John Rowberry, Tooele city; Wm. G. Young, Grantsville.

Millard County:—Thomas Callister, Fillmore.

Beaver County:—P. T. Farnsworth, Beaver.

Iron County:—W. S. Warren, Parowan; H. Lunt, Cedar city.

Washington County:—W. R. Davies, Harmony; R. D. Covington, Washington; R. Gardner, St. George; Wm. Crossby, Fort Clara; John Nebeker, Grafton.

The agents above named have been elected by the present board of directors, whose object in publishing their names is, that they may immediately act as agents in their respective settlements, and procure all the members they can.

The present board have but recently been elected to office, and within six weeks they are required to hold the annual fair, and to award premiums, and to enable them to do this they call upon their agents to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help them to bear off this responsibility in a manner that shall reflect credit upon our young and prosperous State.

Agents are authorized to receive cash, trustee in trust, territorial, and store orders, grain, cotton, wool, stock, and any other good pay.

Any Bishop or other person who may not be at liberty to act, will please appoint some influential citizen, who may be willing to help the society, to act in his stead.—By order of the board.

Robt. L. Campbell, Sec.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

In the present number of the News will be found the Premium List for competition at the approaching annual State Fair. The President and Board of Directors have issued that document in good faith that the people will sustain them in it, that they will supply the necessary means to honorably discharge every liability consequent on the holding of said fair, and this, as the time is very short, will demand prompt and vigorous attention in every settlement within the State. Members, composing branches already organized, are requested to immediately renew their subscriptions ($1 per annum); and where no organization exists, now is a favorable time to organize. Harvest is on hand, a bounteous Providence has caused the earth to bring forth in its strength, and the small amount required from each individual would, while injuring none, be, we trust, a general blessing. We would commend to the Bishops generally, the interests of the Society, that no man feel slighted because he has not been invited to assist in the progress of our agricultural and manufacturing industry.

From the officers of branches, an account of their position and means on hand belonging to the parent society, is particularly requested at this time and communications from every other place in the State announcing their organization and a good subscription list, would be very acceptable.

W. Woodruff, President.

Heber City, Aug. 20th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

I can inform you, that at our election on the 4th inst., the following officers were elected in and for Wasatch county, viz.:

Geo. W. Bean, Representative to the Legislative Assembly; Thomas Todd, James Duke and Sydney H. Epperson, Selectmen; John Hamilton, Sheriff; John Sessions, County Surveyor; Henry J. Young, County Recorder; Thomas H. Giles, Commissioner of Common Schools; John M. Murdock, Treasurer; Thomas Rasband and Norton Jacobs, Justices of the Peace; Zemira Palmer and Wm. W. Wilson, Constables; John Crook, John Duke and John Harvey, Fence-viewers, and John W. Witt, Poundkeeper for District No. 1; John Fawsett, David Wood and Jeremiah Roby, Fence-viewers, and Jeremiah Roby, Poundkeeper, for Precinct No. 2.

We have made some improvements in our county this summer, we have built a good and permanent bridge at the upper crossing of Provo river, and a good grist-mill on Snake creek; also, two saw-mills in operation. We have as good crops of grain, etc., as ever grew in this valley in the vicinity of Heber city, and the people are as healthy as any in the world. We have no lawsuits nor quarrels, so we are as happy as any people.

Henry J. Young.

Cedar City, Iron County,
Aug. 18th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Things are very prosperous and flourishing in this place and throughout this county. Our crops were never so good since the valley was settled. Everybody is busy harvesting, and not a single idler can be found in the place. We are going ahead in home manufactures. We have, of late, organized a branch society for this ward of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

Simkins & Walker have made castings for three threshing machines, of the latest improved style, and have one nearly completed for this place. They have made three cast-iron sugar-mills, besides a number of useful articles, such as skillets, flat-irons, etc.

A saw-mill is being built in the kanyon. Samuel Leigh & Co are also putting up machinery for manufacturing shingles, lath, paling, furniture, etc.

We enjoyed a very happy and pleasant time on the 24th of July. We also commemorated our nations birth-day, on the fourth of that month, in a very patriotic manner.

The emigration last fall to Washington county has made our isolated settlement more lively, and travel to and fro is now of daily occurrence.

Henry Lunt.

BENNEPLANT.—(Sesamum Indicum.)

I presume there are few of the inhabitants of Utah who are acquainted with the medicinal properties of the Benneplant. Long experience in the use of it, and the great benefits I have seen derived from it, has induced me to endeavor to make this valuable plant known to the people at large. It has been used in our family for upwards of thirty years, and invariably with the most beneficial results; and, if the properties were more extensively known, I am satisfied its use would become general.

The Benneplant (of which the leaf is the part used,) is especially beneficial in all cases of cholera infantum, diarrhoa, dysentery, catarrh, and all affections of a similar nature. It has also been proved to be a great remedy for sore eyes; I have never known it used without producing immediate relief in any of the diseases above named. But for all cases of dysentery, either in children or adults, its influences and healing properties appear almost miraculous, and there are many of our citizens who can testify to its virtues from its use during the past year, and present season.

This highly valuable plant is now successfully introduced into our Territory, and as its healing properties become known, it will doubtless be generally cultivated. I have secured, this season, a good portion of the leaves, which I will distribute to those desiring to benefit by them, at my residence, south of the Public Square, in the 16th Ward, of this city, for a very trifling charge, and will cheerfully give further details, as to properties, and the method of using the Benneplant whenever called upon.

Wm. Derr.

Not One of the Sanctified.—A Methodist preacher, a Secessionist formerly belonging to Hartford county, Maryland, returned thither a short time since, a fugitive from Virginia. Having occasion to visit a store in the neighborhood kept by a Quaker, he began, while there, to utter his treasonable sentiments.

"Thee must not talk so in my store," exclaimed the Friend. "Thee has left thy friends and come hither—thee must now go out of my store, or I shall put thee out, and thrash thee afterward."

"I thought that Quakers did not fight?" said the preacher.

"Friends who are sanctified never fight," replied the Quaker, "but I am one that is not; hence thee had better leave quickly."

The Secessionist had not provided for this emergency, and judged it expedient to leave.

The President and Redpath.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates the following as the best thing he has heard of the President:

Redpath came to tell the President that Geffrard, President of Hayti, would send a white minister to this country if Mr. Lincoln especially desired it. "Hayti is so greatful," said Redpath, "for her recognition at your hand, that I am authorized to say that if you desired it as a favor, a white man should be sent, instead of a colored one. Of course, Hayti prefers to send one of her own children, but she will be generous, even to the prejudice against color." Mr. Lincoln turned drolly in his chair and replied:—"Well, you can tell Mr. Geffrard that I shan't tear my shirt if he does send a nigger here."

A Good year for Fools.—About the richest joke of the day is one of the reasons giving by the Washington *Star* why the seven days fighting before Richmond were victories for the Federal arms. "Because," mark it, "the rebel expenditure of ammunition which the fight forced them to make, cannot be half so easily replaced as can ours." That reminds us of John Phœnix's fight with the Judge down in San Diego. John said that he gently entwined his hair arround the Judge's fingers so as to occupy them, and inserted his dexter hand between the Judges teeth so that his attention might become diverted. But this beats Phœnix, and we can now tell, without the least hesitancy, why the editor of that paper was elected Mayor of Washington. It's a remarkable good year for fools—this 1862.—[Dubuque Herald

The Ruling Passion.—Old Ira Thornton was a dreadfully mean man, and had difficulty sometimes in drawing his breath, because he begrudged the air necessary for that operation. One day the old fellow was at work upon the high beams of his barn, when he lost his balance and fell heavily upon the floor, 20 feet below. He was taken up for dead, with a fractured skull, and carried into the house. All efforts to bring him to consciousness were unavailing, and the doctor was called. Finally, the docter having trepanned him, turned and asked Mrs. T. for a silver dollar to put in where the piece of skull was wanting. At this remark, Ira, who had been breathing heavily, turned in bed and groaned out: "Wouldn't a cent do as well."

A Comet.—A small comet, nearly the size of a star of the "third" magnitude has been visible in the northern region of the "upper deep," for more than two weeks. Its distance from the earth is so great that its tail shows but small. Its location, on Sunday evening, at about 10, might have been registered—Lat. 60° 12′ N., Lon. 223° 32′ W., which give its R. A. nearly xv.

It passed 'Thurban,' near the 'Little Bear's' head, last Monday, and is now speeding by 'Asich,' in the 'Dragon's' tail; and will undoubtedly go ahead at some unknown rate beyond the 'Great Bear's' tail. Quite a mystery to the wise, but no *secret* to those that manage it. Telegraphs below and comets above, speed the news.

Phelps.

A Printer turned Physician.—A printer, whose talents were but inferior, turned physician. He said in printing, all faults were exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets off more easily.

Married:

At Cedar City, Iron County, Aug. 9th, by Bishop Henry Lunt, JOHN WALKER and MARGARET PUGILL.

Died:

At Logan, Cache County, Aug. 5th, in child-birth, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of George Murison, aged 25 years, 10 months and 14 days.

New Advertisements.

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

About ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Brigham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.

9-tf J. C. LITTLE.

LOST,

From Summit Creek, Iron County, a red and white Speckled HEIFER, about 18 months old. Branded T S on right shoulder, slit and upper bit in right ear and hole in the left. She was last seen near the road at the time the herds were passing to the Cotton country, and is supposed to have gone with them.

Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by THOMAS P. SMITH,
9 3 Summit, Iron County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Undersigned having been selected by the heirs, and appointed, by the Probate Court in and for Great Salt Lake County, Administrators upon the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, hereby respectfully notify all parties having had business transactions with deceased to forward their accounts forthwith for settlement.

Letters, on business of any kind pertaining to the Estate, will be addressed to JAMES TOWNSEND, Salt Lake House, G. S. L. City.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,
Administrator.

JOHN C. ARMSTRONG,
JAMES NEEDHAM,
HENRY W. NESBITT,
Appraisers. 9-tf

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF UTAH COUNTY.

I WILL attend at my Office, corner of Center and Fourth East Streets, in Provo City, every WEDNESDAY until the 1st of October, to receive the Taxes now due.

I design to attend one day in each precinct prior to the above date of which, each precinct will have due notice.

Prompt attention is requested to save cost and trouble.

JOHN A. MILNER,
6-4 Collector for Utah County.

THE

PEOPLE'S STORE.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

Being desirous to close out my present STOCK of GOODS, consisting of many useful and necessary articles, I wish to inform my old friends and customers that now will be the time for them to get some bargains.

50 SETS HARNESS,

2000 Horse and Mule Shoes,

25 Kegs Horse, Mule and other Nails,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

A lot of

SHARPS AND OTHER RIFLES,

REVOLVERS, etc.

Together with a variety of items too numerous to mention, to be SOLD CHEAP.

GRAIN & PROVISIONS,

with everything else suitable for

EMIGRANT'S OUTFIT,

always on hand.

All those indebted to me will oblige by paying up without further delay, and save costs; for, to pay, I must be paid.

All kinds of PRODUCE and STOCK will be taken at Market Prices.

All having claims against me will please present them for adjustment forthwith.

WM. NIXON.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 6, 1862. 6-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 10. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Tabernacle, Sunday Afternoon. April 13, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

It is pleasant to enjoy an opportunity of coming together as we do from time to time to listen to the words of eternal truth as they flow from the lips of the servants of God, and especially as they have been communicated unto us during the Conference that is past. We have all of us been very much interested and edified, and the only thing for us to do now is to seek to improve by those teachings that we have received, that they may not be lost upon us; but against the time that another conference comes round let us be able to feel that we have very much progressed in the things of God. The work of God is one of continued progress; it has been from the time of its commencement until the present. Although we improve we have not always been enabled to discover the hand of God in regard to his dealings with the human family; yet, at the present time, there is nothing more clear, visible and easy to comprehend. Some years ago we used to preach about the ushering in of the kingdom of God upon the earth; we used to talk about God having revealed himself from the heavens, and that he had restored a pure religion as it had existed in ancient days with apostles, prophets, teachers, evangelists, gifts, healings and administering angels, and the power of the Holy Ghost through the priesthood; we felt happy and rejoiced in the things communicated unto us, and which we gladly made known to others; we rejoiced to be participators in those things that God has revealed for the salvation of fallen man. We, at the same time, had our minds inspired by the Spirit of God, and the Elders that made known unto us things that would transpire in the latter days told us of judgments to come upon the wicked, and of salvation to be extended to the righteous; that God had undertaken to manage the affairs of his people and of the world, and that he would bless his followers inasmuch as they would walk in obedience to his laws and his precepts, not only with the blessings of this world but with salvation in the celestial kingdom of God. We can now see that at that time we beheld only in part the glory of the latter day beginning to dawn, and as the vision of our mind began to be enlarged and expanded we were enabled to look forward into the future, and we now rejoice in the bright prospect that is being developed from time to time. In the beginning of this work our minds were, and even now are contracted more or less, but yet we have a more general view of the events that have been spoken of concerning the last days. These events that were foretold by the prophets and seers of past ages are now transpiring upon the earth, and, as the last ten, fifteen or twenty years have passed, those events have rolled along with accelerated speed, and we have seen the visible hand of God. The persecutions that we have endured from to time have shown us the feeling and spirit of the religious world, but out of all these tribulations the Almighty has delivered us, and notwithstanding the opposition that we have had to combat, he has now brought us to a position that we can command some respect in this and other nations of the earth, for the people not only look upon us as a religious community, but as a great people politically, occupying a desirable position upon this continent. It is true, when we have the spirit upon us we look forward to the time when we shall have the literal kingdom of God established, and when we shall exercise rule and dominion, and when we shall increase, and so continue until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. These feelings occupied our breast in our infancy in the church, but some ideas of the reality of the vast unborn future were more or less confused; it was very difficult for us to have just conceptions of God's dealings with us and with the nations of the earth. It was thought by many that when Joseph Smith offered himself as a candidate for President of the United States that it was dangerous and foolish policy, and, in fact, it was quite difficult for many to bring their feelings up to that point.

We have been struggling against the powers of darkness, so far as religion is concerned, from the year 1830, as we have increased in numbers we have naturally assumed a social and political status, and have been obliged to organize a government and make laws in accordance with those of that nation with which we are associated; we are now struggling, and expect to have to struggle for our religious, social and political rights.

Many intelligent men have long understood that there was nothing in the religious systems of men; we have comprehended them, weighed them in the balances and found them wanting. The general feeling has been for a long time that there was no argument that could be brought, in a religious point of view, that could stand before our Elders. There are very few of our Elders that would fear combating the doctrines of the ministers of the world; they all feel that the knowledge which God has communicated unto them is superior to everything else they feel to rely upon the Almighty, and ask no odds of any of the wicked in the world. These have been the feelings of the Elders of this church for years.

In a political point of view we have had doubts whether some systems were not as good as ours, and whether we had not better be governed by the powers of the world than listen to the teachings of God; however, as we have progressed the mist has been removed, and in relation to these matters, the Elders of Israel begin to understand that they have something to do with the world politically as well as religiously, that it is as much their duty to study correct political principles as well as religious, and to seek to know and comprehend the social and political interests of man and to learn and be able to teach that which would be best calculated to promote the interests of the world. As President Young says frequently, we have made advancement, and now begin to comprehend many things of which we were before ignorant. We have been striving, to a certain degree, to get correct information in relation to all matters necessary for our future advancement and understanding of things in connection with the Saints of God, we have been endeavoring to promote the righteousness, the putting away and overcoming of iniquity, and the hand of God has been with us guiding and directing us. It is not necessary to go over the details of our history, but, suffice it to say, that many circumstances that were of a critical character, and trying for the time being, have turned out to be for our best good and to our future advantage. Many of the Saints thought it was difficult and trying to leave Nauvoo, but should we like to go back there now? There is not a man but would say that he is better off than he would have been if he had remained in the State of Illinois, yet, as one of the poet's has said:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up his bright designs
And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take!
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace;
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower."

We have proven that the hand of God has directed us, and by it we are sustained, as we now find ourselves here on the present occasion. Well now, if the Lord has blessed us, as he has done, what reason have we to fear for the future. Some people ask what will be the result of our acts at the present time? I don't care; God has dictated, and it is his business to dictate those that guide us and direct our energies. If you have got a religion that is different from that of other people won't they persecute you? Yes; but what of that? We dare to have a religion of our own. Years ago we dared to have faith for ourselves and to come forth amongst the contumely of the world and to say we were Saints, and that we had taken upon us the name of Jesus Christ, and were resolved to fulfil the obligations which the Church of Christ had imposed upon us. This we felt years and years ago. Did we experience it? Certainly; men would persecute us, laugh at us and deprive us of our happiness if they could. A great many influences were brought to bear against us. Well, now, is it consistent that all the churches that are spoken of in the Book of Mormon as well as in the Bible, that have been and that still are being built up to get gain, and for the purpose of keeping hordes of men living upon the people in comparative idleness; I ask is it reasonable that all these systems and organizations of men will give up without a struggle? I tell you nay. If such be the position of the religious world, I would further ask, is it reasonable that the political powers of the earth will give up without a struggle? It would be at variance with history, with scripture and prophecy, and human nature, and contrary to anything we ever heard of. The question may be asked, then, what shall we do; yield to the prejudices and diction of men or to the laws of God? The poet says: "Do what is right, let the consequence follow." This is the duty of the Latter Day Saints in their attempts and endeavors to build up Zion, and not to ask any questions as to what men may think of us or our acts, that we, as a people, this nation and the world, are in the hands of God. It is for us to do our duty and fear no consequences, the results of our acts and those of other men and nations the Almighty will control, but let us seek that wisdom which cometh from above, and let us pursue that course that will keep us under the influence of the Spirit of God in all of our doings before the great Eloheim. Are you not afraid that the President of the United States will operate against us, and send an army here? No; I am not, for God has the control of him and all armies, but I do expect that influence upon influence, and stratagem upon stratagem will be brought to bear until this kingdom becomes the kingdom of our God and of his Christ, and the Saints take it and possess it forever and forever.

We have been talking for years about the rule and government of the kingdom of God and its final establishment upon the earth, in peace and righteousness; and also about the time when every creature which is in the heavens and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, will be heard saying, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever." We have been talking about these things, but there is much to be done in the intermediate space between the present and that impenetrable period in the great future. It is not all a matter of faith, but there is some action required; it is a thing that we have got to engage in ourselves, individually and collectively as a people, and it is a matter of no small concern.

This cause and kingdom is attracting the attention of all good men upon the earth as of Prophets and Saints that have passed behind the veil. Apostles and Prophets have desired to see the day that we see, and to participate in the blessings that we enjoy, but have died without the sight. They used to talk of the kingdom that would be established; they also talked of the time when the powers of darkness should be destroyed, and when God would organize his kingdom upon the earth, control his people and become the ruler and dictator of the world. He will then fully deliver them from the mists and darkness with which they have been enveloped, and give light, life, wisdom and power to all the obedient of the human family. Then all shall be taught of God and understand correct principle, and every Saint have a living monitor within to qualify them to understand the great blessings with which they are endowed. The Saints of former days looked forward with joy to the time when the principles of truth should be established throughout the world, and so do we.

These were things that the ancients looked forward to; but they did not have the privilege to look at them as we do, and they died without having the privilege of enjoying the blessings promised.

The world has been full of darkness and wickedness, and has not understood the things of God; but many of the past as well as the present generations have been full of bloodthirstiness, fraud and oppression without any correct principles, without the Spirit of the Lord to direct them. It is so now, and hence the wars and turmoils that at present exist in these United States,—a war of brother against brother to destroy each other, and to bring each other into bondage. This is the condition of things as they exist in this country at the present time, and this state of things will increase throughout the whole world, and all the inhabitants thereof will participate in the very things that are now transpiring in this nation. "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" There seems indeed to be very little hope; we talk about conquests and victories; but we talk without God, his decrees must be accomplished. Is God's work to stand still? No; for the salvation of the people depends upon its progress. The Almighty has established this kingdom with order and laws and every thing pertaining thereto, that we might understand his will and operate in his kingdom, that we might be taught of God and understand correct principles, that when the nations shall be convulsed, we may stand forth as saviors and do that which will be best calculated to produce the well-being of the human family and finally redeem a ruined world, not only in a religious, but in a political point of view.

We have commenced in this important work, we have labored diligently with a hard-hearted and stiff-necked generation; many of us have striven for years to do mankind good, and what have we to fear in relation to the results of the cause in which we are engaged, or the result of our labors for the salvation of men; we are simply agents; we did not start it. Is there any of us capable of originating this work, or of guiding it after it has commenced? No, only those that are set apart inspired and dictated by the Almighty, and who rely upon the arm of Jehovah, and who by their humility, faith and obedience, call down the blessings of the Lord. True, there are those who are capable of understanding political principles to some extent, but even that is very little indeed, when we consider government as viewed by man and then as revealed by the Almighty. By the testimony of Jesus, which is the Spirit of Prophecy and the fostering care of our Father in heaven we get an understanding of correct principles, and in spite of all the powers of darkness that may be brought in array against us we can carry out the wishes of our Heavenly Father in aiding in the establishing of righteousness upon the earth. What are we looking for? To establish the kingdom of God upon the earth, according to the predictions of all the prophets that have spoken since the world began.

We are a very small company of people here, but God is with us; and, if he were not, it would be very little use asking or thinking of doing anything for the amelioration of the condition of the human family. There is one of two things true. We are either laboring under one of the greatest delusions that ever afflicted the human race, or we are under the direction of the great God. There is no half-way business about it. I have said to men where I have been preaching, when they professed to believe me to be honest, but deceived, I did not want them to set me down so, for I was either right or I was a hypocrite and a deceiver. We know that we have embraced the principles of eternal truth, and we also know that we cannot get rid of them. I tested them thoroughly at the commencement, if I could have overthrown them by truth, I would; but I could not; and I had either to embrace Mormonism or acknowledge myself dishonest; I believed, obeyed and rejoiced in the gospel. Since I received and obeyed the truth I have never seen anything to cause me to waver; I have examined our religion closely and have found nothing to cause me to doubt; neither has anything crossed my mind in regard to the Saints accomplishing the purposes of the Almighty upon the earth or that has caused me to fear and tremble, but I have ever felt strong in the Lord God of Israel, and I feel, to-day, as I have felt for the last twenty years.

Now as to the great future what shall we say? Why, a little stone has been cut out of the mountains without hands, and this little stone is becoming a great nation, and it will eventually fill the whole earth. How will it fill it, religiously? Yes, and politically too, for it will have the rule, the power, the authority, the dominion in its own hands. This is the position that we are destined to occupy. We need not borrow trouble or be afraid because we had a little fuss with our respected Uncle Sam a short time ago, we could not help it, we did not originate it, it was forced upon us, but God delivered us. Suppose we should have a difficulty similar to the one which we then had, should we have nothing to do but to sing ourselves away to everlasting bliss? Yes, we should find plenty to do as we did then. I expect one nation after another to rise against us until they will all be broken to pieces. We have great many things to accomplish; we need not think that we have no business to attend to or that the world has gone through its regeneration, for it has got to be struggle after struggle, and power after power will be arrayed against us, and then, if we have not learned it we shall learn, that God is our strength, and that in him only can we trust. If we think we are going to get through this probation with the little difficulty we have had, we might as well give it up. Now I think that it will be a struggle all the time. How hard it is for us to give up our feelings, to resign our will! How hard it is to do right by ourselves, by our families, by our neighbors and friends, and to do right by the church and kingdom of God, to do right by God and be honest with him and all men, and how difficult it seems to have our hearts right and purged from iniquity and sin! We have a continued struggle to manage our own little selves. Don't you believe that it will be harder to combat the powers of the world? I think it will. How many things are transpiring among us as Saints, how many hard speeches, contentions and strifes there are, and how much we are desirous of enforcing upon other men our own views and feelings, and perhaps we have a very imperfect conception of what is right and what is wrong ourselves.

This is what the world have been after so long. Now I do not want that, no, I want to know the will of God. I would be like the Lord, I would say "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." —Psalm 139, verses 23 and 24. This is as

important as anything else, for us to know ourselves to understand ourselves, to bring ourselves up to a mark, and see if we are ready and know whether we can yield our stubborn will or not, and if we can yield to the dictation of the servants of God, and if we are willing to be subject to that which is wanted. If we are, then we shall understand what Jesus says: "If any man will do my will he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

We should all understand that that kind of teaching that was true in the days of the Apostles is true now. The Savior said, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and a stranger they will not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers." One of the Saints said, "Ye have an unction within you, and have no need that any teach you, except the unction that is within you." If we know how to follow the dictation of the Spirit of God, then we shall have the light and intelligence of heaven continually. Then we shall have that spirit which will enable us to know for ourselves in regard to correct principles, and strive to improve in all things, and not be inclined to follow a stranger. There is a kind of a certainty in regard to our principles that has not been found anywhere else. No people upon the face of the earth are blessed to the same extent as this people. It is our privilege to have knowledge of all doctrines and principles that are taught, and if we do not have this knowledge we are living below our privileges. It is said in one of the revelations that the voice of the people is the voice of God; this is because they are taught alike, they are taught correct principles, and when they are united, then their voice in regard to any principle becomes the voice of God, for it brings us into connection with him and his Spirit. You remember what was said in ancient times by John the Apostle: "And there are three that bear witness in earth, the spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one."—I. John, V. Chap., 8th verse.

We are also told in the same chapter that there are three that bear record in heaven. Now if you will examine these things carefully you will find something that it is interesting. For instance, one of the witnesses in heaven is one that is a witness on the earth, even the spirit, and when we are in the possession of this witness, having received it by the laying on of hands, we have a hope and a connection that reaches within the veil. We have the principles of eternal life made known unto us and our children, and we are heirs of God and of Jesus Christ our Lord. When this gospel found us we had forsaken God, and the whole of the religious world had broken off from the truth, and they had formed another league, got in possession of other hopes, of another spirit, hence the feelings the servants of God have when speaking of these things.

Our brethren are and have been too guilty of dabbling with the wicked, instead of feeling that they are Elders of Israel, nobles of the earth and that they are above those little, contracted, narrowed-up influences. This is about the kind of feeling that we ought to have. What is there in the world that should attract our attention? Their gold and silver and clothing are all well enough, but have we not got them here? Yes, they are all here we are here, and all that we have got to do is to pursue the even tenor of our way as the Lord wants us, and instead of being servants of the world let us be servants of God, and instead of being dictated by the world let us be dictated by the Lord and be under the influence of the Spirit of God, having that intelligence, power and wisdom in our possession that is necessary for us to have as Saints of the living God that we may be harmless in the midst of this perverse generation, and that we as Elders of Israel may demean ourselves aright, and preserve ourselves humble and faithful in the sight of heaven. Let us even be ready to do anything that is required of us, that the Almighty may feel towards us as he did towards Abraham of old. 'I know him," said the Lord, "he will command his house and his children after him." Then what have we to do? We are the Saints of the living God, and let us bow down and worship him, and by our obedience to the principles of life show that we are the servants of God without rebuke.

How is the world going to be redeemed think you? If the kingdom of God is ever built up the Almighty will have to dictate things himself. Through what medium will he do this? Is he going to send his angels to gather the people? He has got thousands of them, but he has his own way of doing things and that is through the priesthood. If we are teachers we think faithful people ought to listen to us; if we are Bishops we of course think that the people ought to respect our council, and if Presidents we are anxious to see the people obedient, if so is it not right for us to listen to those that are over us? All people in this government should listen to the head, for that is the order of God. It is all very nice; it is a beautiful theory; everybody under our rule must submit, our wives and our children must yield obedience; we all admire the beauty and order and harmony of the church of God until it comes to touch us, and we are the only people exempt. We are very apt to show that we like a little of our own way, and that although God's government is very good for others that we do not like to be interfered with so much. If this be our feeling why do we act hypocritically? Why exact of others that which we will not do or yield to ourselves? Why not, if we are the men we profess to be, be on hand, show our willingness at all times to do what is required of us, seek the spirit of the Lord, for when we get that we will be willing to yield to its dictates. It is very easy to submit to law, and doubtless we should all be ready enough to submit if the Almighty should come and speak to us face to face; he chooses to speak by his messengers, to them we must yield obedience. Jesus said, in his day, what is true in this, "he that receiveth you receiveth me, and receiveth him that sent me, and he that rejecteth you rejecteth me and rejecteth him that sent me."

Bretbren, may God direct us and help us to keep the commandments of our Father; I ask it in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, Tabernacle, Sunday afternoon, May 11, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

It appears in the economy of heaven that there are a variety of gifts. Gifts differ, as described by the Apostle to the Corinthians, in the 12th chapter of his First Epistle. He says: "For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another, the word of knowledge by the same spirit; to another, faith by the same spirit; to another, the gift of healing by the same spirit; to another, the working of miracles; to another, prophecy; to another, discerning of spirits; to another, divers kinds of tongues; to another, the interpretation of tongues; but all these worketh that one and the selfsame spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will."

These gifts are very apparent in the organization of this people. We possess a great deal of zeal, and sometimes it has proved to be not according to knowledge. For instance, the third number of the *Evening and Morning Star*, which was published in Independence, Jackson county, Mo., by W. W. Phelps, held out the doctrine rather strongly that about nine or ten years would be sufficient to wind up the whole matter of the warning of the wicked nations and the gathering of the Saints preparatory to the coming of the Messiah. So zealous were some of the Elders at that time, and so certain that the Lord would shorten his work, that we expected long before this to see the millennium in full blast; and yet, although these anticipations have not been fully realized, the work has progressed as rapidly as it possibly could without doing injury to itself. In order that this may be properly understood it may be well to consider the material of which this church is composed. Its doctrines have been taught to every nation, kindred and tongue where the Elders have had an opportunity of preaching to the people, and those who have from time to time embraced the doctrines of the Saints have been gathered together, bringing with them all manner of prejudices, notions and whims, and if too great a body of such material had been hurriedly brought together it might have been impossible, (though some people say there is nothing impossible with the Almighty) but still I think that it might have been impossible to hold such an incongruous mass of materials together.

When the Elders were scattered among the gentiles to preach repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, many would say how wonderfully these men preached! What smart men they were considered by those who heard them! These men acquired the ingenuity and the tact by which they handled the scriptures with such ability that they were actually considered by the world to be very learned and talented men and some of them are known yet by the sobriquet of "Walking Bibles." And all these men in their way are shining and brilliant items of talent and wisdom; a comparatively ignorant man, if he is humble, can go and preach the gospel, and proclaim by the power of the good spirit the principles of life and salvation. An ignorant man, who goes forth from nation to nation to declare the truths which God in his mercy has revealed, generally goes forth in humility and faith, and, by diligence and perseverance, he picks up and gathers into the church men of every imaginable tradition, of every habit, of every custom and of every nation; after which they go and make each man throw away part of his foolish traditions just as fast as possible, and teach him true principles instead thereof; make the people live together in a city, a county and a State, and all pull together, as one well-organized community.

Now I know really that we ought to be ashamed of our ignorance, and yet br. Musser has told us that we are a great deal a-head of the Western States. Really, if we are not we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. We have had wiser teachers, and not only have we had good tutors, but we have had practical lessons.

Mr. Trumbull, member of Congress from Illinois, made a remark at a meeting during the Mormon war, to this effect: "I have been to Nauvoo; I was there when the Mormons were there, and if the inhabitants and citizens of the United States were as intelligent and industrious and as thrifty as the Mormons were then, they would be a long way a-head of what they are now." Lyman Trumbull is considerable authority upon this subject, he was Secretary of State in Illinois when we lived in Nauvoo, and no particular friend of ours. If we have not advanced as much as we might have done we have scattered the truth abroad. The wisdom of our President has taken the poor from the distant nations of the earth, brought them here and made them rich. You pass through this Territory to-day and you strive to find the man or woman that cannot get bread for supper. You cannot do it. You find the man or woman that is destitute of clothing, if you can. Such destitution does not exist. You may search the world in vain for a similar people, and you will find that a people so universally comfortably situated do not exist; and yet, these are the people who were so poor, who have been several times robbed and plundered of all they possessed, and who then came into the most desert country in the world, and here they have acquired this abundance which surrounds everybody. A policy has been introduced that benefits everybody, instead of leaving us to lay our own plans, and be at the shrine of wickedness and corruption. When a poor man comes to a Bishop and says, I am hungry, I want some bread. The Bishop, like a father, says: "Well, what can you do? We must find you some work, we must show you how to manage in this country so that you can get a living." The Bishop might take the old gentile plan, give the hungry man a dollar, which he would spend and do nothing to provide more, and thus he will be kept eternally poor, but instead of this he finds him work, the man's way is opened, and, in a short time, he is rich, for he is able to live from his own exertions. Herein is manifested the wisdom of heaven, which should be in the breast of every man in Zion, and it also shows the wisdom of that head which God has placed to guide us and make us a self-sustaining independent people.

If we go down into the States now we find them engaged in a war, and I suppose that the language that is generally denominated the King's English, fails to tell the extremes of folly, wickedness, corruption and degradation that brought this war on. Tongue cannot tell it, the language we speak has not got words enough to describe it accurately. Friends and brothers are killing each other. It actually seems as though the vengeance of God was poured out upon them, and every time that either party suffer a defeat that party is filled with increased rage and vengeance, and they thirst for each other's blood. Such are the facts in the case.

The prophet said the Lord was about to sweep the earth with the besom of destruction, and in that day the wicked would slay the wicked. I cannot tell how fast things will go, but I feel astonished when I see how the work has progressed since its commencement in the year 1830. You go into a corn field where the stalks grow too rapidly and you find them weak, and a very slight wind will break them down. You look at the progress of nations when they grow too rapidly, you will perceive that they immediately fall to pieces. It was so with the Mahomedan empire; it swelled in eighty years from a solitary wanderer to an empire constituting about a third part of the then inhabited globe. It is not so with us. This people is rising gradually. You can find men who have gone forth and baptized their hundreds, but few who have baptized their thousands, and if all the numbers that have been baptized into this church since its first organization were added together I do not suppose that there would be less than a million, and but few of these have remained to the present time, the rest have built up cities for the gentiles, and have populated such towns as St. Louis, San Francisco, and in fact almost all of the cities of California and the western States. The rest are still laboring to build up Zion, to spread abroad the fulness of the everlasting gospel and to save all who will give heed to its teachings and the dictates of the Holy Spirit, while those who cannot "bear the seive of variety" are occasionally leaving the church and going again to wallow in the wickedness of the world. There is now and then one will go off and come back again, and they profess to be good brethren. They put me in mind of an anecdote. A wealthy parishioner sent his negro servant Jack to carry a sucking pig to his parson as a present for a Christmas roast, while on his way, Cuffy was called into a public house by one of his comrades to have a drink, and while quaffing his ale, some of his mischievous friends took the pig out of the basket and placed a puppy in its stead; Cuffy then went on his way and presented the basket to the parson, saying, "Sir, massa has sent you a present of a fine pig for a Christmas roast," the rev. gentleman pleased with the prospect of a fine dinner, looked in the basket, and exclaimed, "pig, you black rascal, it is a puppy; tell your master not to insult me by sending me a puppy." Cuffy, on his return home, called at the ale house for another glass, when his comrades slyly exchanged the pig for the puppy; when Jack got home, his master said, "what did the parson say for the fine present I sent him?" "Parson said the pig was a puppy, that you insult him to send him a puppy." "Bring the basket to me." He opened it, and exclaimed, "it is a pig, you black villain." Cuffy in astonishment, and unable to account for what he saw, cried out, "Massa, I believe he can be a pig or a puppy just as he likes." This is just the character of those men that act in this way, they can be pigs or puppies, Saints or apostates, just as they like, and I do feel that if such men will leave and stay away we will be contented with what we can raise independent of all those who are wandering abroad and trying to shake hands with the devil. But I find that those who stay here, and do their duty and struggle to fulfil counsel, will increase in all that is good, while the others—pig and puppy—will all go to hell together. I know that we are very pious, and for want of better understanding make mistakes in reference to blessings. —Joseph used very often to get up and bless the congregation in the name of the Lord; President Young does so sometimes in a very emphatic manner, but are these blessings appreciated?

Now I do not care how much wealth you pour into the laps of men, unless there is in their bosoms the Spirit of God they are unhappy. You may also fill a woman's lap with riches, surround her with every imaginable comfort, and if she has not the Spirit of the Almighty within her, and the spirit of contentment she will be miserable. It is so with all of us; unless we have the spirit of contentment in our hearts we are miserable, and unless we can enjoy that spirit which brings happiness, inspires the soul and makes a heaven in every home, we shall be constantly uneasy. Watch the men who have gone abroad; if they become discontented the spirit of the Most High leaves them, but if they do not get uneasy and unsettled in their minds, they have no fear of death, but they rejoice in the enjoyment of the Spirit of the Lord and the spirit of mercy, then the light of revelation, peace, happiness and contentment are and for ever will be their portion. So will it be with all of us. These are the blessings of the Lord unto his faithful people. If a man has all the wealth in creation, and has heaped upon him all the honors and powers that the world can give, his soul is discontented and miserable, unless he possesses the spirit of Christ.

I recollect reading in Sears' History of India of "an English envoy, sent on a mission to Delhi about ten years before the emperor's death, on being introduced into their imperial presence, was surprised to see a little old man, with a long silvery beard, dressed in plain white muslin, standing in the midst of a group of omrahs (Indoo noblemen) whose rich robes, sparkling with jewels, formed a striking contrast to the unostentatious appearance of their sovereign." This Aurung-Zeb was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits and manners, which he constantly maintained amid the splendor of the most magnificent court in the world. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine, in the fiftieth year of his reign. The very wealth and riches that were around him were misery to him, and the crimes that had put the other claimants to his throne into the grave, made him, in the midst of splendor miserably miserable.

Brethren, study to be content, and when we want to see if we can't go off to California and get some more spices and some things that we cannot get here; to surround ourselves with sweet-meats, let us just remember br. Musser's remark—"Shake your head." Emphatically, No, I love Zion better than all things else.

Now the facts are, the comforts of life depend upon the manner good things are used. You may get the choicest of this world's goods; I don't care if the wealth of the world is used to get the most delicious dishes for a man to live upon, in a short time they become sickening and nauseous and are actually injurious to the human system. Those who live in this way become weak and effeminate, and finally rendered entirely useless. For my own part, I say give me the good wheat and good plain living, then I shall have strength, and stand a good chance for good health and long life.

There was a United States Judge died here, and just before his death he said: "I have abused everything that is good, and know nothing that is good." This is the condition of the world. But with proper exercise and care, and the common food that is produced within ourselves, is sufficient for us, and it is calculated to develope the mind and body of man, and to lay a foundation for a race of men that shall rule the world. Now this is no wild chimera of the brain, for we are laying the foundation for the redemption of the human race; we are laying a foundation to make a fraternity of brethren, and to secure to each and all happiness and peace. The Lord himself has laid the foundation; and if any man wants to go away from here, let him go, but let him remember that he will be unhappy wherever he is.

May the Lord bless us and enable us to inherit a spirit of contentment, that we may inherit celestial glory: Amen.

THE SHAMROCK.—The legend why this plant was chosen as the national emblem of the Green Isle is perhaps as little known as the identity of the plant itself. It is this:—St. Patrick, unable to make his hearers comprehend the meaning of the word Trinity, despairingly cast his eyes on the ground in prayer for some means whereby "he might enlighten the Gentiles," when, espying the little trefoil shamrock at his feet, he plucked it, and, holding it up on high, pointed to the three leaves on one stem as the emblem of his doctrine, to the easy comprehension of his listeners. It is no doubt one of the two British species of *oxalis*, as the *Trefolium repens* or Dutch clover was not introduced to Ireland at that early period.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—The Sydney, N. S. W., *Herald* says: A correspondent mentions that a sheep dog, belonging to Mr. Martyn, J. P., of Murrurundi, having accidentally eaten strychnine, a dose of arsenic was administered to abbreviate the animal's suffering, but, strange to say, it had a contrary effect, and the dog recovered. The same peculiarity was observed on two several occasions.

[For the Deseret News.

REASON AND INSANITY.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

Reason enables man to compare one fact with another, as well as idealities with realities, that is, internal expressions with external ones. For instance, at the sight of a pretty cottage nestling, as it were, amid the luxurious foliage and shrubbery of rural scenery, not only one, but a series of sentiments or ideas are suggested and transferred, by comparing the concrete, physical residence with the abstract results or concomitants thereof, viz., parental and conjugal love, happiness and filial devotion, are identified with the peaceful abode in which kindred hearts are dwelling in serene and growing companionship. Here we trace the relations, connections and tendencies so as to show the legitimate results or inferences arising from one fact and the other, and thus reason will prove the necessity of a harmony existing between everything abstract and concrete, between everything tangible as well as intellectual.

It is very true that very often misery dwells where happiness would be supposed to hold its benign sceptre, but that is owing to the corrupt, unnatural state in which the majority of mankind are placed. The design of the Creator is to have harmony, beauty, intelligence and happiness throughout the immensity of space.*

In a healthy state of mind, we can change our mental train, as often as we think proper; we have the power to continue one subject and commence an entirely new one, always controling our thoughts and impressions, and endeavoring to discover the relationship existing between the different items of the intellectual and physical world.

But an insane person is, as remarked before, entirely governed by ideas and impressions which rise within him, like *ignes fatui*,† leading him more and more into error. And here is a remarkable analogy between dreaming and insanity, viz., in both conditions impressions and thoughts are believed to be real.

It appears, viz., that in a dream images and visions arise in the mind, which seem to represent a life and world of its own, hence Lord Byron's passage, "Our life is two fold; sleep has its own world." These mental-somatic operations are generally the embodiment of our feelings, and emotions with a distinct or faint outline of some event or fact.

During the process of these mental phenomena, reason holds generally a very subordinate office, as the associations and emotions of the various scenes of the dream-land are entirely beyond its control, and bear often the impress of the greatest absurdity and inconsistency, while sometimes the veil of futurity is drawn aside, and visions with revelations and other manifestations from the mansions above or the regions below, are unfolded to the mind.

Frequently an oppression at the epigastrium‡ or the stomach itself will start a series of thoughts which have been slumbering, and a dream will be called into existence at the very time that the bodily uneasiness is experienced. Thus dreams of murder, graves and ghosts, with talking, grinding of the teeth, convulsive movements of the hands and fingers; comatose (drowsy) sleep with ravings, nightmare, dreams of travelling, of danger, fire and water, of seeing objects which increase and decrease in size, are frequently produced by an oppression at the stomach or sternum (breast bone). In what manner the ganglion and sympathetic nerves are productive, when affected by a local complaint, of images, comes within the domain of philosophical, physiology and animal chemistry, suffice it to say, reason has nothing or little to do with the peculiar phenomena of dreaming.

Frequently ideas and memories are called up by mere bodily sensation, without a real local indisposition, as in the following authentically recorded instance:—Dr. Gregory, the eminent philosopher and physician, mentions of himself that, having on one occasion, gone to bed with a vessel of hot water at his feet, he dreamed of walking up the crater of Mount Etna, and of feeling the ground warm under him. He had at an early period of his life visited Mount Vesuvius, and actually felt a strong sensation of warmth in his feet when walking up the side of the crater; but it was remarkable that the dream was not of Vesuvius, but of Etna, of which he had only read some traveller's account. This was probably from the latter impression having been the more recent.

The relationship existing between dreaming and insanity is really remarkable, the mental *status quo* of the former being exactly the same as that of the latter, especially when perfectly developed into mania, that is, the beggar dreams being a king, and so overpowering is his imagination that reason has entirely left him, and he cannot by means of intellect or judgment compare his real position with the visionary one, hence he is deceived, believing himself surrounded by all the pomp and splendor of royalty, till the dream bursts; —the maniac fancies himself an emperor, with all the paraphernalia of that high position, and although his physical organs are in full play, the hallucination is by no means corrected or removed by the sound of clinking chains and the sight of his miserable abode.

The first mental derangement or transit from a healthy state is eccentricoly which consists in laying too much stress on a small, trivial point or circumstance, without considering other facts and things in connection with it. I remember two interesting specimens of this kind: Two painters who enjoyed a high professional eminence in Prussia, were very much occupied with the construction of a certain peculiar machinery of a very complicated nature in the shape of a locomotive, which should do away with the present artillery, and in fact, they believed the destructive power of their designed machine so great, that they actually imagined war would come to an end and general peace be established.—They corresponded with Elihu Burritt, applied to the Prussian and other German government; but, on an examination of their plans and designs by competent engineers, the entire infeasableness and utter impossibility was discovered. The two designers had only seen important advantages, without considering or noticing the difficulties. So great, however, was their eccentricity in that particular point, that they could not be convinced of their error, but continued their useless speculative theories about a great, reforming infernal machine up to their end.

There are many other curious and remarkable instances of this kind of insanity on record. Samuel Warren, in his diary of a late physician, relates the following circumstance: "A bachelor friend of mine, who generally was of a very lively disposition, sent for me, on day, his negro servant insinuating that his master was in great distress in consequence of his head having literally turned round. On entering the bed room of my friend. I said, "but pray, my dear sir, when did this dreadful accident happen?"

"Sit down. Doctor, and I will tell you."—Whereupon he commenced as follows: "You know I have a plantation on the island of Barbadoes. Well. last night, I dreamt I was there, when all at once, a terrible tornado arose, and while looking around to see the destruction that was going on, my head was suddenly seized by a violent current of air and literally turned, as you can see for yourself Isn't it shocking, Doctor?"

"Very," I replied dryly; "but then, my dear sir, look ahead, you will be well in a few days." But how can I? I am obliged to look backward all the time, and I am actually a walking lie." To make the matter short, the invalid was speedily cured, when he confessed to his professional friend, that he feared his mind had been rather out of order.§

Next to eccentricity comes lunacy, a violent sort of insanity, wherein the patient is apt to use brutal force; it was supposed to be influenced by the moon, hence the name lunacy, from the Latin *luna*, the moon Madness and mania, from the Greek *mainomai*, to rage, implies insanity or lunacy in its most furious and confirmed stage.

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* How many perhaps do know that a drop of water or a small, tiny leaf is the arena of miniature worlds of busy microscopic insects, enjoying themselves in the ratio of their intelligence!

† *Epigastrium*, from the Greek *gaster*—the belly, the abdomen; and the preposition, *epi*, about, around,—signifies the region of the stomach.

‡ *Ignis faluus*, literally translated, signifies an erring light, better known as a 'Jack o' Lantern." It is a fiery, electric exhalation of swampy places. These phenomona, which are apt to lead the unlettered, superstitious wanderer from the right road, are frequently observed after a thunder-shower.

§ I quote the above article merely from momory.

NONSENSICALNESS OF SECTARIAN SERMONIZING.

The following strictures on the effusions of modern Sectarian preachers, or divines, from the London *Spectator*, are more truthful than poetical.

There is a growing feeling amongst thinking men that the sermon institution, as at present enforced, is altogether intolerable, that it is an intellectual burden which more or less saps the life of modern churshes, and more perhaps than anything else introduces the dry-rot in social worship. We hold this to be true, not because we are insensible to the peculiar capacities of the pulpit—not because we have failed to find in the higher department of this great field of literature much of the noblest and most potent thought, but because we hold that in consequence of the true aim of the sermon as a properly voluntary element in social worship—voluntary both on the part of the preacher and the hearer—having been lost sight, the whole character of the institution has been depraved. Few thinking Englismen, even of the present generation, can have grown up without recognizing in some form the influence of the few great preachers of the age—those few that can utter the cry that comes from the infinite side of man's nature. The broad and stately, but painfully self-manipulated creed of Father Newman, the metaphysical depth and subtlety of Mr. Martineau's religious psychology, or the spiritual ploughshare which Mr. Maurice drives with irresistible force right through the neatly-arrayed plantations of human theory—have influenced in one direction or another the most powerful minds of the present generation, and have influenced them for the most part through the medium of sermons. On a lower level of genius, though not necessarily of practical power, come a host of others who from the pulpit have influenced, through some medium or other, fine or coarse—or evil or good, or usually perhaps both—the consctence of their cotemporaries. It would be simply absurd in the press of this country, which wields a wider sweeping but far less penetrating weapon, to depreciate at once the fashion and the homely labor of Brighton, by which Mr. Spurgeon rules the thousands whom no vulgarity will disgust with earnest and homely moral force, by which the Lord Bishop of Oxford compels attention and a peculiary ransom from the bright creatures that rise so easily to his glittering artificial flies, or by which even Dr. Cumming captivates the classes whom faith has steeled against the astrological auguries of Zadkiel. Nor do we depreciate it. But we are convinced that most of the causes which have degenerated the sermon, and which are rapidly rendering it a mischief instead of a benefit to the present generation, are materially aggravated when not actually set in motion, by the loss of that voluntary and supplementary character which ought to make it no part and parcel of public worship, but a spontaneous appendix to it—an appendix which the clergyman may either give or withhold according to the resources of the week—and which the congregation may either attend or ignore, according to their own state of mind and their own estimate of the worth of these voluntary teachings.

It seems to us obvious that in one sense the accidental importance which the sermon assumed in Protestant countries at the Reformation, when the mass of people had exceedingly little personal knowledge of the primitive form of the Hebrew and Christian revelation, has no proper application to the present day. The clergy were then in general the only media for explaining the contents of the Bible to the people: and partly from the freshness of these contents when frankly put before an eager people, partly from the boldness which every great revolution inspires, partly from the sense of responsibility accompanying so great a task, no doubt there was proportionally much less of stereotyped formula and sanctified mannerism in the medium than there is now. The clergy felt that the sermon was really subsidiary to the exposition of the Bible, and the weight of their gospel to a great extent drowned the egotism of their personal importance. But now the clergy have exceedingly little advantage over the mass of their hearers except in opportunities for coherent study to balance which they have the disadvantage, growing rapidly every day, of belonging to a class almost isolated from the living thoughts of the world they address. They find forms of speach ready to their mouth which represent a world neither human nor divine, but rather shadows of both, blended on a common field of view—a world in which the current language is seperated by generations of verbal definition and conventional doctrine from all direct contacts with spiritual things, and by the force of professional etiquette from all direct contact with actual human things.

What is the remedy for this? Clearly, in the first place, that clergymen should be taught to distinguish more clearly themselves, and to teach layman to distinguish broadly between their own thoughts and the revelation they study and explain. There is nothing more deleterious either for the priesthood or the people than the quasi-sacred character which is given without distinction to the whole stream of words which issue from a pulpit, whether they be so foolish as to insult the understandings of all who hear, or so wise as to open and enlarge them. The first and most obvious check to ineptitude in the pulpit is the divine privilege of going away without any implied disrespect to the devotional service which preceeds it; and the next most obvious limitation to the same ineptitude is the divine right on the part of the clergyman of abdicating the pulpit when he has nothing distinct to say, without any slur on his character as a devout and energetic pastor of his people. It is something simply monstrous that because a Christian wishes to pray with his fellow-Christians he should be enacted to listen as a religious duty to all the remarks of any croupier of the pulpit for the time being. What is the result of it? Why, in the first place, that more than half the preachers come to believe in their own remarks, however foolish and wild, as a part of the Christian faith. How should it be otherwise? They see the same solemn demeanor; they hear no sign of dissent; their remarks are never questioned; it is an unheard of thing for a layman to go up after service and say, "that service was inconsistent both with itself and with fact" as any one would not scruple to say after a political or scientific or literary lecture. The absurdest fanatical dreams or the boldest platitudes are sanctified by the same apparent attention and assent which is commanded by the forms of worship. How can the ordinary clergyman help gliding into the unreal fancy, first, that his composition is as sacred as the Bible; next, that the Bible means as little as his composition?

In the next place, the result of this factitious sacredness of sermons is, that half the people see the real inner life of the Old and New Testament, and of their own day, only through this dismal semi-opaque thought, and are never stirred into breaking through it for themselves. To distinguish vigorously between the blinding dust of half their teacher's moral fancies and facts, they must learn to lose all sense of sacredness in the volume of sound issuing from the pulpit merely as such. This they have never yet done, because they have never been taught to listen with the same independent judgment—the same freedom to cease to listen—which they exercise in all other cases. Yet why should a worthy man of limited capacity be permitted to dictate on infinite and eternal subjects, whose authority would weigh little or nothing on any other? Why are we to listen, as we do every Sunday, with grave acquiescence to the most express statements as to the inner scenery of Elijah's mind when he was under the juniper trees, or the motives which induced Balaam to keep Balak's messengers for another night, or the reason why twelve baskets of fragments were taken up after one miraculous feast, and only seven after another, or why St. Paul left his cloak at Troas, or the rationale of infant baptism, or the causes why there were no bishops once, and why they were appointed for our sins, or any other of the many questions we weekly hear decided for us without any possibility of protest—why are we to listen patiently to all these fanciful *ex cathedra* explanations from men whose reasons for supporting a political candidate for Parliament we should scarcely weigh at all, and whom we might decline to hear upon the ethics of family life?

Surely the remedy for these things is simple —the de-consecration of sermons. There are portions of the religious service itself which usage has sepereted from the rest—portions which, like the celebration of the communion, have far more claim on men than the private opinions of the officiating priest. Why not, then, make the sermon what it ought to be—a matter of free choice both in preacher and audience? If this were so, the preacher would only speak when he had something that seemed to him of weight, and the hearer would only attend when he had reason to expect something worth attention. Both would be infinite gainers by dissociating a composition of no more intrinsic value than the speaker's own mind from this delusive association with the words which breathe the wants of centuries, and the acts which reveal the mind of God.

THE CARTEL OF 1812.

The agreement of Gen, Dix with the Confederate authorities for a general exchange of prisoners is based on the cartel of 1812. It provides for precisely the same system of exchange as has been in force in the Western Department since March last, when Gen. Halleck, by direction of Major General McClellan," ordered that "it be substituted for that of general order No. 30." The provisions are as follows:

General commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.

Lieutenant General, or vice admiral—forty men.

Major General, or rear admiral—thirty men.

Brigadier General, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle-ship —fifteen men.

Lieutenant Colonel, or captain of a frigate —ten men.

Major, or commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb katch, fire ship or packet—eight men.

Captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.

Lieutenant, or master's mate—four men.

Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipman, warrant officer, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

Non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—It is enough to make one despair of the progress of mankind to find that something like 4,000,000 men are under arms. Here is a list: Army of Austria, 738,344; Prussia, 719,092; Russia, 850 000; France, 026,000; Great Britain and India, 534,827; Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Italy, 300,497; total, 3,771,760. The cost of maintaining, clothing and paying these men, at the low average of £40 per head is £150,000,000 per annum. The labor of 3,771,760 able-bodied men cannot be calculated as producing less than £120,000,000 per annum, so that virtually between the cost of their maintenance and what they ought to produce, were their labor utilized, there is a difference of something like £300,000,000 a year.—[London Paper.

OUR LOSSES IN THE WEST.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes a statement from official sources, that the losses in the Western armies amount to 03,500—no less than one-third the force in the field on the 1st of November last. The loss in the battles of Belmant, Mill Spring, Fort Donelson and Pea Ridge, excepting those slightly wounded and returned to duty, is estimated at 18,000; in minor engagements 3,000; by disease (dead and absent), 40,000; discharged, 2,500.

It is difficult to see the wisdom of forever harping upon great losses of men and the excessive cost of the war. The time to count the cost was before the war commencod, and now we have to look ahead.—[Journal of Commerce.

JUVENILE ANTICIPATION.—A juvenile sporter, belonging to a primary school in Manchester, N. H., boasted to his playfellows the other day, that he would by and by become the fortunate possessor of an important article of youthful aspiration, "My father," says he, "has gone to the war, and if he gets killed I am going to have his fish-line."

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY
ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,....September 3, 1862.

THE EASTERN MAIL LINE.

We have so frequently alluded to the difficulties on the eastern mail route, that we recur to the subject at the present time with some degree of diffidence. We are well aware that persons connected with the mail line and on the road have "felt sore" at our strictures on their operations, and not unlikely in their sickness have said hard things about us; but these are small affairs. Such persons are terribly too dull and heavy to perceive the good others intend them—probably they never read that "the stripes of a friend are better than the kisses of an enemy"—no matter. When they have let some few things alone that they should never touch, and given better attention to known duties, they may yet conclude that Utah is not an unprofitable school.

Having whispered a few unpleasant facts, we feel it our duty, now that the Overland Mail institution is accomplishing more than the Department or the public have any right to expect, we shall not be less backward in our meed of praise, and the more especially do we feel the force of the obligation on learning by telegraph from the east, that interested parties are striving their utmost to misrepresent the actual condition of affairs on the route between this and the Missouri river, with the view, evidently, of breaking up the Daily Overland Mail to the Pacific.

At the first outbreak of Indian troubles in March or April last, we freely stated our opinion—we thought there was no occasion for the excitement among the employees and the stoppage of the mails, and we have never since learned anything to change our opinion. Had Mr. Ben. Holladay, the present proprietor, had the management of the eastern division from the commencement of the daily mail, there would have been no interruption of mails. The C. O. C. and P. P. Express Company was a used-up institution, and everything on the route from St. Joseph to Salt Lake bore evidence of its bankruptcy. A severe winter had not been provided for, and it came and smashed up everything. Mr. Holladay was not to blame; we never blamed him; we were only disgusted with the stupidity of other folks who wanted everybody to see vigor where there was langnor, to see strength where there was weakness, and to see activity where there was nothing but dullness. If arguments were needed to sustain our statements, we have only to refer to the change in the condition of the eastern route since it had the personal supervision of Mr. Holladay. The western division had once a slight test of its strength from deep snows and floods; but the difficulties were battled with vigor and served as a monitor to some advantage, and to-day there is no better regulated stage line on the continent of America. The eastern division is fast coming to the same status.

Since the opening of the new route on the Cherokee trail, the mails have arrived from St. Joseph considerably within schedule time, with a visible decrease of time every week. The stage that arrived last evening brought St. Joseph dates up to the 23d of August, making it a little over ten days between that city and this. When the stations on the route are properly established and the new road itself improved by travel, we expect to see the time still further abridged; as it is, however, we are satisfied, and shall be much pleased to never find ourselves worse served than at the present time.

While then everything is favorable to expeditious traveling, and the *ensemble* of the organization is infused with new life, and giving every promise of stability, a clique in the east are evidently bent on moving everything to its destruction. The last of their moves is representing the mails and travelers in danger from Indians. while positively not a person on the new route has reported a single word of apprehension. Within the last few days the Post Office Department have again ordered the Pacific through mails to be sent to New York by the Isthmus, and *vice versa*. Of course, the inference is danger, and travel Overland ceases. We understand that Mr. Cook, presently in San Francisco, has faced this opposition both by press and telegraph, and may possibly succeed in disabusing the public mind and restoring confidence. We have no personal interest in it either way; but on matters of fact, we will speak out, and on this subject our testimony is that we know of no cause for apprehension of difficulties on the eastern mail line. There are troops enough to keep off the Indians, and the mail service was never better performed.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Of the operations of the mighty armies before Washington from the time that Gen. Pope fell back with the army of Virginia to the Rappahannock, on the 19th of August, till the 23d, nothing was announced.

General Halleck caused all the reporters south of the Potomac to occupy the right bank of that noted stream forthwith, after it became known that the Confederate hosts were marching northward, and a great dearth of news from the immediate scenes of strife was soon announced throughout the north.

It is believed that some very important movements were made by both the Federal and Confederate armies, during the four or five days immediately following the arrival of General Pope's army on the banks of the Rappahannock from the Rapidon, but the public were kept in ignorance of what was transpiring for prudential reasons as understood.

On the 23d, it became generally known that the army of Virginia had occupied the right bank of the Rappahannock, and Gen. Pope had made that stream his line of defense; that the enemy were in great force on the south side and making daily efforts to get further north; that desultory fighting had been going on for several days; that the enemy had without doubt been everywhere repulsed; that for three days heavy firing had been heard on the left, and it was believed that the Confederates had been repulsed there, and that general success had attended the Federal arms.

A subsequent report stated that, on the night of the 20th, the Confederates constructed a bridge across the river in front of Sigel's camp, and the next morning an attack was made, and three regiments of the enemy rushed across the bridge, which Sigel soon demolished, and took most of the men prisoners who had the audacity to cross the bridge into his encampment, under such uninviting circumstances. An attempt was subsequently made to ford the river at another point, but success did not attend the effort, and the enemy was repulsed.

On the 27th it was reported that the Federal army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg to Warrenton—a distance of forty miles, which line was fifty-six miles from the capital, and that McClellan was re-organizing the army of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Alexandria. It was also announced that it was believed in Washington that fighting was still going on.

On the 28th it was made known through the medium of letters, which found their way into the public journals that on the 23d there was the heaviest artillery duel fought across the Rappahannock ever fought on the American continent, as supposed. The Northern chivalry attacked the Southern early in the morning, along the entire line of defence, to which the Southerners were not slow to reply. Shells were principally used, it was stated, during the day, and the firing was kept up till nine in the evening. The casualties have not been reported.

The next heard from that sanguinary region was, that the Confederates had turned the right of Pope's army and had occupied Manassas Junction; following which a series of battles were fought of a most desperate and bloody character, the details of which have not been made public with sufficient certainty to give any accurate statement in relation to them. It is believed, however, that when the facts in relation to the operations of the Federal and Confederate arms before Washington, during the ten days preceding the first day of September, shall be made known, it will be fully made to appear that more blood was shed, and more men killed and wounded, during that time than during the sojourn of the army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

A tornado similar to those which visited the many portions of the Eastern States just before the commencement of the war, is reported to have swept over McHenry county, Illinois, a few weeks since, destroying a vast amount of property. The course of the wind was from east to west, and whatever was movable when it came was blown away, over or down. Houses, barns, fences, orchards, hay and grain stacks, standing grain, and everything else was prostrated, leveled to the ground, moved out of place and destroyed. But few lives were lost. A school-house in which were about twenty children was demolished, but it is stated that none of the juveniles were seriously injured.

Arrests of disloyal editors and the suppression of publications deemed traitorous, have been frequent of late. The publishers and editor of the *Democratic Standard*, Ill. were arrested and started off for Washington about three weeks since. The arrest is said to have created quite a sensation and violence was threatened, but the threats were not put into execution. The editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, charged with issuing treasonable posters embarrassing recruiting, were taken into custody about the same time, and forwarded to Washington.

On the 2d of August, says the *Hawkeye* the brig Sleipner, of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, of and from Bergen, Norway commanded by Capt. Woage, arrived at Chicago with one hundred and fifty passengers and a cargo of herring, being the first European vessel that ever reached that port direct with emigrants and consignments. She left Bergen on the 23d of May, arrived at Quebec July 6th; passed through the Welland canal on the 21st, and was at Detroit on the 25th. She would return freighted with grain.

The members of the City Council of Louisville, Ky., on refusing to take the "Long Oath," were recently arrested by the Federal authorities, but were soon released on their resigning and entering into bonds for loyal behavior. The Mayor had fled to the Confederate army, and his property was considered as having escheated to the government.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was sent to New Orleans by the President to investigate and inquire into certain matters connected with the administration of affairs there by Gen. Butler, about which so many complaints have been made at home and abroad, returned to Washington two or three weeks since, and made report in the premises to the effect, as understood, that Gen. Butler had been a little too fast in some things, and recommended the eighty thousand dollars seized in the bank belonging to or in charge of the consul of the Netherlands be returned to that functionary, and that some seven hundred thousand dollars taken in like manner be returned to the French Consuls. A large quantity of merchandize which had been seized, belonging to foreign merchants, it was suggested should also be restored to the owners, the learned commissioner being fully of the opinion that the taking of those things by Butler could not be justified, as the acts were violations of international law. It is reported that the President approved of Mr. Johnson's report and recommendations.

The destruction of rail road bridges has, it is said, commenced in Ohio, and two were burned lately on the Marietta and Cincinnati road. Secession sympathizers were accused of having committed the diabolical deeds.

Baltimore papers announce that, after the promulgation of the order for drafting, three hundred thousand men for the Federal army, many of the citizens of Maryland subject to its provisions immigrated instanter, and that at least five thousand went south, and some sought refuge in the British provinces. All of those who thus immigrated, of course, had secession proclivities.

On the 21st of August, a steamer was snagged and sunk near Memphis, by which about eighty persons, mostly convalescent soldiers returning to their regiments, were drowned.

An order for the impressment of twelve or fifteen hundred negroes in servitude to work on the railroads in Kentucky, and Tennessee which have been damaged by the operations of the war, was recently made without distinction as to owners, further than loyal men were to be paid for the services of their slaves thus required without delay, while the disloyal would be referred to Washington for payment.

NEVADA ITEMS.

From the multitudinous accounts given of the mining operations in Nevada, the mines throughout the Territory must be exceedingly productive, and fortunes are often made in the course of a few days. New discoveries are constantly being made.

Some fears, it seems, are entertained, by parties interested in the mines in that Territory, that government will assume to exercise the right of domain over them in consequence of the embarrassed state of its finances, a measure which will not be endorsed by the Nevadans, their loyalty to the government, as it is, to the contrary notwithstanding.

When Col. Sims' cavalry, attached to Col. Connor's command, were in need of barley for their animals, in passing through Carson to join the expedition, there was none for sale on government terms, not however in consequence of the disloyalty of the dealers, as it is understood they were willing to furnish all that was wanted in exchange for specie.

The arrival of several trains from Salt Lake, recently, is announced, among them the train of J. M. Bollwinkel, which took out grain for the Overland Mail Company to Middle Gate station, sixty or seventy miles east of Fort Churchill, and returned freighted with government stores for Col. Connor's command, and that of Walker Bros., with fifty thousand pounds of flour and thirteen thousand pounds of butter, and which, after discharging freight, proceeded to California for merchandize for the Utah market. A train is also reported to have arrived from Utah at Unionville, Humboldt county, a few weeks since, with one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of flour, which was being sold by the agent, Mr. Martin, at thirteen dollars per hundred.

About two hundred thousand dollars worth of bullion, it is stated, is transported over the mountains from Washoe to California weekly, by Wells, Fargo & Co.

The number of applications for divorces in the Probate Courts of Nevada are said to be multitudinous according to the number of inhabitants. The *Age* says they are a liberal people over there, and presumes the next Legislature will enact a law allowing people to enter into marriage contracts for a term of five years on trial. An arrangement of that kind might not be without its conveniences in that Territory when so many matrimonial knots have to be untied. The people of Utah have had no excuse of late to find fault with the liberality of their western neighbors, but cannot indorse all their Christian practices and expedients.

The "fighting season" had set in, according to appearances, and personal combats have been of frequent occurrence of late. Sunday being a favorite day for such performances, magistrates, lawyers and ministerial officers have plenty of business, and offenders are made to pay for such privileges more punctually than in some of the Territories. Offices pay well in the mining districts.

Governor Nye and Indian Agent Wasson are reported to have arrived at Carson, on their return from California, on the 20th ult. The appearance of both evidencing that they had fared well and been furnished, while on the western slope, with a good article of brandy.

It has been estimated that the freight brought from California, consisting of machinery, merchandize and provisions, will, this season, amount to nearly thirty millions of pounds, at a cost of nearly a million and a half of dollars.

REMARKABLE CELERITY.—Within the past few days we have been in receipt of some valuable mail matter—letters and papers—which must have been transmitted with great celerity. Papers from Denver city, Colorado Territory, that had been only three months, and letters from Nebraska Territory, that had been only two months in transit, found their way to our table yesterday morning. There can be but little use for lightning where such excellent mail facilities exist. This is certainly a fast age.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

A savage war of large dimensions is reported to have broken out in the State of Minnesota, from which serious consequences have resulted, and from the rumors that have been put in circulation, there are good reasons for believing that it will require considerable exertion on the part of the State and of the government, to bring the exasperated natives to terms, and make them cease from warring against and murdering the whites.

It is represented that the Sioux in the region of Fort Ridgely and other places in that State had been threatening vengeance on the pale faces for some time, in consequence of the negligence of the government in paying them the stipulated annuities. Some pretend to say that the savages were moved to deeds of blood by secessionists from Missouri, who had been trading with them, but whether so or not their hostility has been manifested, if one-half of the reports be true, to an extent not witnessed among Indians for many years, and the destruction of life and property by their ruthless hands has already been exceedingly great.

The first outbreak occurred on the 18th of August, and in a very short time, the country around Fort Ridgley and throughout the counties of Meeker, McLeod and Sibley was lighted up with the blaze of war, and from four to five hundred men, women and children are reported to have been massacred. The light burning of buildings, and of hay and grain stacks lighted up the whole country at night. The scenes of death and carnage are represented by those who witnessed them, as having been most horrific. Of a company of forty-five men, who were sent out from the fort to fight the Indians near the agency, only seventeen got back alive.

The militia were immediately ordered out by Governor Ramsey to quell the Indians, and started as soon as possible for Fort Ridgeley, under command of Ex-Gov. Sibley. It was expected at latest dates from that region that it would be no small matter to conquer the savages or persuade them to bury the tomahawk and scalping knife. It was believed that other tribes had joined the Sioux, and that a general war with the whites was imminent.

Individuals who had arrived at St. Paul's from the scenes of slaughter, stated, that Indians who were the most civilized exceeded the others of their tribe in acts of barbarity, and it was believed that they had murdered all the missionaries, who had been preaching to them and endeavoring to improve their condition for many years. As soon as the report of the attack on the settlers in the vicinity of Fort Ridgely became known, an old interpreter, who had spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go and ascertain the condition there, and, disguised as a savage, he went in the night and found that all that had been reported was true, for all the settlers had been killed, and their bodies were lying here and there, some in their houses and others were scattered about their premises. He went to a place called Beaver Creek, where some fifty families had settled, all of whom had been murdered, and having been acquainted with the people, he recognized the bodies of most of the slain.

The unexpected outbreak of the Sioux in Minnesota caused great excitement throughout the State, and in upper Iowa and Wisconsin, and a report which immediately followed the announcement of the massacres at Fort Ridgley, Beaver Creek, New Ulm, Glencoe, and sundry other places, that Hole-in-the-Day, the principal chief of the Chippewas, had proclaimed that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians of his nation if the whites did not leave the country in the course of a few days, increased the alarm not a little, and news from that region was sought for with much avidity. The war in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri was evidently less thought of than the Indian war threatening the north-western States.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.—News reached here some weeks since, of the appointment by the President, of Jesse C. Little as Assessor and Robert T. Burton Collector for Utah, under the operations of the late internal revenue law. They have recently received official notice of said appointments, have qualified and entered upon the duties of their respective offices.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Our latest dates from the Pacific are to the 27th ult. There has not been much change in the general aspect of affairs along the western sea for many months past.

Dr. Chorpening, who was shot a few weeks since at Aurora, by a man named Pooler, on suspicion that he had committed one of the popular sins of the age to the injury of the avenger, has since died of his wounds. Notwithstanding the doctor has been figuring on the Pacific slope for several years, his family still reside in Somerset county, Penn. Pooler, before Chorpening died, put out, and went to Big Meadows, on Walker river, where he was subsequently arrested; got away from the officer, and, in being re-arrested, was shot in the right arm, wounding him severely. He was, after examination, lodged in Esmeralda jail.

Grass Valley was recently visited by fire, and nearly every wooden building in the place is reported to have been consumed. Bear valley, Mariposa county, has also of late been entirely destroyed by that devouring element. Thirty-one buildings in Hornitos were destroyed by fire on the 19th of August. Loss heavy.

Camp meetings are represented as being very numerous on the Pacific coast this season. There are not as many meetings for religious purposes announced, however, as there are for political ends, and the assemblages of those having their country at heart, as professed, seem to be decidedly more boisterous in declamation than are the religionists, but neither are apparently making many proselytes.

FROM THE COLORADO MINES.

The gold fields of Colorado continue, as per report, to attract great attention in Southern California. New and "richer" diggins have recently been discovered, where there is an abundance of water for washing, to which the "seekers" were flocking at latest advices from that region by hundreds. Considerable quantities of "dust" and many "nuggets," some of large size, have been taken to the California markets, and arrivals from the mines at San Bernardino and Los Angeles, with plenty of treasure, are said to be of daily occurrence.

The extreme heat in those fields of "golden sands" during the summer has been a great detriment to the money operations, as many who went there could not stand the hot blasts, which were constantly experienced, no matter from what direction the wind blew, for, if from the north, in passing over those sandy deserts, it become heated to one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and upwards, which but few could endure without wilting. Many therefore had to retire from the field, but report says they are preparing to return, and as the summer will soon be passed, the emigration thither will, as represented, be great; and good times for "diggers" are anticipated during the fall and winter, and till the hot season sets in next year.

THE HUMBOLDT MINES.

According to rumor, the mines in the Humboldt country, Nevada, are yielding abundantly, and preparations for working them more and more extensively are being made as time progresses. There is a great want of mills for the working or crushing of the rock, which, in most ledges that have been opened, is rich in gold, yielding from five hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars per ton, and the deeper the mines are penetrated the richer the rock. In the North Star District, surface diggings have recently been discovered, producing much excitement.

A goodly number of mills are in process of construction, and arrangements for building more have been and are being made, and, it is believed, that the time is not far distant when those mines will be among the most productive in that Territory. The scarcity of timber is a serious hindrance to building operations, and lumber is represented as being worth from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred dollars per thousand feet. Provisions, at latest dates, were more plentiful than they had been. Bacon could be bought for twenty-five, flour for twelve, and beef for twelve and a half dollars per hundred.

The emigrants on their way to Humboldt by the northern route were, as per report, greatly delayed by the prevalence of high waters during the forepart of the season, many of those are represented as coming from Deseret.

BATTLING WITH THE FLOOD.

After having waited for months for the waters of the Jordan to subside, so that the road leading from this city westward to Tooele could be repaired and made passable, and no signs of secession appearing, it has been resolved, on the recommendation of President Young, who has contributed largely from his private purse, and from the funds of the Church, as Trustee in Trust for that purpose, to construct a levee, sufficient in extent on the west side of the river above the new bridge to prevent the overflowing of the river, and the innundation of the road, which has now been under water some four months.

The work of constructing the proposed levee has been commenced, and, although of great magnitude, will in all probability be accomplished in the course of a month. When the waters shall be confined within the channel of the river, the road will soon become sufficiently dry to be repaired, and within six weeks from this time, direct communication between Tooele county and the west part of Great Salt Lake County with the city may be expected to be resumed. To accomplish so desirable an end, the citizens of Tooele City and Grantsville, and others in that county, have contributed largely, as well the citizens of as Great Salt Lake County and city, for neither the county nor the State have the means at command to appropriate to that or any other purpose this season.

The construction of the levee, and the building and repairing of the road, after it shall be reclaimed from the dominion of the flood, is to be done under the supervision of Road Commissioner McKean and Capt. Cunningham, and those contributing means for the attainment of the desired object can be assured that it will be judiciously applied.

AN EX-OFFICIAL AFTER HIS TRADUCERS.—Dr. Rabe, late United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, who, according to report, was very unceremoniously ousted from his official position by President Lincoln, on the representation of certain special friends of his successor, Mr. Rand, was in this city on Wednesday last, and among other short visits made, while waiting for the departure of the eastern "Overland," was one at our sanctum. The Doctor seemed in good spirits, but a little "riled" at the way things had been managed to get him enrolled among the "outs." He left in the evening, on his way to Washington, to vindicate his character, which he alleges has been villainously assailed. He expects to make out a good case, and give his adversaries some trouble. He has evidently had but little practice in "walking the plank."

NOT STOLEN.—A report was in circulation a few days since that the Indians had stolen a band of about one hundred and sixty horses belonging to Mr. Nathan Tanner, that were being herded in Summit county, but it has since been ascertained that the horses were not stolen, but took a stampede in the night and ran about ten miles over mountains and hills, till they came upon a small band belonging to a half-civilized Indian, camped in a valley in the vicinity of Kamas prairie, when they stopped running, became quiet, took possession of the valley, and remained there till the Indian reported the occurrence, when Mr. Tanner went for and recovered his horses. The Indian was rewarded to his satisfaction for giving the information which led to the recovery of the stampeded animals.

AN EXCURSION TO THE COTTON COUNTRY.—On Monday morning, according to previous arrangement, Governor Young started on a tour through the southern part of the State, the principal object of the excursion being, as understood, to visit the settlements in Washington county, where the people will be more than pleased to see him and hear the instructions he may have to impart to them. He was accompanied from this city by Messrs. John Taylor, E. T. Benson, L. Snow, D. O. Calder, A. H. Raleigh, J. T. Caine, H. B Clawson, Geo. Goddard, F. Little, and a few others. Hon. G. A. Smith preceded the company, which will, of course, be considerably augmented as it progresses southward.

The return of Gov. Young and party may not be expected for several weeks.

FAST TRAVELING.

Fred. Cook, Esq., assistant treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, left here for California, on Thursday the 21st, at eight a.m. and reached Carson on the Sunday following, at two a.m., making the entire distance between the cities of Salt Lake and Carson in three days and three quarters.

Ben Holladay, Esq., the proprietor of the Eastern division of the mail line, started from Carson for this place some hours later than Mr. Cook, and was four days and two hours *en route*. Mr. Cook had a regular change of coaches, but Mr. Holladay traveled the entire distance in the time specified in his own private carriage.

Secretary Fuller accompanied Mr. Cook west, and Captain Whitney, a gentleman who was shipwrecked with Mr. Holladay, at the recent destruction of the Golden Gate, accompanied Mr. H. to the east.

EXCELLENT FRUIT.—Several excellent specimens of apples, peaches, apricots, currants and other kinds of fruit, from orchards and gardens of successful pomologists and horticulturists in this city and vicinity, have been placed on our table recently; of course not by competitors for the prizes offered by the Board of the State Agricultural Society, for had that been their object the various specimens would have been subjected to the examination of the fruit committee which meets at Dr. Sprague's every Monday evening for that purpose. Although our judgment in the premises has no official importance, and no benefit therefrom may be expected to accrue to the exhibitors or donors, we must in justice say that the currants from the garden of Mr. Fenton, of the 6th Ward; the several specimens of the same kind of fruit exhibited by Mr Knight, of the 19th; and those fine peaches grown by Messrs. E. W. Davis and G. Morris, 17th Ward, were large and of good flavor. We have seen none better this season.

UTAH LAKE.—The waters of Utah Lake have fallen but little as yet, and were a few days since, represented as being some five feet higher than ever witnessed within the last fifteen years till this summer, and are now, as reported, within about eighteen inches of the highest point to which they rose during the spring floods. Thousands of acres of hay land bordering the Lake is still under water, and will be, probably, till the setting in of winter, for, although the waters are being discharged with great rapidity by its outlet—the Jordan—to the overflowing of a large amount of land in this valley, heretofore tillable, it will take a long time for them to recede to their usual extent and limits.

OFFICE SEEKING IN NEVADA.—The number of candidates for the various offices in the gift of the people in Nevada at the annual election held to-day in that Territory is legion. There are several aspirants for Congressional honors on the track, among them Gordon N. Mott, John J. Musser, James H. Ralston, and John D. Winters, all famed in the history of the Territory, for killing snakes, forensic eloquence, making discoveries or the performance of noted deeds, but some not so creditable as might be desired. They are all reputed to be "old wheel horses" and good "racers." No betting on either is announced, but they are to run with the hope, as the *Age* says, that "Old Nic" may take the hindmost. It has been hoped by some that Gov. Nye would enter the list for the office.

COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.—The infantry and Capt. Price's company of cavalry, of Col. Connor's command, left Fort Churchill on the afternoon of the 14th of August, in charge of Lieut.-Col. Pollock. Two other companies of cavalry, commanded respectively by Captains Smith and McLean, left the fort on the 16th, and Col. Connor would, as reported, soon follow. The advance column arrived at Middle Gate on the evening of the 18th, and at Smith's creek on the 22d. No accident had occurred, and the troops were reported in excellent health.

THE EMIGRATION ON THE PLAINS.—By telegram from Capt. Jos. W. Young, we learn that Gen. Eldredge, Senator Hooper, Elders Amasa Lyman and C. C. Rich, passed Laramie yesterday. Capt. Young and these gentlemen will probably arrive here next week. They report favorably of our emigration east of Laramie.

IMPORTANCE OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE.

In the French Senate, lately, M. Bonjeau read a report on four petitions, praying that measures might be taken to preserva hirds which destroy Insects hurtful to agriculture The report, which occupies five columna of the *Montieur*, Is an amusing essay upon insect-enting birds, their habits, anatomy, and species of food. It treats, at length, of the ravages of insects, and the Importance to man of the objects they destroy. France is infested with thousands of species of insects of terrible fruitfulness, nearly all of which prey on what should serve the purpose of man. The first section of the report is headed, "Importance of hirds to agriculture." It states the wire-worm consumed £160,000 worth of corn in one department alone, and was the cause of three deficient harvests which preceded 1856. Out of 504 grains of colza, gatherad at hazard at Versailles, all but 296 had been rendered worthless hy insects. The reduction of yield in oil was 32.8 per cent. In Germany, according to Latreille, the Phalæna manacha consumed whole forests. In Eastern Prussia, three years ago, more than 24,000,000 cubic meters of fir had to he cut down, because the trees were attacked hy insects. Man is unable to cope with these destroyers of the produce of his labor. His eye is too dull to perceive, and his hand too slow to catch them. Without the aid of hirds, he would be vanquished in the struggle. The commission excludes birds of prey, such as magpies, ravens, etc., with the exception of huzzards and rooks, from the benefit of its protection, because the huzzard consumes about 6,000 mice yearly, and the rook an incalculable amount of white worms. Sparrows are rehibiliated, and their usefulness shows hy reference to the facts, that when their destruction was attempted in Hungary, winged insects increased so rapidly, that rewards for the destruction of sparrows were suppressed, and given for bringing them back.

Frederick the Great ordered the destruction of sparrows because they ate his cherries; but in two years he found his cherries and all other fruits consumed by caterpillars In a sparrow's nest on a terrace in the Rue Vienne were found the remains of 700 cockchafers. Owls, and birds of that class, which agricultural ignorance pursues as birds of evil omen, ought to he welcomed. They are ten times more useful than the best cats, and not dangerous to the larder. The martins that were killed were found to have in their stomachs the remains of 243 insects. After further illustrations of the same nature, the report proposes the prohibition of all means of destroying birds, save hy fire-arms, with the exception of nets for wild ducks, and palmipedes generally, and the prohibition of birds nesting and destruction of eggs to young birds The petitions were referred to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.—[Ohio Farmer.

RINGING, SUMMER PRUNING, AND THE TRUE SAP OF TREES.

The Isabella grape may be accelerated in ripening, and produce large berries, hy a process of ringing the shoots in June and July. Vines treated in this manner produce fruit nearly twice the usual size, when girdled an inch in width; the shoot operated on to this extent, dies of course, the following winter; but on the coutrary, when the ring of the bark is taken off only one-half an inch in width, the fruit grows larger, but the bark coming together before the winter, a connection is formed, and the shoot is not thus destroyed. In explanation of this effect we would say that the crude sap of the vine, after passing up through the *Alburnum* or sap wood to the leaves, where it is concentrated, returns through the nerves of the leaves, to the base of the leaf stalk, and then downward between the bark and young wood called *Cambium*. This is the true sap of trees; it is wholly generated in the leaves, descending to the extremitiee of their roots, depositing in its course the matter which is successively added to the tree. When the enlargement and more early maturity of fruit be the object, the operation of ringing may he performed as above; but if made on the small branches of the new wood, the fruit does not acquire a proper state of maturity; it should be done on the previous year's shoots. The effects of ringing are more obvious on the grape, pear and apple, than upon some fruit; we have attempted it on the peach tree without any seeming effect. If, hy the agency of leaves, the gases extracted from the atmosphere hy these organs, and the juices drawn from the earth hy the roots are mixed, assimilated and rendered subservient to the tree, thereby increasing its growth, and perfecting its fruit, the question arises, is summer pruning beneficial or injurious? We apprehend that it is improper; for by the process, we diminish the resources of the tree, in thus removing so many leaves, as we must of necessity, in this operation. The above, if true, shows the folly of taking off the leaves of any fruit tree, to accelerate the ripening of its fruit.

The *Alburnum* is the outer coating of young wood, often called sap-wood. The *Cambrium* is mucilaginous matter found between the bark and young wood.—[J. M. Ives, in New England Farmer.

LEAF CURLING CATERPILLARS.

The curling of the leeves of the shrubbery and some of the trees in our gardens, is quite annoying to many people at this time, and the question is often asked what can be done? This is one of the minor evils, and seldom requires personal attention except in gardens where the birds have no chance. The expanding buds of your grapevines are often knotted and tied together so that the leaves come out irregularly. Open one of these and you will find it has been fastened together by minute silken cords, finer than the threads in the web of a spider—examine closely and you will see a light-colored little caterpillar less than half an inch in length. It ties these growing leaves together so that they shall not spread out naturally, and this forms a place of concealment from many of her enemies, where she feeds in fancied security. The leaves on your rose and currant bushes are sometimes very much deformed—the sides folded together or formed into rolls—open these and you will find a dark-colored worm, with a black head—this is a lively squirming little fellow, that will probably spin a thread and let itself down some distance, and be concealed amongst the leaves below.

A similar little worm will be found upon some pear and plum trees, sometimes so numerous as to deform the foliage and even to injure the fruit. The canker worm. sometimes in such vast numbers in the apple orchards has been a serious injury. This last appears irregularly, like the plagues of old, beyond human control.

If you have induced the wrens to take up their abode in your garden, by preparing cosy little places for them to build their nests in, they will soon clear your shrubbery of these leaf-curling caterpillars. If you are in the neighborhood of some of the large trees of this city, and especially the grand old elms, where the Baltimore Orioles make their nests, your fruit trees will suffer but little from this class of Insects, but if you cannot have the assistance of the birds, the best plan to subdue these pests, is to crush them between the thumb and fingers as fast as the expanding buds or leaves show signs of their presence. The washes and powders recommended are very troublesome, and very few, if any, are effectual.—[Newark Mercury.

BREEDING NEAT CATTLE.

Major Oils F. R. Waite, in the course of an address delivered before the Claremont (N.H.) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, communicated the following facts:

In England the breeding of neat cattle is regarded as a science, and gentlemen have brought to it years of patient study, reflection and experience; and although a great degree of perfection has been reached by some, yet the true principles of the art are not more generally understood there than in this country. Some who have succeeded best as breeders have never communicated to others the secret of their great success.

Robert Bakewell, in 1755, when thirty years old, after long and patient study and reflection, resolved to carry out a plan he had matured for the improvement of domestic animals. On the farm where he was born, and where his father and grandfather had been tenants, he commenced his operations. He was a man of education, genius, energy and perseverance, and though he had many obstacles to contend with, not the least of which was the want of means and the opposition of his neighbors, he steadily and confidently pursued the course he had marked out.

In ten years his breed of sheep, still so famous all over Europe, began to attract attention, and he inaugurated the system of letting his rams instead of selling them. The first he let for 17s. 6d. each for the season; then for a guinea each, soon for several guineas each, until in 1784 they brought him one hundred guineas each! Five years later his lettings for the season amounted to $30,000.

He died without giving to the world in writing the benefit of his knowledge and experience, but his example has been followed by many who have lived since his day.

Charles and Robert Colling devoted many years to the improvement of cattle, and the result was the improved short horns, a breed more valuable for the climate and country where bred than any that had been known before them. This and other equally distinct breeds made England famous all over the world for her thoroughbred neat stock, and she is enabled to export thousands of animals annually at almost fabulous prices, to propagate their kind in other countries. Charles Colling bred the famous bull Comet, and sold him for one thousand guineas.

YOUNG COW MOTHERS.—The Mariposa *Gazette* says:

A friend of our's in the farming business in Merced, says that recently he saw a cow two years old giving suck to her daughter, a yearling one year old, and she, the heifer, likewise giving suck to *her* calf, then about two weeks old.

SHOW OF GRAPES AND WINES.—The Grape Grower's Association of Cleveland has passed a resolution to have a grand show of grapes and wines at the city early in October. "All the world are invited to bring or send samples."

IMPROVEMENT IN CHURNS.—The ordinary mode of churning butter in Chile is to put the milk in a skin—usually a dog's skin—tie it on a donkey; mount a boy on him, with rowels to his spurs about the length of the animal's ears, and then run him four-mile heats.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN BRONSON'S COMPANY.

On Friday last, about four o'clock, Capt. Lewis Brunson's company of Saints, which left Florence on the 17th of June, arrived in this city, and camped on the Public Square, in the 8th Ward. The company consisted of 212 persons, with 48 wagons, 75 yoke of oxen, 68 cows, 17 horses and 10 mules.

The following is the organization of the company, as furnished by the clerk:

Lewis Brunson, captain; John Henderson, chaplain; Joseph S. Wing, clerk and captain of the guard; Samuel Williams, O. C. Hoskins, John H. Robertson and Thomas Hunt, captains of tens.

In the company were natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, the Canadas and other British American Colonies, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri

The following is a list of the names of the principal members of the company:

Lewis Brunson, returned missionary, S. Williams and wife, Jos. S. Wing and family, Peter Van Volkenberg and family, W. A. Biggess, D. M. Griffin and family, Andrew Prior and family, L. Dangresen, John Molson, D. C. Allen and wife, S. E. Rogers, J. M. Turpin, O. C. Hoskins and family, Patterson Moss, David Hall and family, David Forsyth, Miles Hall and family, T. J. Phipps and family, J W. Robertson and family, Jane Robertson and family, C. Fuller and family, D Fuller and family, John Farrole and family, Margaret Vaughn, Jacob Sterry, John Henderson, A. C. Etchel and wife, James Corbett and family, Thomas Hunt and family, James Fisher and family, Richard Howells and family A. Bosthwick, W. Linzy and family, John Knighton and family, Geo. Jackson and family, Harriet Oterway, Herbert Longeon, C. P. Lander, Adelia Sparks, Wm. Lane and family, Wm. Miller, John Tranter and family, James Spaia, E. Tadlock and family, Sophia Smith, J. T. Griffith and family, T. C. Foreman and family, Elizabeth Kirkham, Jane and Louisa Gittins, T. Griffin, A. W Landers, S. J. Wing, Mary Ann Sanders and family, D. P. Metcalf and F. Rich.

There were only two deaths in the company while crossing the plains—Mercy Ross from England, aged 21 years, and Wm. Maile, aged 16 years, from Indiana. One birth reported. We understand that no accident worthy of note transpired during the journey.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

A grand war meeting is reported to have come off at East Capitol Square, Washington, August 6th. It is said to have been a great day for Washington, and free speech for a vigorous prosecution of the war echoed loudly from the forum A series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following are samples:

Resolved, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our numbers citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever—it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social, and political condition: by our domestic and foreign interests; by the shame which would attach to us did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterward; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living, and the memories of the dead; and we deliberately and solemnly declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until our homes and cities should be reduced to ashes, our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved, or the country be made a desert.

Resolved, That convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion, and those who heartily act with them, will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of the opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions of whatever character, and either deprived of their life or expelled from the country.

Speeches were made by L. E. Crittenden, of the Treasury Department; L. Swett, of Illinois; Gen. Shipley, Military Governor of New Orleans; Gen. Shields, Hons. R. J. Walker, R. W. Thompson, James Harlan, Jas. S Rollins, Mr. Close, of Virginia, General Carrington, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, President Lincoln and ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, are Commission of Internal Revenue, breathing the same spirit of the above resolutions.

PHILOSOPHICAL.—Two distinguished philosophers took shelter under one tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complaining that he felt rain—"Never mind," replied the other, "there are plenty of trees; when this is wet through, we will go to another."

A JUDGE IN A FIX.

An awkward affair, which once occurred to one of the judges on the Western Circuit, has been the subject of much mirth. It appears that the pious judicial, having finished his labors, and having cast off his forensic wig at his lodging, had retired in the next room to wait for his brother judge, with whom he was to accompany some of the local aristocracy to dinner. The female servant of the house had entered the bedchamber by a side door, and not knowing the judge was in the next room, in a frolic arrayed herself in the judge's wig. Just at the moment when the fair Mopsy was admiring herself in the looking-glass, the judge unexpectedly entered the room; and poor Mopsy, catching a sight of the stern countenance looking over her shoulder in the glass, was so alarmed that she fainted, and would have fallen to the ground if the learned judge, impelled by humanity, had not caught her in his arms. At this critical moment his brother judge arrived, and opening the dressing-room door, with a view to see if he was ready, discovered his learned brother with the fainting maid in his arms. Not wishing to interrupt what he thought to he an amour, he quickly attempted to withdraw, when his brother judge vociferated: "For heaven's sake, stop and hear the matter explained."

"Never mind, my dear brother, the matter explains itself;" and he left his learned brother to recover the fainting maid as he could.—[Anecdotes of the Bench and the Bar.

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS" NOT USUALLY TALKED ABOUT.—Martha Homebred, in *Fun*, gives the following list of "Woman's Rights," which have been sadly overlooked:

It is woman's right to stay at home. For what other reason did her husband marry her?

It is woman's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from business.

It is woman's right to be kind and forbearing whenever her husband is annoyed.

It is woman's right to examine her husband's linen, and see that it wants neither mending nor buttons.

It is woman's right to be satisfied with her old dresses until her husband can buy her new ones.

It is woman's right to be content when her husband declares he is unable to take her to the seaside.

It is woman's right to nurse her children, instead of leaving it to a maid.

It is woman's right to get her daughters married—happily, or not at all.

It is woman's right to feel pleased, though her husband unexpectedly brings a friend to dinner.

It is woman's right to feel content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband.

And, finally, it is a woman's right to remain a woman, without endeavoring to be a man.

THEOLOGY AND THIRST.—It is a current story in Teviotdale, (Scotland,) that in the house of an ancient family of distinction, much addicted to the Presbyterian cause, a Bible was always put into the sleeping apartment of the guests, along with a bottle of strong ale. On some occasion, there was a meeting of clergymen in the vicinity of the castle, all of whom were invited to dinner by the worthy baronet, and several abode all night. According to the fashion of the times, seven of the revered guests were allotted to one large barrack room, which was used on such occasions of extended hospitality. The butler took care that the divines were presented, according to custom, each with a bible and a bottle of ale. But after a little consultation among themselves, they are said to have recalled the domestic as he was leaving the apartment. "My friend," said one of the venerable guests, "you must know, when we meet together as brethren, the youngest minister reads aloud a portion of Scripture to the rest; only one bible is, therefore, necessary; take away the other six, and in their places bring six more bottles of ale."

AN OLD ANECDOTE.—When General Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host, that after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped the host would excuse him in advance. "By my sowl, Gineral, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault I have meself. It is this: whenever I hear a man abusing ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shillalyl" The General was civil during the whole evening.

WENT AWAY AS WISE AS HE CAME.—A professional gentleman, making a call, remembered the number of the residence, but forgot the name of the occupants. Ringing the bell, he was ushered into the parlor. Presently the lady of the house appeared. After a little preliminary talk, thinking very shrewdly to conceal his ignorance, and acquire the knowledge he wanted, he quietly asked—"Madame, how do you spell your name?"

"Our family," was the reply, "always spelt it with two t's."

—A newly married gentleman and lady, riding in a chaise, were unfortunately overturned. A person coming to their assistance, observed it was a very shocking sight.

"Very shocking, indeed," replied the gentleman, "to see a new-married couple fall out so soon."

GOVERNORS OF THE SO-CALLED FEDERAL STATES.—The following are the names of the Governors of the non-seceded and border States, with their official places of residence:

Maine—Israel Washburn, jr., Augusta.
New Hampshire—Nath'l. S. Berry, Concord.
Massachusetts—John A. Andrew, Boston.
Rhode Island—William Sprague, Providence.
Connecticut—Wm. A. Buckingham, Hartford.
Vermont—Frederick Holbrook, Montpelier.
New York—Edwin D. Morgan, Albany.
New Jersey—Charles S. Olden, Trenton.
Pennsylvania—Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg.
Delaware—William Burton, Dover.
Maryland—Augustus W. Bradford, Baltimore.
Virginia—Francis H. Pierpont, Wheeling.
Ohio—David Tod, Columbus.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton, Indianapolis.
Illinois—Richard Yates, Springfield.
Michigan—Austin Blair, Lansing.
Wisconsin—John H. Saloman, Madison.
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsay, St. Paul.
Iowa—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Des Moines.
Missouri—Hamilton R. Gamble, Jefferson city.
California—Leland Stanford, Sacramento.
Oregon—Addison C. Gibbs, Eugene city.

APPLICATION OF THE STEREOSCOPE TO THE STUDY OF EUCLID.—A valuable application of the stereoscope to educational purposes has just been made. Every one who has gone through the 11th book of Euclid is aware of the great difficulty, which is superadded to that of the problem itself, of the clear appreciation of the diagrams. Treating of solid figures, it is impossible to convey an accurate idea by diagrams on a flat surface, and this difficulty is really the greatest of the two in the case of the more intricate propositions. G. F. Sams has now brought out a series of slides, which, when viewed in the stereoscope, will be found of the greatest assistance to the student. When viewed in this instrument, the lines, instead of lying flat upon the paper, stretch like wires from point to point in space; planes are seen to intersect each other like sheets of cardboard, inclined at various angles; and solid angles and pyramids have their edges and angular points in such tangible relief that a model could not afford a better illustration of the text. The letters, also, are so contrived as to appear to belong to the points to which they refer, and to stand out at the proper distances from the spectators.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.—The general orders respecting guerrillas are very pointed. We quote some of them:

Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."
General Dix advises to "shoot them on the spot."
General Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."
General Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."
General Lean says—"Shoot them when found."
General Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum-head Court, and punished with death."

SENSIBLE PRAYER.—The Chaplain of the New Hampshire Legislature opened as follows one day:

We think every member of the House, O God, is in favor of a short session, and frequently manifest their appreciation of short prayers; we pray Thee that they will also conceive a love for short speeches, speak only when they have something to say, say it, and then stop—Amen.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

NO suitable person has yet offered himself in answer to my former advertisement:—indispensable requisite are GOOD EYESIGHT, general good health and a fair share of common sense. I am indifferent as to the amount of experience possessed by persons gained in herding in fenced pastures. I will pay $100 per year, $100 in storepay or stock, and the balance in wool, provisions, etc., etc.

Wages paid monthly. Address,

8-3 ELI B. KELSEY, Tooele City.

LOST,

FROM Summit Creek, Iron County, a red and white speckled HEIFER, about 18 months old. Branded T S on right shoulder, slit and upper bit in right ear and hole in the left. She was last seen near the road at the time the herds were passing to the Cotton country, and is supposed to have gone with them.

Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by THOMAS P. SMITH, Summit, Iron County.

8-3

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly ran on the range between Oneham's and Barney Adams' kenyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.

8-tf J. C. LITTLE.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48-3m

FOR SALE,

IN North Kanyon Ward, a FARM, with adobie House, well, orchard, granary, and out-houses. Inquire of ERICK G. M. HOUGEN, Eight Miles from Salt Lake City.

8-4

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF UTAH COUNTY.

I WILL attend at my Office, corner of Center and Fourth East Streets, in Provo City, every WEDNESDAY until the 1st of October, to receive the Taxes now due.

I design to attend one day in each precinct prior to the above date of which, each precinct will have due notice.

Prompt attention is requested to save cost and trouble.

JOHN B. MILNER, Collector for Utah County.

8-4

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public and residents along the Overland Stage Line, that hereafter no contract will be valid, and nothing will be paid on any contract made by any Division Agent, or any other employee of the line, unless they have written authority from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the line, to make such contract.

By order of the Proprietor,
ISAAC E. EATON,
Supt. O. S. Line.

Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, 1862. 51-3m

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 25,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50-tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES, Sacramento, Cal.

3-6m

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!

WISHING to Close up all our UNSETTLED BUSINESS by the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

we hope our friends that we have accommodated with Goods on a Credit will come forward and settle their accounts by that date.

After September 1st, 1862, all accounts will be closed, and

OUR TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY CASH.

7-4 KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSEN,

CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8-1y

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Near to the Constitution House.)

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-4m

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

44-6m

WEAVING FACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

THOMAS HAWKES,

FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.

Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. D. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 8-tf

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER'S best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 15th Ward. 8-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carca, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

11tf

STONE TURNING.

I AM prepared to turn stones for wells, pillars, graves and all kinds of ornamental work. I have constantly on hand at my place, north of the Lime Kiln, in the 20th Ward, and at R. Deit's' store, on Main street, a good assortment of grind stones for sale.

46-6m WM. WALKER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,

NEAR THE ARSENAL.

HENRY MAIBEN,

SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

BASKET-MAKING.

THE undersigned have now a stock of material on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all kinds of BASKETS, including bushels, half bushels, market and clothes baskets, covered markets, reticules and square work; children's chairs, cradles, carriage bodies and perambulators; bird cages, fish traps and wool baskets, ladies' fancy work baskets, flower stands and bedroom baskets; bonnet baskets and trunk lidded hampers or chests; bottle casing of all sizes; bed bug traps, chair bottoms, and in fact anything in that line of business.

They have taken the premises lately occupied by Fell & Allen (opposite Walker Bros.' New Store), where an assortment of the above-mentioned articles will generally be found; and will take for pay all kinds of good living pay, such as cash, store orders, provisions, home-made clothing, wool, cotton, yarn, etc., etc.

We also expect to manufacture all kinds of sieves, riddles, etc., for cleaning grain.

JOB SMITH,
ELIJAH PEARCE.

51-3m

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING

BY

A. BERTELSEN,

WHO, thankful to his many friends for past favors, wishes to inform them and the public generally that his increasing business has compelled him to enlarge his establishment, build a blacksmith shop, and have the smith work done on the premises; and he is prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and workmanlike manner, at the Old Stand, South Temple Street, 17th Ward. 51-3m

UNITED STATES

MAIL STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE.

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	4 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	4 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	5 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	5 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	5 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 50

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.

4-3m L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

HAND IN HAND BAKERY, ICE CREAM SALOON, AND DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.

He also offers for Sale an unsurpassible article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Look out for the Blue Front, on the west side of Main Street.

49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1862. 38-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

WM. HOWARD,

DISTILLER,

COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior

WHISKY AND BRANDY,

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandise, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me.

W. HOWARD.

Big Cottonwood, Aug. 4th, 1862. 8-6

BOTANIC MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON.

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, enclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

[For the Deseret News.

EVIL THINKING AND SPEAKING.

BY E. H. MILLS.

Ah! wherefore, wherefore do we deem
So much in fault all human kind,
If our own eye but lacked a beam,
Our brother's mote we'd cease to find.

Why stretch our fancy far and wide?
And nought but vile discoveries make?
Or, why through clouded glasses look
When of their hue all things partake?

Why should we human nature doubt?
Why nurse the demon of mistrust?
Let's bring their best traits forth to light
In judging men, if judge we must.

The generous mind some good will find,
The mean soul thinketh meanest things,
Even as bitterest waters flow
Alone from poison-tainted springs.

And, as those waters in their course
Destroys each thirsty soul that drinks,
The evil speaker scatters death
By the vile flow of what he thinks;

Ah! worse than death 's the slanderer's breath!
Disunion on his path attends;
For, lo, his purpose is to make
The direst foes of dearest friends.

Oh, would some power to us below
The strength to crush this evil down,
'Twould be a mightier gift by far
Than gold or gems or great renown.

Whate'er is right to man is given,
All needful power He doth possess;
We only lack the will to know
Our failings more, our neighbors less.

If truth and love our hearts inspire,
Our speech of kindly thought will tell;
Our own pure lives will make us feel
To think and speak of others well.

CORRESPONDENCE

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Utah Co., August 28, 1862.

DEAR NEWS:

Since my last communication there has but little transpired in this vicinity, to interest the general reader. I will however narrate a few incidents of what has recently transpired among the

CATTLE THIEVES.

A week ago a young man living at Fillmore, who had been out on the road east as far as Bridger to trade with emigrants, camped here over night, turned out his cattle, he having three yoke of oxen that had travelled from the Missouri river this season. Upon getting up in the morning, but one yoke of the cattle were in sight—all day he traveled over the range and wearied, at night returned impressed with the conviction that his cattle had been stolen. The next morning he took the back track, and in the course of the day found his oxen in Provo kanyon, and arrested one of the thieves. Two had been engaged in the theft, but one had fled and could not be found. The rascal was turned over to the officers of the law at Provo—we withhold the names of all the parties for the present. We have a few idlers around here and it has been suggested that they too may be in the habit of gaining a livelihood in a similar manner. They are very narrowly watched, and something may develope itself in that direction and enable us to get up a sensation article ere long. The wise man tells us "there is a time for all things." Yet though we have no time to kill snakes we will give a new

SNAKE STORY.

Last week an Indian brave and squaws went over the first mountain east of here to pick berries, and next day returned very much frightened, and for some time refused to tell what his trouble was; but finally says he went over on the other side of the mountain, and then, after walking about awhile, came upon the trail of something appearing as tho' timber had been dragged along. This he crossed, and upon going a little higher, saw the head of some living thing peeping over a rock at him, which much frightened him, as he never had seen anything like it; but before he could run, a huge snake, as thick through as a man's body, and from ten to twenty feet long, sprang towards him; he dodged, and the huge reptile went clear over his head, but gathering himself again, as the Indian started the other way, and again jumped. Another dodge saved him again, when he scrambled over some rocks and up the mountain, getting, not only clear of his snakeship, but nearly frightened out of his senses. He says the snake had horns that curved back over his head and that he would raise his head to the height of a man.

This is the chief's story; and he *acts* as though it was true. It is generally believed by those acquainted with his veracity.

One thing is certain: the denizens of this State are as yet almost totally ignorant of what these high mountains around us contain, either in mineral, vegetable or floral wealth; and so, may it not be in the animal?

If this tale is true, one may justly be afraid *of snake* as well as bear. The Indians also tell of one of their hunters having been killed *by a* reptile of the same species, some years ago, in Sanpete Mountains. A party went out, found the body, saw several of the monsters at play, watched them till they went into their den, walled up the mouth with rock, and brought away their dead companion.

In this region, small grain is generally harvested and well saved, and much hay has already been gathered. Corn and sugar cane look fair, and potatoes are doing finely. In the settlements where fruit trees are of proper size peaches and apples are bearing finely.

The stock range is first-rate in this region, and cattle, horses, mules and sheep are fat and fine. Swine are more rare from the fact that they have to be shut up; but we think that in a short time a plan may be adopted in these valleys, whereby swine's flesh may be as easily produced, and be as plentiful, as any other animal food. Last year we introduced into these valleys the artichoke, a root resembling a potatoe, but far more prolific and containing more saccharine matter, an acre of rich, moist ground often producing one thousand bushels. Hogs eat these with avidity, and can be allowed to dig for themselves. This crop will make hogs grow rapidly at little expense. From the seed we sent by mail last year, four stalks were obtained, which produced near a bushel. This year we expect to have enough for a fair start, and some for distribution among those who wish to try them.

We have been experimenting upon cotton growing, and find that upon light sandy soil it grows freely, and is likely to mature and make a crop even here in Utah county.

Our experiments in growing pea-nuts, tobacco, and other crops usual in a more southern clime, have been successful.

As we have nothing more interesting to say we will stop, for the odors of the flowers under the casement of our "den" woo us to their exalting and agreeable presence. So we will say adieu. J.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, September 1st, 1862.

PRESIDENT YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—To-day I had the pleasure of receiving from you, as a donation to the Chicago Historical Society, the following books and pamphlets:

Journal of Discourses, six volumes.
Millennial Star, vol. xiv.
Works of Orson Pratt.
Key to Theology, by P. P. Pratt.
Catechism fo Children, by John Jaques.
Book of Mormon, 4th European edition.
Same, translated into Danish.
Same, translated into Welsh.
Same, translated into French.
Book of Doctrine and Covenants, 4th European edition.
Same, translated into Danish.
Voice of Warning, translated into Danish.
Latter Day Saint Hymn Book.
Pearl of Great Price.
The Only Way to be Saved, etc., by L. Snow.
General Epistle of the Twelve in 1847.
Volume of Poems by Eliza R. Snow.
Several numbers of Deseret News, etc.

These valuable works, together with such others as I may be able to obtain, I shall forward in a few days.

The Society will not only place great value upon the books themselves, but will fully appreciate and acknowledge the kindness and liberality which you have shown in making and donating the collection.

I am, very truly, yours, etc.,
C. B. WAITE.

EDITORIAL SCURRILITY.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the editorial fraternity in California, to be scurrilously inclined towards Col. Connor, since he has become the chief military officer in the Department of Utah.—It is evident that the Colonel's promotion, and some of his acts are not looked upon with universal favor. The following is from a recent number of the San Joaquin *Republican*:

The San Joaquin valley will undoubtedly beat the world in growth of pumpkins, but there is nothing in that line more astonishing than the sudden growth of the late Pat. Connor, by the grace of Gov. Downey and the application of tinsel trappings, into 'Col. P. Edward Connor," the hero of the "Ike" insurrection, and the statesmen of the abolition fusion party. P. Edward evidently thinks "the pen is mightier than the sword," for he has only squelched two rebels—Ike and another fellow—by the use of the former, while he wipes out the whole Union Democratic party by a flourish of the latter, over that aristocratic signature of "P. Edward Connor, Col. Com. C. V." Pat is a clever fellow and we wish him success. If he will persevere in writing letters and procure their publication in the *Independent*, he will certainly win promotion, for if "the powers that be" do not allow him to append Brig. Gen. to his name, the public will at least confer upon him the degree of A. s. s.

Such vituperation is not commendable.

CRICKET MATCH.—We understand the trial match, between the Deseret Union and Metropolitan Cricket Clubs, will take place on Friday next, on Union Square, 16th Ward. The wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock a.m.

ARRIVAL OF A MERCHANT TRAIN.—A mule train consisting of about half-a-dozen wagons, freighted with merchandize from San Francisco, for Mr. W. Jennings, arrived yesterday. [See his advertisement.

EXCESSIVELY WARM.—The last few days have been unusually warm for the season. The comet is not supposed, however, to have any effect on the atmosphere, it is so far distant from this earth, the opinion of the weather-wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

A CHINESE "HAPPY DESPATCH."—Much has been said of the "happy despatch" among the Japanese. But the Chinese often despatch a poor wretch in a somewhat unhappy manner. A letter dated Shanghae, May 3d, states that the keeper of an eating-house in that city had, a few days before, charged a visitor with eating a quantity of rice not paid for, when an angry dispute arose. A mandarin was sent for, who ordered the victim to be ripped open to ascertain whether he had swallowed the food. It was done, and no rice found. A false charge had been made; and to put things right, according to the Chinese ideas, the head of the accuser was quickly taken off, when the magistrate was ready for another job.

Died:

In Spanish Fork City, on the 10th Aug., of inflammatory rheumatism, ANN, wife of George Babcock, (formerly Ann White, of Loughor, South Wales.) aged 67 years, 1 month and 26 days. [Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

TWO good FARMS. by THOMAS HALL, Wellsville, Cache County. Terms—Cash, Stock or Store pay. Inquire of THOMAS COTTAM, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 10-3

WOOD WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay a large Wood Wagon for WOOD, or will give 260 lbs of Flour per cord for a limited quantity delivered at his residence. 14th Ward.
10-2 JOHN TAYLOR.

STRAYED,

ON Wednesday evening last, from Big Kanyon Tannery, a Bay MARE, 4 years old, white spot on forehead. Brand on near thigh 2.

Also, a Black OX, 5 years old. Brand on horn, J R WINDER.

Any information respecting them, left at my residence in 14th Ward or Big Kanyon Tannery, will be suitably rewarded. JOHN R WINDER. 10-1

STRAYED,

FROM the Church Pasture, near the Hot Springs, a yoke of Red CATTLE, line backed. Branded A. GUN and C. LAMBERT on left horn. One has H on left hip; the other has a Star in the forehead.

Also, a brindle and red COW, branded A. GUN and C. LAMBERT; Star on forehead, some white on flank and a white ring round the tail. Last seen in G. S. L City.

Whoever will deliver them or give information of their whereabouts to A. GUN, on the Temple Block, will be rewarded for their trouble. 10 [illegible]

ESTRAY ANIMALS.

I HAVE in my possession animals of the following description:

A bay Spanish MARE, with white stripe on face and Spanish brands on left thigh and shoulder; she has a year-ling bay mare COLT with her.

I have also a dark iron-gray MARE, 2 or 3 years old. she has a sucking COLT, she has a white stripe running part way down the face, then turns to one side and back again; it resembles a halter mark when standing in front. No brands visible. I would like to have the owners pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE J. MARSH,
10-1 Willard, Box Elder County.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Also, on each FRIDAY morning a Coach will leave Ogden for Brigham City, returning the same day to the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1.50 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE B. DIXURNE,
10 tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.

Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10 tf CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, on the Weber Big Bend, a brindle OX, about nine years old, an upper-bit in the left ear; no other brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.
10-1* ROBERT TELFORD.

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. A. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 93, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired
10-3m

This Day Received,

PER MULE TEAMS

FROM CALIFORNIA,

A NEW STOCK of

STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.

WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L City, Sept. 2d, 1862. 10-tf

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been [illegible] executed.

The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay interest on the Public debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the district into divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

J. C. LITTLE,
Assessor for the Collection District
10-1 of Utah Territory.

NOTICE.—CAUTION.

THE subscribers hereby notify the public, that sometime during the month of May, A.D., 1862, they sold and endorsed over two PROMISSORY NOTES given by A. J. & B. F. Stewart, bearing date as follows: One dated Camp Floyd, November 29th, 1860, for the sum of $3,572 24 on which there is an endorsement of $1,310 83. The other bearing date Salt Lake City, December 31st, 1860, for the sum of $1,055 04, both payable to the order of Livingston Bell & Co., and by them endorsed to Nicholas Groesbeck as follows: Pay to Nicholas Groesbeck or order. Signed Livingston, Bell & Co.

Said endorsement was made by mistake, and contrary to the express understanding of the said Groesbeck and the subscribers, which was that said endorsement should be made with the addition of "without recourse on us," and which said Groesbeck has acknowledged since the said endorsement was made, but who now refuses to have the same corrected and made as per understanding and agreement. This is therefore to warn all persons against receiving said notes from said Groesbeck with the view or understanding that we are in any way held responsible for the payment thereof, by virtue of said endorsement, should the makers fail to pay the same.

10 3 LIVINGSTON, BELL, & CO.,
pr. HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 11. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS Tabernacle, Sunday-morning, May 4, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I feel gratified, brethren and sisters, at the testimony which we have heard this morning from our brethren, who have been called to go upon missions. I realize for one that it is an inestimable privilege which the Saints enjoy, to meet together under such favorable circumstances as we do here, to strengthen each other, to give our testimony to the truth of what we know.

These brethren have been called to go upon foreign missions, and it is a high and honorable calling to go forth as ambassadors of salvation; and they will be blessed in this calling, if they will keep themselves pure and spotless before the Lord; they will go in peace and return in safety. This blessing is for those who go and have to mingle among the wicked nations of the earth. While absent from home they are encircled with the prayers of the faithful Saints, and they are enshrouded with a mantle, so long as they preserve themselves pure and holy. We seal these blessings upon them whenever they go forth upon this great mission. I say I feel to rejoice that we have the ability, the power and authority to send forth these messengers of salvation to those that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, and I hope and trust and know that these brethren will be the means of accomplishing a good work upon the earth, and of establishing those principles which lead to life and salvation in the kingdom of God. They will gather the people together in these valleys, for the Saints have no desire for the fellowship of the world. Some gather up here, it is true, for other objects than the worship of God, but they are not the right kind. There are those brethren and sisters who come here for the love of righteousness and they are the majority, and will doubtless remain in the majority, for this kingdom will never be thrown down nor given to another people. There are those who come here filled with the leaven of unrighteousness, having given way to the tempter until they got it planted in their own bosoms; they do not feel satisfied when they get here, for they have not purged out sufficient of this leaven of unrighteousness; they soon seem to prefer another kind of society; they feel uneasy unless they can be where wickedness abounds, where in secret, they can wallow in the wickedness of the world. I am glad, for one, that they have to go somewhere else to gratify their unhallowed, selfish propensities. They want to go to the eastern nations where they can wallow in the filth of the wicked. I am glad and rejoice that they have to go away, if they cannot be satisfied with the pure principles of the gospel, and enjoy themselves in the fresh air of these mountains. Here we have peace and enjoy happiness and so can all the right minded. We have contentment, and take pleasing and solid comfort in real enjoyment for we are placed upon a platform where we shall go to the conquering and to conquer; and here we can hoist the banner of righteousness and all can be shielded and protected beneath its folds; we can labor to redeem the earth, and cause it to bring forth from its elements and draw therefrom those things needful for our own comfort, and we can thus be delivered from the power of the oppressor.

Our brethren and sisters have been shamefully oppressed in their native countries; they have lived where their fathers before them lived, and so long as they continue in this way they are not and will not be able to gain one iota, nor to advance in the scale of intelligence; they have not taken one step to improve themselves or their children temporally or spiritually; they are bound as it were hand and foot, in those old countries. But when the gospel goes forth and they receive it in good and honest hearts, these fetters are broken off, and they are then placed upon a platform upon which they can improve, in fact there is then nothing to prevent them improving and exalting themselves and gaining for themselves an influence in the midst of this people. They can gather up to Zion where they can gain a temporal support, and in due time become independent and happy, following the pursuits of truth and virtue. This is one great blessing which the gospel brings to many poor persons in foreign countries as well as in our own land.

Well, brethren, we have great cause to rejoice in these things, and in all the blessings which flow from the gospel of salvation. We have a pleasant, agreeable country, we enjoy freedom; we have communication with the heavens, and through that medium intelligence flows to the minds of the children of men. We have the authority of the holy priesthood which has been conferred upon the children of men from our Father and God. How it becomes us then to appreciate these blessings! We have no time for carelessness, but every hour and moment should be occupied to promote the interest of our Father's kingdom upon the earth; to preserve the keys and power, which the Almighty has conferred upon us, pure and holy before him; to preserve ourselves and our influence before high heaven, and then all will be well with us.

It is a new era in which we are living; and it is a new light that has dawned upon this people; and power and influence is increasing and will continue to increase among the people of God continually, for this is their destiny; and although they may not understand the growing influence and power of this mighty work in which we are engaged, still they are flowing in a steady stream unto this people. What is there for this people to accomplish and perform? It is their business to preserve this priesthood untarnished, that wisdom may flow unto them through its holy influence, that they may know how to wield the power thereof for the best good of the kingdom of God. It becomes us well to understand this, that we may not unwisely wield the power that is and that will ere long be put into our hands. This is what the wicked nations have done with their power, but it will not do for us. No, for if we were to use it in this way all the authority and power ever given would be taken away from us, as it is now being taken from them. But, if we are faithful, power and influence will continue to flow unto us until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. Then let us step forth to do good, and whenever we have the opportunity let us assist in the great work which lies before us; and let us labor to preserve this power upon the earth, that there may be an ensign to the nations, and an emblem of righteousness to all people.

It is the inestimable privilege of this people, if they will receive and honor it, to establish the principles of righteousness and truth, and to establish that kingdom which shall stand for ever and ever. It is our privilege to become pillars in that kingdom, to bring it forth, to honor and sustain it. It is a temporal work; everything is requisite for the kingdom of God that is needed for any other kingdom, except wickedness. We want to build up cities, and to cultivate and beautify the earth, and make the place of the Lord's feet glorious. Every excellence, power and blessing belongs to the Saints of the Most High God, if they will prove themselves worthy to receive them. We have means to perform foreign missions, to save the people; we have also means at home to bring forth the grain, to build up cities and temples, and to go forth upon the right and upon the left to protect the right, and to develope the resources of the land into which the Lord has brought us; to shield ourselves from the wicked and ungodly, and thwart them in all things. All these things have to be done. We have all missions to perform, some one kind and some another.

We have now before us a temporal work in building the Temple; and in order to do this, we have to make the State road passable for teams; and to do this, it is necessary to raise it in all the low places, to open the ditches and allow the water to run off. This is a temporal work that must be attended to, day by day, until it is completed. The stone-cutters are lying idle for want of stone. We do not want the road lost now, after so much labor has been bestowed upon it.

There are a great many rumors afloat about the expeditions that have gone out from here, and I want to say that they are not worthy of your credit. And I want to say that it is all right with regard to those expeditions going forth, and all will result for the benefit of this people: The people of this kingdom are minute men, or should be, and they should be prepared to go as circumstances shall direct, and in this way, we prove ourselves before God that we are ready to do his will, and to do his bidding. The requisition was made by the proper authority at Washington, and was readily responded to, as has always been the case when a call has been made through the proper channel and the compliance with this call will result in good. Our brethren will perform their duties and do honor to their country. It is our country; we are citizens of the American government, and we have a right to act for the preservation of its institutions and we have always done it whenever called upon, and we have shown ourselves ready to respond to our duty as good citizens, no matter what usage we have received in return. This proves a weapon in the hands of this people for their defense. Let us feel contented to respond to every call that comes from the proper source, let us do it with full faith and confidence, believing that it is right.

If there are those among us who want to go to the world, let them go till they get their fill, and we would rather they would do this than stay here and contaminate the Saints of the Most High.

Let our brethren who are going on missions, keep themselves pure and unspotted from the world. We know that we can perform a mission in the world and mingle with them as far as shall be necessary, without partaking of their wickedness. Our missionaries are obliged to mingle with them more or less; and in fact, we are all in the world, but it does not prove that the Saints are obliged to mingle with the wicked and carry the wicked in their bosoms, but they can keep themselves upon the platform of virtue and cleave close unto the Lord.

Our brother, who was speaking, in his remarks, conveyed the idea that he had a greater degree of the gifts of the Spirit and happiness then before he came here than he has now. This is a mistake, in my opinion, for the power of God is manifest more strongly by contrast in the world, even as light shines in darkness. Here are the ordinances of the Church administered continually; and the healing power is not noticed here as much as in the world; if there is one case of healing in the world, it is a marvel, whereas, here it is so common an occurrence that a case of healing is less noticed or thought about. The spirit of light penetrates into the world, where the darkness is such that it may be felt, but here it is swallowed up in the greater light.

This people are gaining influence and power with the heavens, and they are enjoying more of the blessings of the heavens than are enjoyed anywhere else upon the earth. I know when clouds spread over the wicked nations, this people feel it, even as the telegraphic wire is affected by approaching storms. When a cloud looms up over the people in the valleys, it is felt to the utmost extremity of the earth. The Elders have borne this testimony time and again. They have frequently, when any great movement has been about to be made against us, known the designs of the enemies of this people; a knowledge of what they purposed doing has come as by a shock of electricity, and thus by the inspiration of the good Spirit they have known the intentions of those that concoct in secret against the welfare of the people of God; and by the same spirit of revelation have the Elders abroad known of any great and important movement at home. Through this same influence at home, here in Zion, has the President seen and known, even as he has understood a book that was open before him, what were the intentions of our enemies, and he has often told us their most secret combinations and devices; the very extent of their hearts has been revealed to him, and, at the same time, their power of accomplishing what they have designed has been shown to him, and to what extent they could carry out their plans. He has always seemed to be forewarned, to enable him, I suppose, to take measures to thwart their unholy plans and wicked devices; and have they not been thwarted? You yourselves are witnesses of these things, and as this people improve and learn to preserve themselves pure before the heavens, so will the gifts and graces of the kingdom be multiplied unto them, and as they get wisdom to operate for the benefit of the kingdom and for their own benefit, so fast will they obtain the power to carry out their righteous intentions. We should not seek to have power any faster than we can use it for good.

Well, brethren, I bear my testimony in addition to the testimony which has been borne here, to-day, of Joseph Smith and of Brigham Young, that I know them to be good men, chosen of the Lord to perform a great work in the last days. I also bear my testimony to the truth of the gospel which we have embraced; I know it is of God, and it will lead those that are faithful into his presence, and that they will ultimately triumph over all enemies and reign upon the earth; I know it will exalt all who are humble and faithful unto the end of their probation. I pray God to preserve you and me, and help us to be useful in our day and generation, and that we may make it our business to seek to build up his kingdom, and maintain that power which the Almighty is establishing upon the earth; let us labor to lift aloft the banner of peace and truth, and walk worthily before the Lord that we may receive the blessings which our religion will bring unto us, if faithful.

May God help us to do these things, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

EASTERN IMMIGRATION.— Captains Madsen's and Liljenquist's companies—under the presidency of Elder John Van Cott—with eighty wagons, camped on Pacific Creek last saturday evening.

Captain Homer Duncan's train passed Pacific Springs yesterday morning.

ARRIVED.—An advance portion of Mr. Godbe's train arrived in the city on Monday, with needed merchandize for his own store. Mr. Ranzhoff's train of nineteen wagons arrived the same day. We understand Mr. R. is going to experiment behind the counter with his new goods.

RETURNING FROM SALMON RIVER.

On Monday, a small party of twelve peekers arrived in the city from Salmon river, Snake river, Deer Lodge, and the regions to the north of this Territory. Among those who returned was Dr. Wm A. Hickman, who informs us that there were some few places in Deer Lodge valley where the miners were taking out from $3 to $5 per day, and all over that country there were evidences of gold; but in no place outside of the limits of the settlement called Florence was gold known where it could be had at paying rates, and Florence diggings were limited to a small plain of about four miles square, and there had been miners enough in the country during the present year to cover it over. We need hardly add that, after such a description of the status of Salmon river mines, that thousands have been sadly disappointed, and are satisfied that there are other occupations which pay better than gold hunting.

The Indians on Snake river are reported very hostile to the emigrants and the mountaineers. No particular reason is assigned for their enmity to the pale faces, the only solution of the difficulty being that the devil is abroad and the spirit of war and murder is particularly popular and agreeable at the present time. There are many statements about extensive murders, and a great many from this and other places are said to have "gone under," or got lost from sight. When they come to their senses, if still in this world of folly, it is hoped they will profit by the lesson and learn that

"All is not gold that glitters"

and the surest way to riches that profiteth is industry and fidelity at home.

Purple, Mendenhall, Morell, Manifee and some of those who left with them have stuck down at Deer Lodge. "Tom" Pitt has gone down the stream from Fort Benton to St. Louis. Woodmansee's train of flour and salt was on its way to Deer Lodge when this return party met it. Some of the folks looked as if they were a good way from home and were very solicitous about the good behavior of the Indians.

GOOD FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Horace Greeley recently wrote an officious letter to the president, urging a more prompt and rigid enforcement of the confiscation law, to which Mr. Lincoln returned the following unambiguous reply:

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it. If, by freeing all the slaves I would do it. If, by freeing some, and leaving other States alone, I would also do it. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do believe it would not help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when they are shown to be errors, and shall adopt new views so fast as they appear to be true views.

KILLED AT BULL RUN.

Mr. Stickney, the manager of the telegraph office in this city, has received over the wire the unpleasant intelligence of the death of his younger brother in the late fight at Bull Run. He was sergeant in the 2d. Wisconsin regiment, Pope's command, and at the time of his death was advancing in a bayonet charge against the enemy. One of his comrades reports that he first lost his little finger, then a ball passed through his arm, but neither of which discouraged his advance. He said he was still able to pull a trigger, and kept his place. In a moment or two after a ball passed through his forehead and the young soldier was no more.

Many a pleasant home has been plunged in grief by this terrible war.

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

By request of Col. J. C. Little, Assessor for Utah Territory, under the late internal revenue enactment of Congress, the following extracts from the voluminous concern are published. The Colonel seems anxious that those affected by the operations of the statute should be made acquainted with its provisions, that they may act understandingly in the premises, and not ignorantly become transgressors of a law the penalties for the noncompliance with which are so extremely severe.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamp, or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and on or before the first Monday of May in each year thereafter, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list on return to the assistant assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the instructions, regulations, and directions, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be binding on each assessor and his assistants, and on each collector and his deputies, in the performance of the duties enjoined by or under this act; pursuant to which instructions the said assessors shall, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, and from time to time thereafter, in accordance with this act, direct and cause the several assistant assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts where they respectively reside, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, stamp or tax, including all persons liable to pay a license duty, under the provisions of this act, (by reference as well to any lists of assessment or collection taken under the laws of the respective States, as to any other records or documents, and by all other lawful ways and means, especially to the written list, schedule or return required to be made out and delivered to the assistant assessor by all persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any property, as aforesaid, liable to duty or taxation), and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation, respectively, in the manner prescribed by this act, and in conformity with the regulations and instructions before mentioned.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a written list when required, as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any license, as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed, by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted on indictment found therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States held in the district in which such offence may be committed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act shall, in all such cases, and in all cases of under valuation or under statement in such lists or statements, be made, as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the form prescribed, to be made out by the assessors and assistant assessors, respectively; which lists the said assessors and assistant assessors are hereby authorized and required to make according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his or her place of residence at the time an assistant assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assistant assessor to leave at the place of residence of such person, with some person of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post office a written note or memorandum, addressed to such person, requiring him or her to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being notified or required, as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists within the time required, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of such persons so refusing or neglecting, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, and all articles or objects liable to duty or taxation, owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person, as are required by this act, including the amount, if any, due for license; and in case of refusal or neglect to make such lists, except in cases of sickness, the assessors shall thereupon add fifty per centum to the amount of the items thereof; and the lists, so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or failure to receive the notice, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, except where otherwise provided for, to be recovered for the use of the United States, with costs of suit.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district any property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of, any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall have been transmitted to the assistant assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the premises where such property is situated, and take such view thereof as may be necessary, and to make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed, which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles, or objects, as aforesaid, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the lists thereof required by this act (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of duty or taxation are situated is therein distinctly stated) at the time and in the manner prescribed to the assistant assessor of the assessment district wherein such persons reside. And it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor who receives any such list to transmit the same to the assistant assessor where such objects of taxation are situate, who shall examine such list; and if he approves the same, he shall return it to the assistant assessor from whom he received it, with his approval thereof; and if he fails to approve the same, he shall make such alterations therein as he may deem to be just and proper, and shall then return the said list, with such alterations therein or additions thereto, to the assistant assessor from whom he received the said list; and the assistant assessor, where the person liable to pay such tax resides, shall proceed in making the assessment of the tax upon the list by him so received, in all respects as if the said list had been made out by himself.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the lists aforesaid shall, where not otherwise specially provided for, be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by this act, as aforesaid, and where duties accrue at other and different times, the lists shall be taken with reference to the time when said duties become due; and the assistant assessors, respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists—the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay any duty, tax, or license under this act residing within the assessment district, together with the value and assessment, or enumeration, as the case may require, of the objects liable to duty or taxation within such district for which each such person is liable, or for which any firm, company, or corporation is liable, with the amount of duty or tax payable thereon; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value and assessment or enumeration thereof as the case may be, with the amount of duty or tax payable thereon as aforesaid. The forms of the said general list shall be devised and prescribed by the assessor, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and lists taken according to such forms shall be made out by the assistant assessors and delivered to the assessor within thirty days after the day fixed by this act as aforesaid, requiring lists from individuals; or when duties, licenses, or taxes accrue at other and different times, the lists shall be delivered from time to time as they become due. And if any assistant assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act within the time prescribed by his receipt, warrant or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness or other unavoidable accident, every such assistant assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States, with costs of suit.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the assessors for each collection district shall, by advertisement in some public newspaper published in each county within said district, if any such there be, and by written or printed notifications, to be posted up in at least four public places within each assessment district, advertise all persons concerned of the time and place within said county when and where the lists, valuations, and enumerations made and taken within said county may be examined; and said lists shall remain open for examination for the space of fifteen days after notice shall have been given as aforesaid. And said notifications shall also state when and where within said county, after the expiration of said fifteen days, appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant assessors. And it shall be the duty of the assessor for each collection district, at the time fixed for hearing such appeal as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assistant assessors, and the lists taken and returned as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose. And the said assessor for each collection district is hereby authorized, at any time within fifteen days from and after the expiration of the time allowed for notification as aforesaid, to hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assistant assessors: Provided, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. And the assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation or enumeration shall be increased without a previous notice, of at least five days, to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling-house, office, or place of business of the party by such assessor or an assistant assessor.

THE LIVE YANKEE.

Patriots, philosophers, philanthropists and scholars have been children among the granite gorges of this New England, and wherever truth and honor are battling, the sons of Puritans will be found eager in the fray. But we are erratic—pardon us. We would talk with you of humbler men, indigenous plants, that nature has scattered upon this sterile surface, live Yankees truly, full of character, burning with enterprise and curiosity. We meet them, lean in person as a hunter's dog, and with a parched countenance ready for sorrow or sadness, of elastic steps, thoughtful but not abstracted, patient, because cunning; ever watchful, slow to anger, avoiding conflict, but resolute at bay. In dress always precise and never foppish; choosing their own fashions and seldom changing them, their toilet betrays them everywhere they go. The ease of their language is their desire to please, and their oily words foreshadow a profit. They are all mechanics; the history of man's necessities is the history of their inventions, while much that is only curious inevitably comes from such busy hands and brains.

The live Yankee has no home; his love of invention breeds a love of change, and wherever a human trail shows itself we find him panting on the track. He never pines in foreign lands, or grows sentimental—the beauty of a river is its capacity for a steamboat, its sloping banks checked into village lots, and its classic waters might do the drudgery of a cotton mill. He looks upon the marble pyramid and guesses at its height, calculates the stone by the perch, and sells the magnificent relic at a profit. He climbs the mountain's height, crossed by beleaguring hosts, and is struck at once with the propriety of a tunnel. He sits beneath the old leering vine and listens to the whispering sea, looks upon the warm promise of the grape, and forgetting the holy memories of the land of song, his fitful slumbers turn the vintage into wine, and make for him a happy bargain. You shall find him in Constantinople, making up in grimace what he lacks in language, while spreading a plaster with his tongue for the man of Mahomet. Go to the Sandwich Islands or Australia, and listen to his argument in favor of republics. Go where you will, from the north to the sultry south, from Earth's morning to her night, and the everlasting Jonathan you will find arguing or trading.

His religion is practical; he mourns over the heathen, and is ready to convert them by the job. He loves liberty with an impetuous enthusiasm, and fully believes that his country can whip the universe. If the phlegmatic and well-bred Englishman talks of roast beef and his ancestors, Jonathan has a pumpkin pie and a grandfather to match them. If the Frenchman grows fanatic over a fricassee of frog quarters, Jonathan pulls out a doughnut and a greening. If the dusky Italian mentions the mad belchings of Vesuvius, Jonathan is ready to quench it with the bellowing torrent of Niagara.

In the argument, always specious, this progressive phenomenon tramps the world with the skeleton of a patent right in his carpet-bag and in his ever open hand a pleasant "How are ye?" If you would save your pride from being humbled, risk it not in a dicker with Jonathan; his razor is the true Damascus, strapped upon the wand of Midas for a golden harvest; his sagacity is often shrewdness, and his sweet complaisance is quite often the reflected halo of somebody's shilling. Constitutionally and by education honest, he is always penitent for the deeds done in the body. His hospitalities and charities are ceremonial duties, his piety is the severity of a Sabbath, but his bias is the thirsting impulse of a creative genius chained to the more solid passion for lucre. The live Yankee is but the eccentricity of a truly wonderful people. The moral and physical impress of New England is stamped upon the universe. We owe her our nationality, and the world owes her admiration and respect.—[Church Record.

GOOD LUCK.

Dryden was not much of a believer in good luck. He had an idea that the term was only a synonym for shrewdness and sagacious judgment. He says:

> "Fortune a goddess is to fools alone,
> The wise are always masters of their own."

He was not master of his, though; and there are thousands like him in the world at present. There is a great deal of nonsense in the notion of good luck; but there is also a great deal of truth. A belief in luck has the advantage of affording the believer many an excuse for idleness, for neglect of duty, for a lack of enterprise, and for an indisposition to sit down and make careful calculations as to the future. The believer in luck is sometimes a predestinarian of the worst kind; for, if convinced no effort of his will win success, that it will come to him at any rate, if he is predestined to enjoy it, and that it will not visit him, do what he may, if he is not predestined to be so fortunate; he sits down and supinely waits, like Micawber, for something to 'turn up.' A belief in luck of that kind is ruinous to any man, and he who indulges in it may safely be set down as incorrigibly lost to anything like a decent sense of self-respect and proper manhood.

But one may believe in good luck without acting the part of an indolent fatalist. Fortune sometimes tumbles into a man's arms without giving him the slightest notice of her intentions, and without waiting for him to make the slightest preparation for her reception. This is what is called good luck; and it differs materially from the overtaking of fortune after a long and wearisome pursuit of the capricious lady, or the entrapping of her at last, after a patient arrangement of plans and schemes by which she may be inveigled into unexpected places. Such good luck is nothing to be relied upon. It may come or it may not. We may believe in it, as we believe in a good apple season or a good crop of grain; but our belief should not induce us to neglect the necessary means and exertions to secure it. It might come even if we did nothing to invite it; but it is much more likely to visit us if we studiously make the proper accommodations for its reception.

The American and the Englishman.—The American, though he dresses like an Englishman and eats roast beef with a silver fork, or sometimes with a steel knife, as does an Englishman, is not like an Englishman in his mind, in his aspirations, in his tastes or in his politics. In his mind he is quicker, more universally intelligent, more ambitious of general knowledge, less indulgent of stupidity and ignorance in others, harder, sharper, brighter with the surface brightness of steel, than is the Englishman; but he is more brittle, less enduring, less malleable, and I think less capable of impressions. The mind of the Englishman has more imagination, but that of the American more incision.

The American is a great observer, but he observes things material rather than things social or picturesque. He is a constant and ready speculator; but all speculations, even those which come of philosophy, are with him more or less material. In his aspirations the American is more constant than an Englishman, or I should rather say, he is more constant in aspiring. Every citizen of the United States intends to do something. every one thinks himself capable of some effort; but in his aspirations he is more limited than an Englishman. The ambitious American never soars so high as the ambitious Englishman; he does not even see up to so great a height, and when he has raised himself somewhat above the crowd, becomes sooner dizzy with his own altitude. An American of mark, though always anxious to show his mark, is always fearful of a fall.—[Anthony Trollope.

Decimated.—The New York regiment, known as the Ellsworth Avengers, recently numbered only 90 muskets. It started with 1040, but sickness, fighting and desertion have done their work.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

THE PIONEER'S LAST SHOT.

We question whether in all the history of "hair-breadth escapes" a parallel to the following can easily be found. The story was told us by an old and valued friend now residing in the country near this city, and whose early days were spent near the scene of the tragic adventure here recorded.

We give the story as related to us, in the words of our hero:

"It was about the year 1765 that I settled in Virginia, near the falls of the Canasho. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness. But few settlements had been made then by the whites, and they were so far apart as to render vain all hope of assistance in case of an attack from hostile Indians —numbers of whom still infested the neighborhood.

I lived here alone with my wife for several months unmolested, and by dint of untiring perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making quite a large clearing in the forest which I had planted with corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

One morning after we had dispatched our humble meal, and I had just prepared to venture forth upon my regular routine of labor, my attention was arrested by the tinkling of a cow bell in the corn field.

'There,' said my wife, 'the cow is in the corn field.'

But the ear of the backwoodsman becomes by education very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends on the nice cultivation of that sense. I was not easily deceived, I listened—the sound was repeated.

'That,' said I, in reply to the remark of my wife, 'was not the tinkle of a bell upon the neck of a cow. It is a decoy from some Indian who desires to draw me into ambush.'

Believing this to be the case, I took down my musket, (I had no rifle) and seeing that it was properly loaded, I stole cautiously around the field toward the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. As I had suspected, there, in a cluster of bushes, crouched an Indian, waiting for me to appear in answer to his decoy bell, that he might send the fatal bullet to my heart. I approached without discovering myself to him, until within shooting distance, then raised my piece and fired. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the Indian fell dead.

Not knowing but that he might be accompanied by others, I returned with all speed to my cabin, and having firmly barricaded the door, I watched all day from the port hole, in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian I had killed. To add to the danger and seeming hopelessness of my situation, I discovered that I had but one charge of powder left, I could make but one shot, and then, if attacked by numbers, I should be entirely in their power. Determined to do the best with what I had, I poured in my last charge of powder, and put into my musket fifteen slugs, and then waited for the approach of night, feeling confident of an attack.

Night came on at length. A beautiful moonlight night it was too, and this favored me greatly, as I would be able to observe the movement of the enemy as they approached my cabin. It was two hours after nightfall, and as yet I had neither seen or heard a sign of the Indians, when suddenly I was startled by the barking of my dog at the stable. I knew that the Indians were coming. The stable stood a little to the west of the cabin, and between the two was a patch of clear ground, upon which the light of the full moon fell unobstructed. Judging from the noise at the stable that they would advance from that direction, I posted myself at the port hole on that side of the cabin.

I had previously placed my wife upon the cross-pole in the chimney, so that in case our enemies effected an entrance to the cabin, she might climb out through the low chimney and effect her escape. For myself I determined not to be taken alive, and resolved to sell my life dearly.

With breathless anxiety I watched at the port hole. At length I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground toward the cabin. One—two—three—great heavens! six stalwart Indians, armed to the teeth, and urged on by the hope of revenge, and I alone to oppose them with but one charge of powder. My case was desperate indeed. With quick but stealthy step in close single file they approached, and were already within a few hundred yards of the house, when a slight change or divergence in the movement of the forward Indian, changed the position of the entire six; so that a portion of the left side of each was uncovered. They were all in range, one aim would cover all. Quick as thought I aimed and fired. As the smoke cleared away, I could hardly credit what my senses showed me as the result of my shot. The fifteen slugs with which I had loaded my musket had done their work well—Five of the Indians lay dead upon the ground and the sixth had disappeared.

Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning.—There lay the bodies of the five Indians, undisturbed, together with the rifle of the other. Securing the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians, I followed up the trail of the missing one, until it reached the river, beyond which point I could discover no traces whatever. From the amount of blood which marked the trail, together with the unmistakable evidence that he had picked his way with difficulty, I was led to believe that he had been mortally wounded, and in order to prevent his body from falling into the hands of his white foe, had groped his way to the river and thrown himself into the current which had borne him away.

The Indians had killed my cow, and that you may be assured was no trifling loss, yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I would have been entirely willing to have made much greater sacrifices. I was well provided (by means of arms and ammunition taken from the slain Indians) in case of a second attack, but this fortunately proved to be my last adventure with the savages.—Not one of the band had escaped to tell the tale, and incite his brethren to revenge the death of their comrades.

'Ah!' exclaimed the old man, while the tears gushed from his eyes at the memory of that eventful night, 'that was a glorious shot —the best I ever made.'

The hero of this adventure lived to see the rude wilderness where he had pitched his lonely cabin, transformed into smiling fields, and peopled by hardy and enterprising pale faced faces, among whom his last days were passed in 'peace and plenty,' undisturbed by his old time foes.

DRESSING WITH TASTE.

FROM THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

It is strange that with all the time American women bestow upon their dress, so few know how to prepare a simple toilette with taste. To be well dressed means, with most, to wear rich material, made up in gorgeous style, and with all the usual accessories of lace and jewelry, to add to the magnificence of the general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well dressed is only to have attire suited to time, place and circumstances, made in a becoming manner. This attire may be a shilling calico or a rich silk, and yet in either, if it is adapted to the conditions we have mentioned, a woman may be said to be well dressed.

Where the household duties have to be performed, and the care of children devolves partly upon the mistress of the house, a neat print dress fitted gracefully to the figure, is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more forlorn than to see a would-be lady, performing household offices, of not the most refined character, in an old torn or dirty silk dress, or a soiled and draggled open wrapper.

One of the secrets of dressing well, is to dress appropriately, another to be careful of the details, the minutiæ of the toilette. Thorough personal cleanliness, glossy well-brushed hair, neat shoes and stockings, are fully as essential to a good personal appearance as the material and fashion of the dress. Indeed, a lady who is particular in these minor matters, can hardly ever be said to be ill dressed. As this delicate refinement will not only excuse faults, but naturally show itself in the good taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be.

Some persons have an extreme horror of being "caught," as they call it, in a morning dress. Why they should be so sensitive on this point, it is difficult to say. If it is clean, and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, there is no shame in wearing, and, above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is good enough for the family which is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may choose to favor you with their society. It is much better to be caught in a plain morning dress, than to be caught very much over-dressed, as some unlucky individuals are at a small evening party. In one case there is real cause for mortification, in the other there is none.

Mothers should carefully impress this lesson upon their daughters. Many a young lady has lost an eligible match through the discovery that the belle of the evening was the slattern of the morning, and that she paid more attention to the number of her flounces than the cleanliness of her person, more care on the brilliance of her head-dress than the condition of her hair.

CIVILIZING INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The wild tribes of the Deccan are cutting ways for commerce through the hills, instead of easing travelers of their moneys and depriving them of their lives as they were wont to do. Thousands of men and women who, some ten years ago, were in the habit of wearing only a rag of clothing, are now covered with the produce of the looms of Manchester. They can afford to live in huts instead of hovels; and even their children are paid while being taught their first lessons in trained labor. These are facts which have taken place under our very eyes, and within a few hours' ride of *Poona*. For these last three years, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser have scarcely had fewer than 35,000 people employed upon the railway works which they are constructing.—[Deccan Herald.

GRANITE.—A German *savant*, Herr Berlepsch, has the following eulogium on granite: Granite is a symbolic substance—it, in common with marble, is the historic stone. As among beasts the lion ranks as king, being the representatives of noble qualities and physical power—as among plants the oak presents a picture of firmness and endurance, of proud contempt of storm and weather—so granite represents all that is unconquerable and unchangable in the kingdom of dead organic matter; it is, in the narrow material sense, a substance of eternal duration.

CHARACTER OF THE GENTLEMAN.

I have stated already that the forbearing use of power is a sure attribute of the gentleman; indeed, as we may say the power—physical, moral, purely social or political is one of the touchstones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the husband has over his wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the father over his children; the old over the young; and the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; the officer over his men; the master of a vessel over his hands; the magistrate over the citizens; the employer over the employed; the rich over the poor; the educated over the unlettered; the experienced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over whom it touches; the ordinary man; even the clever over the silly—the forbearing and inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it where the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light.

Every traveler knows at once whether a gentlemanly or rude officer is searching his trunk. But the use of power does not only form a touchstone; even of the manner in which the individual enjoys certain advantages over the other, is a test. No gentleman can boast of the delights of superior health in the presence of a languid patient, or speak of great good luck when in hearing of a man bent by habitual misfortune. Let the man who happily enjoys advantages of a pure and honest life, speak of it to a fallen-fellow being, and you will soon see whether he be, in addition to his honesty, a gentleman or not. The gentleman does not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He can not only forgive, but he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of soul and manliness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be truly past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness gives him, merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A true man of honor feels humbled himself, when he cannot help humbling others.—[Dr. Lieber.

THE AMERICAN IMITATES THE FRENCHMAN.—In his tastes the American imitates the Frenchman. Who shall dare to say that he is wrong, seeing that in general matters of design and luxury the French have won for themselves the foremost name? I will not say that the American is wrong, but I cannot avoid thinking that he is so. I detest what is called French taste; but the world is against me. When I complained to a landlord of an hotel out in the West that his furniture was useless; that I could not write at a marble table whose outside rim was carved into fantastic shapes; that a gold clock in my bedroom which did not go would give me no aid in washing myself; that a heavy, immoveable curtain shut out the light; and that the papier-mache chairs with small fluffy velvet seats were bad to sit on—he answered me completely by telling me that his house had been furnished not in accordance with the taste of England, but with that of France. I acknowledged the rebuke, gave up my pursuits of literature and cleanliness, and hurried out of the house as quickly as I could. All America is now furnishing itself by the rules which guided that hotel-keeper. I do not merely allude to actual household furniture—to chairs, tables, and detestable gilt clocks. The taste of America is becoming French in its conversation, French in its comforts and French in its discomforts, French in its eating and French in its dress, French in its manners, and will become French in its Art. There are those who will say that the English taste is taking the same direction. I do not think so. I strongly hope that this is not so. And therefore I say that an Englishman and an American differ in their tastes.—[Anthony Trollope.

BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject: "It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor. Even in the case of grown-up persons, some intervals of leisure are necessary to keep the mind in a healthful and vigorous state. It is when thus relieved from the state of tension belonging to actual study that boys and girls, as well as men and women, acquire the habit of thought and reflection, and of forming their own conclusions, independently of what they are taught and the authority of others. In younger persons, it is not the mind only that suffers from too large a demand being made on it for the purposes of study. Relaxation and cheerful occupation are essential to the proper development of the corporal structure and faculties; and the want of them operates like an unwholesome atmosphere, or defective nourishment, in producing the lasting evils of defective health and a stunted growth, with all the secondary evils to which they lead."

PRONUNCIATION.—Sheridan agreed with Walker about the word wind, pronouncing it wynd; but differed with respect to gold, which he would pronounce goold. Sheriden tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced wind with a short i by saying, "I have a great minn'd to finn'd why you pronounce it winn'd." An illiteral critic reported this upon Mr. Sheridan, by saying. "If I may be so boold I should like to be toold why you pronounce it goold."

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorogical observations for the month of August, 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
72	79	73

Thermomater in open air.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
72	82	74

Dry Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
73	78	72

Wet Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
68	72	67

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 90°. Min. 72°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, measured 1.175, which is one inch and 175 over.

The weather was warm and steady, with a fair prospect for crops generally.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear.
2. do.
3. do.
4. do.
5. A.m. cloudy; sprinkled at 2; evening, clear and hot.
6. A.m clear; p.m. cloudy; sprinkled.
7. A m clear; p.m. cloudy; cool; sprinkled.
8. Clear.
9. Clear till 5 p.m.
10. Clear and cool.
11. Clear and hot.
12. Partially clear; shower at a distance.
13. Clear and hot.
14. A.m. clear; p m. cloudy and hazy.
15. Cloudy; rained at 6 p m.
16. Cloudy; two showers in p m.
17. Mostly cloudy.
18. Partially clear; rain near.
19. Shower in a.m.; p.m. clear.
20. Clear, excepting a few clouds.
21. Mostly clear.
22. Clear and hot.
23. Partially clear and hot.
24. do. do.
25. do. do.
26. A.m. clear; p.m. cloudy; rain at 8 p.m.
27. A.m. clear; p.m. partially so.
28. Mostly clear and hot.
29. A rainbow in a.m.; partially clear after.
30. Clear and hot.
31. Fine and fair.

A small comet appeared about the middle of the month, near the "Little Bear's" head, and passed on swiftly, a little west of south, through "Bootes," "Hercules," etc., for some higher destination than our astronomy reaches, with, we guess, *pacific news*, instead of *war grams*, like the *sin-sick states*.

THE EFFECT OF SUDDEN JOY.—Colonel Benbow, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Worcester, in the royal army, was taken prisoner by Cromwell, and narrowly escaped being put to death. During the Commonwealth, the colonel lived in retirement, and, at the Restoration, he was appointed to a small office in the Tower, barely sufficient to afford him and his family a scanty maintenance. He was in this situation, when, a little before the breaking out of the first Dutch war, King Charles came to the Tower to examine the state of the magazines; there the king saw the good old colonel, and, although, altered in appearance and his hair white with age, he immediately recognized him.—His Majesty, calling the brave old soldier to him, embraced him very cordially, and inquired very kindly after his fortunes. The colonel told the king that he had a place of fourscore pounds a year, in which he served his majesty as cheerfully as if it produced him as many thousands. The king said it was too small a recompense for a man who had fought by his side at Worcester, and turning to one of his attendants, desired him to bring the colonel to him the following day, that he might provide more liberally for him and his family. But short as the time was, the brave-hearted old man did not live to receive or even to claim the fulfillment of this gracious promise. The sense of the king's kindness and goodness so overpowered him, that, sitting down on a bench, he died from excessive joy, even before the king had left the Tower.

HEAVY LOAD.—George Perry brought from Dr. Kelsey's farm, eight miles east of Stockton, a load of wheat weighing 31,801 pounds, recently, with nine yoke of cattle. The wagons bearing such loads are familiarly denominated "prairie schooners," and it must be a matter of astonishment to teamsters in other parts of the world to learn what immense loads are borne along the indifferent roads of this country on wheels. This is over one ton and three-fourths to each yoke of cattle, or approaching to within two hundred and thirty-odd pounds of a ton to each animal.—[Stockton Independent.

ELIAS SMITH ... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, September 10, 1862

PROGRESS IN PAPER MAKING.

As is well known the production of paper in Deseret has been attended with innumerable difficulties, even since the mill, which is a good one, and capable of turning out a vast amount of paper of any desirable quality, if the stock could be obtained, was put in running condition. The want of material, not only of rags, but of other things necessary to make a good quality of printing paper, to say nothing of other kinds suitable for writing, and the various uses for which it is so much needed, has prevented the manufacture to the desired extent, and it has been with the greatest difficulty and exertion that a sufficiency has been made from time to time to keep our office with enough for the publication of the DESERET NEWS, for although through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Goddard, "where there is one could be more diligent," there has been no want of rags, the usual materials for bleaching have not been on hand, and could not be obtained, and other expedients to divert the material somewhat of color have had to be resorted to, which has been attended with much delay, trouble and expense. The old saying, that "necessity is the mother of invention," has been verified by the manufacturer, Mr. Howard, in his exertions to produce as good an article as he has at his command, and he is certainly deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished in the premises.

With all the hindrances and discouraging circumstances which have attended the paper-making operations thus far, things have been progressing, if but slowly, in the right direction, working towards a production of the paper as time moved along, and the prospects are that, at no distant period, all that is desired will be obtained, and the demand for these useful and indispensable articles—printing and writing paper—will be supplied. As regards the former there can be no doubt but that the amount produced will be sufficient for all needed purposes at present, and as to the latter nothing will be wanting but a sufficiency of hempen or flaxen material, without which a good article cannot be made. Of fabrics produced from flax and hemp, there is but a small amount used in these valleys. The importations of these kinds of goods have been limited, and the growing of flax and hemp has been too much neglected by the citizens of Deseret; hence there is but a very small per centage of the rag gatherer's accumulations suitable for the manufacture of paper of as fine a quality as is required for writing purposes. Everything of that kind should be carefully saved—articles which have often been given but not generally heeded.

During his operations this summer, Mr. Howard has been selecting some of the least and whitest rags for the purpose of making some paper of as good quality as possible, in the absence of the necessary bleaching compounds, and he recently made a successful effort, having made some twenty reams of Flat and Double Cap, of a very good quality, not so white as might be, but, all things so for the purpose for which it is intended, proving exclusively that all that is wanting for making the very best kind of paper in quantities commensurate to the demand, is the required amount of the necessary materials. The bleaching substance, it is understood, will not be wanting much longer.

LEFT US.—*After a very pleasant stay of a few weeks*, J. E. Lawrence, Esq., the accomplished editor of the *Golden Era*, stepped into the stage on Saturday and resumed his journey eastward.

Mr. L. calculates visiting Europe on "a tour of observation." We wish him a safe return to the Pacific.

THE RECENT BATTLES BEFORE WASHINGTON.

There has, as yet, but little been made public in relation to the sanguinary conflicts that took place between the Federal and Confederate armies after the latter succeeded in turning the right flank of the army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, and getting between the Rappahannock and Washington, and before the former made good their escape from the snares that were set for their overthrow and destruction, and retreated within the fortifications at Alexandria, but enough has been made known to show, conclusively, that the fighting were of the most fierce, and sanguinary nature and the casualties were estimated by thousands.

The Confederates crossed the Rappahannock at the same time that the Blue Coats massed at Waite Plains, according to reports, and proceeded thence wherever there seemed to be most important operations to be effectually against the Federal columns; but to note their marchings, or those of the several divisions composing Gen. Pope's army, and of the several conflicts in detail would be impossible.

A fight is reported to have taken place on August 27th, at Bristow's station, between Longstreet's division and a large force of the enemy, which lasted all day, in which the Federals drove the Confederates back to Gainesville by sun set, when the great bulwark of Gen. Hooker's army is stated at three hundred. There was another battle fought that evening, as stated, between Gen. Scammon's brigade and a Confederate force, for the possession of the railroad bridge at Bull Run, in which the Confederates were the victors. In the morning of the 28th, Gen. Stuart's Cavalry brigade was captured at Fairfax station.

On the 28th, Gen. McClellan visited Washington and assumed command of the army of Virginia, and all the troops in and around Washington and Alexandria were pushed forward to the scene of strife. Gen. Pope's communication with the capital was cut off on that day, his headquarters at Manassas Junction, and it was reported that Gen. Ewell had got in his rear with a large force and was occupying the last back in Gen. Ocenquan.

There was a battle fought on the 28th, and after its termination in the evening, Gen. Pope made the following report to Gen. Halleck:

"MANASSAS JUNCTION, 10 p.m., 28th.

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy were turning our right towards Manassas Junction, I ordered Sigel to attack, to take post there two days before had not arrived from Alexandria, immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell to support Sigel, and ordered Reno to march upon Gainesville, by Warrenton and Alexandria, Pike, and one of Heintzelman's divisions to march on Greenwich and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. Sigel and Dowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed south to Manassas through Gainesville and his main column which was virtually cut off by Waite Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, and Longstreet who had passed through the Gap, was driven back to the west side. The forces at Greenwich were ordered to support Sigel, which became he met too large a force of the enemy. Hooker's division, marching rapidly from Greenwich came upon the enemy near Little river, in the afternoon of the 27th, and, after a sharp action, drove them southward, killing and wounding three hundred and capturing their camps, baggage and stand of arms. This morning, the command push d on through the Gap, and Longstreet's division had evacuated three hours before. He retreated to Gainesville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was overtaken the west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel, with a portion of Porter's corps, which is a place which darkness terminated. The enemy was driven back at all points from the field, and retreated. Heintzelman's corps will move on Gainesville, through Centerville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery."

On the 29th, there was another terrible battle fought, of which the following is Gen. Pope's report to the Commander-in-Chief:

"Headquarters, Field of Battle,
Groveton, near Gainesville,
Aug. 30, 1862.

To Gen. Halleck:

We fought a terrific battle here, yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury, from daylight until after dark by which time the enemy were driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are now in pursuit and will pursue matters further; I shall do so in the course of the morning as soon as Friajdh Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy are still in force, hotly and sullen. We have lost not less than eight thousand killed and wounded, from the appearance of the field, the enemy lose lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive and very cunning was made by ourselves.—Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical field of Bull Run, and it increased the enthusiasm of our men. Never just reaches me from the front that I am in my retreating towards the mountains; I go forward at once to see. We have had great success, but I am not able to form an idea of their extent.

A correspondent's report of the battle sets forth that it was fought by the corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel against Jackson's and a part of Bragg's army, sixty thousand strong, and that it took place at Hayspeaked, a few miles north-west of Bull Run.

There was a battle on the 30th, as stated, which was commenced by the enemy, we having been reinforced with cavalry and artillery, attacked Gen. Pope before Gens. Sumner's and Franklin's divisions arrived. The fighting, as usual, was desperate and the loss of battle turning in favor of the Confederates, and Gen. Pope fell back to Centerville with his whole army in good condition, where he was joined by Sumner and Franklin's divisions, with their respective corps. In that fight the corps of McD well, Heintzelman, Porter and Sigel are reported to have been engaged, the former having the right, with headquarters at Centerville, the latter the left, which was thrown up from Manassas Junction towards the Stone bridge, and Heintzelman and Porter had the center, which was on the old Bull Run battlefield. The slaughter was dreadful, as reported, and the field was covered with the dead and wounded, and when the battle ceased and left were defeated and fell back, it is said there was considerable disorder, and would have been more but for the movements of Sigel, who interposed his corps to cover the retreat of the panic-stricken troops.

On Monday morning it was ascertained that the enemy were advancing towards the Federal right, and thereupon the evacuation of Centerville was commenced, and the army fell back to Fairfax Court House, near which a skirmish engagement took place, in which Gen. Stevens was killed. The conflict was severe, as reported. The Federals held the field, but the army of the entire army of Virginia retired to Alexandria, and Confederates pursuing and skirmishing with Hooker and Porter's divisions, which covered the retreat.

The next that was heard of the Confederates they were making demonstrations towards the upper Potomac, as if they were intending to cross the river into Maryland, which, it is understood, they have accomplished.

There were many fights and skirmishes during the marching of the army from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, besides the ones we have mentioned, and in the course of the movements from the Rappahannock, in his division, was cut off from the main army, and had to fight his way through. He did not join Gen. Pope till after he had reached Centerville.

Longstreet's corps, with his corps, crossed Fredericksburg about the time that Gen Pope reached Alexandria, and fell back to Acquia creek, and from there proceeded up the Potomac to Washington.

These reverses caused great excitement in Washington and throughout the cities of the North, and, as a matter of course, when the movements of the armies, was kept from the public as much as possible, and there is but little known of the loss in the number of casualties and the amount of losses in the conflicts, and it is understood that the destruction of life and property was exceedingly great.

LEAVING US.—Mr. John R. Youtz, the first of the telegraphic operators on the western line, and who has had charge of the working since its opening in this city, left last evening by the stage for Sacramento, whither he has been called by the Superintendent. From what we learn, Mr. Youtz will give us eye to the condition of the line as he passes along and will see to its repairs or improvement, in order that the line may be in perfect working order before the storms of winter attack it. Mr. Youtz will probably be retained in the Sacramento office. He leaves here with the entire satisfaction of the managers and the respect of his friends. He has been very courteous to the public, and will no doubt win his way in Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

Arrests for treasonable sayings and doings, real or implied, are reported to have been made in numerous instances of late, in nearly every state south of the Ohio and Potomac, as well as in places south of those rivers occupied by Federal troops. Since the promulgation of the President's order for increase of the army, the number of disloyal expressions men, many of those who were opposed to the arrangement and due to the measures initiated to encourage Volunteering, have given too free expression to their sentiments, and mistaken notion that freedom of speech was guaranteed to them, by the constitution, under all circumstances, notwithstanding, it has been so manifestably made to appear, since the nation has been involved in an internecine war. A large proportion of the numbers, who have been in the last month been incarcerated in forts and other places for beings traitorously inclined, have been editors and proprietors of newspapers, who have been accused of endangering the safety of the free institutions of the country, by their offensive publications.

At the late session of the District Court of Philadelphia, Judge Kennedy, in his said the grand jury indicted sixty individuals for offences against the government, sixteen of which accusations were for treason, eighteen for conspiracy to overthrow the authority of the United States, and thirteen for conspiracy to do all the operations of the law. There were two hundred witnesses examined, and among the discoveries made by the grand inquest was a "hot-bed of treason" existing in the form of a secret association.

Secret societies numbering a hundred such institutions, or associations in the Hoosier States, which much have been discovered if proper search had been made.

At the recent election in Kentucky, it is proven without a doubt, had to take the oath prescribed by the Provost Marshal before he could exercise that privilege. Capt. Wells and John Ward, were shot down for refusing the oath and consequently their votes were not received. They immediately instituted suit for damages against the judges of the election, which was continued in a very high-handed authority and their arrest by the Marshal soon followed. They were, as reported, sent to Gen. Boyle for trial, and it was expected they would be released on a release of bondage before they would again enjoy perfect freedom.

About one hundred citizens of Kentucky, who had been arrested during the months of April and May, and taken to Cincinnati, thence by speedy action in their behalf might be taken and the so-called Kentucky might not be permitted to lay and rot in prison, in violation of habeas corpus, and of the Bill of Rights. Tenders were still in confinement at Camp Chase, nevertheless, at latest dates with no prospect of relief, being extended to them.

FIRE IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—We regret to learn that the laboratory of Mr. F. Ward, in the Thirteenth Ward, was partially by fire on Monday night. Mr. Ward was engaged during the day in his laboratory, and had extinguished all fire by five o'clock. What caused the fire we cannot learn, whether it is yet a mystery. We regret the heavy loss this must be to Mr. Mitchell, for his unremitting labors and experiments in developing the resources of Utah, and in perfecting the various branches of study, deserved a better reward. He is made of the stuff that will rally again, and we feel assured the community will hail his future success with pleasure.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Two little boys, Chas. B. Parker, aged eleven years, and Ed. Baker, aged eight years, were both drowned on Monday afternoon, in a slough a short distance above where it empties into the Jordan, at the foot of Jordan street. Neither have heard of the bodies being recovered. It was a sad accident.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

It is reported that on the 23d of August, Col. Metcalf, with about a thousand cavalry, and two companies of infantry, was attacked at Big Hill, by Col. Scott, with a superior Confederate force of cavalry and artillery, and that Metcalf had to retire from the field and retreated to Richmond, where he rallied his forces, and when Scott came up, and demanded the surrender of the town, he replied: that if the Confederates wanted the place, they would have to fight for it, which Scott thought not proper to do; as about that time Col. Metcalf was reinforced by three thousand men, and became the pursuer in the further movements of the day. In the several skirmishes that occurred, it is stated that Col. Metcalf lost about fifty men.

A small skirmish is reported to have occurred at Henderson, on the 25th, between a Federal and guerrilla force, in which the latter had five killed, several wounded and seventeen taken prisoners. The same evening, near Danville, two hundred guerrillas were attacked and defeated by the Danville Home Guards, with some considerable loss to the enemy.

In a recent fight with Morgan, near Gallatin, Gen Johnson, it is reported, was compelled to surrender, because his force, numbering seven hundred, after fighting bravely some time, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about seventy-five, who, with Gen. Johnson, Major Winfrey, and three other officers, were taken prisoners. The Federal loss in the engagement, in killed and wounded, is set down at about forty; that of the enemy at about sixty. Morgan's force is said to have been greatly superior to that of Gen. Johnson's.

On the 28th, it was announced that Morgan, Forrest and Wade, all guerrilla leaders, had concentrated their forces and were marching for Bowling Green, where three Indiana regiments were stationed.

A detachment of State militia was attacked by a guerrilla band, as per report, on the 28th, at Ashley, and the latter, although the most numerous, got the worst of the fight and fled.

The guerrilla Margan was reported to have entered Glasgow with his force on the 29th. The next day, the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington and all the towns along the Ohio river, were thrown into the greatest state of excitement, by the announcement that Gen. Kirby Smith had left the vicinity of Cumberland Gap with thirty thousand men, was marching northward, and had reached London, only sixty miles from Lexington, his intention being to march through the State to the Ohio river, which the most brave and experienced officers of the Federal army in Kentucky believed he would accomplish, despite all the forcethat could be arrayed against him. By the advice of Gen. Wallace, the work of throwingup defenses aroundCincinnati was immediately commenced, and great preparations were also made at every exposed point to meet the enemy on his appearance.

In the course of the afternoon of the 29th, according to the published statements, the Confederates drove in the Federal cavalry at Richmond, where Gen. Manson, with two Indiana regiments, gave them a warm reception with shot and shell, and the enemy fell back to Rogersville. Gen. Manson camped on the field that night, and the next morning advanced and soon came up with the enemy, when a sharp engagement is said to have ensued which resulted in the retreat of the Federals. The loss on both sides was heavy. The Federal troops were of the new levy, and, that was their first fight. They are said to have fought bravely, but in consequence of being flanked, had to retire. After falling back three miles, Manson rallied and reformed his command and another fight followed, resulting like the first in a Confederate victory, gained by a flank movement—Gen. Manson ordered another retreat, and fell back to his former encampment, where he was met by Gen. Nelson who succeeded in rallying the fleeing Hoosiers once more, but such had been their losses and being short of ammunition, they soon had to give way again and fled towards Lexington.

The report of the battle is not very explicit, setting forth, in the first instance, that Gen. Manson had but two regiments, and afterwards represents that he had six thousand men, besides cavalry. The enemy's force was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The Federal loss was stated at one hundred and twenty-five killed and three hundred and fifty wounded.

A subsequent report of the battle near Richmond stated, that it lasted from six in the morning till five in the afternoon; that the Federal army was utterly defeated and lost eight field pieces; that the list of casualties was very great, the conflict ending in a disgraceful panic and flight. Gen. Manson was not to be found after the battle had ended, and it was supposed that he had been taken prisoner.

The movements of Smith's forces northward was continued, according to reports, and on the 1st instant, they entered Lexington, the Federal forces there falling back to Covington. The stores were removed to Louisville.

From what has been made to appear, the State of Kentucky is at present one of the principal fields of strife. The Confederates, regulars and guerrillas, have been marching thither from Tennessee, and how many thousand Federal troops have crossed the Ohio river from the north-western States, is not known, but all the new levies from those States have been ordered there. The promulgation of the order for a draft of three hundred thousand men is said to have induced thousands to emigrate southward to join the Confederate armies, and if half that has been told be true, a very sad state of affairs exists throughout "old Kentuck."

SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Nevada, notwithstanding so much has been said there about revering the "old flag" and the "Constitution," it seems, are not all loyal, and it is said that about one-third of the people in Humboldt county, are open sympathizers with Southern seceders. A few weeks since, the inmates of a large tent at Unionville, the county seat of Humboldt, are reported to have painted on its side a representation of the flag of the Confederate States with Jeff Davis' name in large letters in its centre. Above the flag was painted a gun, and below "Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Perdition to his enemies!" On the opposite side of the tent was painted a cannon, mounted on its carriage, with a large heap of balls near, and the inscription, "This for the enemies of the Confederate cause!" The bold display thus made by the disloyal band, who occupied the pavilion, produced considerable excitement in the town, and some intimations were given that the obnoxious pavilion, with its inscriptions ought to be abated, whereupon the rebellious limners threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to remove their flag or deface their secession pictures.

In this critical emergency, the sheriff of the county was sent for who, seconded and aided by the citizens, not of the open sympathizing class, abated all that was offensive to the eyes of the anti-seceders; but no violence is reported to have been offered to those who had taken that method of showing their political predilections, neither did they put their threats, to shoot, into execution.

Subsequent to the disloyal demonstration, at Unionville, as reported, a company of thirty-five men, armed to the teeth with Sharp's rifles, revolvers and knives; and well mounted, left that vicinity for the east, supposed for the purpose of aiding in the rebellion in Missouri. They were very saucy, it is said, bold and impudent, before their exodus, and it is believed they will be heard from before they reach the frontiers, and that the telegraph wires may not be considered safe should they pass down along the line, on their way to join their friends on the Atlantic slope. A gentleman who had made the tour of the Humboldt mines, on his return to Carson, a short time since, is reported to have stated that about one-third of the people in that region are sympathizers with the Confederates, and, should the Federal arms meet with any serious reverses, fully one-half of the inhabitants of Humboldt county would jubilantly throw up their hats and hurrah for Jeff Davis. If the report be true, of which we have no doubt, the commandant of the department of Utah will probably lose no time in stationing a portion of his command in that vicinity, to keep the seceders in subjection.

The *Territorial Enterprise* of the 28th ult., in speaking of the Secession movements in Nevada Territory, says:

Within the past two weeks some twenty-five Secessionists have left Gold Hill for the Humboldt country, or for some rallying point beyond, where they will perhaps join the party which left the Humboldt mines a short time since. The rendezvous is supposed to be a small valley somewhere about the head of the Humboldt. Besides those that have left Gold Hill, others are said to have gone, or are about to leave, from Carson and other towns in the Territory. Those who left Gold Hill were all well armed and mounted. They bought their arms in Gold Hill, also their provisions, which were stored in a stable in that town. The captain of this guerrilla party is a man named Davis, from Aurora, Esmeralda, formerly from California. It would be well for Col. Connor, who is now on the Overland route, pretty well on towards Ruby valley, to keep an eye open for this party.

From the statements thus made, it is quite apparent that the elements of Secession exist throughout Nevada to a great extent, and that the late order of Col. Connor has had but little tendency to keep it hid from public view. The emigrating movements of the "sympathizers," which have been and are being made may, most probably have been, induced by the suggestion that the seceders would do well to "seek some more congenial soil" for the exhibition of their sentiments and the inculcation of their political creed, if they wished to escape the punishment that would be meted out to them for treasonable disclosures. Those who have started for the States will probably give Col. Connor's command a wide berth, unless they intend to make him some trouble as they pass along, which is not improbable.

NEVADA ITEMS.

Incendiarism seems to very rife in the Washoe country, and among other reported acts of that kind, several attempts have been made of late to lay Virginia city in ashes, and in one instance they succeeded in burning up the Chinese quarters, so called. The city authorities have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the burners, and have provided a fire engine, that they may be the better prepared for such emergencies.

Milk in Virginia and other cities thereabout is becoming exceedingly scarce, and hotel and restaurant keepers find great difficulty in obtaining a supply, some of those establishments using, it is said, three hundred dollars' worth per week.

Some of the eastern manufacturers and venders of that article, might make a fortune there in a short time under such circumstances.

The *Enterprize* says the Carson country is extremely fruitful; for although "figs" have not been grown there, the crop of "dates" is very abundant, particularly of the kind called "candi-dates." It knows of no country where that species grows or produces more luxuriantly; but for all that, and the many other chances existing there for the acquisition of fortune, the editors proffer to "leave the aromatic sage groves of Washoe," to return there no more, for the small sum of about ten thousand dollars.

The *Enterprize* cannot be a "paying institution."

The manufacture of brick in that country must be a profitable business, for, it is represented as being carried on there extensively. The manufacture of stone ware has also been commenced at Virginia city, with a fair prospect of complete success.

A meeting was recently held in Virginia city for the purpose of forming a Territorial Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Society. The constitution of the Cal. Agricultural Society was adopted as a basis of organization. Gen. H. P. Russell was elected president; W. C. Philips, recording secretary; W. M. Gillespie, corresponding secretary, and H. Rice, treasurer, for the ensuing year. Vice presidents were appointed for the several counties in the Territory, and arrangements made for soliciting membership, the fees for which were fixed at five dollars per annum. If money enough can be raised, it is intended to hold a fair sometime in October.

Business in Washoe is represented as being very flourishing of late. It is said there are one hundred and seventy-one licensed mercantile establishments in Storey county, and seventy-six liquor shops. The amount of licenses which have been collected and paid into the county treasury from those institutions since the first of March last, is reported at about twelve thousand dollars.

The *Age* complains of the increase of vagabond element in and about the Washoe mines, which causes property holders much uneasiness. Where they came from is a mystery to those who dread the presence of "ragged, lousy, drinking loafers" which swarm around the stores and liquor saloons, and are present on all public occasions. Extra guards and policemen have been employed to ensure greater safety at night, and every precaution taken, as announced, to prevent incendiary fires from being kindled, which seems to be greatly feared by those having uninsured property, to which the torch might be easily applied.

The people of Nevada profess not to know how to get rid of the surplus population, which they so much dread; but if they would abate their liquor shops, and banish the reported army of office seekers from their midst, the number of vagabonds about their towns and cities would soon materially decrease, for buzzards do not often stay long where there is no carrion. A course of that kind, however, might be considered a violation of the principles of the kind of civilization to which they are so much attached.

COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

The *Silver Age* of the 3d states, upon the authority of Capt. Rowe, that his company, and that of Capt. McLean, left Fort Churchill on Monday, the 1st., for Salt Lake. Major McDermott, with one company of infantry, has been left in charge of the Fort. Seven companies of infantry, and four of cavalry, have come forward, which with two companies yet in California, will constitute Col. Connor's command.

Some inquiries have been made, by men who seemed to be a little interested in the matter, wishing perhaps to make something in the way of speculation, as some did when Buchanan's army came here, as to where Col. Connor's command will be located on its arrival near this city; but if any one knows, we do not. It was announced in a Western paper a few weeks since, that it was probable the cavalry companies would proceed on east. Since then it has been announced that it was understood that Capt. McLean would, with his company, report himself at Salt Lake, and the balance of the command, or most of it, would be stationed in Ruby Valley, which may be so, and may not. The *Age* announced that Capt. Rowe would leave Carson shortly after the 3d, and come through by stage. From him on his arrival, those interested in the location of the troops in the Department of Utah may, perchance, obtain the sought for information. Col. Connor is also expected here in a few days, in advance of his command.

Since penning the above, the Colonel has arrived.

INDIANS SOMEWHAT TROUBLESOME.

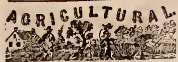
The Indians in and about Cache Valley are represented as being considerably inclined of late to be saucy and belligerent in their deportment, and have committed some depredations, and threaten to do more. They are reported to be unusually fond of beef, which, if they cannot get in one way, they will take in another. Rumor says they shot at a herdsman a few days since, the ball passing through his hat. They also, as heretofore, require from the inhabitants heavy contributions of flour.

It is hoped that the people will have patience and wisdom enough to get along with the troublesome creatures, without inciting them to war and deeds of blood, which they would no doubt resort to, upon a very trivial provocation.

The Indians in Tooele county have also been reported hostile and rebellious of late; but Mr. Huntington, Indian interpreter, who has been over to inquire into the state of Indian affairs there, reported on his return yesterday that the reports concerning their operations had been greatly exaggerated, and that there is no danger to be apprehended from the natives in that quarter.

ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.—Col. P. E. Conner, commanding the California Volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. The Volunteers remain at Ruby Valley till the Colonel's return, when they will afterwards advance to the place that will be selected as a Military Post. The Colonel took a stroll about town and looked around with an air of familiarity that indicated that after all Salt Lake City was something of a place, and might not be unpleasant, notwithstanding its desert surroundings.

☞ Several interesting articles have of necessity been deferred for want of room.



"PLEURO-PNEUMONIA," OR LUNG MURRAIN IN NEAT CATTLE.

[FROM THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.]

This disease, at present unknown at the West, with us at the East is so far *naturalized* that we believe it may break out in almost any herd situated on any important thoroughfare, or in which there are working cattle which go upon the highway. Still there is as yet but very little of it. The vigorous measures pursued in Massachusetts and other New-England States, to a certain extent checked the evil, and the existance of the disease at other points along the sea-board where ship cows have been bought, though frequently recognized, has not given rise to extensive disaster. We have no doubt the disease may be suppressed, wherever it breaks out, by the perfect isolation of the herd, and the slaughter of every animal of it; not as was done in Massachusetts, killing and burying every animal; but by putting the cattle under treatment until they are cured and fattened, when they may be slaughtered; the flesh will be good food, and the hides good leather, and no danger need be apprehended to other stock, after the barns and stalls have been thoroughly whitewashed and limed, and aired for some time. We saw the disease as it existed in Massachusetts, and were fully convinced of its intensely contagious nature. The fact that of the hundreds of cattle slaughtered in North Brookfield and vicinity, there was not a single case where the contagion could not be traced directly to the imported Dutch cow of Mr. Chenery's herd which arrived sick, is abundant evidence;—that is, directly to that cow through several others by which the disease was conveyed. And again the fact that at a certain house-moving in that town, where 24 yokes of cattle were used in one "string," one pair of these, having contracted the disease from a calf brought from the originally infected herd, though not showing it, still communicated the disease to every one of the 23 other yokes, not a single one of them all being found which did not give evidence of the murrain.

The disease exists in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in New-Jersey, and in some places on the Hudson river where cows from the distillery stables have been taken. Vigorous means need to be taken to control it. The States should act, and so should individuals. It is a great crime to sell an animal supposed to be infected, or to keep such a fact or supposition secret. We need educated veterinarians. A few are in this country; however there are hundreds of quacks to one who knows his business.

In a paper which discussed this subject in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, by Louis Brandt, veterinary surgeon, we find the following description, which accords well with our own observation and knowledge of the disease.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

"In localities in which the disease has never existed, veterinary surgeons themselves can be convinced of its presence only by dissection.

"1. The evolution of the disease, in the first period, is so secret and feverless, that only a practised eye can detect its presence. The first observal symptom is, a short, dry, weak cough, or hic-cough, generally without repetition, which, in the beginning, occurs but seldom, and then when the animal rises or is watered, but afterwards more frequently, and accompanied by great pain and effort, a remarkable crooking of the back, a stretching of the head and neck, and a quaking motion of the flanks, the cough becoming more and more hollow and dry; moreover, a slight feverish motion, frequent changes in the temperature of the horns and ears, the muzzle now dry, now moist, bristling of the hair along the back, often a greater sensitiveness when the same is pressed, and sometimes a somewhat excited pulse.

"In this period we find, on *dissection*, firm and increased spots of a darker red, and of various sizes upon the generally pale and flabby lungs, and afterwards an effusion of yellow lymph around them in the cellular tissue, lying between the lobes of the lungs In this period, the disease, when properly treated, is almost always curable.

"2. In the second period, the appearances are: a feverish affliction of the whole body; an accelerated, difficult and unequal breathing, with expanded nostrils, and a violent motion of the flanks; a short, hollow, incomplete, and even suppressed cough; pain on pressing the breast behind the shoulders; continued standing with stretched head and neck, lying down only now and then, and for only a short time, and generally upon the diseased side, with the feet turned under the body, and the head and neck stretched out; reddened mucous membranes; dry muzzle; warm horns and ears; delayed, dry, ball-shaped, painful excrements; entire loss of milk.

"Dissection.—In this developed state of the disease, the affected lung appears hard, firm, enlarged, heavy, can not be inflated, sinks in water, is covered with lymph from one-half to one inch in thickness, and when cut through looks like marble. The pleura and the lungs are covered with false membranes of different thicknesses and different forms, and commonly adhesions between the lungs and the ribs have taken place. In the thorax a discharge of yellowish, cloudy water, intermixed with flakes and strings, is found in various quantities, sometimes a pailful. A suppuration seldom appears, except in case of a previous inflammation of the lungs

"In the first period, by proper treatment, a cure can be effected with a loss of scarcely five per cent, of deaths, but, in the second, the best surgeon will scarcely succeed in curing five per cent; whence it follows, that if the owners are unable to cure the disease themselves, they should seek competent assistance in the earliest stages. There is no infectious disease that spreads so easily as this disease of the lungs, so that those who attend to animals thus infected should not go into a healthy stable. The air which remains in the clothes is sufficient, even after an interval of several days, to spread the disease in other stables. Even the surgeon who has been in an infected stable, should not go into a healthy one, without first having himself fumigated with chlorine or tar. Horses are not liable to be infected. It is even advisable, and beneficial to the diseased animal, to put horses in the same stable, for it renders their cure so much the easier."

RIPENING PEARS.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, (September 9th,) the subject of "Ripening Pears" was discussed, and while all agreed that the later sorts should be removed from the trees when hard, to be ripened in fruit rooms at their proper seasons, some preferred the summer and fall pears when ripened on the trees. Several admitted that the Seckel would ripen perfectly on the tree; but J. W. Hayes, Esq., of Newark, claimed that many, if not all the summer and fall pears were better when so ripened, while Dr. Carpenter and many others stated that with the exception of the Seckel, none of the summer or fall pears were so good when not gathered in a green state; that they become mealy, losing much of their juice by evaporation, etc.; while, if removed from the tree before losing their hardness, and ripened into proper localities, the pears were more delicious, and every way preferable. Our experience coincides with the latter opinion, for we have found that even the Bartlett is materially improved in quality by being ripened in the dark after being removed from the tree.

We are anxious for exact information on this subject, and would thank our pomological readers if they would furnish it, and also the proper dates for ripening each of the latter kinds of pears. If the Dutchess D'Angoulême be placed in a warm room, and ripened at various dates fifteen days apart, from Sept. 15th, to Dec. 1st, those ripened at the latest date will be found to be far better in quality than those ripened earlier. A perfect list of the later pears, and the best dates for ripening them, would be very valuable and would assist fruit dealers in improving the public appreciation of the finer qualities of fruits.—[Working Farmer.

PRESERVING FRUIT.

There is nothing so badly needed among fruit-raisers as a certain method of preserving their fruit. Some people are very successful in their efforts, while others, the great majority totally fail to save their apples and pears especially the latter, for any lengthened period. Grain, bran, chaff, meal, shavings, sawdust, &c., have all been used with more or less satisfactory results. Latterly *land plaster* has been introduced, and is spoken of very favorably, and we have no doubt justly. Its nature would seem to point it out as well adapted to this purpose, when the fruit is packed in barrels or other vessels, and separated well by plaster. On farms, where plaster is annually applied to the grass, corn, &c., it is only necessary to purchase it a few months in advance, as it will keep without deterioration any length of time. It is said that apples can be thus preserved until May in perfect condition and flavor.

Barreling-up tightly and burying in the earth, we have no question, is one of the very best processes. We have known it to be eminently successful. Barreling *and sinking under water* is also said to answer the purpose. With choice pears this would well repay the trouble.—[Germantown Telegraph

AUTUMN OR WINTER MANURING THE BEST.—Nearly all the benefits of autumn manuring may be secured, where cattle and other animals are kept in stables or warm basements, by drawing out the manure during the comparatively leisure time of winter, and spreading it at once on the land. The Winter rains, whenever they occur, and all the spring rains, will give it a thorough washing and carry the liquid into the soil; but such places must be selected for this purpose as will not favor the accumulation of water into brooks or streams, and thus carry off the manure altogether. Grass lands are much the best for this treatment, by tending to retain the manure. Nothing is better for gardens that are to be enriched for spring crops, than autumn or winter application of manure; and newly planted trees, dwarf pear, strawberry beds &c., receive a great deal of protection against cold by such coatings, which are to be turned in, in spring.—[Country Gentleman.

—A bean has been discovered on the west coast of Africa called *Gourou*, which has an astonishing effect in quieting the pangs of hunger, (medicinally, not in bulk.) It is an astringent and bitter tonic when chewed dry, but sweet immediately on taking a mouthful of water. It is also a preventive of colic.

TOBACCO EXCITEMENT IN CONTRA COSTA.—A successful experiment has been made this season in our county in the cultivation of tobacco by Messrs Stout and Peden, of San Ramon Valley. They have planted about twelve acres, and the tobacco has come up beautifully and matured thoroughly. It is now fully ripe, and will be cut next week. Good judges estimate the average product as certainly not less than five hundred pounds per acre, and probably more. The sorts that have turned out best, we are told, are the Long Green and the Maryland Straight tobacco. This experiment demonstrates the capacity and the adaptability of our soil and climate to the rearing of this plant. There can be no longer any doubt on the subject. The matter is tested and fairly proven. Quite an excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Alamo and Danville, among the farmers, we understand, owing to the success of this new experiment From what we hear, we should not be surprised if very large crops should be raised next year in that locality.—[Contra Costa Gazette.

HOW PAT NICELY MANAGED IT.—A lady and gentleman recently married, in the neighborhood of Boston, left home in their own carriage for a bridal tour among the mountains of New Hampshire. In order to avoid the curiosity attracted by persons in the honey-moon, the gentleman gave his Irish servant, one Murphy, the strictest charge not to tell any one on the road they were newly married, and threatening to discharge him instantly if he did Pat promised implicit obedience; but on leaving the first inn on the road, next morning, the happy couple were much astonished and annoyed to find the servants all assembled, and, pointing to the gentleman, mysteriously exclaiming: "That's him; that's the man!"

On reaching the next station, the indignant master told Murphy he must immediately discharge him, as he had divulged what he had imposed on him as a secret.

"Plaze your honor what is it you complain of?"

"You rascal! you told the servants at the inn last night that we were a newly-married couple."

"Och, then, be this and be that," says Patrick, brightening up in anticipated triumph, "there's not a word of truth in it yer honor; sure I tould the whole kit o' them, servants and all, that you wouldn't be married for a fortnight yet."

The lady fainted, but the husband pardoned Pat, and concluded that in future he had better tell the truth

AN EFFECTIVE RETORT.—Sheridan was very desirous that his son Tom should marry a young woman of large fortune, but knew that Miss Chandler had won his son's heart. One day he requested Tom to take a walk with him, and soon entered on the subject of his marriage, and pointed out to him in glowing colors the advantages of so brilliant an alliance. Tom listened with the utmost patience, and then descanted on the perfections of the woman who afterwards proved the pride and solace of his declining years. Sheridan grew warm, and expatiating on the folly of his son, at length exclaimed,

"Tom, if you marry Caroline Chandler, I'll cut you off with a shilling!"

Tom could not resist the opportunity of replying, and looking archly at his father, said—

"Then, sir, you must borrow it."

Sheridan was tickled at the wit and dropped the subject.

ROTHSCHILD'S WIT.—During the stormy days of 1848, two stalwart mobocrats entered the bank of the late Baron A. Rothschild, at Frankfort.

"You have millions on millions," said they to him, "and we have nothing; and you must divide with us."

"Very well; what do you suppose the firm of De Rothschild is worth?"

"About forty millions of florins."

"Forty millions you think, eh! Now there are forty millions of people in Germany; that will be a florin a-piece. Here's yours."

RESULT OF A SPORTIVE FIGHT.—A young Vermonter, who owned a pet black bear, was bantered recently by a couple of young sportsmen from Boston, who had gone up to the wilds of the Green Mountain State for a hunt, to let them try their dogs (three rather powerful creatures) upon his pet, he (the bear) to be kept chained to a post by a chain about twelve feet long. The Vermont boy, unable to resist the appeal of five new half dollars, and having faith in his pet, agreed to the trial. The result was three dead dogs, two mortified Bostonians, one triumphant bear, and a jubilant Vermont juvenile.

A LICENTIOUS CONDITION.—In some religious denominations, they license young men to preach, and let them preach on trial some time before they ordain them. At a church meeting in Campbell county, Kentucky, there arose quite a discussion as to ordaining a licentiate who had not succeeded very well so far, and Elder Dobson settled the matter, by moving that he be required to remain six months longer in his *licentious* condition!

COULD HAVE HIS CHANCE.—It is said of Ethan Allen that he once attended church where a minister made an estimate that, of the whole human race, one in a thousand would be saved. On the announcement of this result, Allen took his hat and walked out saying as he went: "Gentlemen, if any of you want my chance, you are welcome to it. It is not worth staying for."

A GOOD STORY.—Rennie, in the good old times, was traveling in Scotland in a stage-coach. The axle-tree broke near a blacksmith's, and the son of Vulcan being out, Rennie himself lit the fire and welded the axle-tree in a masterly style. His fellow passengers, who had been very communicative and friendly during the earlier part of the journey, now became very reserved, and the "respectables" especially held themselves aloof from the man who had so clearly revealed his calling by the manner in which he had mended the broken axle. Arrived at their journey's end for the day, the travelers separated, Mr. Rennie proceeding towards Eglinton Castle. Next morning, when sitting at breakfast with his noble host, a servant entered to say that a person outside desired to have a word with the earl. "Show him in." The person entered, and proved to be one of Mr. Rennie's fellow travelers, whose surprise and confusion at finding the "blacksmith" of the preceding day breakfasting with my lord, may be very easily imagined. The earl was much amused when Mr. Rennie afterward described to him the incident of the broken axle.

A COUNTRY CREDITOR'S QUESTION.—Recently, in consequence of sudden reverses, a large mercantile house was compelled to suspend operations. The creditors were called together; and at the meeting a formal statement was made of the circumstances which led to the stopping of payment. As may be supposed, the meeting was a grave one, and upon some countenances the shadow of disappointment rested palpably enough. The general gloom, however, was relieved by a little incident, at which the most moody could not help smiling. A burly country creditor, who was sitting near the table, no sooner heard the words "stopped payment," than he started to his feet, and, in a voice which, for burr and volume, belied not the proportions of his frame, called out—"Stopped payment! I should like to know when they *began* payment, for I've seed none of their brass yet."

AN EXPENSIVE HAT.—John J. Arnold, a rich old bachelor, who lived some years ago in Pittsfield, Mass., in making his will, left one thousand dollars to a clergyman in question, for whom he entertained great regard. One day during his last illness the clerical gentleman came to see him, wearing an uncommonly seedy hat. Mr. A., noticing it, wrote him an order for a hat, which he begged his acceptance. Shortly after he had a severe attack, and was thought to be dying, and the clergyman, upon learning the fact, hastened to the hatter's and ordered the most expensive hat that could be made. The price was ten dollars. Mr. Arnold lived, and when he learned of the clergyman's cupidity was so disgusted that he revoked the bequest.

TRASH OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Observer* makes some damaging statements in regard to the "shepherds" in the United States army. One chaplain is reported to have "preached but twice since he entered his regiment." Another took no notice of the privates, but "was very attentive to the officers." A third "played cards regularly every day," had preached but once, and then to a little squad, a portion of whom played cards during the service." Many of the soldiers seemed astonished when they were informed, on a certain occasion, that it was Sunday—remarking that they did not know they ever had any Sundays in their regiment.

A BLASTED LIFE.—The late Mr. Sands sued a wealthy damsel for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his bleeding heart. "Two hundred pounds," exclaimed he, "for ruined hopes, disappointed love, and a blasted life! Two hundred pounds for all this! No—never! Make it guineas, and it's a bargain."—[English paper.

TWO FOR THE NIGGER AND ONE FOR THE UNION.—Vanity Fair of a recent date has a comical picture of "Governor Andrews' School for the Massachusetts Soldier;" it represents the doughty Governor, spectacles on, in the act of commanding—trampling on the Constitution, and flinging up his plumed cocked hat, with—"Now, boys, three hearty cheers—two for the nigger, and one for the Union." It's capital—and as just as it is good.

TURNER AND THE BOATMEN.—There are two old boatmen still living at Sunbury who well remember rowing out Turner on his sketching excursions. It is still their unspeakable wonder how "a man like that," who always took a bottle of gin out with him for inspiration, and never gave them any, could have been a great genius.—[Life of Turner.

BE NEAT.—Young ladies, if they only knew how disgusting to men slovenliness is, and how attractive are displays of neatness and taste, would array themselves in the simplicity and cleanliness of the lilies of the field; or, if able to indulge in costly attire, they would study the harmonious blending of colors which nature exhibits in all her works A girl of good taste and habits of neatness, can make a more fascinating toilet with a shilling calico dress, a few cheap ribbons and laces, and such ornaments as she can gather from the garden, than a vulgar, tawdry creature who is worth millions, and has the jewelry and wardrobe of a princess.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

LOST,

FROM Summit Creek, Iron County, a red and white Speckled HEIFER, about 18 months old. Branded T 3 on right shoulder, slit and upper bit in right ear and hole in the left. She was last seen near the road at the time the herds were passing to the Cotton country, and is supposed to have gone with them.
Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by THOMAS P. SMITH, Summit, Iron County.
9 3

STRAYED,

FROM the Church Pasture, near the Hot Springs, a yoke of Red CATTLE. line backed. Branded A. GUN and O. LAMBERT on left horn. One has U on left hip, the other has a Star in the forehead.
Also, a brindle and red COW, branded A. GUN and O. LAMBERT; Star on forehead, some white on flank and a white ring round the tail. Last seen in G. S. L. City.
Whoever will deliver them or give information of their whereabouts to A. GUN, on the Temple Block, will be rewarded for their trouble. 10 3*

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Bingham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.
Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9-tf J. C. LITTLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.
Also, on each FRIDAY morning a Coach will leave Ogden for Brigham City, returning the same day in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.
Wheat received in payment at $1 60 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.
Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10 6 CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
f 10 tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.
Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.
Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. G. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.
Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.
Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.
List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—
White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.
Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.
Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and tinner barrels. 10-tf

NOTICE.—CAUTION.

THE subscribers hereby notify the public, that sometime during the month of May, A.D., 1862, they sold and endorsed over two PROMISSORY NOTES given by A. J. & S. P. Stewart, bearing date as follows: One dated Camp Floyd, November 29th, 1860, for the sum of $1,572 24, on which there is an endorsement of $1,340 88. The other bearing date Salt Lake City, December 31st, 1860, for the sum of $1,055 04, both payable to the order of Livingston Bell & Co., and by them endorsed to Nicholas Groesbeck as follows: Pay to Nicholas Groesbeck or order. Signed Livingston, Bell & Co.
Said endorsement was made by mistake, and contrary to the express understanding of the said Groesbeck and the subscribers, which was that said endorsement should be made with the addition of "without recourse on us," and which said Groesbeck has acknowledged since the said endorsement was made, but who now refuses to have the same corrected and made as per understanding and agreement. This is therefore to warn all persons against receiving said notes from said Groesbeck with the view or understanding that we are in any way held responsible for the payment thereof, by virtue of said endorsement, should the makers fail to pay the same.
10-6 LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.,
pr. HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L. SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 48 3m

FOR SALE,

IN North Kanyon Ward, a FARM, with adobie House, well, orchard, granary, and out-houses. Inquire of ERICK G. M. HOUGEN.
8-4 Eight Miles from Salt Lake City.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF UTAH COUNTY.

I WILL attend at my Office, corner of Center and Fourth East Streets, in Provo City, every WEDNESDAY until the 1st of October, to receive the Taxes now due.
I design to attend one day in each precinct prior to the above date of which, each precinct will have due notice.
Prompt attention is requested to save cost and trouble.
JOHN B. MILNER,
8-4 Collector for Utah County.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.
The train reached Fort Kearney on the 18th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODEY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:
8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 6 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.
No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.
He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.
Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.
Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
3-6m Sacramento, Cal.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 57-tf

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSEN,
CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.
White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8-1y

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Near to the Constitution House.)

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 5m

This Day Received,

PER MULE TEAMS
FROM CALIFORNIA,
A NEW STOCK OF
STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.
WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 3d, 1862. 10-tf

General Notices.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward,

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.
Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

THOMAS HAWKES,
FROM LONDON,

MAKES and REPAIRS UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. Old Parasols re-covered with Silk or Gingham, equal to new.
Stand—at H. Dinwoody's Cabinet Shop, and at T. O. Brown's store, on Main Street, below Nixon's. 6-tf

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are washed and made clean and light
With COOPER'S best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery. 16th Ward. 6-6m

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
1tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron Tin and Copperware.
Persons' own materials worked up on seasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

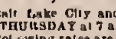
AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.
For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Hoagland's.
Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT,
NEAR THE ARSENAL,

HENRY MAIBEN,
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Banners, Flags, Transparent Window Shades, etc., in every variety of design, painted to order. 50-tf

UNITED STATES
MAIL  STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,
L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.
For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 60
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	8 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.
Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.
Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

General Notices.

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GRENIG

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Deseret and also the Traveler through G. S. L. City, that he is now prepared to accommodate in No. 1 style all who may call at his establishment—at his

ICE CREAM SALOON,

with Strawberries, Ice Cream and Cakes; at his

DINING ROOMS,

with Luncheon and Meals at all hours, on reasonable terms.
He also offers for Sale an unsurpassible article of

LIGHT BREAD, BUNS, CRACKERS, &c., &c.

He also keeps on hand the best brands of CIGARS in the country, Wholesale and Retail.

Iced Soda-Water and Lemonade.

He is thankful for past favors, and humbly asks a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ Look out for the Sine Front, on the west side of Main Street.
49-tf DANIEL GRENIG

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 55-tf

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he will exchange his

MERCHANDISE,
INCLUDING,
Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings, Blue Drills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.,

For Bacon, Wheat, Barley, or Oats. Cash not refused.

N. B.—An examination of his Stock of LEATHER will demonstrate the fact that he does not neglect that branch of his business. 50-tf

WM. HOWARD,
DISTILLER,
COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD,

INFORMS the public that he still keeps on hand a large supply of superior,

WHISKY AND BRANDY;

which he will exchange for Cash, Merchandize, Grain, Wood or other available pay.

N.B.—Parties owing me here, or at my BOOT, SHOE, SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP, in Salt Lake City, and desirous of paying Wheat, can deposit the same at Gardener's Mill, State Road, and the receipt of the miller will be duly accepted by me.
W. HOWARD.
Big Cottonwood, Aug. 4th, 1862. 5 5

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.
Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.
Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.
WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.
☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.
RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

NEPHI, JUAB COUNTY,
Thursday Morning, Sep. 4, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—Knowing the lively interest you take in all that tends to build up Zion, and to the furtherance of the cause of human redemption, I presume to intrude upon your well-known patience, and, if *apropos*, that of your numerous readers, with an historical glance at the chief incidents of our visit to and journeyings through the southern settlements of our beloved mountain home.

President Young and company left G. S. L. City for the south a little after 7 a.m. of the 1st inst., and arrived at O. P. Rockwell's about 11, where all rested and lunched. The party then proceeded to Pleasant Grove, and held meeting at 4 o'clock, agreeably to previous appointment. Bishop Preston offered the opening prayer, after which the President preached an interesting and instructive discourse upon the important and interesting subjects of individual sanctification, the building of the Temple in G. S. L. City, the nature of the ordinances to be administered therein, and also described the kind of persons who will be entitled to receive them. His arguments and reasonings were impressive and forcible, accompanied with an unusual degree of pathos. Elder E. T. Benson, Bishop Raleigh and your correspondent followed with remarks of testimony and exhortation. Elder George Goddard pronounced the closing benediction. Our company was well entertained and kindly treated by the good brethren, resident at Pleasant Grove.

Tuesday morning we were up and off by 7. We endured the dust as best we could while passing along Battle Creek lane; it was not so bad on Provo bench; but bad enough. We forded the Timpanogas, the bridge no longer having legs to stand upon; drove through Provo city at a moderate speed, sufficiently slow to be within the limits of city ordinance, and reached Springville all in good health, except brother Calder, who was on that day afflicted with the tic-doloreaux. Here a sumptuous dinner was provided by Bishop Johnson, to which all appeared to do ample justice.

On arriving at Payson, found that the notice of our visit, previously sent by the President had not been received, but Bishop Fairbanks caused the drum to be beaten, the signal for the people to come together, to which the people quickly responded, and ere the clock struck 5, the house was filled, and the meeting opened with prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow, who, after singing by the choir, delivered a short address on the benefits and blessings of obedience to the requirements of heaven. He was followed by Elder John Taylor upon the general duties of the Latter Day Saints in Zion. Prest. Brigham Young then gave much valuable instruction on the importance of local and individual improvement; the necessity of learning, while here in these mountains, to make good fences, and to build cities, plant vineyards and orchards, how to farm neatly and economically, that we may be prepared to go and build up the waste places of Zion. The welcome greetings and kind treatment we met with were satisfactory evidences that the citizens of Payson have learned the full meaning of the term, "Brotherly kindness." The weather so far, has been very warm, and the dust plentiful.

Wednesday.—Yesterday we were not in a hurry in the morning, only intending to travel to this city. Passing through Summit Creek (I believe those who talk Spanish call it Santa Quin,) we were treated to some excellent watermelons—the best I have tasted this year—by br. Abel Butterfield, which were finished at Punjen Springs.

About 4 in the afternoon, the western horizon began to be overcast with blackness, and by 5 o'clock loud peals of thunder brought a heavy shower of rain from the clouds which cooled the air, quenched the parched dust, and made house-flies intolerable.

The farmers here are very busy haying and harvesting, and the carpenters and joiners appear to be industriously engaged in roofing a new meeting house, the tower of which is to be eighty feet high; the building itself is forty by sixty.

A meeting was held last evening at 7 o'clock, at which President Young preached one of his fatherly and comforting discourses on the rapid progress of the great events connected with the latter day work. Elder Benson bore testimony, and gave a spirited exhortation to good works. Elder Taylor dismissed the meeting.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, thoroughly soaking everything capable of being soaked. This morning the state of the weather is cool and pleasant, the clouds are dispersing which gives us hope of an agreeable drive to Round Valley to-day.

I am, your friend and brother in the New Covenant,
JOHN V. LONG.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, DES.,
Sept. 1, 1862.

DEAR NEWS:

If we may believe half we hear of what is transpiring in the Eastern world—of the spirit of war and bloodshed that is rushing over the earth like a whirlwind, we may in sorrow exclaim, "The times are sadly out of joint;"—yet moaning and sighing will have little effect in alleviating the miseries and horrors of war, or restrain the rapid progress in the fulfilment of ancient and modern prophecy.

Away here in the "hiding place" in the mountains, living in peace and quiet, with plenty surrounding us, we can have little conception of the sorrow, the tears, the groans, the miseries and heart-aches that follow in the train of such sanguinary conflicts as we daily read of—nor need we wish to know more than to listen to the recital of one in a thousand that comes to our knowledge.

Whilst the earth is filling with broils and confusion, we have reason to be thankful to the Great Dispenser of all good things that we have been gathered out, and are far removed from these scenes of turmoil and distress; and when I think of the troubles and sorrows this people have passed through, for opinion's sake I can appreciate the scripture which says, "If the righteous are scarcely saved, where will the wicked and ungodly appear?" As I am a poor preacher, I may as well drop this prolific subject, leaving the solution and sequel of these portentous events to the great future, and speak of such matters and things as especially interest us as a community.

After the adoption of both theory and practice of well-doing, and an earnest desire to do that which is right, and live in strict accordance with the principles we profess, contentment is the great key-word to happiness. Adding to these a reasonable amount of the necessaries of life, a good man or woman has abundant reason for thankfulness; for as the poet has it,

> "We want but little here below,
> Nor want that little long."

Yet in the way of adding to our small store of comforts, much depends upon

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

in the management of the affairs of every day life, and though much has been said and written upon this prolific subject, much more may profitably be said, as very few understand the term, and I propose dropping a few hints upon this subject that may not be unprofitable. I do not consider it a matter of economy for a farmer to toil all summer to make a crop for which he has neither barns, cribs or granaries in which securely to preserve his crop; but first, let barns, granaries, etc., be provided; and then what may be grown, may be saved, and prove a blessing, if properly used.

It is no mark of economy for a housewife to banter a merchant or marketman out of a few dimes, to furnish an unwholesome or big dinner, but that virtue shows its brilliancy in making an excellent pudding of fifteen cents worth of material.

It is no mark of economy for a man to accumulate flocks and herds to perish, unsheltered and unfed in the wintry storm; but the quality and condition of the stock he produces prove whether he understands and practices economy.

The number of patches upon a garment never proves the economy of the feminine head of a family; we look more at the neatness, order and fitness of a repair, to judge of the economy of the woman.

It never proves the economy of a family to notice the house and its inmates well supplied and provided with comforts. I first scan the premises to learn what portion of these blessings have been produced by the industry and energy of the family; and judge accordingly.

It does not show economy in parents to keep their children out of school to save expense; for the dissolute and idle habits thus engendered will never be outgrown.

In making a "big lot of pork," it shows a lack of economy to keep a "big lot of half starved hogs." Keep what your kitchen and dairy slops, bran and vegetables will feed well. Keep all in a constantly well-filled cask or vat to mix and ferment through the summer; then for fattening, always have your grain ground or chopped, and either ferment or cook before feeding.

It is no mark of economy to keep a flock of half fed fowls to eat your garden stuffs up; but keep what you can feed well, and you will have both your garden and plenty of eggs.

It is not economical to keep a large flock of diseased sheep that will lose both lambs and fleece through the winter. Keep a few well. Provide dry sheds and vegetables for the winter, plenty of rock in a clean corral, and give them always plenty of salt and a little sulphur, and you will have a good increase, heavy fleeces, and show your economy.

Never "spoil a ship for want of a little tar." What is worth doing, is worth doing well. In this consists true economy. If a farmer till double the amount of ground he can do well, he loses much labor, and has less crop than one half the land would have produced.

Domestic economy does not consist in pinching oneself for fear of want, or to lay up for the future, but to use the blessings received in moderation, adopting the Indian chief's rule: "If you have plenty, save all, it will be wanted. If you are short, save all, and you will have enough." You will be excusable for feeling an honest pride in producing from the elements around you, as far as possible, everything necessary for not only your necessities, but for your comfort and convenience.

Do something! use your own head and hands; make yourself useful to your neighbors and the world of mankind, remembering ever that

> "He who by the plow would thrive,
> Must either hold himself or drive."

If you are a man, a woman, or a saint, show it by your actions; make yourselves independent.

J.

New Advertisements.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, $3,00 per 100, very productive and large.

VICOMTESSE, $3,00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.

MACNATE, $3,00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.

VICTORIA, $5,00 per 100, LARGEST OF ALL, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.

The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.

HOOKER'S SEEDLING, $2,00 per 100, of good flavor.

Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

11-4 T. W. ELLERBECK, G. S. L City.

WOOD WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay a large Wood Wagon for WOOD, or will give 250 lbs of Flour per cord for a limited quantity delivered at his residence, 14 h Ward.
10 2 JOHN TAYLOR.

FOR SALE,

TWO good FARMS, by THOMAS HALL, Wellsville, Cache County. Terms—Cash, Stock or Storepay. Inquire at THOMAS COTTAM, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 10-3

LOST.

LAST week, in the 14th Ward, a Spotted PIG, about 6 weeks old. Whoever has found the same, and will report to Bishop HOAGLAND, or to FRANK PITMAN, will be rewarded for their trouble. 11-1

LOST,

ON Sunday last, between Farmington and the Hot Springs, a new fore-wheel TIRE. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by leaving word at
11-2 JOHN A. SUTTON, or H. CUMBERLAND, 16th Ward, 2 blocks West of Union Square.

NOTICE,

A FAT COW for beef wanted to exchange for a good Milk COW, 4 years old, easily milked and very gentle.
Apply to SAMUEL READ, News Office. 11 1

NOTICE.

THE person that picked up my SPADE, near the 9th Ward School House, on the 28th August, branded L E R on the handle, would do well to return the same to me or leave it with Dr. Sprague.
11-2 LEVI E. RITER, 9th Ward.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle.
For terms, apply to
11-2 WILLIAM HAILSTONE, Meat Market.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.
Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated two blocks west from the Tabernacle.
LOT, five rods on street, twenty rods back, well filled with Apple, Apricot, Peach and Plum trees, nearly all bearing fruit; also, California Grapes, Currants, etc.
HOUSE, with kitchen, bedroom, buttery, and two chambers. A well of good water, with chain pump.
11-1 M. CANNON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left WATCHES with me for repairs are requested to call for them between now and October Conference, as I shall leave soon after for the Cotton country.
I have some City property for Sale; for particulars call on me at my shop, next door but one to Kimball's store.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 7th, 1862. CHARLES SMITH. 11-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately; for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FULL corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods southeast of the 6th Ward School House.
On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc.
There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.
I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon.
11-4 M. L. DAVIS, 6th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.
One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.
Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.
Having added, to the practical experience of last year, late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.
Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11 tf A. IVINS.

LOST,

FROM the Willow Point, West Jordan, a red, 3 year old STEER, lined back, white face, some white on his buttocks and tail, tail, broad horns; no brands visible; was last seen on the 6th Ward Public Square on the evening of the 29th ult., at which place he was bought of an emigrant about two weeks previous.
Any one knowing his whereabouts, and will bring him to J. G. Chambers, News Office, or give information of him, shall be liberally rewarded.
11-1 JOSEPH J. IMLAY.

HOME! SWEET HOME!
WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.
The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.
On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.
The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

MATCHES FOR THE MILLION!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

AT THE

MATCH FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.
Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.
In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.
The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.
ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the District into Divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

The Collection District of the Territory of Utah has been arranged, divided and numbered, and the following appointments have been made, namely:

Division No. 1 will comprise Great Salt Lake County. Jos. M. Simmons Assistant Assessor. Residence—G. S. L. City, 13th Ward, two doors east of the Theatre.

Division No. 2 will comprise Davis county. Arthur Stayner, assistant assessor. Residence—Farmington.

Division No. 3 will comprise Weber county. Isaac Bowman, assistant assessor. Residence—Ogden city.

Division No. 4 will comprise Box Elder county. Jonathan C. Wright, assistant assessor. Residence—Brigham city.

Division No. 5 will comprise Cache county. James H. Martineau, assistant assessor. Residence—Logan city.

Division No. 6 will comprise Morgan county. Geo W. Thurston, assistant assessor. Residence—Morganville.

Division No. 7 will comprise Summit and Green River counties.

Division No. 8 will comprise Wasatch county. Geo. W. Bean, assistant assessor. Residence—Heber city.

Division No. 9 will comprise Tooele and Shambip counties. Evan M. Green, assistant assessor. Residence—Grantsville.

Division No. 10 will comprise Utah county. James W. Cummings, assistant assessor. Residence—Provo city.

Division No. 11 will comprise Juab county.

Division No. 12 will comprise Sanpete county. David Candland, assistant assessor. Residence—Mount Pleasant.

Division No. 13 will comprise Millard county.

Division No. 14 will comprise Beaver county.

Division No. 15 will comprise Iron county.

Division No. 16 will comprise Washington county.

The appointments for Divisions No. 7, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 have been made, but their acceptance has not yet been received.

J. C. LITTLE,
Assessor for the Collection District of Utah Territory.

11-3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 12. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Tabernacle, Sunday Morning May 25, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I certainly feel it a privilege to listen to such instructions as we have had this morning. I feel that we are a favored people; and that we can have instructions continually poured out upon us day by day and Sabbath by Sabbath, that are calculated in their nature to reform, to elevate and instruct the mind. The principles of our religion exercise an influence over the minds of the people which is calculated to lead them in the paths of virtue, truth and sobriety, and in that way which will best conduce to their happiness here and hereafter. Many reflections pass through my mind when I look abroad throughout the length and breadth of this Territory, and view the position of the Latter Day Saints who are gathered in these valleys of the mountains; and when I consider the object and purpose that have brought them here and that are keeping them together, view the vastness of their desires before high heaven, their wishes in regard to themselves and posterity, their strong faith and union of purpose which have caused them to take the course they are now pursuing, I consider it is a sublime spectacle to behold. Think of a community of thousands and tens of thousands actuated by one and the same purpose, and that the most noble in its nature, and that they are using their exertions for the establishment of peace and righteousness upon the earth, continually seeking to produce a oneness in all their manifestations towards each other, in their public instructions and in their daily walk and conversation, using their life to do those things that will exalt the human family and striving to walk sin and iniquity under their feet. The consideration of this subject causes very strange and yet good reflections to pass through my mind. When I look upon this people and consider the subject of their present and future progress, when I view the matter in this light, I conclude that the feeling and desire with the great majority is to have righteousness prevail; and I know that this feeling exists to a greater extent here than it does anywhere else upon the surface of this globe. As was remarked last Sunday by br. Taylor, if sin and iniquity bear sway, although the people may have here and there good principle, something among them that is calculated to do good, here and there an item of essential doctrine, and occasionally, a few good men who seek to sustain good principles to exalt virtue and truth, yet these are overbalanced by the wicked and ungodly, and hence that people cannot enjoy pure and unalloyed happiness.

There is no power but that of the Almighty that can sustain these heavenly principles, and it can only be accomplished by drawing the people out from the nations and placing them where they can overbalance all wicked influences and have the predominance over the evil. This is our situation, and how does it become us to act as the repositaries of these favors? Should we sink into sin and iniquity, or should we continue to improve in the knowledge of God and to increase in those principles which lead to exaltation? We should endeavor to eradicate evil from our midst. What is our prayer? Is it not that those who work wickedness may be rooted out, and that those who work righteousness may be left to inherit the land? But how often do we see in our own experience little departures from these principles of right? Men swayed this way and the other by the influence of evil, just as br. Cummings said, though it may be ever so slight, yet it gives the enemy the advantage; it leads men astray, takes them into darkness and error. We can see the individual who is thus swayed aside become completely darkened in his mind, and finally we see him stray from the fold of Christ.

This is the way with some of our young men who have been brought up by good, pious and righteous parents; and it is also to be regretted that we sometimes see those fathers who have long been in the church lead their children to do evil by their improper examples, and not, perhaps, designing to use that kind of influence which will lead their offspring to the commission of crime. But I apprehend that when a child comes to maturity he will have to stand and act upon his own volition; when he comes to this state he has both the knowledge and the power to act for himself, and in that case the responsibility attaches to the child and not to the parents. How often do we see children following in the path of their parents. If the parents are industrious we naturally expect that the children will follow in that path, but if parents learn their children to do that which is not right, they are apt to grow up in sin. I believe that the child is naturally honest, but when this feeling to do wrong first penetrates the mind of the child it causes it to look and wonder in astonishment, and it can scarcely comprehend what the parents mean. I have thought frequently upon this subject, and I have seen circumstances where the child could not comprehend the evil or the cheat that was intended, when it would appear to be bereft of its senses and to be completely astonished when it comprehended what was intended by its parents. Now the child has the utmost confidence in its parents, and when it comes to maturity that confidence will be retained, provided the parents do not forfeit it. I believe that the child is astonished when it discovers any departure from truth on the part of its parents, I consider, therefore, that the responsibility, to a great extent, is with the Elders and those who are over the people in the community. If confidence is impaired in the parents then all the children have to look to for instruction and guidance, are those who hold authority among the people. I know there are people here who are lawless and who do not consider the rights of their neighbors, and it is as it was said anciently, "My people do not consider." Parents do not consider that the eyes of their children are upon them, reading in their looks, acts and words that which will be incorporated in their own nature and manifested in their future career. Children are continually watching, and they imitate everything they see, and in fact, generally speaking, they are very great at imitation. Then how circumspect and how careful should parents be to instill righteousness and holy principles into the young and tender minds of their children; remember to teach them principles of honor, teach them to avoid everything that has the appearance of evil, and let them be taught to look down with disdain upon those little piccadilloes and little nasty tricks that are sometimes indulged in. Some have been taught that certain little mean tricks are according to the way of the world, and therefore, they have indulged in them. I despise such performances, and I like to see a man above that which will lead to dishonesty. Here are my brethren and sisters who have come from different parts of the world, and who have been traditionated to do a great many things that are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, but we have had instructions in this kingdom to put away far from us all those practices that are contrary to the spirit and genius of our own religion. Who will act in this way when they can see very clearly that these little things will lead them on to still greater? It has been quite a common practice with some to steal the soap and the clothes of those for whom they were washing. Such practices are as common as anything that occurs in their lives; they have been trained up to such things all their days, and their fathers before them from generation to generation. Well, shall they carry on these little, petty stealings in this generation, or shall they quit them and teach their children to do so to? Has not the gospel placed them upon a platform where they can live without continuing in these evil practices? They, doubtless, have their apologies for these things in the old country where they are oppressed, and, as it were, trodden under foot of men, but here it is not so, for the gospel will redeem them, exalt them and bring them up to where they can live better without these practices than with them, and where they can leave these things off and have the confidence of their brethren and friends, so long as they do not attempt to drag these evil practices with them into the kingdom of God. I tell you the kingdom of God will do you but little good, unless you forsake all your evil ways and turn unto the Lord our God with full purpose of heart.

Let us not have such things hanging around us, nor permit ourselves to transmit any of them to our children, but let us purify our own hearts, and then let us set before them pure and holy examples. I speak of these things with a view to have the same remarks apply to all the evil influences with which the devil has afflicted the world. I am aware that there are those both around us and amongst us that would be glad to see these kind of practices triumph just as they do in the world, and then the enemy of all righteousness would have the people in his own hands just as he has in the world. But we have the privilege of overcoming those things, and have been placed in a position where we can combine our energies for the accomplishment of those which are required of us, ever seeking to do good, having had our hearts touched with those principles which have come from heaven. In this way we can rid ourselves of these evils which prevail with the rest of the world.

Let that father who sends his child to feed his horse in his neighbor's pasture over night and to bring him home before morning, consider what influence it will have upon his son in after life. Would it not make a thief of him? It would; and it would frame his mind for trespassing upon his neighbor when ever he might have the opportunity.

Man is the most independent being upon God's footstool, for he has his free volition to do right or wrong; he has the power to reject the evil and chose the good if he chooses, and if he wants to consign himself to oblivion and go back to native element let him follow in the path of the ungodly, but if on the other hand he wants to endure and dwell with God and holy angels, to have knowledge and power, to understand all intelligence and finally become one of the Gods of eternity, let him take a course to produce that effect, and let him use his influence to bring to pass that which is calculated to exalt and bring him up finally upon the platform of the Gods of eternity.

We are here upon God's footstool and we have all the privilege and the power to take either course—to take which road we please. Here through the goodness of God in these last days mankind have a privilege which they have not had for many generations that are past and gone. Here a man can live and pursue the path of righteousness, truth and virtue and none dare forceably drive him from the path of right, but if on the other hand a man is not honest he can join with the wicked and ungodly. A man who has a disposition to do right can here prove his integrity in all the relations of life, in all the intercourse he has with men on the earth, he can increase his power to do good, and none will attempt to hinder him. This is a great privilege and one that does not belong to all the people upon the face of the earth, but it accrues to the people of these valleys because they have been gathered out from the nations and brought under the influences which prevail here. And where these principles are cherished and taught by the servants of God, where they are urged continually upon the attention of the people, where the people practice them and shun the evil and live for happiness and glory there is present peace; but if they take another course and neglect those principles of light and intelligence they will be led to ruin and be subjected to all kinds of disasters. We can see clearly that these who are supposed to be righteous can be so in the nations of the earth, though not so easily as they can here, for it is very easily to be seen that the influence of the good spirit and the principles of eternal life cannot be used to the same extent there as in these valleys of the mountains.

When Joseph was in Egypt he could preserve his integrity before Potipher and Pharaoh, and so it is with our Elders who go out from here to perform duties that may be assigned them among the nations of the earth; they can preserve their integrity, and by cleaving to those principles which they have learned while here they will have power over the tempter, and they will return when they have accomplished their missions in peace and safety, for the Lord will preserve them from those evils which are calculated to lead them into disgrace. This is the advantage of those who go forth from the midst of this people; they have the faith and prayers of all Israel to shield them from the powers of darkness and from those influences which would otherwise lead them to commit sin; by these means are the Elders of this church preserved when in the midst of wickedness. This is a great power that is upon the earth, and it is here because holy and righteous principles exist and are practised among this people. These are some of the benefits derived from obedience to the fulness of the gospel, and it becomes us as Saints of the Most High to strive to preserve ourselves pure and holy before him, to take hold of good and righteous principles like men and women of God, to labor to sustain our present existence, to sustain ourselves by drawing from the elements all those good things which he has placed within our reach, and thus become a really independent people, to be no longer dependent upon those who would gladly sell us for the cloth we have to wear. It becomes an experiment for us to sustain ourselves, though not exactly one that is liable to fail, but it is to see whether a righteous and holy people coming out from the world can draw from the elements that have been previously scattered around them for their own immediate sustenance and support, or whether they will for ever be dependent upon those who would destroy them.

We have made good progress in these valleys of the mountains, and it is truly encouraging to look around and see what has been accomplished within fifteen years. Still there is a great deal more to be done. When ancient Israel went out of Egypt, a vast host of them, the Lord administered to their immediate necessities, and ordained that their clothing should not wear out, and in this way they were freed from labor while traveling in the wilderness; the Lord himself combined the elements for the benefit and support of that people. Now we have been brought a far greater distance than they were, but the manna from heaven has not been showered out upon us as it was upon them. We have led to exert our intellect, to delve in the earth and to a great extent we have succeeded in bringing from the elements our food and clothing. I think this is a far greater work than that which Moses brought about, and we are doing it without that mighty interposition which seemed to be necessary in the days of Moses, though the Lord has truly been prolific in blessing the earth since his people came to this country. What have the servants of God done since they came here? The first thing was to dedicate the earth, the air, the water and the mountains, and the blessing has been poured out upon them and upon the people, and through the blessing of high heaven, the earth has brought forth to the sustenance of his people. Is there not a dignity in this labor which we are performing? In endeavoring to bring from the elements things necessary for our support? I say there is, and there is an honor that accrues to the Latter Day Saints for their indefatigable exertions in this respect; it shows that they are alive to the work of the last days, that they are exerting themselves to build up a city and a kingdom wherein shall dwell righteousness, to the defiance of the devil and his hosts. What a glorious sight it would be to see the united hosts of Israel present one mighty and unbroken phalanx against the wickedness of the world. If this were the case could the devil or wicked men break such a band of united brethren? No, they would say come on, let the surges of opposition roll up against us, and still we will stand steadfast being of one heart and one mind. What is there that this people could not accomplish if they would preserve inviolate this integrity, and stand shoulder to shoulder in all the acts of their lives, to sustain one another and those that are placed to guide and dictate in the kingdom of God? There is nothing but what could be done by a union of this kind, for it is your privilege, and it is also the privilege of all the Latter Day Saints to be united in doing that which is good, and I am happy to say that this is the case to a great extent, but still the people might do more towards concentrating their energies for the welfare of Israel. There are a great many mean little acts manifest themselves yet, at this advanced day; these we should all seek to reject and begin anew with ourselves, and see that none of these things are traced to our bosom.

Bro. Cummings does not pretend to train up his children to walk in these bye and forbidden paths of which I have been speaking, neither do I nor br. Brigham nor many others, still there are others that turn out vile and do those things that are wrong. But the time must come that righteousness must prevail, or else we have no privilege, no promise of the future, and in fact without it we have nothing that is any better than that which is possessed by anybody else, and we had better have stayed in the world and served the devil at the places where we came from than to have come here for such a purpose. All those who feel like continuing in this way had a great deal better be somewhere else striving to introduce such evil practices as they have brought from the old world. A gospel of salvation would reform every son and daughter of Adam, if they would let it, and it would bring them upon the platform of redemption, for the gospel is redeeming in its qualities; it is ennobling in its nature, and it leads on to great and glorious results, and if we wish to be the recipients of its benefits it is for us to turn from the path which leads to destruction, and walk continually in the path of life. I truly feel an interest in this people, because they are of the class who are striving to do right; I feel proud to be associated with such a people as this, with all the follies which I cannot fellowship and which, in connection with others I shall try to overcome and to redeem this people from all evil. I say that we are a good people, and far the best people that live upon the earth, and let us try to get rid of those things that are contrary to the spirit of the gospel as fast as we can, and try to induce the people by whom we are surrounded to increase in the love of God, to hate that which is evil, and by the love which they have for the principles of holiness, cause them to hate iniquity and love righteousness. The presentation of these things to the minds of the people will do good, it will be a means of imparting to them the influences and principles by which we are inspired. In this way, perhaps we may redeem some of them and bring them back to where they can have the honor, the glory and the peace which are the reward of the righteous, even of all who eschew evil and do good.

Let each and every one exercise their influence in this way, to promote holy and righteous principles upon the earth. Religion is glorious where it brings peace to the soul and contentment to the mind. Let us abide in those things and keep ourselves within the scope of those holy influences that do predominate and prevail in the midst of this people, and do not let us run here and there after things which do not concern us. If we want to be blest by those predominating principles and influences which the Lord has placed here,

far from the power of the wicked, let us not by any act of our own throw ourselves outside of those influences. The moment we do it of our own volition we tread upon slippery places. Men may go away from here when they are sent by proper authority, when they are wanted to accomplish a certain purpose, and they can retain the spirit of the Almighty, but when they go without being sent, of their own volition, then they have no assurance that their feet will not slip; they have not the faith of the people to help them; the angels have no charge to preserve them, and particularly those that leave and go into sin and iniquity, and are finally captivated by Satan. And supposing they only go to Salmon river or California and return, perhaps having a little of the leaven of life left, they return with the spirit of the world upon them. Have we any examples of this kind? If we have let us look at them, and from the lessons of the past let us look at the results of the future. I have seen them come back with a little gold, and it has almost invariably ruined them, nine cases out of ten this has been the result, and if they have not succeeded as well as they thought they ought to have done in the midst of the Saints, they are found with curses upon their lips, such as the inhabitants where they have been are accustomed to indulge in; they do not respect the Sabbath, they do not meet in the tabernacle with the brethren to learn the word of the Lord, neither do they meet anywhere else for any good purpose, but they may be seen in the streets racing their horses, or cutting up some kind of useless folly, wasting their time till their money is gone, and then they have nothing to do but to go back and get more. They go and perhaps get a less sum than they did the first time, but no matter whether they do or not they are never contented. This has been my experience, and this is the best, the fairest and the smoothest light in which I can view such cases and speak of them. This course of life, so far as it has an influence, disqualifies the young man from making a good, humble, faithful follower of Jesus; it disqualifies him from becoming a Saint of the Most High. This is my experience, you can look at the subject with your own eyes.

There are quite a number, and some good men among them, that want to know if it is counsel to go out on the road to trade. I tell them that I have no counsel of that kind to give, neither have I heard the President give such counsel to any one. If I want to go out on the road to trade, taking butter and eggs and such like things, and my Bishop and President want me to go, then I should feel that I could be preserved. I should doubtless feel it to be a great burden, and as for seeking for such an opportunity it would be far from me, for I certainly would not wish to go unless I was wanted.

I mention this matter because many have asked me about it, and I have universally told them that I have no such counsel to give. It is a blessing to live in such a community as this, and I feel that it is not safe for any one to use his own volition to go outside of this influence. This feeling is what has led my mind in this way, and I pray God to help us to stand upon this platform where we can be preserved from the influences of the wicked, and keep ourselves so that we cannot be led astray, nor be swayed to and fro by every wind of doctrine or example that comes along, but that we may seek for wisdom and knowledge, that our minds may be prepared to receive the teachings we hear from day to day.

May God help us to do right, and cause truth and good examples to sink deep into our hearts, that we may cultivate every virtuous and holy principle, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The Message of Jeff Davis to the Confederate Congress at the commencement of its present session was, so far as reported, quite pointed, and not lengthy nor ambiguous. He referred to the sufferings that had been endured by the Confederates since the commencement of the war, to the valor of their troops, and of their successes in battle, and particularly to their achievements in repulsing the Federal armies that invested the Confederate capital, which he said had been signally defeated and driven back from their entrenchments. He represented that for the subjugation of the South the Federal government were raising new armies on a larger scale than ever before known in modern times; accused the Federal army of having committed deeds of rapine and of having wantonly destroyed private property and murdered captives; said that stern, exemplary punishment must be meted out to murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes; denounced the confiscation bill as atrocious and recommended retaliatory measures; said the exasperation of failure had aroused the worst passions of their enemies, and a large portion of the Northern people, even the clergymen, were urging the people to extreme measures, in the further prosecution of the war; and to resist the power of their enemies, to vindicate their rights and maintain their existence, the South should employ against their foes every energy and resource at their disposal. He recommended further legislation to make the conscription universal, as the large increase of the Federal army might render it necessary to call into the field all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and should such an exigency arise everything should be so arranged that there would be no delay in assembling a sufficient force to resist the invaders.

GREELEY'S GRIEVANCES.

A violent, rabid abolitionist by the name of Plumb, was recently arrested in New York, for violent and seditious language, denouncing and execrating Mr. Lincoln, and discouraging enlistments which with other occurances give great offense to Mr. Greeley, who assailed President Lincoln in a long letter, which he styled "the prayer of twenty millions," in in which among other things of an imperative and accusative nature, he says:

You must know already—that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the rebellion now desolating our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels.

We require of you, as the first servant of the republic, charged especially and pre-eminently with this duty, that you execute the laws. Most emphatically do we DEMAND that such laws as have been recently enacted, which therefore may fairly be presumed to embody the present will and to be dictated by the present needs of the republic, and which, after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall by you be carried into full effect, and that you publicly and decisively instruct your subordinates that such laws exist, that they are binding on all functionaries and citizens, and that they are to be obeyed to the letter.

We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new confiscation act.

We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, from mistaken deference to rebel slavery. Had you, sir, in your inaugural address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the rebellion already commenced should be persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in slavery by a traitor, we believe the rebellion would therein have received a staggering if not a fatal blow. Had you then proclaimed that rebellion would strike the shackles from the slaves of every traitor, the wealthy and the cautious would have been supplied with a powerful inducement to remain loyal.

We complain that the confiscation act which you approved is habitually disregarded by your generals, and that no word of rebuke for them from you has yet reached the public ear. Fremont's proclamation and Hunter's order favoring emancipation were promptly annulled by you; while Halleck's No. 3, forbidding fugitives from slavery to rebels to come within his lines—an order as unmilitary as inhuman, and which received the hearty approbation of every traitor in America—with scores of like tendency, have never provoked even your remonstrance.

And finally, we complain that you, Mr. President, elected as a Republican, knowing well what an abomination slavery is, and how emphatically it is the core and essence of this atrocious rebellion, seem never to interfere with these atrocities, and never give a direction to your military subordinates which does not appear to have been conceived in the interest of slavery rather than of freedom.

CHANGE OF FAMILY NAMES.—It will eventually be a matter of serious inquiry, in many cases, what the real name of a party is, owing to the changes, by translation and otherwise, constantly going on. A strange case is mentioned by Edward Livingston: "An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was Feyerston, was obliged, in pursuit of fortune, to settle among some Germans in the western part of New York. They translated him literally into German, and called him 'Feuerstein.' On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that 'Feuerstein,' in German meant flint, firestone, in English. They re-translated, instead of restoring his name, and the descendants of Feyerston go by the name of Flint to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Acadian coast on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family; he was called, by a literal translation into French, 'Pierre a Fusil,' and his son, returning to the family clan, was called 'Peter Gun.'—[Historical Magazine.

VOLUNTEERS BETTER OFF THAN "DRAFTED" MEN.—Should drafting become necessary, the volunteer will have advantage over a drafted man. A volunteer receives the full bounty—$27 advance bounty, one month's pay ($13) in advance and $75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Beside all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but $11 per month and no money bounty.

THAT CRICKET MATCH.

The trial match between the Deseret Union and Metropolitan Cricket Clubs was played on last Friday week on Union Square, to the no small entertainment of a large number of spectators, who assembled to witness the sport.

The playing commenced at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and terminated about five o'clock in the evening. Throughout, the playing was spirited, both clubs doing their best for the honors, which, finally, were awarded to the Deseret Union.

The following table exhibits the playing, the Deseret Union having won by five runs and six wickets yet to go down:

METROPOLITAN.

1st Innings.

	Runs
James Hedger, c. Sam. Cooper,	7
Wm. Ordidge, s. Platt,	0
John Nash, s. Platt,	4
James Wood, c. Kidgell,	1
Henry Hedger, s. McEwan,	3
Alfred Gunn, s. Platt,	7
Edward Stephens, b. P. Margetts,	0
George Barton, s. Platt,	4
James Horrax, c. Jessup,	2
Harrison Spiers, not out,	0
Arthur Stayner, c. Jessup,	1
Bye,	1
	30

2d Innings.

James Hedger, b. P. Margetts,	15
Wm. Ordidge, b. McEwan,	0
John Nash, b. McEwan,	0
James Wood, s. Platt,	2
Henry Hedger, b. Margetta,	3
Alfred Gunn, c. Kidgell,	0
Edward Stephens, b. Margetta,	0
George Barton, c. McEwan,	3
James Horrocks, not out,	4
Harrison Spiers, b. Margetts,	0
Arthur Stayner, b. McEwan,	4
	31

DESERET UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs
John Platt, c. Spiers,	2
Thomas Jessup, c. Wood,	1
Charles Kidgell, b. J. Hedger,	2
Wm. Cooper, run out,	10
Henry McEwan, b. Wood,	10
H. E. Bowring, b. Wood,	0
P. Margetts, b. Hedger,	1
Henry Luff, b. Hedger,	11
George Luff, not out,	1
Sam. Cooper, c. Nash,	0
Richard Treaceder, c. Gunn,	0
Byes,	2
Wides,	2
No balls,	2
	44

2d Innings.

John Platt, b. J. Hedger,	0
Thomas Jessup, not out,	11
Charles Kidgell, b. J. Hedger,	0
Wm. Cooper, b. Wood,	0
Henry McEwan, b. J. Hedger,	4
Henry Luff, not out,	5
Wides,	2
	22

Umpires.—Mr. R. B. Margetts and Mr. H. A. Squires.

Scorers.—Mr. P. Lynch and Mr. John M. Bridgo.

The loosing club entertained the victors at supper in the Valley Home the same evening, where everything was pleasant, and the remaining hours of the day where spent harmoniously: the vocal and instrumental contributing largely to the finishing of the entertainment.

DYING WORDS OF NOTED PERSONS.

"A death-bed 's a detector of the heart.
Here tired dissimulation drops her mask,
Through life's grimace, that mistress of the scene;
Here real and apparent are the same."

Head of the army.—Napoleon.

I must sleep now.—Byron.

It matters little how the head lieth.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Kiss me, Hardy.—Lord Nelson.

Don't give up the ship.—Lawrence.

I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying.—Chancellor Thurlow.

Is this your fidelity.—Nero.

Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.—Alfieri.

Give Dayroles a chair.—Lord Chesterfield.

God preserve the Emperor.—Haydn.

The artery ceases to beat.—Haller.

Let the light enter.—Goethe.

All my possessions for a moment of time.—Queen Elizabeth.

What! is there no bribing death?—Cardinal Beaufort.

I have loved God, my father and liberty.—Madame de Stael.

Be serious.—Grotious.

Into thy hands, O Lord.—Tasso.

It is small, very small indeed, (clasping her neck.)—Ann Boleyn.

I pray you, see me safe up, and for coming down, let me shift for myself, (ascending the scaffold.)—Sir Thomas More.

Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave.—Burns.

I feel as if I were to be myself again.—Sir Walter Scott.

I resign my soul to God—and my daughter to my country.—Thomas Jefferson.

It is well.—Washington.

Independence forever.—Adams.

It is the last of earth.—J. Q. Adams.

I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.—Harrison.

I have endeavored to do my duty.—Taylor.

There is not a drop of blood on my hands.—Frederick V., of Denmark.

You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with a hymn for your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.—Mozart.

A dying man can do nothing easy.—Franklin.

Let not poor Nelly starve.—Charles II.

Let me die to the sound of delicious music.—Mirabeau.

It grows dark, boys; you may go.—Dr. Adam.

God bless you, my dear.—Dr. Johnson.

God bless you! . . Is that you, Dora?—Wordsworth.

Now it is come.—John Knox.

Dying, dying.—Hood.

How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to heaven! (The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.)—Humboldt.

EMIGRATION REPORT.

From a late number of the *Millennial Star*, we take the following report of the shipment of emigrants from Europe, en route for Deseret this season. The vessels were all bound for and arrived at New York:

The ship Humbolt, Capt. H. D. Boysen, sailed from Hamburg, April 9, with a company in charge of H. C. Hansen.

The ship Franklin, Capt. Robert Murray, sailed from Hamburg, April 15, with a company in charge of C. A. Madsen.

The ship Electric, Capt. H. C. Johannesen, sailed from Hamburg, April 18, with a company in charge of S. Christoffersen.

The ship Athenia, Capt D. Shelling, sailed from Hamburg, April 25, with a company in charge of O. N. Liljenquist.

The above four ships contained 1556 emigrants.

The ship John J. Boyd, Capt. J. H. Thomas, sailed from Liverpool, April 23, with a company of 701 in charge of J. S. Brown.

The ship Manchester, Capt. G. D. J. Trask, sailed from Liverpool, May 6, with a company of 376 in charge of J. D. T. McAllister.

The ship William Tapscott, Capt. J. B Bell, sailed from Liverpool, May 14, with a company of 808 in charge of William Gibson.

The ship Windermere, Capt. Brown, sailed from Havre, May 15, with a company of 110 in charge of S. L. Ballif

The ship Antartic, Capt. G. C. Stouffer, sailed from Liverpool, May 19, with a company of 38 in charge of W. C. Moody.

Other ships brought 8 more, making a total of 3,597.

COLD FEET.—No person can be well long whose feet are habitually cold; while security for them, dryness and warmth are the certain means of removing a variety of ailments

The feet of some are kept more comfortable in winter if cotton is worn, while woolen suits others better. The wisest course, therefore, is for each to observe for himself and act accordingly.

Scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the healthful warmth of feet; hence all, especially those who walk a great deal out of doors, during the day in cold weather, should be sure to dip both feet in cold water every morning, and let them remain half-ankle deep, for a minute at a time, then rub and wipe dry, dress and move about briskly to warm them up. To such as cannot well adopt this course from any cause, the next best plan is to wash them every night before going to bed, taking the precaution to dry them before the fire most thoroughly before retiring; this, besides keeping the feet clean, preserves a natural softness to the skin, and has a tendency to prevent and cure corns. Many a troublesome sore throat affection, and many a troublesome headache will be cured, if the feet are kept warm, soft and dry.

A FRENCH STORY.—A curious story is told in *Galignani*. A Frenchman residing on the Route de la Sabbere, at Paris, who has for some time past devoted his leisure to forming a collection of tropical and other foreign birds, which he kept in cages in a large room on the fifth floor, was greatly horrified one morning to find all his birds dead and his cage empty. He traced the mischief to a monkey owned by one of his neighbors. He procured a gun and shot the monkey, and then, in despair at the loss of his pets, shot himself.

EXPORTATION OF ALPACAS.—A firm in South America has obtained permission from the Peruvian and Bolivian governments for the exportation of fifteen hundred pure alpacas. Negotiations have been concluded for the introduction to Australia of the whole herd, and a clipper-ship is on its way to Lima, pledged to land the first five hundred by next October.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF AN EXCURSION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR EASY CHAIR:—I don't mean Harper's Easy Chair; nor do I see why there may not be more easy chairs than his. Do I not remember you as one of the oldest of old-fashioned comfortable easy chairs; not new and polished, and be-fangled, till one seems sitting on pine to sit down upon their fine cushions, but a real old leather-covered, comfortable-made-to-be-used chair, with here and there the varnish of youth knocked off by the buffetings of time and the world, but sound and strong of joint, as when first wheeled up to the desk editorial years ago.

To make amends for a long silence, let me take you out for a short ride through Washington county.

Before you start from this place, Santa Clara, you may as well be told the country we shall visit lies as nearly east from us as may be, the course of the Virgen river being due west, and the settlements being on or near its banks.

Now, suppose yourself seated in a lumbering old carriage, with your most obedient, with sundry adjuncts of travel, in black shrouds, to keep up an equilibrium of temperature inside and out, for fellow inside passenger. Outside (for the top comes only half way over) is James Philetus P. Jones, who has agreed, for a certain consideration, to carry us through and back, and two patriarchal mules, cropped in the ears, and minus the bush of the caudle appendage, not grown swifter by lapse of years, but we console ourselves with the sage reflection that "safety is more than speed," and "time gives opportunity for observation."

Leaving the pleasant little Swiss town of Santa Clara we turn to the left and east, passing the St. George farms on the Clara on our right. A mile travel over a good road brings us to "Lava ridge." The ridge, which is about a quarter of a mile wide, is formed mostly of lava, which has at some day come boiling down from the crater of a now extinct volcano, some six miles to the north of us. Thence up a long slope, with occasional sand, two miles; thence on a good road, with down grade, over which James P., with the wagon assisting, manages to get considerable motion into croppy's legs to

ST. GEORGE.

St. George is situated in a little valley formed by the projecting ridges of two spurs of the Pine valley mountain, open to the south and sloping down to the river, two miles from the site of the city, and is watered from numerous springs that rise in the base of the low sand rock hills on the north.

This is intended to be the "local headquarters;" is neatly laid out in squares, with streets crossing at right angles; and following the course of the best streak of land takes an L shape—a miniature Salt Lake City;—the State House block being in St. George, the Public Square, Tithing office and Tabernacle respectively, E. Snow's and O. Pratt's residence, etc., etc.

Standing at the Public Square and looking north a block, that foundation and pile of rocks you see are intended for St George's Hall,—the first building that is to be erected in the city, for as yet, although the city is laid off, incorporated, mayor and city council, market places, and provisions in the charter for lighting the streets with gas, there are no houses, all living in tents and wagons, or under willow shades, giving at once the idea of comfort in this hot climate, combined with a very prudent economy.

Gardens are generally well fenced with willows—St. George poles—of which there is a great supply on the Clara bottoms, four or five miles away. Many of the gardens look remarkably well, while numbers more are entirely destroyed by the mineral which covers them with a white mantle, like snow in winter. One coming here in the night and looking about next morning would almost be induced to believe that nature was playing pranks and sending a snow in summer to see the ground about here.

The city is well supplied with building stone, the hills to the north being one single sand stone, for an area of two miles by three; how much further we say not; which we traversed with James P. in search of the mules, and hence happen to know.

The water is of very indifferent, not to say actually bad, quality. Several wells have been dug, without bettering the quality, except in a slight coolness.

Range, as George A. says, is extensive; that is, a long way off, and a great distance between bunches of grass.

When the city was located here, it was expected there was land enough which could be irrigated to sustain a large population, but in that we have met with disappointment. The river from which the water is to be taken being not swifter here than the Jordan, but little fall could be obtained for the irrigating ditch, which, though over four miles long, will not when finished (and it is now abandoned for this season) surround more than three hundred acres of tolerably good land, with perhaps half the amount of white sand, more; this with some swamp land on the Clara is all that can be depended on in ordinary seasons, as the Clara does not commonly furnish more than enough water to irrigate the lands formerly occupied there.

Measures are being taken to sink an artesian well; the machinery and part of the material is now here, which, it is hoped, may prove successful, as it will, if successful, bring into cultivation some very good land, which now lies above the canal.

Leaving St. George over—in summer time—a good road; in the winter, going "underground," in two miles travel, we ascend a steep hill to the summit of the ridge forming the eastern boundary of the valley. To our right is the Virgen ditch or canal before spoken of, and not far from under us St. George's tunnel. This ditch has been dug at an expense of about $8,000, but proved to be useless for this season, and until the outlet is lowered.

Thence down and up hill four miles to Washington, the county seat. This place is situated on a low, marshy piece of ground, about half-a-mile from the river; is watered by springs one shade better than those at St. George. There is here the largest body of good farming land in the county, there being near two thousand acres that may be irrigated, and much of it surrounded by a canal in successful working order. As it lies from three to six miles away, and on the opposite side of the river, we will not take the trouble to visit it, but be content with hearing that the crops are looking well.

The town has a sickly, aguey look, and in the character of what tenements there are, shows that public patronage has been rather niggardly in bestowing its favors. It is to be hoped that a more enterprising spirit will prevail with the influx of new settlers, and the county seat be what it should.

On, over a high bench, good road, eight miles, to

COTTONWOOD,

a small settlement of some fifteen families. A clear stream of good water, at which you slake your thirst, which has been growing hotter and fiercer since leaving the Clara, and was only aggravated by the water at St. George and Washington. Citizens say, however, that it does not affect them so, when they get used to it.

Up hill again, over rocky road, that needs mending, six miles to

GRAPE VINE SPRINGS.

Here some venturesome Boone has pitched his camp and commenced an "opening," but from scarcity of land, water and grass, or cause unknown has abandoned it.

About here, covering the sand hills of this region, is abundance of scrubby cedar, furnishing supplies of firewood, etc., for Toquerville, three miles distant. To ling over one of these sand ridges, Philetus P. suggests that humanity to the mules would indicate that we "stretch our limbs" going up hill, and points out a cut off, which will take us more directly to the summit, while he goes round. The sun being but little past meridian and a cloudless sky, we of florid complexion and obese habit of body, and not naturally given to pedestrian exercises, would have demurred, but the pointed manner of James and the obstinacy of croppy, who sturdily refused to go until his load was lighter, left no alternative. Taking "a little something," we took the cut off; but that walk over the scorching sands, under a burning sun, why need rehearse it; the memory of it is burned in to our boots and told by our blistered feet, for James "missed" us at the junction, supposed we were a-head, and we were forced to take that three miles of sand on foot. Nothing shall ever convince us that it was not a conspiracy between James and croppy to punish us for sundry disparaging remarks made about the "fine points" and "speed" of said patriarch.

However, arriving here we are refreshed with a good cool bath, good water and something to comfort the inner man, and having rested, begin to feel more at peace with the world, and especially Philetus, who has, in the most admirable manner, made ample apologies for missing us.

And, as we are half way, having made some twenty miles or more to-day, which, know ye, is no small day's travel in this country, let us rest here over night.

TOQUERVILLE

is a pleasant little village of one street, lined on either side with a fine growth of cottonwood shade trees, situated on a bench (plateau, I suppose) of Ash creek, a tributary of the Virgen, and about two miles from the latter, is watered by a never-failing spring of good cold water, capable of irrigating two hundred acres of land.

The soil is gravelly and of only medium quality, but farm lands lay immediately adjacent to the village, which compensates in part for the poverty of the soil, as it can more easily and cheaply be improved. The soil is comparatively free from mineral, which abounds to such an extent in some other parts of the county, and molasses made here finds a readier market at better prices than that of any other place.

Grapes do better here also, standing well all winter without freezing. After resting, we were shown over the best garden in the place, and saw a number of vines, among other things, literally borne down with fruit. One now before us looks as though there might be a bushel basket full of fruit on it; is only three years old from the cutting; fact, there is the voucher in the person of that little, old, sedate gentleman, who planted it with his own hands, and do you not see in every line of his face, the most undoubted veracity. Noticeable here, too, in the same garden is a half acre of lucerne, which yields this year at the rate of *sixty tons* of green feed per acre (per annum). I insert this lest you think I am reckoning back to the days of the deluge. Don't stare; there is the voucher, and it is determined by the most accurate weight and measurement. Hear again how this field yields dollars and cents. Part of this crop of grass is sold (and counted cheap at that price) for fifty cents per square rod each cutting. Now, Arithmetic, do your duty. 1 rod at 50c., one acre, 160 rods, one cutting, $80; 7 cuttings per annum (voucher as above) $560.

Come one, some all; leave the barren valleys of the frigid north. Come to the fertile south, for, if Toquerville, admittedly the poorest soil cultivated in the county, produces like that, what may not the richer portions be made to yield? Cotton crop here is about an average of the county.

Leaving Toquerville, you pass the farms of the citizens and discover a great diversity of amount in the product, and are told when you ask whose is this piece of land—this looks well? "Oh, so-and-so's; he's always in it." A standing comment on the slothful owner of the piece next to it, which is not more than half as good.

A mile, and you descend a steep, rocky hill, bearing testimony that the supervisor of roads is not a resident of these parts—to

LAVERKIN,

a small stream of poor water; thence up Johnson's Twist, two miles. Here again we take to the road; this time going first to make sure we shall not be missed at the summit. Thence over a high piece of table land, full of ruts and ravines, giving one an up and down motion, like being in a small boat, on a "chop sea," which, I believe, is the nautical term for it, five miles to

POCKETVILLE, OR VIRGEN CITY.

This town has rather a poverty-stricken appearance. The principal ditch, which was to have irrigated the upper town, proved, when too late to remedy it this season, to have been laid up hill, and was consequently abandoned. This seems to have infected the whole place with a sort of stagnation.

The mountains, which have been gradually nearing, here close down, and we enter the kanyon of the Virgen river, and proceed sometimes on one side of the stream, sometimes on the other. The lands of this settlement lie on either side of the river. Those on the north (or here on the road) side are grown to weeds and there is a prospect of but little crop. On the other side they seem a little better.

Three and-a-half miles of miserable rough road brings us to

DUNCAN'S RETREAT,

a little settlement of six or eight families. The fields show good cultivation, are abundantly covered. Noticing a good piece of cotton, which we afterward learned belonged to our friend, F. B. Woolley, we were tempted to get over the fence and measure; we found the green seed or Tennessee cotton, four feet tall, good measure. The prize for the "best acre" will be closely competed for by this settlement, if not gained.

Three miles more and across the river to the south side, and we are at

GRAFTON,

the principal settlement of the upper valley of the Virgen, expected by the citizens to be a very thriving place, abundance of range conveniently near, plenty of wood, building stone and other conveniences, with good land and plenty of water, for mills, etc., as they will tell you. The crops of corn here are unsurpassed in the country, reminding one of the rich Wabash bottoms. Cotton does well and the Bishop F. W. Young expects to carry off at least the second prize at the county fair, or would, if that institution had not postponed itself until another year.

Inquiring for many acquaintances supposed to be located here, I was somewhat amused by the answers given to my inquiries by a friend who still remains. Where's A? says we. Gone to the city; B? Gone to the city for an outfit; C? Gone to the city to trade with the emigrants; D? Apostatized, gone to the city; E? Begged off, gone to the city; F? Gone to the city; and so on through the list, not more than half being here now who were last spring.

Crossing the river again, a mile's travel brings us to

ROCVILLE,

a town of *one inhabitant*, the rest *gone to the city* or elsewhere. Three miles more and we are at

NORTHOP,

a settlement of four or five families. Their crops look as well and as forward as any we have passed. From this place carriage driving becomes not only vexatious, but unprofitable and dangerous. We will leave it here, and make the next four miles on foot to

SHUNES CREEK,

the end of our trip, for to go beyond this presupposes the use of wings. This is the most romantic spot of this romantic country. A little basin formed by the junction of three streams, affords about forty acres of rich farm land, while the hills abound in pasturage for cattle, and gradually rising some distance abruptly terminates in vast piles and mountains of rocks, their naked spire-like peaks rising thousands of feet above, and seeming in their inaccessible precipices and yawning chasms to say, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further."

We will therefore return, having in two days accomplished a distance of fifty miles We go back the same road we came, as there is no other, and as it is down hill and we have seen the sights, we shall move quicker.

To-day we were a little amused at an incident. Seeing a man in the road, a-head of us, running and stopping and running again, we had the curiosity to overtake him, and was surprised to see one of our sedate acquaintances cutting such antics. "How do you do, friend B." "Oh, is that you? Glad to see you. But look here—this sand is confounded hot; (left foot up.) Drive on—(right foot up,) to — that — (feet moving quicker, reminding one of the Yankee showman's dancing turkeys) shade"—and bolting at a 2:40 pace, he reached the shade where we could talk more at leisure. When our merriment at our friend's capers had subsided, we enquired, "Where are your shoes?"

"Well," says he, "to tell the fact, this country is so confounded hard on shoes I have got only one pair left, and I jest keep them for State occasions. If you have got shoes you can git along without apparel comfortably well, but if you hain't the sand will make you '*git*,' I tell you."

After some little pleasant conversation, in which my friend entertained me with some account of the habits of the lizzard which I made a note of, intending to use the information in my next work on the natural history of that interesting little animal, and promising to send a pair of shoes by the next opportunity, bade good day.

The weather is oppressively sultry, scarce a breath of air stirring, and all the poetic fancy that can see

"Temples, towers, and piles stupendous"

in these naked, everlasting, craggy hills that shut you in on all sides, melted out of you, you turn eagerly to the breeze which you see is bending the tree tops and hastening to cool your fevered brow. What disappointment—instead of the cooling breeze you turned to meet, it is one of the desolating winds known here as "Deseret wind;" parching, drying everything before it; the trees droop, vegetation withers, the grass looks sickly, you feel prostrated and unnerved; even Croppy's ears flap more lazily, and the old carriage creaks out more dolefully and complainingly than before.

But on down through Grafton, past the retreat by Pocketville, over that billowy bench, down the twist and over to Toquerville to a good bath, a good supper with grapes which are just now beginning to ripen for dessert, a good bed and a sleep in which all fatigue is forgotten; and now as I have brought you back to "Toker," I will leave you to take the next mail for the north, for here the road comes down from the city, and as I see you disappear over the summit of the long hill which leads towards "home," I will try to keep my longings from going out after you.

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in what she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy-like in his silk gloves and ruffles, with silvered cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware!! There is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggar, or close-fisted, mean, sordid man, who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mop or drone, one who drawls and draggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their chances.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother and sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of meanness and wickedness.

7. Never, on any account, marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, the viper, a very demon.

10. Finally never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it you are better off alone than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

NO MORE DROWNING CASES.—A scientific person by the name of Monturiol, living near Madrid, has, it appears, overcome the great natural obstacle of human respiration below the surface of water without communication with the atmosphere by the appliances of art, which constitutes the secret of his invention in the submarine boat or ship, which he denominates the "Ictlueo." The navigator of the machine and the crew can subsist for any length of time desirable below the surface, and the generation of atmospheric air goes on as fast as required for use; they can elevate or depress at pleasure, and move in any direction they choose, and the machine may be large or small to float upon the surface or dive to the bottom of the ocean.

—NATHANIEL WELLS, of Cornville, Me., aged 99 years, and his wife, aged 97, recently died in that place at very nearly the same time. They had traveled life's journey together upward of 70 years, and were buried in the same grave.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,..September 17, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war has been exceedingly meagre of late, and but little is known of the operations of either the Federals or Confederates in Maryland, which has been, since the latter crossed the Potomac immediately after the army of Virginia retired behind the fortifications at Alexandria, the principal theater of action. If there has been much fighting done there, no report of the battles has yet gained publicity. A few skirmishes have been announced to have taken place in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Carroll, through and over which the Confederates are said to have marched and countermarched without much constraint, taking whatever they needed for subsistence and of benefit to them in the further prosecution of the war.

How many Confederate troops were marched into Maryland is not known. Rumor has placed their number at from thirty to one hundred and twenty thousand. Their headquarters, at latest dates, were at Hagerstown, and, Gen. McClellan had established his at Rockville. It is evidently the intention of the latter to keep an eye on the safety of the Capital and not to pursue the enemy too far up the river; but from all that is known it is not easy to divine what either of the commanding generals intend doing. Their strategy is beyond our ken; but the next ten days may develope something more definite as to their present and future movements.

The war in Kentucky seemed, at latest dates, to be progressing rapidly.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The world renowned Italian Liberator, Garibaldi, who had for sometime been unusually quiet, watching the movements of Italian affairs, and hoping for something to transpire that would tend to the divesture of his Holiness the Pope, of his temporal power, and the establishment of a more liberal order of things, than has existed in the Roman States for many centuries, beginning to think that without his assistance the work of subversion and liberation would progress but slowly, as nothing had been done after the overthrow of the Neapolitan kingdom to favor, his liberating scheme, commenced some months since, to harangue his countrymen, inciting them to action on the Roman question, which seemed no difficult task, as they responded to his call to arms, and rallied around his standard with an alacrity which made France, Austria and other interested European powers tremble for fear that the designs of Garibaldi would be carried into effect, and Rome as a civil temporal power cease to be. Measures were taken to prevent the escape of the dreaded patriot and his followers from Sicily, but notwithstanding, a fleet was stationed off Catania to watch his movements, he succeeded in effecting his escape with a portion of his followers —sailing from that port on the 25th of August in two steamers, and landing on the Calabrian coast. The Neapolitan provinces were immediately declared, by Victor Emanuel in a state of siege, and the French and English each dispatched a fleet in to those seas, to watch the progress of events.

The landing of Garibaldi in Calabria created great excitement among the people, and many flocked to his standard, but recent reports state that he had been defeated in battle, wounded and captured, and that the Pope may now be considered safe for a time to come.

ANOTHER MATCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Findlay & Martin have recently commenced the manufacture of Friction Matches on a large scale, of an ignitible and burnable quality. They intend to supply the market, and put all other lucifer establishments in the shade. Their patrons should provide themselves with a match-safe at once.

OUR TERRITORIAL MAILS.

From every quarter very satisfactory reports are made in relation to the prompt and efficient transportation of the mail, on the southern route, from Salt Lake City to Fillmore. The contractor, L. I. Smith, has thus far exceeded the expectations of the public, in the perfection of his carrying arrangement; and his punctuality and the order observed as to the time of his arrival, not only at each end of the route, but at the intermediate offices, gives general satisfaction to the interested public.

The carrying arrangements on the northern route are also complete, and nothing is wanting for the efficient performance of the service. No fault has been found, so far as known, with the contractor's operations on the route between Fillmore and Cedar city, and there is no doubt the service contracted for on that part of the southern line will be performed to to the satisfaction of all concerned, but of the transmitting arrangements on some of the other routes, if reports be true, much cannot be said approvingly. Time, however, will probably work a change for the better before long.

THE INDIANS ON SUBLETTE'S CUT OFF.

During the past few weeks we have heard of several instances of robbery and murder on Sublette's Cut-off, which exhibit beyond all doubt that the Indians have thrown off all restraint, and indulge their thieving and murderous propensities without the slightest regard to the sex, age, or condition of the subjects of their attack.

The northern Indians never were friends to the white race, to any reliable extent; but might have been brought to feel and understand a right and proper influence, only for the unfortunate associations they had some years ago with a few renegado whites—prominent among whom a mountaineer and the worthy son of that old Federal hypocrite, Aminadab Sleek. Some of them were steeped in baseness beyond anything the Indians had ever thought of, and as it is much easier to descend a hill than it is to climb one, the red skins took much easier their lessons of corruption than their lessons of right, and became after a while nearly as corrupt as their teachers. In the natural march of events, seed time and harvest, the villany and treachery sown in the minds of the savages have borne abundant fruit, and the passing emigrant now, without the distinction of creeds that was once made, are suffering the sad consequences of the earlier associations we allude to. We have no wish to express particularly, but if those corrupt, unprincipled, and degraded pale-faced miscreants escape the halter, justice will be woefully cheated of its due. We know of nothing that is more calculated to arouse the indignation of the people than the wanton attacks of savages under such circumstances. As natives—pure and ample—in the position nature placed them, we could try to support calmly their barbarity, if such was thrust upon us, or to remove ourselves from it, or to fight it, as we would the wolf or the bear, the other denizens of the mountains; but as corrupted Indians, despoiling the innocent and laying low in death the unsuspecting, and carrying misery and desolation to happy homes, we own to an indignation within us, against the white outlaws, that seeks retribution and calls for it.

We do not anticipate that all the reports of passing immigrants against the Indians are strictly true, and to be received without scrutiny. It is common for men in excitement to exaggerate, and very frequently where men are not personally participators they are apt to be misled by the narrations they listen to from others—every person has not the habit of analyzing speech and getting at facts, hence we have had from time to time the mixing up of attack after attack. Yet, making due allowance for all misstatements and exaggerations, there is no doubt that a large number of persons have been killed by Indians during the present season on Sublette's Cut-off.

In addition to what we have already noticed last week, an emigrant came into the city, and reported that a small company of about forty persons—men, women and children—from Warren county, Iowa, had been attacked on the morning of the 26th Aug., lost nearly all their cattle and all their horses and mules, after a fight of an hour and a half with the Indians. The emigrants had to leave eleven wagons and attempt the remainder of the journey with one wagon. Before sundown of the same day, the Indians, about a hundred in number, attacked them again, killed three men, and a fourth one was missing. The captain of the company was shot through both legs and through the right arm; his wife was shot through the body; his little daughter also shot through the body; his father was shot through the right hand, and his brother through the left hand.

The Indians took all that the emigrants possessed, save about 40lbs of flour. In this destitute condition they sought the settlements on Bear river, which three of the company reached in time to procure assistance that was conveyed to the destitute company about ten days after the occurrence narrated.

The little girl died on the journey into the settlements, and the captain and his wife were still alive, but reported unlikely to recover.

The emigrant from whom we had our report spoke gratefully of the kindness of a Mr. Loveland and the people of Box Elder. We have looked for some report from them, but it has not yet reached us.

Other persons have come into the city since, and report that emigrants, ferrymen and mountaineers were abandoning the route entirely, afraid to continue longer in the country. Had they listened to us, they never would have started in that direction. Till the whites are rooted out from the Indian country, and another kind of relationship established between the Indians and those who should see to them, no life will be secure on that road.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to chronicle a very serious accident to Mr. Peter Graul, the messenger and repairer connected with the Telegraph Office in this city. It appears that Mr. Graul was about filling the porous cups of the electric battery with nitric acid from a large carboy; and while in the act of pouring from the carboy, it slipped from his knees, and in endeavoring to save it, the vessel in his left hand broke the carboy. The glass made a desperate gash in his left arm, cutting through flesh, sinews and arteries into the bone above the elbow joint. The nitric acid was thrown all over the wounded arm, and caused the unfortunate man terrible suffering. He ran to the stream of water, where he was shortly found by Mr. Stickney and the gentlemen connected with the Telegraph Office. Mr. Stewart ran for surgical assistance and Drs. Field, Anderson and Taite were soon in attendance. After consultation, the arm was amputated, and the sufferer is reported "doing well."

Mr. Graul has been a very efficient employee in the service of the company, and is much respected by those acquainted with him.

A HEAVY SHOWER.—About the middle of the day on Friday last a thunder shower, attended with wind and hail, passed over Great Salt Lake valley from west to east, storming the most excessively along and up Big and Little Cottonwood and Mill creeks. The amount of hail which fell in the kanyons and near the base of the mountains was not inconsiderable, and in Big Cottonwood kanyon so great was the quantity, that in places it was said to have been three inches deep on the ground on Saturday morning. It was *the* shower of the season.

THE TOOELE ROAD.—The work of constructing the levee to confine the waters of the Jordan within the channel of the river, is said to be progressing, but as yet the overflowing has not been curtailed much, and the Tooele road is still inundated. It is expected, however, that the water will be confined within proper limits in the course of a few days, and that dry land, where the road was, will soon thereafter begin to appear. The rebuilding and repairing of the highway will then be the next thing in order.

A NEW STORE.—N. S. Ransohoff & Co. have this week opened, for retail business, the store formerly occupied by Staines, Needham & Co. Ransohoff & Co. have been favorably known as wholesale merchants in this city for some years back. They have brought in a very large assorted stock of staple goods, which cannot fail to make for them a good business. For details see their advertisement in another column.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S COMPANY.

[FIFTH CHURCH TRAIN.]

Mary Ainsworth and family; Betsey Atkin and family; John Argent and wife; Margaret Allen and son.

Thos. D. Brown and wife; W. D. Brown; E. D. Brown; Cath. D. Brown; Martha Brown; Christopher Brown and wife; Francis Bailey and wife; John Barker and wife; Josiah Barker and family; Wm. Burns and family; Jas. Burns and family; Wm. Biddle and family; John Berry; Thos. Bridge and family; Elizabeth Bullock; John Barber and wife; Thos. Bult and family; Robt. Bult and family; Jno. Bradbury and wife; Jas. Bateman and family; John Bread.

Ursula Chapel and daughter; ——Crockett and son; Sarah Ann Coggle and son; Charlotte Chapman; Jno. Caldwell and family; Jno. Croft and family; Saml. Carter and family; Ann Castleton and family.

Ed. Durant and family, J. B. Darton and family; Christiana Donovan and family; Wm. Dardilan and family; Chas. Drable and family; Geo. Dabling and wife; Sabina Dillinger; Mary Dixon; Jonathan Dye and family; Hannah Dufosse and family; Mary Ann Davis.

David Eccles and family; Wm. Everall; Mary Everall; John Entwistle and family.

Geo. Freshwater and family; John Freeman and family; Wm. Fuller and family; Elizabeth Fuller; John Fry and family; Rebecca Farley; Jas. Faulkner and family.

Wm. Gibson; Wm. Caulter; Elizabeth Gale; Fanny Cun; Wm. Gillins and family; Jno. Gregory and wife; Mary Gosnold and daughter; Jno. Godfrey and family; Wm. C. Graham and wife.

Eliza Hill; Jos. Hill; Elisha Hiller; and family; Sarah Ann Huckbody; John Hincks and family; Jas. Hart and sons; Samuel Hargrave; Benj. Hiskey and family; Ellen Hutchinson and son; Rich. Harper and family; Chas. Hulse and family; Ed. Hemsley and wife; Ellen Hemsley; Jno. Hancock and wife; Geo. Hancock; Ann Houghton.

Napthali Ingret.

Thos. Judd and family; James Judd; Saml. Julian and family; Esther Jessop; Barbara Johnson; D. E. Jones and family; Timothy Jones and family.

John Kimber.

Wm. Loyn and family; Wm. Lovitt and family; Rachael Lloyd and daughter;

E. Morris and family; Chas. Morris and family; Stephen Miller and family; Jno. Miller and family; John Manning and family; Benj. Morvin and family; Louisa Mills; Rich. Mills and family; Mary Ann Morgan; Ezra Martin and family; Saml. McLatchie and family; Grace McMaster; Jane McAvoy and child; Walter Mansfield and wife

Wm. Niemeyer and family; Amanda Norlon; Wm G Noble and family; Jonathan Nelson and family.

Henry Ovard and wife; Oswald Owen and family.

Ed. J. Palmer and family; Wm. J. Phillips and family; Maria Parker; David Pudney and family; Colin Potterill; Jas Parkes and family; Chas. Plant and family; Margaret Phillpot.

George Quin;

Geo. Reay and family; Geo. Rickards and wife; Wm. Rogers; James Rice and family; Sarah Ramsell and family; Adams Rich and family; Thos. Redman and family; Nancy S. Ramsden.

Wm. Smith and wife; Mary Smith and family; Henry Smith and family; Henry Stokes and family; Harriett Stopford; Fred. Sion and family; Benj. Silsbury and family; George Stratton and family; Thos. Stanford and family; Isaac Stephens and family; Jane Smirk; John St. Claire and wife

Geo. Taylor and family; Wm. T. Taylor; Jas. Thomas and family; John Thomas and family; Francis H. Toyn and family; Harriet Tett; Wm. Treasure and family; Jane Treasure; Henry Terry and family.

Jas Vincent and family; Thos. Voss and family.

Wm. Watmough and family; T. Warnsby and wife; Chas. Wilkinson and family; Moses Wilkinson and family; Jas. Wickens and family; Wm. Wickens and family; Stephen Wilkins; Jesse W. White; Susan White; Wm. Wright and family; Alice Wright and family; Mary Watts and son; Wm. Whitley and family; Joshua Williams and family; Ann Whitall and family; Samson Webb and family; Daniel Wiggland.

SUGAR MILLS.—The large number of Sugar Mills which are being built, and the improvements that are being and have been made in those which have been in operation in years gone by, indicate that it is the determination of growers and manufacturers, to make the most of the sorghum possible, not only by working up the entire crop, but in making a superior article of sweets. Manufacturers evidently have other aspirations than doing their work up "brown."

THE FIRST SNOW.—On Sunday forenoon snow fell on the Wasatch mountains, east of Utah Lake, half way down, it is said, from the summit of the highest peaks to their base, rain pouring down plentifully the while in the valleys below. In the afternoon there was an accession to the "everlasting snows" on the mountains east of Salt Lake valley, and on Monday morning the "high hills" had quite a wintry appearance, but before night much of the snowy mantle disappeared on the mountain sides below the "perpetual" snow line, which is considerably lower this season than it has been before for several years.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 16th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Presuming your readers may be desirous of hearing from their friends on the plains, I take the liberty of sending you this brief report:

I left Florence on the 17th of August, in company with Elders Lyman and Rich, Hon. W. H Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, and several other brethren. At Wood river (two hundred miles out) we left Capt. Dame's freight train, in which there are about one hundred and twenty-five passengers. Sixty-five miles this side we passed Capt. Haight's church train.

At Pawnee Swamps we passed Capt. Miller's train, two hundred and eighty miles out.

Ten miles east of North Bluff Fork, we passed Mr. D. Kimball with about twenty-five wagons, and near him was a camp o seven wagons, which we advised to fall in with him for safety.

Near Ash Hollow we passed Mr. Godbe's freight train. The same day passed Capt. Canfield's company. At Scott's Bluffs we passed Capt. Harman's train.

Capt. James S. Brown, with a train of from forty to fifty wagons, had gone the north side of the Platte, through the Black Hills, in consequence of which we did not see them.

We passed Capt. Horn's company at Platte Bridge, and Capt Murdock's train at Rocky Ridge, on Seminoe's Cut-off.

We passed Capt. Duncan's train at Little Sandy; Kimball & Lawrence's freight train at Green river, and the two Danish independent companies on Ham's Fork. These trains had traveled together to that place, under the direction of Elder John Van Cott, but there separated, and will arrive in two divisions under Captains Madsen and Liljinquist, Elder Van Cott coming in with us.

These companies were all making remarkably good time, and their teams looked well. The people were generally in excellent health and spirits. In fact, I can say I never saw an emigration in such good traveling condition. The feed is the best on the plains that has ever been since we came to these mountains.

The Danes will arrive about the 22d inst., and from that day there will be but very few intervals between trains until all reach this valley.

I herewith furnish you lists of all our organized companies except Capt. J. S. Brown's, which I failed to get, but hope to have it for your next issue. There are a great number of persons of whom we have no report; they having fallen in with the trains after they left Florence, without being organized with any particular company.

With good wishes to yourself, the boys in the office, and all Saints, I remain your brother in the gospel,

Jos W. Young.

CAPTAIN JAMES WAREHAM'S INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Peter, Adolphus and Erick Adamson; Wm., Mary A. and Maria Ashman; David Bennet; Bargartia Benson; Andrew and Catharine Benson; Eliza, Richd., James and John Betts; Ann, Geo. and Harriet Bibb; Mary Benn.

Wm. and Lewis Coleman; William, Ellen and Ellen E. Croxford; Ebenezer, Mary J., Nelson and Emma Cheeseman; David, Elizabeth and Alice Camm; Reuben, Ellen, George and Reuben Carter; Geo. Deighton; Elizabeth, Anne and Elizabeth Dutson; Samuel, Lurania, Orson H. and Mary E Eggleston; Edwin, Eliza R., Charlotte and John F. Eggleston; John and Annie Eldridge; Emma, Emma M. and Louisa S. Edwards; Wm Edwards.

Duckworth Grimshaw; Richard, Eliza, Eliza A., Emma, Clara M., Mary E. and Henry C. Green; John Griffiths; Margaret Grovenor; John Griffin.

Letitia J. Healy; Joseph, Jane and Erastus Hawkins; Robert Hewi; Richard Harwood; Richard and Ann Hopkins; William, Mary and Catharine Hymas; William, Mary A., Sarah, Susan, Benjamin, James and *Mary* A Hymas; William, Hannah, Esther, William, Hannah S., Alice E. and Louisa E. Harrison; George, Elizabeth, John G. and William Handley; Simue Haycock; Henry Hill.

John and Julia Judah; Nathaniel, Sarah and Joshua Jenkins.

Ann King; John P., Eliza, Mary A., Emily, John, Elizabeth and Ann Kelley.

Joseph and Ann Lewis; Wright, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Orson, Mary J., Andrew and Emma J. Lancaster; Lucy, *Minnie* and Joseph Linfitt

John, Wm. and Thomas *Matthews*; Jesse W., *Mary* P., John A., *Mary* E. and Joseph *A. Matthews*; Hannah D., Fred. and Josephine *Myers*; *Abraham Mitchell*; Elizabeth *Matthews*; Wm. *Matthews*; *Alex.* and *Martha Moody*; John *McLean*; John and David *Mitchell*.

Stephen and Elizabeth Noble.

Maria Olsen; Benj. Whitlenstine, Chas. and Benj. Olsen.

Lydia A., Julia and Hannah Page; John, Esther and Caroline Pratt; John, Amelia, Mary O. and John W. Peacock; Samuel Prescott; Thomas B., Louis J., Thomas B. and Lily Prescott; Thomas, Mary J. and *Mary* E. Pace; Samuel and Ann Perkes; Wm., Jane, Wm. H., *Mary* J., Sarah C and James Powell; Elizabeth, *Margaret*, Sarah J. and James Powell; Benjamin, Nancy, Ann J., *Mary* F. and Robert Pee'; E. Pugh; Andrew Phillips.

David Ray; Saml., Hannah and Ann Ringrose.

Henry F. Smith; Andrew Sproul; Wm. and Hannah Shefield; John Sanbury; Joseph and Sarah Sewall; Hannah Stephenson; Joseph W., Elizabeth, Geo., *Mary* B., Gatherine E. and Arthur Simpson.

Thomas F., *Mary*, Jane, Jenette, Elizabeth and Jonathan D. Thomas; Phebe Toogood; Thomas and Ann Taylor.

Sarah Van Horn.

John, Emily, John W. and Eliza J. Wickell; Richd., Louisa and Richd. Wickell; Harman, Elizabeth, *Mary* and Richd. Wickell; Chas., Emma, James, Robert, Jane and Chas. W. Wake; James, Jane *Mary* J and Amy White; Chas. Walsh; Lorenzo Watson.

The clerk of this company, James White, states that the foregoing list was made out after the company had been on the road several weeks, and before which time, Thomas B. Walker and family; *Morgan* Jones and wife; *Moses* Abel, and ——Chamberlain and family left and traveled by themselves or joined other companies.

[FIRST CHURCH TRAIN.]
CAPT. HOMER DUNCAN'S COMPANY.

Ann Askew; George, Charles, and Helen Arbon; John, Jane, Alice and Henry Adams.

Mary Benton; Thomas, Ann, Harriet, Martha, John and John J. Boyd Burt; Eli Batchelor; Henry and Eliza Barnett; Mehala Billings; Jane Brain; Charles and Caroline Blunt; Thomas, Elizabeth and James T. Broadbent; Susannah Boyd; Fanny Berry; William, Mary A., Eliza and Wm. Butrick; George and Mary Billings; Wm. Boardman; Jessie, Elizabeth and Mary Ann Broadbent; Wm. Brue; Joseph, Mary Ann, Joseph, jun. and Richard Baxter; Thomas, Mary Ann, John William, Mary Ann and John Bear; Joseph Brier; Johanna Bain; Joseph Bridge; John, Mary Ann, Jessie, Louise, Mary, Eli, John, Thomas, Clara S. and Isacher Bradley.

Wm. Carpenter; Henry, Ann, Mary Ann, Elijah, Henry, John and Ellen Clifford; Wm. Cook; William, Matilda, Maria, Hyrum and Eliza Cooper; Richard, Sarah, William and Emma Clark; Jemima Cox; Eliza, Christopher and Elizabeth Cole; Priscilla Court; Stephen, Emily, Elizabeth, Harriet, Tett, Mary Anne, Kersen and Georgianna Crompton; Elizabeth Clark; William, Ann and Alice Court; Thomas and Elizabeth Commander; Sarah, Thomas, Amelia and Anna Crook.

William, Eliza, Mary Ann, William, Elizabeth and Eliza J. Davie; Josiah and Martha Dibenham; John, Elijah, John, jun. and Eliza, jun. Daynes; Joseph F., Charlotte, Robert, Gardner, Elizabeth and Johanna Doxford; Sarah and Ann Denton; Henrietta Dyre; Isaac Dyson; Hannah and Maria Deavenport.

Hugh, Jane, Lydia, Bernhard, John, Edward and Margaret J. Evans; Martha Eaton; John, Jane, Celina, James, Flora and Thomas England.

Wm. Ferguson; John, Elizabeth, Ann and George Frost; Ann, Joseph, Lorenzo and John B. Forth; Henry and Mary Foxley.

William, Rachel and Leah Gage; John, Martha, David, John, Alma, Brigham and Heber Griffiths; Orace Gibbs; Jane and Mary E Graham; Elizabeth and Hannah Gore; Jehoida Gardner; Emma, Sarah and Hyrum Gough; George Grimshaw; Thomas Gentle; Thomas, Maria, George, Eliza and William Giles.

James and Emma Hack; Martha Heckins; Martha, Bertha, Mary, William, Andrew and Amos H. Hazel; William, Susannah, John, James, Johnson and Catharine Householder; Wm. Houghton; Jane and Mary Heckersley; Thomas, Mary, Hyrum and Alma Hardy; Susan, Susan, William and Eliza Hoy; Charles Mary Anna, Mary Anna, Charles, Wilford and Edith Hobbs; John and Alfred Hanson; Sarah Harda; David, Sarah and Sarah Jane Hone; Robert Hodgett; Wm. Hurst; Lydia Hazle.

Jane Istead; John, Harriet, Mary Ann, Thomas, Joseph and George Ingram.

Hurlbut and Eliza A. Jones; Sarah, George, Thomas, Harriet, Emma, Lizzie, Julia, John and Martha Jackson; Clara Jenkenson; Wm., Emma, George, Arthur, Ephraim, Emma, Lorenzo, Richard and Marke Jeffs.

John, Fanny, James and Henry Kemp; Mary Kay; Maria and son, George and Elizabeth Kirkham.

John, Emalina, Emma, Charlotte, John, Joseph, Brigham, Orson and Mariana Lee; James, Sophia, Louise and Wm. J. Line; John London; Wm. Lunn; Elizabeth Lusty; Christiana Lindsay.

William, Mary and Alfred H. Morrow; Nahomi Marshall; John, Elizabeth, Elias and John N. Mollyneux; George Mosely; Lucy Maycock; Sarah, William, Mary Ellen, John, George and Thomas Mayne; Thomas, Susannah and Gilbert Moore; Thomas Mincen; William, Sarah, Mary Anne, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Emma and Wm T. Morris; Mary, Agnes, Sarah, Mary, Robert, Livingston; Elizabeth and Christiana Montgomery, John Thomas and Adolphus Morriss; Daniel, Catherine, Simon, Alexander and Ellen Matheson; James and Mary Mathesen; Catharine McRavey; Thomas, Robert, William, James, Samuel, Andrew, Jane, Elizabeth and Isabella Mumford.

Abraham, Sarah, Isaac Joseph and Mary Orme.

James and Sarah Payne; Thomas and Margaret Partington; Dinah Presstish; Anthony Packard; James W., Sarah, Henry and Hannah Pogson; Thomas, Margaret and Jane Perkins; Richard, Mary and Ezra Potter; Benjamin, Matilda and James Peel; Sarah, Frederick, William and Robert Parish.

Richard, Ann, Lucy and Mary Ann Ringrose; Catherine, Emma and George Robinson; David, Catherine and Thomas Reese; Emma Reave; Reuben, Catherine, John B and Chas. H. Roberts; John Ramsay; John, Sarah, Geo. and Hyrum Rose.

Mary A. and Wm. Suttleworth; Martha Sims; Mary Speir; Adaline Sparks; Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and Eliza Sheppard; Jno., Ann and Joseph Smyth; James Sirt; Edward, Lucy, Jane and Addy Lucy Steel; Emma Stephenson; Joseph Squire; Margaret Salmon; Ruth Slater; Edwin, Ann and David Scott; Mary Sinior.

Sarah Trepass; George, Louisa, Emma L., Harriet J., George M. and Ann Taylor; Abraham and Hannah Taylor; Emma, Mary Harriet, Hyrum and Jabez Taylor; David, Margaret, Isaac, Sarah Ann and Mary Thomas; Mary Thornton; Thomas, Lydia, Lydia, Ann and Rachel Thrower; Elizabeth and Betsey Taylor; George and Mary Ann Tyrell; Jemima Turner; Agnes Taylor; Charlotte Taylor; Robert Talbot,

Elizabeth Ward; Elizabeth Wagstaff; Elizabeth Wilkins; Thomas Williams; George Emily, Samuel and Edward Winn; Wm. Jenkins; James, Sarah, Sarah E., Laura and Felia Woods; Matilde, George, Ann, Joseph, William and Truelove Ward; John, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Agnes Williams; Robert Wilson; Samuel, Lucy, David, Ruth, Amos Ellen Isaac, Mary Jane and Heber J. Wagstaff; William, Cathrine, Mary E. Wordell; Thos. Worthington; Henry, Ellen, Mary Ann, Ellen and Rosannah Welch.

Wm. and Mary Yates; Margaret Yeates.

[SECOND CHURCH TRAIN.]
CAPT. JOHN MURDOCK'S COMPANY.

Cecilia and Kiersten Anderson; Celia, Caron, Maron, Caron M., Enger C., and Sarah Anderson; Owla and Mary Anderson; Paul, Kerstina, Cecilia, Engie, Mary, and Christina Anderson; Mary Anderson; Peter and Anna Adamson; Henry T. and Andrew Adamson; Hongar, Marian, Oscar, Elinora, and Hako Andereon; Susannah Anderson; Derah Amasen; Martin C., Ellen, and Anders M. Anderson; Johanes Anderson; Sarah L., Augusta, and Anders J Adamson; Neils, Sophia, Sarah, and Victoria Anderson; Anne Ashman; Priscilla Allquist.

Caron, Bene, Anna, and Anna Benson; Jas., Hannah, James, Margaret Briant; Susan Baker; Hans Jens, Anna, and Maron Brown; Christian, Anna, Jens, Marrhoa, Karl, Nels. Augusta, and Franklin Barrigox; John Bowen; John Sarah, William, Thomas, and James Berks; Hannah and Jens Buy; Thomas Bryan; Samuel, Mary, and William Bardsley; Betsey and Mary Buckley; Ann, Christiana Maria, Christian, and Ann C. Bramson; Charles and Maria Broadfield; Elizabeth Butler; Nels Bergreen.

Peter Christiansen; Peter, Anna, Hannah, Ellen, Mary, Anders, Niels, Kersti, and Johan Carlson; Rebecca Crowder; George Collins; Anne M. Christiansen; Christian Clousen; Jens Clauser; Anna K., Jens, Hasly, and Christina Christensen; Ola, Anna, Bearta, Anna Maria, and Maron Carlson; Mads and Anna Christian; Franz, Sophy, Anne Hans, Anna, and Hans Christiansen; Sorn Jens and Kersten Corizen; Neils, Besti, Maryom, Anne C., and Jens Christenson; Thomas, Sarah. Emily, Jane, Charley, and Hannah Cobley; Thomas D., Hannah, Thomas, Charlotte, Arthur, and Reuben Constant, Christian, Ann, Medisophia, Louisa, and Anna C Christiansen; Ann Cowson; Eliza Crow; Loren, Maron, and Christian Christiansen; Matthias Cook; John and Emma Clarke; Joseph Cook; Mary and David Coolbear.

Simon and Peter Dalguist, Hannah and Maria Devenport.

Lars, Hannah, Owla, Hannah, and John Elison; Anders and Henrid Estlon; Sophia Enholm; Isaac and Ann Elmburg; Mary, Hyrum, Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, and George Blair Ely.

John and Mary Anne Francis; James and Lorenzo Fowler; Nathan, Zillah and Amy Fox; Mary Anne Firth; Agne Froyer; Maria and Martha Filer; Irger and Charlotte Foss; Emma Ford; Ann Foster.

John A., Elizabeth, and Mary Gledell; Mary and Margaret Green.

Kiersten Hagstrom; Catrina Hensen; Peter N. Hagstrom; John Helegrin; John, Nancy, Isabella, and Margera Harrison; Thomas, Sophia, and Cyrus A Horsley; George and Mercy Harmon; Thomas, Sarah, and Hannah Hardy; Johana Horkinsen; Edward Christian Hendrickson; Meti F. Hensen; Jacob and Hans Hansen; Hans Hansen; Jonathan, Eliza, Hannah, Catherine, Hugh, Joseph, Mary A., and Alma Householder; Sarah J. Holder; Henry Haslem; James, Sarah and Emma Hibbard; Ann Holland; Jene, Mary, Maron, Owlen, Anne M., Sarah, Niels, Hensina, and Martin Hansen; Christian, Gertrude. Hans, Rasmussen and Maron Hansen; Caston Holson; Joseph and Ellen Huntington; Christian, Frederick, Stena, and Jens Honlson; Harriett Hopkin.

Wilhelmina Ipsen.

Anders and Kiersten Jorgenson; Niels, Else, Anne, Michael, Sophia, Caron, Ellie C., Fortia, Lars L., Marton Else and Sophrania Jensen; Ela Jepson; Bodel Jensen; Richard Jones; Hans Christian Jensen; Maria Catrina, Keyso, Anders Gusto and Carl J Johnson; Gustavus, Lovisa, Sophia and Ida Johansen; Sarah Jensen; Josias and Madi Jensen, Neils Johansen; Christian and Maria Jenderson; Johan Peter, Jene, Lars, Jen, Joseph and Sophia, Johansen; Sene Jensen; Jens and B wl Jensen; Nels and Enger Jansen; Anna Maria Jonsen; Hannah Jeirison; Henry Jervie; Jens, Maron, Jencina, Antoine and Jens P. Jepson.

Elward Kibby; Maron Larson and Ellen Kier.

Peter and Metz C. Larson; Maria Larsen; Margreta and Dortia Larson; Swen Nielsen, Elina, Carolina and Anna Lonigreen; Kiersten Leonsen; John and Mary Lindsey; Jens C. Lauitzen; Anna C and Maron Larson; Lowe E. Lega; Morgan Larsen; Andrea M. Larsen; Neils P., Else and Neils Lunstrom; Henry and George Longmore; Peter Larsen.

Wm. and Margery Mate; William Morfew; Anna C Mattison; Jens Frederick, Meti, and Christian Mortinsen; Meti M. Marson, Else Sophia Megelson; Else M. and Janaina Mortisen; Adolph Peter, Ingeborg, Fratz, Alxander, Hans Peter and Elna Milorf; Christian Mortinsen. William, Sarah, Mary Anne, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Emma, William T., and Ann Morris; William, Anne and Mary Anne Mitchell; Ersauvy and Mary Michelson; Marina Mycock; Thomas Memett.

Soren Christian Nielsen; David and Harriett Nelson; Carl Christian, Mary, Jens, Niels, Christian, Jens P., Joanna, Anders, Catrina and Stena Nielsen; Peter Norfur; Lizzie Nielson; Anderson, Sarah, Caroline, Amon, Neils P., Mary A. and Johannes Nielson.

Ogo, Hannah and Carolina Oulson; Annie Olsen; Neils Peter, Juliana S., Jens, Hans and Christian Olsen.

Anders, Carton, Purie, Bent, Nells, Botilda, Cecilia, Rasmus and Peter R. Peterson; Christiana Paulson; Kerstie, Anna, Ellen, Ellen and Ida Peterson; Daniel Sarah, Hannah, Christina and Paulina Pegstrom; Peter, Gustava, Jonas, Alfred and Paulina Peterson; Jonas, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Jonathan, William, Sarah E. and Marintha Platt; Erasmus, Annie, Karen M., Christina, Christina, Anders, Marie Annie, Christian and Johannes Peterson; Charles Pearson; James W., Sarah, Henry and Anna Pogson; David, Cecilia, Catherina, Brigham, Jared A. and Mary Pollock; Mary Ann Pointer; Elsie M. Peterson; Anna M. and Karen Paulson; Lars, Muren, Oval, Karen and Hans Peterson; Mary Pearson; Peter, Maren, Jens, Anna and Jesima Pertlson.

Clara Ruberra; Elsie, Nelly, Annie, Anna and Hans Rosenquist; John, Maria, Mary J., Anna M. and Rebecca Robinson; William, Jane, John, Jane, Henry and John J. Reid; George, Ruth William and Ruth Reid; Elizabeth and Elizabeth Rehlson; Henry Rowlandson; Mary and Betsy Ramsbottom; Hans and Lara Rasmussen; Meti Christiana Rasmussen; C. P., Margretta, Laurena and Sophia Ranow; Grace Robinson.

Maron Sorenson; Christian, Maria, Andrea, Stephena and Christina Stek; Mary Spendlove; Anna Stokee; Mary, George and Joseph Smith; Christian Peter and Marea Sorenson; Christian, Anna, Carolina, Anna and Anna Margueritta Swan; Hans Peter W., Matilda, Vegar, Carl and Leon Lena Schmidt; Kerstina, Nels Larsen, Elsie and Johanna Swenson; Peter Christian, Anna, Christiana, Rearstan, Andreas, Anna C. and Elsie Skone; Anna E. Soler; Herbert and Mary Savage; Elizabeth, John, Elizabeth, Heber, Emma and Cyrus Starfield; Alice Straw; Ann Sorenson; Jens, Lizzie, Nels P. and Vilate Skonen; Peter, Mary, Peter Jr., Hans and Annie M. Samson; Thomas Jeter and Kerstina Schoder; Anna Seevens; Robert Shothan; Samuel Stringfellow; Cecilia Sanberg; Anders Swenben.

Peter and Magdelina Turgreen; Peter Tommiler; Joseph, Penelope, Eliza, Joseph, Anne, Henry, John, James, Richard and Samuel Thompson; Maron Catrina and Carolina Thomson; Ristian and Maria Tusen.

Lydia Wilkinson; Abraham, Emma, Mary and Margaret Whitaker; Sophia Wardlow; Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Hyrum and Joseph Williams; Jane Withers; Mary, Sarah Ann, Mary Ellen, Francis and Thomas Wolfinduas.

CAPT. CANFIELD'S INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Isaac A. Canfield, captain; Wm. C. Neal, sergeant of guard; James McKnight, chaplain; Christopher, Jane, Ruth, Charles, John, Mary, Erastus, Emma, Stella, and Christopher Dixon; Charles, Mary, Ann, Mary, Joseph, Caroline, Charles, Martha, William, and Arthur Wightman; David, Mary, Henry, and Elsie Minkler; Eley and R. S. T. Fuller; John and Lorinda Allen, Hulda L. Tucker, Ira Fisk; Jackson J. M., Sarah M., Angeline M., and Emily L. Butler; Peter, Phebe E., George W., Irwin A., Fayette W., Eugene M., Lewis B., Byron, and Edgar M. Munsee; James, Margaret. Mary Ann, Heber and Angelina Brewer; John and Martha Bloomfield; John McAvoy; James Taylor; Wm. Dalling; Edward M. Patterson; Robert Blain; Joseph C., Elizabeth J., Albert W., and Deidamia Stickney; Leonard, Carolius A., and Sarah J Floyd; Matthew, Harriet, John, Moroni, Elizabeth, Rhoda, and Wm H. Picket; Peter, Mary, James John, Peter B., and Esther McFarlin; James Forsyth; John, Sarah, Fanny, William, and Elizabeth Wagstaff; Owen, Elizabeth, George, Samuel, Sarah, and Franklin H. Ison; Edward and Jane Thornton; Edward, Ann, Owen, and Ann J. Parry; George Jackling; John P. and Anna Ball; Mary Dyer; John Prichard; J. Milan and Rosella D. Russell; Lucy M and Rose Canfield; Isabella Gray, Ann E. and Jos. A Neal; Sam'l, Mary Ann, and Alfred L. Blackham; Elton E Beckstead; Benjamin Farrar; Michael and Jared Stokes; Albert W. Turner; Robert L. Nowell; Horace Stannard.

☞ The names of the immigrants in the Third, Fourth and Sixth Church trains will appear next week. No report from Captains Madsen and Liljinquist has been received.

CAN FARMING BE MADE PROFITABLE?

Can those who farm thereby a profit make?
Why not, if they but farm for profit's sake?
For when our thoughts in one direction tend,
We, as a rule, attain the sought for end.
If, then, the object sought is merely gain,
The course to be pursued is pretty plain.
We first of all must keep our end in view,
In what we think and say, as well as do,
Nor ever from our purpose turn or swerve,
But make all things to that conform, subserve.
If farmers thus would live till life shall cease,
Would not their wealth from year to year increase?
But would the wealth thus gained or purchased, pay
For other things they lose or throw away?
Perhaps it might; but, for myself, I fear
'Twould be like Franklin's whistle, much too dear.
How much of money, what amount of wealth,
Will compensate a man for loss of health?
How great must be a farmers yearly gain,
To counterbalance after years of pain?
How high—to what per cent. should profits rise,
To pay for disregarding social ties?
In footing up, what balance must we find
To set against a starved and shriveled mind?
How many bills, how large must be the roll,
For which an upright farmer sells his soul?
Can any sum attain sufficient size
To justify so great a sacrifice?
And yet, for gain or profit even small,
We sometimes see them offered, one, or all.
But cannot those who cultivate the soil,
Without debasing, unremitting toil,
Obtain therefrom a compensation fair,
Acquire of worldly wealth their part or share?
That is, if they conform to nature's laws,
And when results are wrong, remove the cause;
Against all wrong, adverse results contend,
And from intruding foes their farms defend.
'Tis true, as soon as plants begin to start,
The birds and bugs and worms will claim their part;
Not only claim, but take the "lion's share,"
Unless we guard and watch with constant care.
'Tis true, the growing crops are sometimes lost,
Cut down, destroyed by late or early frost;
And when in rich and fertile vales they grow,
Are washed away, if streams their banks o'erflow;
Or, if on land that's light, or hill-sides high,
May suffer drought in seasons hot and dry.
'Tis true, the farmer's fruit will sometimes fail,
Or be at least unsuitable for sale;
His stock may sicken, die of some disease,
The fox and birds of prey his poultry seize.
And greater trials, too, at times, may come,
And throw their shade of sadness o'er his home.
The farmer's faith and patience thus are tried,—
But farming hath a bright and sunny side,
For e'en its darker clouds are "silver-lined,"
And though their pockets all may not thus find,
(At least may not be lined so soft and thick,
As those of some who line them very quick,)
Still, by a process slow, but safe and sure,
They can be lined to last, through life endure.
Just HOW 'tis done, I don't pretend to know,
Nor by my PRACTICE other farmers show.
But some, at least, the process understand,
And make a yearly profit from their land.
What SOME HAVE done, why may not others DO,
If they a corresponding course pursue?

—[A. O. W.—New England Farmer.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The backwardness of the season in early summer caused many to fear that much of the sugar-cane which was late planted and grew but slowly, would be "nipped" by frost before maturity, but the warm, favorable weather experienced during the last six or eight weeks, has had a most salutary effect not only upon the sorghum but other late crops, and the prospects now are that a much greater amount of sweets will be produced this season than last, a necessity for which certainly exists.

Corn matured rapidly during the latter part of August, and there is not much in this valley yet unripe, and no inconsiderable amount of the crop has been cut up and secured. The yield, where properly cultivated, is abundant, and will more than make up the deficiency in the wheat crop, which was considerably less in Great Salt Lake County than formerly. There will, however, be no scarcity of wheat, if what has been harvested be properly saved, and not unnecessarily wasted, as too much has been in former years.

Late fruit is, and has been of late, maturing fast, and the amount of the apple and peach crop will greatly exceed that of last year, as many more trees have been in bearing; but some of the extensive fruit growers say, that their apple trees which have produced fruit for several years, are not as heavily laden as they were last fall.

MANURING WITH GREEN LEAVES.

The practice of burying the weeds and other refuse of the garden to the trench while digging, is probably as old as the science of "this peculiar substance appears to play such an important part in the phenomena of vegetation that vegetable physiologists have been induced to ascribe the fertility of every soil to its presence. It is believed by many to be the principle nutriment of plants, and is supposed to be extracted by them from the soil in which they grow. It is a product of the putrefaction and decay of vegetable matter." Without discussing the matter very minutely, it may be stated in a general way that the value of green leaves as manure is scarcely sufficiently recognised, especially in cottage gardening. In the spring of the year, when the gardens are cropped, it is no uncommon thing to see a bush of greens or winter cabbage cut up, carefully collected, and frequently removed to a considerable distance, merely to be out of the way. This, of course, was simply the result of not knowing better. Had the same matter been in the form of a cart load of manure, its horticulture itself; but it is one which requires to be occasionally adverted to, were it only for the purpose of showing its utility. At this season of the year, when the hoeing and weeding processes are going forward, the subject is worthy of a short notice. There are few gardeners, either professional or amateur, who do not know the value of leaf mould for the purpose of striking and raising the finer kinds of plants; but it seems questionable whether as much attention is paid to what may be called vegetable mould as the subject demands. All soils contain vegetable matter in a greater or less degree, and there are some soils, such as those of America, which are almost wholly composed of it.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is contained in the soil of the backwoods of America has naturally enough been regarded as the cause of its fertility. "Indeed," says Liebig, value would have been better understood although it might not have been so well adapted to the peculiar circumstances. Manuring with green leaves has been systematically practiced in many places with success. A gardener who has practiced it for years, says that he is never at a loss for manure as long as the greens and other large leafed vegetables last. Indeed, on account of its forcing qualities, he rather prefers it to common manure; and, in support of his theory, he showed us a plot, a part of which had been planted with common manure, and the other with the leaves of the common green. The difference in appearance was certainly in favor of the portion planted with the green leaves. They were farther advanced, although planted at the same time as the others, had a fresher look, and seemed altogether in a more satisfactory state. The same authority states that the ultimate yield is quite as good as that raised by any other means. Nettles, a somewhat troublesome plant to cottagers, may be put to the same profitable use and, indeed, almost every other garden weed.—[Scottish Farmer.

A LECTURE ON PIG-BREEDING.

This may seem a dull subject for a lecture, but we suspect it might be quite as interesting, in competent hands, and more profitable, than some of the lyceum lectures which are now so common about the country. A Mr. Baldwin, of Bredon House, near Birmingham, England, delivered a lecture on pig-breeding, which contains many important facts. We extract a few sentences:

"In opening the lecture, Mr. Baldwin said: In 1845 he entered on a farm at Kingsnorton. In 1846 he purchased two gilts and a boar, of the Tamworth breed, from his cousin, who was famed for his breeds of Tamworths; and although he (the lecturer) commenced breeding with three pigs in 1846, in 1851 he sold £1,000 worth of store and fat pigs within one year; and in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855 he sold £1,000 worth each year. When he had got his stock up to about 40 breeding sows, in picking the breeders he used to pick them several times over, as it frequently happened that those which looked the prettiest and best when young, altered considerably when they got three, four or five months old. The rule was to pick long-growing pigs, and those that were straight and thick through the shoulders and heart; and experience has convinced him that his method of choosing was a correct one. There need be no greater proof of that than the number of medals and prizes he had obtained. He always kept to the Tamworth breeds, generally purchasing the boars but breeding the sows. If he found the pigs getting too fine, he purchased a good strong boar; and if the animal exhibited tendencies the other way, he picked a boar of good small bone, but was always particular to pick a boar that was thick through the shoulders and heart, and a straight growing pig of the same color and breed. By carefully following this plan, he got the breed so good that it was a rare occurance to see even a middling pig in a flock, though he bred from 250 to 300 each year."

MILK AND BUTTER FROM AYRSHIRE COWS.—H. H. Peters, of Southboro, who has twenty-seven Ayrshire cows, weighed the milk yielded daily by several of them from the 15th to the 25th of June—ten days. The produce of six was as follows: Jean Armor, six years old, calved May 20th, an average weight of 54 pounds per day; greatest quantity in any one day 58 pounds. Her milk was set separately for three days, and the cream from it produced upwards of six pounds of butter of the finest quality. Corslet, five years old, calved June 3d, an average of 38 pounds per day. Duchess, five years old, 35 pounds per day. Miss Miller, six years old, calved April 7th, 36 pounds per day. Jane, six years old, calved May 27th, 86 pounds per day. Queen, eight years old, calved Feb. 1st 34 pounds per day. Nineteen cows, whose ages range from two to 8 years, and whose period of calving extended from December to June, averaged 32 pounds each. The milk from eighteen being set for one day, gave 20 pounds of butter. Most of the milk is usually sold at the farm. None of the cows were milked more than twice a day, and all, with the exception of three, traveled a mile and a half to pasture and back again every day. Excepting the first-named, which had two quarts of corn and cob meal per day, none of them had anything in addition to pasture feed. Mr. Peters has lately sold two two-year old heifers and a cow, at $150 to $200 each. They are the first females which he has allowed to leave the herd.—[Boston Cultivator.

CLOVER HAY.—The editor of the *New England Farmer* has a high opinion of clover hay for milch cows—better, we think, than has usually been accorded to it in New England. We copy the following from a late number of that sheet:

Farmers who have kept, and themselves fed, a variety of stock, sheep, horses, oxen and cows, both dry and in milk, are pretty much of one opinion, we believe, as to the value of clover hay for such stock, viz.: that when it is well grown and properly secured, it is more valuable than any other hay. Such, certainly, is our opinion, after having fed it extensively, and particularly to sheep. In a recent conversation with Mr. John Day, of Boxford, who cuts large quantities of clover he stated that he feeds most of his clover hay to cows giving milk, and he has noticed that when the clover is exhausted, and herdsgrass and red-top are supplied, twenty cows immediately shrink two cans of milk per day! We have heard similar statements from other observing farmers. If, then, clover hay is so excellent for producing milk, it must also be good for making flesh, and especially excellent in promoting the growth of young stock.

PERSONAL HABITS OF GREAT MEN.

Several paragraphs have been going the rounds in relation to the habits of great men, which paragraphs, as usual, are all wrong, insomuch as we have had the pleasure of dining and hobnobbing with all the great men of this and every other country on the face of the globe, a few illustrations are given to prove this to the satisfaction of everybody.

Mr. Seward generally rises from his bed in the morning about the time he gets up. He rarely if ever eats his breakfast before he gets it. He is not particular what kind of food he has, if he is provided with what he calls for. In his dress he is plain—never appearing in public without his pantaloons. He never wears his vest outside of his coat. He speaks his native dialect without any foreign accent, and uses his tongue in all that he utters. When he walks he uses his feet, which are encased in boots or shoes. As an evidence of the methodical precision with which he attends to business, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that he invariably draws his salary the moment it is due. His memory in this respect is prodigious. He generally writes his letters on paper, and uses a pen, which at intervals he dips into a stand of ink, that he keeps upon his table.

Horace Greeley is said to be the beau ideal of a man of style. He dresses neatly and elegantly. His linen is faultless. Sometime since he shaved, which operation has materially altered his appearance. His walk is firm and dignified, like that of a soldier. From the fact that all through his life he has kept his arms well shouldered, it is possible that nature intended him for the infantry. His voice is peculiarly sweet, and when he whispers, one would almost imagine his words were the echoes of an Æolian harp. Somewhat inclined to obesity of late years, he still maintains his reputation as a beau. He reads from right to left, contrary to the practice of his friend, Mr. Bennett, who, owing to a visual obliquity, reads from left to right—down the middle, change hands. Mr. Greeley dines on vegetable soup and table beer. He never drinks porter. His hearty Sunday dinners are of crackers and cheese. He retires to bed at an early hour, and almost immediately composes himself to sleep with a copy of the *Tribune*. Sometimes, when at a loss for a subject, he varies the monotony of his editorials upon Bennett by writing a pleasant and exhilarating novelty, involving personal and friendly allusions to the almighty nigger. His editorials are invariably short (never exceeding four columns each), pithy and devoid of verbiage.

General McClellan will, should he increase his flesh, be more inclined to corpulency. His age is at present somewhat greater than when he graduated at West Point. In disposition he is jocular, when in a joking humor, and exceedingly reticent, when he says nothing, which latter fact is amply proved by the brevity and unsatisfactory nature of his dispatches after they have passed through the War Office. As a General he is cautious—particularly so when he is careful. He makes all his advances by going forward, but never adopting the same method of retreating. In his diet, he is particularly abstemious when there is nothing to eat, and *vice versa*. He is extremely approachable when you get near him, otherwise you will be apt to keep your distance. He does not exercise his troops with a two-inch drill, nor does he bore his friends in conversation with an auger.—[N. Y. Monitor.

PROPOSED UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION IN 1863 IN PARIS.—It is announced that a permanent Universal Exhibition will be opened in Paris in the summer of 1863, under the patronage of the Emperor. The building is to be on a grander scale than the London International Exhibition. The dimensions will be 1800 feet long, with a central dome 345 feet in height. One of the grand features is, that foreign goods will be admitted for exhibition free of duty, with liberty to re-export them, or they may be sold on the spot, paying the duties levied under the new tariff. The great inducement held out to English manufacturers is, that they will be enabled to exhibit their goods, and thereby prevent the large sale of spurious articles now going on in Paris. The capital of £600,000 has already been subscribed in France and Belgium. The building is in course of construction.

General Notices.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, $3,00 per 100, very productive and large.

VICOMTESSE, $3,00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.

MAGNATE, $3,00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.

VICTORIA, $5,00 per 100, LARGEST OF ALL, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.

The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.

HOOKER'S SEEDLING, $2,00 per 100, of good flavor.

Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

T. W. ELLERBECK,
11-4 G. S. L. City.

FOR SALE,

TWO good FARMS, by THOMAS HALL, Wellsville, Cache County. Terms—Cash, Stock or Store pay. Inquire of THOMAS COTTAM, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 10-3

LOST,

ON Sunday last, between Farmington and the H t Springs, a new fore-wheel TIRE. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by leaving word at

JOHN A. SUTTON, or H. CUMBERLAND,
11-2 16th Ward, 2 blocks West of Union Square.

NOTICE.

THE person that picked up my SPADE, near the 5th Ward School House, on the 28th August, branded L E R on the handle, would do well to return the same to me or leave it with Dr. Sprague.

11-2 LEVI E. RITER, 9th Ward.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15 h Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HAILSTONE,
11-2 Meat Market.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House,

11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left WATCHES with me for repairs are requested to call for them between now and October Conference, as I shall leave soon after for the Cotton country

I have some City property for Sale; for particulars call on me at my shop, next door but one to Kimball's store.

CHARLES SMITH.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 7th, 1862. 11-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.

11-tf W. S. GODBE.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FULL, corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods southeast of the 6th Ward School House.

On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc.

There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon.

M. L. DAVIS,
11-4 6th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. S. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

11-tf J. B. SHOATON, 19th Ward.

HOME! SWEET HOME!
WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME;

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.

11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

STRAYED,

FROM the Church Pasture, near the Hot Springs, a yoke of Red CATTLE, line-backed. Branded A. GUN and O. LAMBERT on left horn. One has H on left hip, the other has a Star in the forehead.

Also, a brindle and red COW, branded A. GUN and C. LAMBERT; Star on forehead, some white on flank and a white ring round the tail. Last seen in G. S. L. City.

Whoever will deliver them or give information of their whereabouts to A. GUN, on the Temple Block, will be rewarded for their trouble. 10 3m

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. O. L. She formerly ran on the range between Bingham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9-tf J. O LITTLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Also, on each FRIDAY morning a Coach will leave Ogden for Brigham City, returning the same day in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.

Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10 6 CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. O. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office—Box 98, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc , and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

NOTICE.—CAUTION.

THE subscribers hereby notify the public, that sometime during the month of May, A.D , 1862, they sold and endorsed over two PROMISSORY NOTES given by A. J. & B. F. Stewart, bearing date as follows: One dated Camp Floyd, November 29 h, 1860, for the sum of $3,672 24, on which there is an endorsement of $1,340 88. The other bearing date Salt Lake City, December 31st, 1860, for the sum of $1,055 04, both payable to the order of Livingston Bell & Co , and by them endorsed to Nicholas Groesbeck as follows: Pay to Nicholas Groesbeck or order. Signed Livingston, Bell & Co.

Said endorsement was made by mistake, and contrary to the express understanding of the said Groesbeck and the subscribers, which was that said endorsement should be made with the addition of "without recourse on us," and which said Groesbeck has acknowledged since the said endorsement was made, but who now refuses to have the same corrected and made as per understanding and agreement This is therefore to warn all persons against receiving said notes from said Groesbeck with the view or understanding that we are in any way held responsible for the payment thereof, by virtue of said endorsement, should the makers fail to pay the same.

10-3 LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO ,
pr. HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NOTICE.

L SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and tended personally by two responsible men of thirty years' experience in wool carding. 46 3m

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.

Having added, to the practical experience of last year, late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.

Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 5 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 00 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorgho Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.

Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
3-6m Sacramento, Cal.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 27-tf

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the District into Divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

The Collection District of the Territory of Utah has been arranged, divided and numbered, and the following appointments have been made, namely:

Division No. 1 will comprise Great Salt Lake County. Jos. M. Simmons, Assistant Assessor. Residence—G. S. L. City, 13th Ward, two doors east of the Theatre.

Division No. 2 will comprise Davis county. Arthur Stayner, assistant assessor. Residence—Farmington.

Division No. 3 will comprise Weber county Isaac Bowman, assistant assessor. Residence—Ogden city.

Division No. 4 will comprise Box Elder county. Jonathan O. Wright, assistant assessor. Residence—Brigham city.

Division No. 5 will comprise Cache county. James H. Martineau, assistant assessor. Residence—Logan city.

Division No. 6 will comprise Morgan county. Geo. W. Thurston, assistant assessor. Residence—Morganville.

Division No. 7 will comprise Summit and Green River counties.

Division No. 8 will comprise Wasatch county. Geo. W. Bean, assistant assessor. Residence—Heber city.

Division No. 9 will comprise Tooele and Shambip counties. Evan M. Green, assistant assessor. Residence—Grantsville

Division No. 10 will comprise Utah county. James W. Cummings, assistant assessor. Residence—Provo city.

Division No. 11 will comprise Juab county.

Division No. 12 will comprise Sanpete county. David Candland, assistant assessor. Residence—Mount Pleasant.

Division No. 13 will comprise Millard county.

Division No. 14 will comprise Beaver county.

Division No. 15 will comprise Iron county.

Division No. 16 will comprise Washington county.

The appointments for Divisions No. 7, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 have been made, but their acceptance has not yet been received.

J. C. LITTLE,
Assessor for the Collection District
11-3 of Utah Territory.

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to bide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your home brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 5-3m

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carco, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, Teacher.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary to Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Hoagland's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.

The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

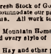
Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

MATCHES FOR THE MILLION!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
AT THE



MATCH FACTORY,
MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents

Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.

In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

General Notices.

This Day Received,
PER MULE TEAMS
FROM CALIFORNIA,
A NEW STOCK of
STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.

WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 3d, 1862. 10-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSEN,
CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8-1y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS,

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting; excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, Proprietor,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$1 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 00	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 00	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 13th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 9-tf

CORRESPONDENCE

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

Beaver, Sept. 8th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Without waiting to learn whether my communication penned at Nephi was as acceptable as its author desired it might be, I again give way to my proclivities for scribbling and resume my historical correspondence.

At half-past nine a.m. on Thursday our company started forward towards "The land of Dixie." I mean our Dixie, of course. After traveling eighteen miles, we nooned at Chicken creek. Man and beast having been refreshed and rested, we traveled onward, and were pleased to find the Sevier bridge again passable. At this point a storm was observed to be "brewing" in the north-west, in consequence of which some "tall" driving was done the last twelve miles of our day's journey, but notwithstanding the celerity with which we traveled, the lightnings began to flash, the thunders to roll, and the rain to pour down upon us ere we reached the settlement in Round valley.

It was thought prudent by the President not to hold meeting there, rain and mud rendering it very unpleasant getting about.

Bishop Callister, fully alive to his calling, accompanied by Elder Daniel Thompson, came over from Fillmore in the evening (twenty-two miles) to learn Prest. Young's wishes relative to the programme of the morrow at Fillmore city, and, after receiving his instructions, put off early next morning to make preparations.

Our company reached Fillmore at twelve noon on Friday. The comfort of man and beast having been looked to, and some of the patrons of Chesterfield having "spruced up," all went to the meeting which was held at two p.m. in the Fillmore school-house. President Young preached a glorious discourse on the culture of the mind, local improvements, the blessings in store for the faithful, and the way to secure that exaltation promised to the people of God. Every heart was made glad, and every countenance lit up with the heavenly light which shone forth in the instructions of the prophet of God. Elders Lorenzo Snow, John Taylor and Ezra T. Benson followed with appropriate and instructive remarks.

At the close of the meeting, the President concluded to travel that evening to Corn creek, fifteen miles, for the purpose of enabling the company to reach this town on Saturday, and thereby avoid traveling on the Sabbath day. We encamped "by moonlight," and received every attention from the good folks residing there. Bishop Callister came and spent the night with us.

Bright and early on Saturday morning horses and mules were fed and harnessed, and the company were quite anxious to prosecute the journey before them. We merely halted long enough at Cove creek to give our animals time to indulge freely in the cool limpid stream which goes trickling along that way. This was quite a disappointment to Br. Willden's family, all of whom evinced great anxiety to treat us to some fine looking goat meat, but as Pine creek, six miles a-head, had been selected for our mid day baiting, on we sped to that place, where we found an abundance of grass and plenty of good water.

The journey from Pine creek to Beaver is mostly on nice rolling ground, rendering a rapid drive, on a warm day like Saturday, pleasant and agreeable. Now should any of your artistic readers wish to attain further proficiency in studying the beauties of the "serpentine line," they can find ample scope for the prosecution of their labors among the pretty group of hills and along the winding road between Pine and Indian creeks.

The conversational powers of some, coupled with the native wit and general hilarity of spirits possessed by others, caused our leisure hours to pass most agreeably. From the incessant assiduity with which some of our company pursue their favorite study while traveling, ever and anon having book in hand, one who is posted is led to anticipate brilliant efforts and fine specimens of rhetorical glitterings, if not in a ministerial capacity, may be on the stage!

Our facilities for trimming were greatly enhanced by the neat and compact shaving-saloon, which is attached to our train, and under the personal superintendence of Mr. John Squires, whose absence from home on a visit to Southern Utah, it is thought, will not give offence to his physiological contemporaries in the city.

We arrived here at six p.m., all safe. An evening meeting was called to commence at "early candle light," a phrase found to be susceptible of many renderings. The people came together, and President Young preached a short discourse from the text "Exaltation;" it was full of meaning and applicable to all Saints. Elder John Taylor bore testimony, and made many sensible remarks on what some call their individual rights. The choir gave us a spirited chorus, when we were dismissed with benediction by Elder David O. Calder.

About nine o'clock on Sunday morning an express came in from Fillmore, bringing Salt Lake news up to Wednesday evening. The dispatches brought were read with great interest, and the columns of that day's issue of the News eagerly perused.

A hymn sung by the choir commenced the forenoon meeting, after which Bishop Aaron Johnson, of Springville, offered prayer. Elders E. T. Benson and Lorenzo Snow preached from the text given by President Young the previous evening. They had good liberty and spoke with much assurance, pointing out the various improvements necessary to be made by the inhabitants of this county as well as by all Saints.

In the afternoon the people re-assembled, and it being the first Sabbath in the month, the Bishop and his councillors administered the sacrament in accordance with their established rules. President Young delivered another discourse on exaltation. His instructions appeared to go home with a cogency that will not soon be forgotten. He showed the lack of local improvements of every kind, and stated that instead of visible improvements calculated to attract his attention on arriving, everything had remained in *statu quo* since his last visit.

In speaking somewhat cynically of the almost total absence of improvements in many of the southern settlements he observed: "I actually noticed that one or two stone houses had been built at Fillmore, which is wonderful; that will have to go into the history."

Elder Taylor then made some amusing and entertaining remarks, which were all applicable to the citizens of Beaver. Elder Benson made the closing speech, and the congregation was dismissed by President Young.

Yours, in the bonds of the covenant,

J. V. Long.

Return of Missionaries.—Elders Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, John Van Cott, Elias H. Blackburn, John Brown, Jos. C. Rich, F. M. Lyman, George J. Taylor, R. H. Parker, and J. M. Allen, arrived in the city last evening, from missions in the old world. We have seen but one or two of these brethren; they themselves were, and reported the others also, in excellent health. We shall expect to hear from the brethren, and our readers will, no doubt, be gratified to learn of the condition of the work in the countries where they have been laboring.

Arrived from the East.—Senator Hooper returned from his mission to Washington on Sunday evening. Gen. H. S. Eldredge and Capt. Joseph W. Young, who have had the transaction of the emigration business and the purchase of goods and machinery for many of the citizens of the Territory, arrived at the same time. We are pleased to welcome them back again to their mountain homes. With the exception of trifling ailments, they are all in general good health.

Is it so?—It is represented that large quantities of drift wood, brush, etc., have accumulated in the river above the dam constructed by the Jordan Irrigating Company, which increases the heighth of the water some two feet, causing the flooding of hundreds of acres of land, unnecessarily as alleged, and the obstruction could be removed by a little exertion without incurring much expense. If such be the facts, the company should lose no time in removing the obstacle complained of.

Utah Lake.—A gentleman from Provo reports that the waters of Utah Lake are falling of late at the rate of one inch per day, but the recession has produced no apparent effect upon the Jordan, the width of which has not, as yet, been materially diminished.

MOLASSES-MAKING.

The manufacture of molasses from sorghum has been commenced. Col. Rockwood, with his usual promptness and perseverance in whatever tends to the production of the necessaries and comforts of life within our own borders, leading off in that important branch of business, which will be far more extensively prosecuted this fall than heretofore, as more cane has been grown this year than last, and the number of mills has increased more than a hundred per cent. recently, promising a corresponding increase in the amount of syrup that will be made if the season continues favorable, and the late-planted cane, of which there is much, be not injured by frost before it shall become sufficiently ripe to make a tolerable article of sweets.

With the increased and improved facilities for working up the sorghum crop this year, it is hoped that quality as well as quantity will be a desideratum with manufacturers, and as the sample placed upon our table by Col. Rockwood was not wanting in any of the essential properties constituting a first-rate article of syrup, it is presumed that it is his intention to manifest by his works that improvement has been kept in view in his manufacturing arrangements. He has certainly demonstrated that he can manufacture as fine light-colored molasses as need be, and while he continues to do so his establishment will be patronized.

SECESSION ON THE PACIFIC.

There has been much said concerning the secession element existing on the Pacific coast since the South rebelled and separated from the Union of States, particularly on the eve of elections, either Municipal, State or Federal, and from the cries of alarm made by professed Unionists, it would seem that they greatly feared defeat by those who favored the Confederate cause. That there is a strong feeling existing on that side of the continent in favor of the South and against the North, especially in California, there can be no doubt, and if the result of the late election may be taken as a true index to the relative strength of parties on the Secession question, the fears of the Unionists that they may be found wanting in numbers ere long, on such occasions, are certainly well founded.

Since the commencement of the existing war in the East, hundreds have left California and Oregon for Dixie, to join their friends and aid them in their secession movements, but their migration has not, if reports be true, materially lessened the number of southern sympathizers on the Western slope, and the probability is, that there are or will be, when all the emigrants who left the East last spring shall have arrived at their destination, more seceders from the old Union in the golden State than ever before; and it is not improbable, should the Confederate Congress annex California to the Southern Confederation, as it is reported they have the State of Kansas, a majority of the dwellers within its borders may accept the act, and make an effort, whether successful or not, to substitute the Stars and Bars for the Stars and Stripes.

Whatever may be the future of California, or the course that may be taken by her citizens in relation to the existing difficulties between the North and the South, it is certain, from their own showing, that their power to suppress insurrection or repel invasion is but limited; and why measures are not taken to insure greater security in the event that such exigencies should arise, might be considered strange in other days than these, when the wisdom of the wise seems to have perished and the understanding of the prudent hid, for from the time that the first overt act of secession was announced to the world, but few of the offensive movements of the Confederates have been anticipated, and, in many instances, they have accomplished their purposes before the first effective step has been taken to prevent them from carrying their evident designs into execution.

The city of San Francisco is said to contain a population of eighty thousand, but, according to published statements, the assessors, as per report, returned only about eight hundred men fit for and subject to military duty. How many of those were or are secession sympathizers, has not been stated, but if the truth has been told, as to the number of seceders which throng the streets of that city, no inconsiderable portion of the eight hundred warriors must be of that class. Under such circumstances, it would not require much of an accession of seceding element to give the enemies of the old Union the entire control of the city and of the State, which some believe will be the case at no distant day, if the necessary measures be not taken to prevent such an occurrence before it be too late.

It has been stated frequently in the course of the past summer, by persons whose opportunities for knowing the facts in relation to the political predilections of the emigrants who have passed from the eastern to the western slope this season, that a large majority of them hope to see the Confederates triumph and the independence of the South acknowledged by the principal nations of the earth. Whether those statements be true or false we know not, but if the facts are as represented, there will be more secession votes cast at the next general election in California than there was at the one which has recently been held.

The Weather.—During the last six days, the weather has been unusually variable—warm, cold, clear, cloudy, pleasant and stormy alternately—clouds and storms prevailing, there having been several showers besides the big pour down on Friday, and the wind has blown heavily some considerable part of the time, preventing frost, although there was quite a freeze on Thursday morning, killing potatoes, squash, melon and other vines, and nipping late corn a little in low frosty localities, doing however but little injury.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM. Inquire of HENRY EYRING, 9th Ward, at Col. J. P. Harmon's former residence. 12 2

NOTICE

THE Utah County Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold their Annual Exhibition in Mr. Stewart's Hall, Provo City, on the last Friday and Saturday of September. All Goods to be in by 10 o'clock on Friday, excepting Stock, which must be in by 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

12-2 D. GRAVES, Secretary.

STRAYED,

IN the ... on Monday evening, a red roan OX branded S on the right hip. Whoever will return him to the undersigned, this morning if possible, will be suitably rewarded.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, 17th Ward.

AN OWNER WANTED

FOR a large, heavy-set, dark-brown HORSE; star in forehead, a little white on the right hind foot, some collar marks on his neck, about twelve years old. Branded S. T. on right shoulder. Come and get him.

12-1 A. K. THURBER, Spanish Fork.

LOST,

A SCYTHE and SNATH, on the State Road, between the Church Farm and this City, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the owner, will be rewarded.

12-1 W. O. NIELSEN 14th Ward

WHO WANTS TO EXCHANGE GREENBACKS FOR GOLD?

I WILL exchange PEACHES at the rate of three and a half bushels for one cord of quaking-asp WOOD at my residence, north of the Lime Kiln, 20th Ward.

12-2 PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS.

HAVING been called on a mission to the Cotton Country, I now offer for Sale for Stock and other goods, my Farm at Centerville; also, another Good Farm at Morganville, Weber Valley: said farm contains about 40 acres of excellent Grass and Farming land. There are also one and three quarter acres of Potatoes and 20 tons of Hay on the place.

G. W. THURSTON, Weber Valley.

12-3

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Tooele County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, at his Residence, either personally or by his deputy, on THURSDAY of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Taxes now due, two-thirds of which, according to the law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.

Early attention is called to this matter that the Taxes due may be settled before the 1st of November next and per-centage saved thereon.

REDDIN A. ALLRED, Assessor and Collector.

Tooele Co., Sep. 16th, 1862. 12 3

COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS FROM THE EAST!!!

ALL persons having sent orders by me for the above, are hereby notified to provide themselves with CASH to pay any balance that may be due on them for Freight or otherwise, as no goods will be delivered under any circumstances until paid for.

12-4 W. S. GODBE.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well-selected STOCK of

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the East. Consisting in part of:

Merrimacks, Spragues, Hamilton, Conestoga, American, and Pacific

PRINTS.

A Large Stock of

BROWN SHEETING,

Satinets, Flannels, Linseys, Checks, Denims, Hickory, Jeans and Tweeds.

A full line of

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS.

A Large Assortment of

HARDWARE.

A very Large Stock of

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and Cigars, Dye-Stuffs, Soap, Candles, and other GENERAL GROCERIES,

This Stock of Goods was purchased before the recent advance in prices, we, therefore, will offer the same at remunerative prices, to satisfy purchasers.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

(At the Store formerly occupied by Staines Needham & Co.

12-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 13. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H WELLS, Bowery, Sept. 14, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

The subject of eternal salvation is, or ought to be, interesting to all people. All the forms of religion which have been invented by the different sects of the day could never make one single line of scripture. They have shut up the door of immediate revelation between God and man, and it does not seem to occur to them that this is the only means upon which the world can ever attain to the knowledge of God. All their religion and piety for many generations past have not produced one word of scripture for the guidance of mankind to salvation in this and in the next existence. While they hold up the Bible as the all-sufficient guide to the possession of life eternal, they at the same time inculcate a principle which would never have given them a Bible. They fasten their faith and hope for salvation upon revelations given to another people in another age, and under other circumstances.

When God has a people upon the earth, he gives them living oracles, and communicates his mind and will to them for their present and future exaltation, as well in one age as in another. The Old and New Testaments, yea, all scriptures are made by this process. Prophets and apostles are the mediums through which the Almighty communicates his will to the children of men. Revelations given from God to us are more binding upon us than revelations given to another people, because they are in accordance with our wants and circumstances, and fit our case more perfectly than revelations given to another people many generations back.

This generation is responsible for the revelations of God given to them; if they receive them, blessed are they; if they reject them, woe is their doom. The words of God sent to this age by Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Lord, and by his Apostles, is a dispensation of good will to all men now living, and they are responsible to God as to the manner in which they receive or reject it. These words are for their salvation, if they see proper to accede to them.

We talk a great deal about exaltation. We look for exaltation in the heavens—in the eternities which are before us. We expect the gospel of salvation to exalt us. Where and when is this exaltation to commence? Some do not expect exaltation until after death. This is a mistake. Our exaltation commences in this world. That individual who has received the light of truth in his own bosom, has the base or foundation of his exaltation formed within him, and if he progresses in the knowledge of God,—in the things which pertain to eternal life, he is in the road to exaltation, otherwise he is not. That brother who redeems himself from the habit of drunkenness, or from any other vicious practice, and suffers the holy principles of the gospel to work in him for his redemption, is exalting himself in the kingdom of God.

The work of exaltation is the work of this probation, and has to do with every duty that pertains to it. That sister who seeks diligently to order her own conduct and her household; who seeks to bring forth from the elements for her own support, commences in the right way to obtain exaltation; she exalts herself in the sight of her husband and in the sight of all good men. She can be economical with that which she handles for the use of her household, whereas before she has perhaps been wasteful and prodigal of the rich blessing of God bestowed upon her. In making this reformation she has taken an important step in the way of exaltation in this world for exaltation in the world to come. That man who improves in the cultivation of his farm, in the cultivation of fruit, who plants a single fruit tree if he does no more, and cultivates it, and causes it to bring forth fruit, he has done something towards his exaltation—has made one step towards redeeming the earth from sin and iniquity, and from the curse pronounced against it. It was said to Adam "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field."

That man who commences to keep himself clean, whereas he has been brought up in filthiness and dirt, is engaged in the good work of exaltation upon his own person. That house-keeper who has been slatternly, slothful and filthy in her habits, and begins to be thrifty, industrious and cleanly in her household pursuits, commences the work of exaltation in that household. Those who ornament their houses and their gardens, making nice tidy fences, who ornament their fields, making everything pleasant and agreeable around them, commences the work of exaltation, and makes a heaven at home for their wives and children; a home to which their children in after years will look back with pleasant reminiscences, regarding the home of their childhood, the pleasantest place they ever saw. A pleasant and happy home has its influence in creating in the young mind a love of order—a love of all that is beautiful, cleanly, virtuous and true.

We can commence our exaltation upon this earth by trying to redeem it and ourselves from the effects of the fall, and continuing to progress in every good word and work. If we build a house and wish to build another, we have the experience of the one we have built to improve upon in building another. If we have raised one crop of grain, or one tree, we can improve upon that experience in raising more. Thus we progress and become exalted more and more. This same principle will hold good in any pursuit of life—rural mechanical, scientific, or philosophical, whatever efforts we make to inform our minds, we have it in our power to do better still, gaining more knowledge and intelligence as we progress in life.

If by the enlightening aid of the Holy Ghost, that leadeth into all truth, we strive constantly to improve in all things we shall set ourselves about, we can improve faster than those who are not blessed with its influence because our actions are based upon a principle of heavenly light and intelligence, giving us power to excel in all things we set our hands to do in righteousness.

Truth will prevail, while all man made systems, on which the whole world stands convicted before high heaven will be swept away, as this people and this work progresses, because truth must and will prevail.

Let those who have not yet commenced to make improvements begin the good work at once; and let us all be constantly satisfied that we are doing something for good day by day. Inasmuch as we have been wicked, let us no longer be wicked. We have a standard of righteousness in our own bosoms; let us be actuated by it in all that we do. Let us be righteous, holy, truthful; walking wickedness under our feet, exalting righteousness in all our ways, that it may rule in us until sin and its consequences shall be subdued, and we gain a victory even over death and the grave, and life eternal shall reign supreme upon the face of the whole earth. I ask God to add his blessing in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

[Continued from page 82.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec 16. And be it further enacted, That the said assessors of each collection district, respectively, shall immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals, and, from time to time, as duties, taxes, or licenses become liable to be assessed, make out lists containing the sums payable according to the provisions of this act upon every object of duty or taxation in and for each collection district, which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, owning or having the care or superintendence of property lying within the said district which is liable to the said tax, or engaged in any business or pursuit requiring a license, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district liable to the payment of the said duty or tax, not owned or occupied by or under the the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, specifying the sum payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known. And the assistant assessor making out any such separate list shall transmit therefrom to the assistant assessor, where the persons liable to pay such tax reside or shall have their principal place of business, copies of the list of property held by persons so liable to pay such tax, to the end that the taxes assessed under the provisions of this act may be paid within the collection district where the persons liable to pay the same reside, or may have their principal place of business. And in all other cases the said assessor shall furnish to the collectors of the several collection districts, respectively, within ten days after the time of hearing appeals, and from time to time thereafter as required, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection districts; and in default of performance of the duties enjoined upon assessors by this section they shall severally and individually forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the use of the United States, and, moreover, shall forfeit their compensation as assessors: Provided, That it shall be in the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to exonerate any assessor as aforesaid from such forfeitures, in whole or in part, as to him shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors and assistant assessors, for their services under this act—to each assessor three dollars per day for every day employed in making the necessary arrangements and giving the necessary instructions to the assistant assessors for the valuation; and five dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, revising valuations, and making out lists agreeably to the provisions of this act; and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list, as delivered by him to said collectors, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; to each assistant assessor three dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making valuations, the number of days necessary for that purpose to be certified by the assessor and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list, as completed and delivered by him to the assessor. And the said assessors and assistant assessors, respectively shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties, and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized: Provided, The Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in the States of California and Oregon and the Territories as may appear to him to be just and equitable, in consequence of the greater cost of living and traveling in those States and Territories, and as may, in his judgment, be necessary to secure the services of competent and efficient men, provided the rates of compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such States and Territories respectively. In cases where a collection district embraces more than a single congressional district the Secretary of the Treasury may allow the assessor such compensation as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 18 And be it further enacted, That each collector, on receiving a list, as aforesaid, and from time to time as such lists may be received from the said assessors, respectively, shall subscribe three receipts; one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list shall be delivered by him to, and shall remain with, the assessor of his collection district, and shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of taxes to be collected in his collection district, one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the other to the First Comptroller of the Treasury; and all lists received from time to time, as aforesaid, shall be in like form and manner transmitted as aforesaid.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That each of said collectors shall, within ten days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, respectively, as aforesaid, give notice, by advertisement published in each county in his collection district, in one newspaper printed in such county, if any such there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he will attend to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after such notification; and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the collector within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, the fact of which liability shall be stated in the advertisement and notifications aforesaid. And with regard to all persons who shall neglect to pay as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the collector, in person or by deputy, within twenty days after such neglect, to make a demand personally, or at the dwellings or usual places of business of such persons, if any they have, for payment of said duties or taxes, with the ten per centum additional aforesaid. And with respect to all such duties or taxes as are not included in the annual lists aforesaid, and all taxes and duties the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to demand payment thereof, in manner aforesaid, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor; and if the annual and other duties shall not be paid within ten days from and after such demand therefor, it shall be lawful for such collector or his deputies to proceed to collect the said duties or taxes, with ten per centum additional thereto, as aforesaid, by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid. And in case of such distraint it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distraint, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with some person of suitable age and discretion, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be published in some newspaper within the county wherein said distraint is made, if there is a newspaper published in said county, or to be publicly posted up at the post office, if there be one within five miles, nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint: Provided, That in any case of distraint for the payment of the duties or taxes aforesaid the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if prior to the sale payment of the amount due or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects shall have been distrained: Provided, That there shall be exempt from distraint the tools or implements of a trade or profession, one cow, arms and provisions, and household furniture kept for use, and apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the property liable to distraint for duties or taxes under this act may not be divisible, so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges, and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the duty or tax, costs and charges, shall be paid to the owner of the property, or his, her, or their legal representatives, or if he, she, or they cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States, to be there held for the use of the owner, or his, her, or their legal representative, until he, she, or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, by warrant on the treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And if the property advertised for sale as aforesaid cannot be sold for the amount of the duty or tax due thereon, with the costs and charges, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for an amount not exceeding the said tax or duty, with the cost and charges thereon. And all property so purchased may be sold by said collector under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And the collector shall render a distinct account of all charges incurred in the sale of such property, and shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, after defraying the charges.

NOTICE TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, G. S. L. City, Sept. 19, 1862.

TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

The law creating the office of County Superintendents requires that they should make an annual report to the Territorial Superintendent on or before the first Monday in November in each year; and that they should SEE that the Trustees in each district on or before the second Monday in October take a census of the children between the ages of six and eighteen years residing in their districts, and within eight days thereafter fill out their report and forward to the County Superintendent.

If any Superintendents have not been supplied with Trustees and Teachers' Blank Reports, or have not enough, by sending me word, they will be forwarded immediately.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL.

THOSE PEARS.—Mr. H. Redfield, of the 19th ward, placed upon our table, a few days since, a specimen of seedling pears grown in his orchard, of excellent quality. We have seen none that surpassed those in Deseret.

NAMES OF IMMIGRANTS.

[THIRD CHURCH TRAIN.]

CAPT. JOSEPH HORNE'S COMPANY.

Christian, Karren and Judgeborg Anderson; Marna, Owla and Peter Andereon; Peter Anderson; Anders, Cecilia, Jens, Berta, Alexander and Paul Angerson; Anders Frederick, Cayza, Anders, Johannes, Carl, Gustave, Mary Stein, Matilda and Hannah Anderson; Sorn, Charlotte end Reinault Alstroum; Matian, Anders and Simon Anderson; Morta Anderson; Gargen Maria Anderg; Johan and Ergla Anderson; George, Elizabeth, Lori Jinah, Alfred and William Ainge; Saphia Andereon; Mails, Caroline and Maria Anderson; Johan Peter Anderson; Anna Ackninberg; Hannah Anguson.

Magnus and Julian Bergstrom; George Burgon; William, Mary and William Brown; Sarah and Joseph Breeze; Sarah and Mary Anne Booth; William, Mary, Caroline and Elizabeth Baker; Cstrina Broman; Peter Erik Bjorkman; Charlotte Brockman; Anna Backe; Israel and Emma Ball; Lucy Bell; Ben Bowen; John Brockelhurst; Christina Back; Johan, Harriett and Johan Bartholomew; Anna S Berg; Anne Bistru; Cuysa E. and Gustave Bergenstrotter.

Jens and Dortia Christnfesen; Ann Christiansen; Jacob and Maria Cristeneen; Johan Mary Cristofensen; Anne C. and Erika Cardel; Marie Cristensen; Koren Cristien; Mary Crowther; Magdalina Cristiansen; Eliza Cato; Anna Christiansen.

Irena Joaaphine Damn; Nels Daner; Amanda, Julia, John, Francis and Ida Dibble; Johana, Wilhelm and Joseph Dortia; William, Sarah and Elizabeth Dyer; Elmst, Mary, Lorisa and John Dawson.

Anders Erickson; Potter, Johan and Jacob Eskelson; Ann Eastwood; Eric, Anna C., Elof and Selmon Eriksen.

Julie M. Frank; Grundell, Anna Maria and Nels Fredericksen; Jens and Johan Fros'.

Caroline Graan; Joseph B., Mary, Susan, Sarah and Agnes Griffin.

Maria S. Hansen; Nels, Hustra, Olorf, Justus and Johan Holmstedl; James and Mahala Higgins; Karen H ndrikse ; Owla, Elee, Else, Anna and Ellen Haneem; Lars, Moron and Owla Houlsen; Anne, Eliza and Rasmus Hansem; John and Joneta Hansen; Mary Harrison; Caroline Hernick; Hans and Grecia Herby; Thomas, Martha, Mary and George Henderson; Rasmus, Anne, Sophia, Josephus and Anna Hansen; Thomas, Christiana, Anna and Johanes Hansem; Maria, Christian, Ole, Jensinah, Frederick and Bergetta Hansen; Frederick Henrick; Peter, Sophia, Hans and Christian Hansem.

Gustave, Christina and Amanda Isaakson; Dority and Annie Iricson.

Anders, Carolina and Mari Jensen; Nels Johnson; Johan Christn., Anna, Caron, Maron and Hans Peter Johansen; Jacob and Cecil Jensen; John Jacob; Neils, Karen and Rasmus Jensen; Anne M. Jorgansen; Frederick and Joanna Maria Jensen; Karen Johanson; Renjamin, Emilia, Benjamin, Nels, Peter and Hannah Johnson; Jorgan, Lieze, Jorgan, Nels and Anders Jorgansen; Sophia Jencie; Dorothy and Hannah Jost; August, Caroline and Ada Johansen; John Christian Johnson; Owla S. Jonberg; Annie Johansen; Marion Jensen; Frederic, Elizabeth and Peter J. Jacobsen; Jensinah Jensen; Anne K., Joren and Annie C. Jorgansen; Samuel Judd; Jeremiah, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth and Heber Jones; Charles R. and Eliza Jones; Nels, Kerstein and Anne Maria Jensen; Elizabeth, Hyrum and Henry Jones; Frederic C., Carolina and Hulda Jorgansen; Anetta Johnson; Thos. Christian, Maren and Anaa Maria Jensen.

Maria Kelton; James, Joseph and Ann Kirk.

Mary, John, Mariana, Ellen Jane and Matilda Livesey; Christian, Anna Sophia and Christina Larson; Nels Lindall; Nelly, Peter, Annie, Annis Margretta, Maren, Nels, Christian, Anna Maria and Mira Hurop Larson; J nas, Maria and Johanes Linberg; Olif and Emma Larson; Magnus, Maren, Leni, Annie, So hia and Frederic Larson; Jens, Karen, Mattu, Hans, Neils, Anne and Karen Larson; Hans, Johanna and Karen Lireen; Thomas and John Labram; Sarah C. and Medi Lyderson; Anger M., Jens C., Bergetta, Soren and Karen Larsor; Jens, Jens C., Soren and Karen Larsen.

Carl Frederick, Hans, Peter, Jens and Kiersten Martinsen; John Mills; Elizabeth, Mary, John, James and Ann Eliza M raler; Matilda Mantle; Ann Mansen; Johan F. and Maren S. Mack; Johan Mary Michelson; Hans Christn. and Mary Madsen; Elizabeth Mapp; Christian, Anna, Jacob, Sophia Bene, Carl and Maria E. Meyer; Niels, Karen and Auger Mortsesen; Catrina and Eliza Mortinsen; Carl Frederic Meyer.

Peter, Kerstina, Neils, Frederick, Anne, Ann, Hannah, Albertina, Christian, Ingra, Carn, Peter, Hannah, Joanna, Inga, Nels, Johan and Jens Nielsen; Flotina Nick dline; Hearie, Hans, Ole, Ake. Maria, Sissy, Lars Peter, Anders, Anders, Anne Lira, Swarlz, Annie and Annis Nielsen; Jens Nielsen; Aaron, Mary and William Nelson; Anders Nielsen.

Thomas, Mary, Lucy and Annie Oakey; Charlotte Ortegrin; Sarah, Emma and Elizabeth Owen; Loua Olsen; James, Alfred, Sarah and Hyrum Oakey; Karen Okey.

William Pearsell; Zinah Paulson; Sophia Petarson; Hans, Margretta and Christian Peterson; William and Priscilla Payne; Nels, Louisa and Sophia Peterson; Jens and Maren Paulsen; Ingra, Anders, Natali, Avilda, Flora, Dortia Christiana, Montina, Christian, Jens, Maria, Karen, Hans F., Julia M., Annie, Julia, Ole, Annie, Peter, Neils, Johan, Christian, Meta and Dortia Peterson; Peter, Maria, Annis and Annie Mareda Paulsen; Isabella and Annis Proctor; Ann Presley; Anders Christian, Ann D., Karen, Ann Katrina and Jensina N. Peterson; Hans Paulsen.

Christian and Anne Rasmussen; William and Mary Rowell; Emma and Ann Rogers; Soren, Anne, Meti Susan, Emma and Larsini Rasmussen; Ingra, Anders and Johana Rosenquist; Lovisa Rosengreen; Caroline Ramstrom; Carl and Maria Roegard; Charles, Caroline, Edward and George Raybold; William and Dominicus Roberts; John, Ann. Joseph and Daniel Rogerson; Angeline and Christian Rasmussen; Mary, George, Samuel and Elizabeth Rowland; Mary Rutherford; Harsina and Acaite Rasmussen.

Anna Bergitla Stick; Bergitta, Annetta and William Swenson; Soren, Hustra, Simon and Joanna Simonson; Ingra Sanberg; Abel Stevenson; Carl and Sophia Samuelson; Elias and Maria Swenson; Christian, Christina and Jean Skunk; Gustavo Swenson; John, Mary, Elizabeth, George, Fanny, Brigham, Willard, Jesse and Lydia Stevenson; Marian Swenson; Frederick Schalin; William, Sarah and Mary Singleton; Mary Stainforth; Mary Strant; Herbert Stanton; Henry Soar; William, Sarah Ann, Benjamin, Alfred, Ann, Ellen and Sarah Stryers; Anna Keretien and Calvelholme Scoulte; Maria Staufield; Anders G., Anna and Carl Johan Stanberg; Annie, Wilhelmina, Laura, Sophia and Maria Stromberg; Ann Sclaverson; Canute, Medi, Anna, Hannah, Jens and Elentri S. Sweuson.

Elna and Ingra Transson; Maren K. Teosson; Frederick and Matilda Tyberg; Philip, Mary and Sarah Ann Thomas; Engri and Swenborg Thygysen.

Julia Werbolm; John J., Elizabeth, Lavina and John Thomas Wallace; William and Sarah Wilson; Wm., Joseph, Rachel, Sarah, Martha and Alfred Woodhead.

[FOURTH CHURCH TRAIN.]

ANSEL P. HARMAN'S COMPANY.

Christian, Carn, Saron and Mary Ann Anderson; Thomas C Anderson; Agnes and Elizabeth Aird; Jane and Jane Adamson; Wm. and Emma Ajax; Jane Allen.

Alice Bowdigg; John and Martha Bowbear; Wilhurn, George, Jessie, Eshelwin, and Theresa Brown; Charles Balden; Catharine Ball; Stephen Jensen, Inga, Jacob, Peter, Christian, Stephen and Theodore Beck; Cristina and Jemima Bertleson; Aaron Bradley; William Bickly; George, Eliza, Benjamin, Mary, Robert, Margaret and Invista Beck; John, Eliza, Robert and William Boroman; Henry A, Mary and Emma Baker; John, Sarah, Steven, Mary and James Bartonshoa; William Berrell; George and Susan Bnnn.

Robert, Ann and Jane Carter; David. Jane and William Carter; Wortley and Francis Clark; W., Eliza and Ann Crabb; Bergeta Christenaen; Anne C., Carn M. and Andrias Christiansen; Mas, Anna, Caroline and Johanna Christiansen; George Glarke; Reuben, Ann, Hannah and Thomas Coles.

Mary Dale; Phebe and John Davies; Robert, Mary and William Dakin; George, Patience, Alice and Sophia Davey; Charles, Eliza, John and Lelina Drabnel; Robert, Charlotte, Robert, Alfred, Charles, William and Sarah Donizie.

Clemer and Sarah Everson; John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane and John Evans; Charles, Susan, Richard, Emma, Joseph, Hyrum, John and James Edwards; Mary Eccleston; Emma, Ann, James, Jane and Minnie Evans

Niels Peterson, Johana, Anna C , Anna M. and Christina Flakier; Anders S. and Else Mary Frost; Henry, Helena, Peter and Helena Flam; John and Jessie Freckleton; George Foiken.

Richard, Emma and Franklin Green; James Gough; Eliza Gritten; Louisa Goody; Thomas and Harriet Goodman; George Gull; Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, George, John, Richard and Rebecca Graham.

James, Sarah, James, Peter, Hyrum, Charlotte and Emily How; Jas., May, Margaret and Sarah Harman; Sarah Humphrey; William. Robert, Jane, Margaret, Anna and James Henderson; Richard, Mary Ann and Lorenzo Holton; Mary Hackinon; David, Eliza, David, Agnes, Moses, Rosy and Abrabam Higgs; James, Emeline, Joseph, Emeline, William, Helen, Mary and Edwin Harrison; Ellen Harper; Nels, Hannah, Enni and Tega Holst; Wm and Jane Holt; Ellen Hallet; Hannah F. and Jane Ham.

Elizabeth and Louisa Ilsden; William, William and Alex. Isadd.

Mete M. Johnson; Nels, Christina, Maria, Johan, Louis, Christian and Simon Peter Johaunsen; Lars C. and Maron Jorensen; Margaret Jenkine; Ellen Jones; Henry, Louisa Anne, Edwin and Selina Jones; James, Jane, Susannah and Caleb Jarvis; Daniel, Jane and Catharine Jones.

Lectus Kjar; Chas and Hannah Kenspter; Alex., Jane, George and David Kingborn.

Jane, Jane, Eliza and Harriett Leclarg; Mary Lugg; Eliza Limm, Thomas and Sarah Lee; Amlus, Maron, Jensinah and Lanritzs Lareen; Thomas and Antreae Larsen; Caleb, Catharine, Mary and Elijah Lacer.

John McFee; Caroline Myers; Henry and Esther Marriott; Maria, John, Alfred and Sarah Monder; Robert, Catharine and Robert McNought; Angus McMellen; Joseph, Sarah, Tharen, Ann, Ann, Mary and Martha Mitchell; Fanny and Willi Moss; Hans C. Madsen; Thomas, Hester, Maria, Joseph, Hester, John and John Carns Maby; Ezra, Sophia, Emma, Albert and Esther Marlin; Sarah P., Sarah and Thomas Merrill.

Jens, Mary and Christina Nielsen; Lavina and Nels Nielson; Jens and Meta Nielsen; Carn Nelson; Maria Nielson; James and Mary Nash; Amanda Norton; Mary Nielsoa; Mary Noice.

Ellen Pincock; Thomas, Julia, Charlotte and George Potts; Christian P. and Anna M. Peterson; Jens, Maron, Matti, Annie and Christian Peterson; William, Martha, John, Mary J., Edward, William and Martha Priest; Henry, Sarah and Ellen Pollock; John Pitt.

Harriet Quinlan; George and Anna Quin.

John, Ellen, Elizabeth, Catharine, James, Francis, Adam, Helen, Janette, Joseph and David Russell; Heber B , Ann, Henry. Peter, Emma, Anne and Maria Rollings; Victoria Rogers; Frederick and Esther Rice; Ann Reaves.

Samuel Stuart; William, Mary, Mary Ann and Hannah Smyth; Samuel, Mary, John and George Stathem; John and Mary Smyth; Susan Simmons; Selina Stevens; Jane Seymour; Emma Spence; William and Mercy Spiring; Mary and Eliza Sutherland; Eliza Sims; Charles and Eliza Slocum; Soren, Inget Maria, Soren Christian and Johannes Sorensen; Jacob, Emily and Roxard, Silva, Margaretta, John, Charles and Frank Slocum; Noah, Mary, Cornelia, Alice, Charles and Ella Smyth; Elizabeth and Mary Stevens; Margaret and Margaret Stuart; Henry, Matilda, William, Matilda, George and Ann Smyth.

Joseph, Eliza, Henry and Anna Tucker; Richard, Francis and Hugh Timmin; David, Martha, David, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth and Philipp Tood.

Benjamin Vickery; James H., Emiline, James and John Vanatta; John Vanhorn.

George, Dinah, James, Mary, Nephi, Elizabeth and Emma Williams; Maria Wallace; Henry Wallace; Robert Wheoble; David Wilborn; Harriett and Hannah Williams; Maria and Elizabeth Williams; James Whitlock; William Wakeman; Caroline and Henry Winter.

[SIXTH CHURCH TRAIN]

CAPT. HORTON D HEIGHT'S COMPANY.

William Allen; Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Christian, Alexander and Andrew Archibald; Mary Abraham.

Robert and Eliza Benham; Margaret and Sarah Barker; Robert, Ann, Henry, Robert and Francis Alice Brown; James and Nephi Brucker; John and Emma Bestwick; Mary Buckly; Mary Bonsey; Thomas Barrett; Wm., Nancy, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Martha, Abraham and Margaret Burton; John, Ann, Geo , Andrew and Jane Birt; Sarah and Elizabeth Barrett; James, Mary, Robert, Ellen, James, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Christina Birt, Mark Buzard; William Bartlett; Harriett Ratchelor; William and John Bates; George, Encora, John, Thomas, Mathew, Hannah, Sarah and George Batly; John, Eliza, Robert and William Bowman.

Mary Jane Cocking; George, Anne, Ellen and Emma Cowper; Ann and Anna Clegg; James, Eliza, Mary, William, James, John, Thomas and Elizabeth Chirns; Edward and Jane Cook; Mary A. Clarke; Thomas Cornwall; Mary A. Coffell; Elizabeth Careless; William, Amelia, John, William, Annie, Orson, Eliza, Heber, Sarah and Catherine Cooper; James, Mary and William Chislettt; George, Mary, James and Alice Criddle; William and Mary Chogg; Alfred Colmer; Mary Carlisle; Mary Cottam; Sarah Crook; Sarah A. Criddle.

Mary and Susan Duncan; Henry and Thos. Duce; Joseph Davies; Mary Ann Duce; Edgar Debenham; Hannah Draper; George, Sarah, Alice, George, Joseph, Cecilia and Edward Downard; James, Esther, Edmund and Barbara Dugden.

Samuel, Sarah Ann, Ephraim and Lucy Evans; Solemon, Jane, Albert and Eliza Edwards; Joseph and Sarah Eldredge.

Elizabeth, Sarah and John Furness.

William, Elizabeth, Isaac, Thomas, Elizabeth, George and Hannah Gill; William and Nathaniel Goodman; Eliza Gorde; William, Ann and Harriett Green; Joseph, Jane, Joseph, Sarah and Clara Green; Daniel, Catharine, Ann, Mary and Francis Griffiths; Mary Gregory; Richard, Mary, Rebecca, Joseph, Maria and Louisa Green; Edward, Phebe, Elizabeth and Mary Godhard.

Confot, Maria and William Holder; Daniel, Ann, Anna Maria, Charles, Ephraim, Eleoner, Lydia and Rachel Hall; William, Evan and Mary Harris; James Hill; William Hobbs; Ann and John Harrison; William Himls, Sarah Hobbs; Charles and Sarah F. Heath; Susan and George Halls; Joseph, Charlotte and Joseph Hensen; John, Sueannah, Michael, Elisha. John and Susannah Hatheway.

John, Mary Margaret, John, Hyrum, Ellen and William Jones; Morgan Jenkins; John, Susan, Mary, Susannah, Margaret and William Jolly; Henry, Louise, Annie, Edwin and Selina Jones; Eliza Judd; Elizabeth, William and Mary Jones; John, Maria, Eleonor, Samuel and Orson Jones; Janette Jones.

Ann King; John H., Anna, Sarah, William and Robert Kinder; John H , Mary and John Kelson; Charles, Ann, Ruth, Joseph and Eliza Kendham; William, Elizabeth, Eliza, Jane, Samuel, James, Sarah, Heber, Walter, Arthur, Daniel and Alice Kemp; James, Eliza, Maria and Eliza King.

Eliza Limm; Benjamin, Mary and Margaret Loyd; William Loyd; Rosette Livermore; Thomas, Caroline, Thomas and Selina Lury; Alice and Morgan Luke; Agnes, Agnes and Margaret Laure; Evan Llewellyn; William Legg.

Margaret Mother; Mary Moppa; Henry and Rachel Monsell; Sarah Monsell; Angus McMellen; Ann Martin; Joseph, Jana and Lucy Mudlinder; Sarah, Harriett and Clara Marsden; Edward, Susaanah, Sarah, Alice and Anne Maw; Abraham, Elize, Robert and Jane Maw.

Alexander and Agnee Noble; Jonathan, Mary Ann and Lorenzo Needham; William, Emma and Fredrick Nichols; Albert and Emily Needall.

William D. Owen; Jonas, Harrit, John and Elizabeth Oldworth.

Wilburn Place; Judy Perin; Edward, Matilda, Isabella, Lorenzo, Agnes, Walter, Arlinda and Eli Price; Edward, Elizabeth, Sarah, William and Elizabeth Pure; Esther Pierce; Fanny Penn ; William Probut; George Pope; William and Sophia Potter; Joseph and Elizabeth Perry; Jane, Sarah, Caroline, Jane, William, Cyrus, George and Morgan Pestwick.

Wilburn Quarman.

Elizabeth, Rees and Thomas Richard; John Rees; Edwin and Ann Rollings; Harriett Ranliff; Mary Richards; James, Mary, Susannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, James and Sarah A. Robinson; Eliza, Thomas W. Ruth and Dorothy Reed; Hannah and Andrew Rutledge; Jane, Margaret and Eli Rogers; Ann, Ann and Thomas Roberts; Robert Robinson.

Robert, Mary and George Stuart; Benjamin, Joseph and Providence Symons; Albert Shirley; Jessie Stirling; Mary Smith; James, Lewis and Sarah Spences; Mary and William Simons; Betty, William, Joon, Walter, Elijah and Ansoria Schofield; Charles and Eliza Slocam; Mary and Livina Sperr; Emma Salmon; William, Ann and John Seddall; John, Caroline, Lorenzo, Heber, Mary, Ann and Emma Sykes; George G. Johanna, Sarah, Ann and Margaret Smyth; Francis, Dorothy, Ann and Elizabeth Sharp.

Joseph Trenchard; John, Margaret, John and Mary Thompson; Mary Taylor; William, Elizabeth, Thomas, Amelia, Ephraim, Joseph, Jane, Anna and Emma Thorpe; Cawler Triplet, William, Elizabeth, John and William Thomas; Eliza, Daniel, Alexander and George Tubb; Charles and Morgan Tester; William and Elizabeth Trotter.

Mary Ann, Amos, Levi and Mercy Virgin.

Jones, Mary Ann and Eliza Welland; Isabella Wells; Jane Warmby; Elizabeth William; Jane Wilcox; Caroline and Anne West; Elizabeth Walker; William, Hannah, Mary, Dorothy and Robert Watson; Ann Webb; John, Margaret, James, Betsey and Mary Watt; John, Margaret, Jane, Rachel and Mary Webber; Sarah White; Francis and Dorcus Waugh.

Mary Yeast; Hannah Yates.

[CHURCH FREIGHT TRAIN.]

CAPT. W. H. DAME.

Sarah Allen.

William, Jane, John and Daniel Baylis; Joshua Bennett; William Boardman; John Beard; Joseph Bardley; Charles Bradfield.

Thomas Clarke; Ruth Chandler.

Francis Day; Isaac Dyson; Orson and Edgar Dalrymple.

Solomon Edwards.

Margaret Farley; Joseph, Cynthia, Sebra, Jane, Joseph, Sarah, Henry and Mary Follett.

George, Mary, Sarah and George Greenwood; George Giles; Harriett Green.

John, Susan, Ann, Alfred, Mary Ann, Charlotte and Martha Hawkes; Henry, Elizabeth and Leah Heriod; William Harris; William Hill.

Charles and William John; Richard Jessup; Henry, Charlotte and Elizabeth Johnson; Morgan Jones.

John and Sarah Knowles.

William Lyons

Ellen, Peter and Mary Melling; Joseph, Jane, Thomas, Mary, Emma and Margaret Morgan; Hardett Moyers; Hardett and Louisa Morris; Isaac McDougall.

W. D. Owen.

James and Louisa Phillips; William Probert; Mary Puddeford.

William Rossister.

John Sprin; Henry A. Smith; George Sargent; Mark, Ann and Joseph Surrage; Alexander Stoker; George Smith; James, Charlotte, Mary Jane, Elizabeth and Kate Saunders.

Stephen Thompson; George, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and John Taylor.

Levi Wood; Martin, Barbara, George, Elizabeth, William, Ann and John Wardell.

James and Alice Wood; Susan Walpoll.

Swiss Emigrants.

Frederick, Barbara, Caroline and Heinrick Bergen; Susanna and Julius Bindschedler.

Elizabeth Galli; Friedrich and Carolina Gass; Jacob and Barbara Ganzmann.

Johannes, Isabella, Pauline, Lisette, Gottfried and Johannes Hafen; Johannes, Catharine and Antoine Heyrend.

Nicholas, Maria and Louise Jacob.

Elizabeth Kunz.

Jacob Looser; Jean Limmard; Johannes Ledermann.

Elizabeth, Joseph, Anna and Joseph Meier.

Susannah Nussli; Jacob, Regula, Sigmund, Esther, Johannes, Hardman and Jacob Neeser; Ludwig Nerpch; Rudolph, Anna Maria, Caroline, Robert, Maria Magdaleae, Edward, Rudolph and Emilie Neeser.

Johannes and Ferdinand Oberhansli.

Maria Ratz; Johannes Ruf.

Jacob, Catharine, Joachim and Susanna Stoebell.

Friedrich and Fridericke Woessner.

PRETTY WOMEN.—Of all other views a man may. in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

"HE THAT IS IGNORANT OF NUMBERS IS SCARCE HALF A MAN."

CHARLES XII. OF SWEDEN.

In the present attempt to convey to the minds of some of your readers, a slight knowledge of mathematical science, both as regards measurements by numbers (arithmetic) and measurements by dimensions (geometry), the sketch I offer of each is necessarily brief and imperfect; but my end will be gained if I afford that amount of information on the subject which is generally possessed by persons of moderately well cultivated intellect.

A recognition of the value of numbers is coeval with the dawn of mental cultivation in every community. But considerable progress must be made before methods of reckoning are reduced to a regular system, and a notation adopted to express large and complex quantities.

An inability to reckon bey nd a few numbers is always a proof of mental obscurity; and in this state various savage nations have been discovered by travelers. Some are found to be able to count as far as five, the digits of the hand most likely familiarizing them with that number; but any further quantity is rather said to consist of so many fives, or is expressed by the more convenient phrase, "a great many."

Among our various Indian tribes any great number which the mind is incapable of distinctly recognizing and naming, is figuratively described by comparing it to the leaves of the forest, and in the same manner the untutored negro of Africa would define any quantity of a vast amount by pointing to a handful of sand of the desert.

In the first advance of any early people toward civilization, it would be found impossible to give a separate name to each separate number which they had occasion to describe. It would, therefore, be necessary to consider large numbers as only multiplication of certain smaller ones, and to name them accordingly.

This is, no doubt, what gave rise to classes of numbers, which are different in different countries. For instance, the Chinese count by twos, the ancient Mexicans reckon by fours; some count by fives. The Hebrews, from an early period, reckoned by tens; the Greeks adopted this plan; from the Greeks it came to the Romans, and by them was spread over a large part of the world. The Hebrew improved, and Grecian and Roman numbers were perhaps sufficient to express any single number.

The Greeks certainly contrived to overcome many obstacles in the business of calculation, and even could express fractions. In fact, the Romans were obliged, where mental calculation would not serve, to resort to a mechanical process for performing problems in arithmetic. A box of pebbles called *loculus*, and a board called *abacus*, constituted their means of calculation, and of these every schoolboy and many other persons possessed a set. The word calculate claims no higher descent than from *calculus*, a stone or pebble. The labor of counting and arranging the pebbles was afterward greatly abridged, by drawing across the board a horizontal line, above which each single pebble had the power of five. And afterward the whole system was made more convenient by substituting beads strung on parallel threads, or pegs stuck in grooves. Methods of calculating still used in Russia and China, and found convenient in certain departments of the Roman Catholic devotion, and in several familiar games of more civilized countries.

The numbers now in use, and the mode of causing them, by a peculiar situation, to express any number, and thereby the processes of arithmetic have been rendered so highly convenient, have heretofore supposed to be of Indian origin, transmitted through the Persians to the Arabs, and by them introduced into Europe in the tenth century, when the Moors invaded and became master of Spain.

In the eleventh century, Gerbert, a benedictine monk of Fleury, and who afterward ascended the papal throne under the designation of Sylvester the Second, traveled into Spain and studied for several years the science there cultivated by the Moors. Among other acquisitions he gained from that singular people a knowledge of what are now called the "Arabic Numerals," and of the mode of arithmetic founded on them, which he forthwith disclosed to the Christian world, by whom at first his learning caused him to be accused of an alliance with evil spirits.

It would be impossible to calculate even by their own transcendant power, the service which they have rendered to mankind.

The Arabic numerals take the following well-known form, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. The last, called a nought, nothing or cipher, is in reality, taken by itself, expressive of an absence of number or nothing. But in connection with other numbers it becomes expressive in a very remarkable manner. The valuable peculiarity of the Arabic notation is the enlargement and variety of values which can be given to the figures by associating them.

There are four elementary departments in arithmetic—addition, multiplication, substraction and division. Addition is the operation by which several numbers are united in one. The number thus obtained is called the sum or amount. By multiplication we ascertain what a number amounts to when repeated a given number of times; hence multiplication is a short method of addition under certain circumstances. By substraction we ascertain how much greater one number is than another, or what remains when a less number is taken from a greater, or the difference between any two numbers. By division we find how many times one number is contained in another. It is the converse of multiplication. The product and one factor being given, and the other resulting from the operation.

In this short essay, it is not my design to enter into a complete and full detail of all the different rules and regulations of Arithmetic, but shall pass them over as slightly as possible.

The rule of three, which has been considered by many as being of great and vital importance to the arithmetician, is simply the Rule of Ratio, which we now call Proportion.

Ratio is the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude; or the ratio of two numbers is the quotent resulting from the division of the first by the second: thus the ratio of 13 to 17 is 13÷17, and that of 65 to 85 is—

$$\frac{65}{85}=\frac{13}{17}$$

Proportion is equality of Ratio: four numbers are said to be proportionals, when the ratio of the first to the second is the same as the ratio of the third to the fourth: hence, 17, 13, 85, 65 are proportionals. The first and fourth are called the extreme terms, and the second and third are called the means. If four numbers be in proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to that of the means.

When the answer to a question depends upon several conditions, the process by which we effect the solution, is called Compound Proportion. The best illustration is an example, viz:

A sold to *B* 20 hogsheads of molasses, at a loss of 7 1-2 per cent; *B* sold the same to C and gained 20 per cent; C then sold the whole to *D* for $666, and thereby gained 12 1-2 per cent, how much did *A* give per hogshead for it.

In making this statement, we reason thus: Since *C*, by selling the whole for $666, gained 12 1-2 per cent, (which was 1-8 of what it cost him) he sold it for 9 parts, whereas he bought it for 8; we, therefore, put the 8 on the right of the line, and we have the statement of the cost-price to *C*. Next we perceive that *B* sold to C so as to gain 20 per cent (which was 1-5) of what it cost; he sold it, therefore, for 6 parts, whereas it cost him but 5; hence we place the 5 on the right of the line, and the statement, thus far, will give the cost-price to *B*. Now, we perceive that *A* sold to *B* at a loss of 7 1-2 per cent, which was 3-40 of what it cost him, he therefore sold it for 37 parts, whereas it cost him 40 parts; hence we place the 40 on the right of the line.

SOLUTION.

	$560
9	8
6	5
37	40
20	
	160
	$26.66⅔

The rule of Proportion generally given directs the learner to reduce the terms to the lowest denomination mentioned, which, in effect, is teaching to express those terms by the greatest possible number of figures. Now the opposite of this is certainly the only rational course to pursue; that is, to express the terms of the statement by the least number of figures that the proportion will admit of. To do this, consider each lower denomination as a fraction of the next higher: thus (5 cwt., 3 qrs., and 12lbs.)=41-7 cwt. We arrive at this result by a very simple mental process; thus 12 pounds=3-7 of a quarter; then 3 3-7 quarters are 24-7 quarters, and 1 cwt.=28-7; hence 24 parts are 5-7 of 28 parts (disregarding the denominators) and, finally, 5 5-7 cwt. =41-7 cwt.

The pupil, who now adopts the course of making his solutions of as great an extent as possible, by a purely mental operation will make much greater progress than by solving his questions by the mere mechanical process of making figures; whilst, at the same time, he will thus strengthen his memory and develop the reasoning powers of his mind more in one day, than would result from the common method of pursuing the study of this science in a week. It should be impressed on the mind of the learner that he should accustom himself to use as few figures in the solution as possible; but, after the statement is made, the answer should be obtained simply by a mental operation.

By pursuing the course here suggested, much time will be gained, a great amount of useless labor dispensed with, and the intellectual capacities of the learner invigorated at every stage of his progress.

There is no necessity for the special rules for the solution of questions in Tare and Tret, Loss and Gain, Barter, Interest, Discount, etc., which we find in the Arithmetics generally used in our schools.

If the pupil has learned the proper exercises of his reasoning faculties, he will ascertain generally, without much assistance from the teacher, what is required, as the answer to a question, and will make his statement and solution accordingly.

It is evident that all methods of computation lies in their brevity. Hence, Algebra must be considered as one of the most important departments of mathematical science on account of the extreme rapidity and certainty with which it enables us to determine the most involved and intricate questions.

The term Algebra is of Arabic origin, and has a reference to the resolution and composition of quantities. In the manner in which it is applied, it embodies a method of performing calculations by means of various signs and abbreviations, which are used instead of words and phrases; so that it may be called a system of symbols. Although it is a science of calculation, yet its operations must not be confounded with those of arithmetic:

All calculations in arithmetic refer to some particular individual question, whereas those of algebra refer to a whole class of questions. One great advantage in algebra is that all the steps of any particular course of reasoning are by means of symbols placed at once before the eye; so that the mind, being unimpeded in its operations, proceeds uninterrupted from one step of reasoning to another, until the solution of the question is attained.

Symbols are used to represent not only the known, but also the unknown quantities. The present custom is to represent the known quantities by the first letters of the alphabet, as a, b, c, etc., and the unknown quantities by the last, x, y, z. The signs used in algebra are +, —, ×, ÷, =, $\sqrt[2]{}$ & $\sqrt[3]{}$.

In addition, the same process is always used in algebra as in arithmetic, whenever like quantities with like signs are to be added. But it often happens that like quantities which are to be added together have unlike signs. Addition has in algebra a far more extended signification than in arithmetic; for example, to add $7a+4a$ to $8-3a$, it is evident that after $7a+4a+8a$ have been added according to the usual method, $3a$ must be substracted. Hence, the general rule as laid down by algebraists, adding of like quantities with like signs, is to add the co-efficients of the positive terms and the negative terms; the less sum to be substracted from the greater, and to the difference the sign of the greater must be annexed, with the common letter or letters. The multiplication is performed by multiplying, as in arithmetic, the co-efficients of the quantities, and then prefixing the proper signs, and annexing letters. In division all letters common to both quantities must be omitted in the quotient; and when the same letters occur to both with different indices, the index of the letters must be substracted from that of the dividend.

The doctrine of equation constitutes by far the most important part of algebra, it being one of the principal objects of mathematics to reduce all questions to the form of equation, and then to ascertain the value of the unknown quantities by means of their relations to other quantities, of which the value is known. Many problems which are now quickly and readily determined by being reduced to equation, used formerly to be solved by tedious and intricate arithmetical rules, and may still be found in old treatises on arithmetic, arranged under the title of Double and Single Position, False Position, Allegation, etc.

Equations receive different names according to the highest power of the unknown quantities contained in them. The quantities of which an equation is formed or composed are called its terms; and the parts that stand on the right and left of the sign = are called the members or sides of the equation. When it is desired to determine any question that may arise respecting the value of some unknown quantity by means of an equation, two distinct steps or operations are requisite. The first step consists in translating the question from the colloquial language of common life into the peculiar analytical language of the science.

The second step consists in finding, by given rules, the answer to the question, or in other words the solution to the question. Expertness and facility in performing the former operation cannot be produced by any set of rules. in this, as in many other processes, practice is the best teacher. Every new question requires a new process of reasoning. A quadratic equation means a square equation, the term being derived from the Latin *quadratus*, squared. A quadratic equation, therefore, is merely an equation in which the unknown quantity is squared or raised to the second degree. There are two kinds of quadratic equations, namely, pure and adfected. Pure quadratic equations are those in which the first power of unknown quantity does not appear. Adfected quadratic equations are such as contain not only the square; but also the first power of the unknown quantities. For the method of solving quadratic equations, we are indebted to the Hindoos, of which a full account is in a very curious Hindoo work, entitled Baja Ganita, the principles of which I have neither time nor space to illustrate.

I now come to Geometry. which derive its name from two Greek words, signifying the earth and to measure. It is that branch of mathematical science which is devoted to the consideration of form and size, and may, therefore, be said to be the best and surest guide to the study of all science, in which idea of dimention or space is involved almost all the knowledge required by navigators, architects, surveyors, engineers, and opticians, in their respective occupation, is deduced from geometry and other branches of mathematics. All works of art are constructed according to the rules which geometry involves. The study of mathematics generally is also of great importance in cultivating habits of exact reasoning, and in this respect it forms a useful auxiliary to Logic. It has been frequently asserted, though apparently with little truth, that geometry was cultivated first in Egypt. Thales, of Miletus, who lived about 600 years before Christ, is among the first concerning whose attainments in mathematical knowledge we have any authentic information. About two centuries later the Platonic school was founded, which event is one of the most memorable epochs in the history of geometry. Its founder, Plato, made several important discoveries in mathematics, which he considered the chief of sciences. A celebrated school, in which great improvements were made in geometry, was established about 300 years before Christ. To this school the celebrated Euclid belonged. In modern times, Kepler, Galileo, Tacquet, Pascal, Huggens of Holland, Newton, and many others, have enlarged the bounds of geometry. As improved by the labors of mathematicians, geometrical science now include the following leading departments:—Plain geometry, the basis of which is the six books of Euclid's Elements, solid and spherical geometry, spherical trigonometry, the projection of the sphere, perpendicular projection, conic sections, etc. But to these main branches of the science, there are added practical mathematics. Among the branches we find practical geometry, trigonometry, measurements of heights and distance, leveling, measuring of surface, measuring of solids, land surveying, calculating the strength of material, guaging, projectiles, fortifications, astronomical problems, navigation, etc. In such a limited space as the present, it would be altogether impossible to present even a mere outline of these numerous branches of general and practical mathematics.

Sept. 15, 1862. G. W. M.

Proposed Universal Exhibition in 1863 in Paris.—It is announced that a permanent Universal Exhibition will be opened in Paris in the summer of 1863, under the patronage of the Emperor. The building is to be on a grander scale than the London International Exhibition. The dimensions will be 1800 feet long, with a central dome 345 feet in height. One of the grand features is, that foreign goods will be admitted for exhibition free of duty, with liberty to re-export them, or they may be sold on the spot, paying the duties levied under the new tariff. The great inducement held out to English manufacturers is, that they will be enabled to exhibit their goods, and thereby prevent the large sale of spurious articles now going on in Paris. The capital of £600,000 has already been subscribed in France and Belgium. The building is in course of construction.

Yearly Food of One Man.—From the army and navy scales of France and England, which of course, are based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one-fourth pound avoirdupois of dry food per day are required for each individual; of this about three-fourths are vegetable and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year the amount is upwards of 800lbs. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks (coffee, tea, alcohol, wine, etc.,) the estimated quantity is about 1,500 pounds in a year.

Altering the Clock.—The Duke of Bridgewater observed that though the men dropped work promptly as the bell rang when he was not by, they were not nearly so punctual in resuming work, some straggling in many minutes after time. He asked the reason, and the men's answer was that though they could hear the clock when it struck twelve, they could not so readily hear it when struck one. On this, the Duke had the mechanism of the clock altered so as to make it strike thirteen at one o'clock, which it continues to do until the present day.

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The Deseret News

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,..September 24, 1862.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON EMIGRANTS BY INDIANS.—SIX MEN KILLED.

On Saturday last a rumor was in circulation that another company of emigrants had been attacked in the vicinity of City Rocks, near the junction of Sublette's Cut-off with the Salt Lake road, and that about one-half their number had been killed. The report was confirmed in the evening by two of the party, Mr. Chas. McBride, formerly of Kentucky, and Mr. John Andrews, who came in passengers that afternoon from Brigham City, by the northern stage coach. These ge tlemen state that their company consisted of fifteen men, some of them from California and some from Carson city, Cold Hill, and other places in Washoe, who met at Lasson's Meadows, which place they left on the 3d instant, some of them bound for Denver and the balance of the company for Missouri and other States where they had formerly resided. The company were all mounted, well armed, and had four pack in addition to their riding animals.

They traveled up the north side of the Humboldt, and arrived at the junct on of the roads, near City Rocks, on the evening of the 11th without interruption, in the vicinity of which place they encamped that night. The next morning, having taken the Salt Lake road, they traveled but a mile or two before they heard the lowing of cattle, which led them to suppose that a company of emigrants were encamped near by, and, on descrying a smoke, produced by camp fires, a short distance from the road, some two or three men rode towards it for the purpose of purchasing some meat, if possible, of which they were in want. They had not gone far before they discovered that the smoke proceeded from an Indian and not an emigrant camp. Meeting with some of the Indians, who appeared very friendly, among whom was their chief or leader, and seeing a very large herd of cattle, some four or five hundred head, near by, which the chief said belonged to him and his band, they made known their wants. The chief told them that if they would go into his camp he would sell them all the beef they wanted. They did not mistrust that their was a ything wrong till they had rode on a short distance further, when the chief asked one of the men if he was captain, and being told that he was not, the chief requested them to go back to the road and tell their captain to come up to his camp with all his men, and they should have all the beef they wished. They accordingly returned to the company, but, instead of going into the Indian camp, mistrusting treachery, they thought it prudent to increase the distance between them and the wily red men, and proceeded on their way, but had not gone far before they were fired on from the road side, upon which they started at full sp ed, followed by from thirty-five to forty Indians, mounted on good horses and well armed, and by a much larger number on foot. A running fight was kept up some twenty miles, during which all their horses were wounded, but only one man was hurt, and he but slightly.

On reaching De Cassure creek, a branch of Raft river, having been compelled to abandon four of their horses, and two others giving out, which dismounted two of the party, they took up into the kanyon, and endeavored to gain a position among the rocks, where they could defend themselves, as to proceed would be certain death to all who would be unhorsed, while the savages continued their pursuit, which they would in all probability do until the last man should be killed; but the Indians anticipated their movement, and before they reached the rocks three of their number were killed. From that time, which was about the middle of the day, they fought the Indians, who swarmed around them thickly till after dark, during which time another man was killed and four wounded, two mortally.

On obtaining possession of the animals at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, most of the Indians drew off, whooping and singing hide usly. Soon after the Indians retired, the seven men who were unhurt, with the two who had each an arm broken, left their position just as the moon was rising, taking with them the two who were mortally wounded, and carrying them down to the bank of the creek, where they placed them side by side, life in each being nearly extinct, and then left them and moved slowly and cautiously in the direction of the settlements in Box Elder. They were five days without food, and fortunately met a large company of emigrants some six miles beyond Bear river, bound for Humboldt, from whom they obtained relief. Samuel Riley, one of the wounded men, and two others named Jackson and Crant, returned with that company, who had some thirty wagons and about eighty armed men. The other six, C. McBride, J. Andrews, James White, Eli Wilkinson, —— Lawson, and Johnson Foster, the latter wounded in the arm, came on to Brigham City, where they arrived on Thursday, and from thence to this city, where they will remain a few days, and then proceed on their way to the east.

The Indians, in addition to their horses, blankets, etc., got a considerable quantity of ammunition and most of the arms with which the company were well supplied. How many of the Indians were *killed* and wounded was not known, but many of them were seen to fall.

The names of the killed, as given by Mr. McBride, were John Comer, whose relatives reside near Fulton, Callaway county, Mo; John Sharp, from Callaway county; Mr. Coodman, from near St. Loui; Joseph Snow, of Napa Valley, Cal.; William Davis, of Stockton, Cal., and Benjamin White, from Missouri or Arkansas.

This is reported to have been the fifth or sixth company of emigrants, some of them large and having a great amount of stock, which has been attached and used up in that vicinity within the last six or eight weeks by the same band, as supposed.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

We are pleased to learn that at the last weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, arrangements were entered into for the holding of the forthcoming fair. The Board have divided themselves into Committees to facilitate matters and to endeavor, if possible, to make this, the seventh annual exhibition, equal if not superior to any of its predecessors. Wm. Eddington, Esq., has been appointed a committee of arrangements, with the privilege of choosing his associates, and John Jaques, Esq., Receiving Clerk of the Fair.

As our citizens are making rapid strides in the home manufacturing department, and are continually developing new resources in our mountain home, it is to be hoped that they will not be behind in bringing forth suitable specimens that will truthfully represent the growth and advancement of Deseret.

Although our country is said to be unsurpassed in range and blessed with all the elements necessary to produce cattle of the first quality, it has ever seemed to us that this department has been but meagerly represented; notwithstanding the general attention which has been paid to the raising of stock and the improvement and excellence of the bovine species which seems to be the particular hobby and theme of so many.

As a public journalist, we have ever tried to second the efforts of the respective boards which have been called to operate, through the medium of this society, for the benefit of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our isolated home, and if there is one field in which we wish to co-operate with greater zeal than another, or which we think calls for general co-operation, it is in this department; for the signs of the times loudly proclaim that if we wish to be surrounded with the comforts, the conveniences and luxuries of life, they must be created from the elements which exist in these valleys.

If the nations of the old world as well as the new, have pointed with satisfaction and pride to their Exhibitions and Fairs, and the beneficial results arising therefrom, will some of the a ges of Utah tell us why like results may not accrue here from a similar course? We have looked upon it as a settled axiom with the statesmen of all civilized nations, that the advancement of the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of a c untry were among the primary interests of the nation.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Within the last few days the news from the seat of war, in western Maryland, has been considerably interesting, for although the accounts of the battles which have been fought there between the numerous hosts of the Confederates, under General Lee, and the Federal army, under Ceneral McClellan, are exceedingly vague and evidently highly seasoned with fiction for the eastern market, there has enough been announced to show conclusively that the commanding generals could not well, with all their stategy, avoid fighting. General Lee, seemingly having been uninclined to recross the Potomac without measuring arms with McClellan, and so the two armies have met on various fields, and fought several bloody battles, but no decisive conflict had occurred up to latest dates by mail.

Although it is quite certain that the Confederates crossed the Potomac several days previous in considerable force, according to the published reports, the fact that they had occupied Frederick city was not known in Washington till the evening of the 7th, and then there was much surprise and alarm manifested, and large bodies of troops were put in motion for the Upper Potomac immediately. The Federal force at Frederick, on the approach of the Confederates, forty thousand strong under Jackson, as reported, retired to Harper's Ferry, after they destroyed the hospital and commissary stores. The whole country around was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, and especially the State of Pennsylvania, and great preparations were made for defence of the State and particularly of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other cities, which were in danger of a hostile visit from the invaders, and every able-bodied man in the State was called upon to be ready to go forth to war.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Rockville, Md., on the morning of the 8th, and the troops which left Washington the evening before, soon after arrived, and matters and things shortly assumed a warlike aspect in that vicinity. The Confederates, under Jackson, took possession of Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 10th, according to one statement, and according to another, on the morning of the 11th.

Gen. Lee, soon after entering Maryland, issued a flaming proclamation to the people of that State, assuring them that the South had long watched with sympathetic feelings the wrongs they had suffered, and believing they were too proud to submit to such oppression, he had come with an army prepared to assist them in throwing off the yoke, and to assert and maintain their rights, of which they had been despoiled. Some few, it is announced, flocked to his standard, but not as many as was expected from the numerous tales of disaffection which had been previously promulged.

On the 12th, as per report, the Confederates were ejected from Sugar Loaf Mountain, near Frederick, by a Federal force detached for that purpose. A Confederate cavalry force, the same day, visited Westminster, and made quite a display of barbarism, as stated, by firing upon non-combatants. Other skirmishes, forays and raids are reported as having been transpiring daily, if not hourly, and troops were being put in motion from Pennsylvania and other States towards the field of strife, the lightning constantly announcing for the comfort and consolation of the people of the north, who were more than a little alarmed, and feared that the results of the invasion would be all that the Confederates desired—that the invaders were retreating, and had retreated across the Potomac, which, to use a common phrase, was not "believed in official circles," and which subsequent events proved to be untrue.

Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th, were evidently days "of preparation." The Confederates evacuated Frederick, which was immediately taken possession of by Ceneral McClellan, and fell back to the mountains, towards Hagerstown, where Gen. Lee had established his headquarters. The Federal cavalry, from the showing, annoyed the various divisions as they moved off, not a little, capturing a few and causing the destruction, by the Confederates, of some of their baggage trains, during which movements considerable powder was burned, but no serious results were reported.

Sunday, Sept. 14th, from what has been made known, was a most sanguinary day, and from about eight o'clock in the morning, till long after nightfall, the storm of battle raged along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, from Middletown to the Potomac, and at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, south of the river. Cen. Burnside commanded the Federal left, and attacked the Confederates under Gens. Longstreet and Hill, and fought the battle of "South Mountain Cap." General Franklin commanded the right wing, and fought the Confederates at "Burkittsville Cap," six miles further south. The fighting on both fields is represented as having been of the most desperate order, done principally with musketry, and resulting in the Federal army, in both instances, occupying the hill tops at the close of the day, the enemy falling back, but not far, down the western declivity. Cen. Lee and his subordinates had selected those positions and awaited Ceneral McClellan's attack. It is said the retiring foe left their dead and wounded on the field; how many in number is not known, so contradictory are the reports made that it is impossible to determine the extent of the casualties on either side, but from the length and fierceness of the conflicts, they must have been exceedingly great.

The reports of the movements of the two armies on the 15th and 16th are so various that nothing definite can be determined in relation to them. Most of the statements represent that the Confederates fell back and made for the Potomac, which they recrossed in great haste, while the Federal armies were in hot pursuit and taking prisoners by thousands. Most of the reports put in circulation during those two days were subsequently contradicted, and recent announcements set forth that the great battle of the war thus far was fought on the 17th, after which the Confederates occupied the south side of the river, but how much their armies decreased in numbers from the time they crossed till they re-crossed the Potomac, if known to the commanding generals has not been, and probably will not soon be announced to the world. It is understood, however, that the number of the killed and wounded on both sides, particularly in officers, some of them of high rank, was unaccountably great.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANISH COMPANIES.

The independent companies of Scandinavian Saints, Captains Madsen and Leljenquist, numbering about five hundred persons, with eighty wagons, and about six hundred head of stock, arrived from over the plains yesterday afternoon.

The immigrants are in good health, and their stock in good condition. According to the reports of Elder Van Cott and Capt. Madsen, these two companies, which traveled together most of the way from the Missouri river, have had most remarkable good luck, having lost but six or seven head of cattle; and the only accident that occurred to their wagons, was the breaking of one tong in getting over the mountains near the end of the journey, indicating good management, not only on the part of the captain's, but of the teamsters, only two or three of whom, as understood, had ever drove a team before they started on the long wearisome journey, which they have so successfully accomplished.

Capt. Duncan's company is expected to arrive some time to-day.

THE COTTON CROP IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington County, report that the cotton crop, when they left, was far more promising than expected the fore part of the season. Much of it having been planted late, fears were entertained that it would not fully mature before it would be nipped by frost, but the late warm weather has been very favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been properly cultivated.

All with whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the State will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be realized.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Although but little has been published in relation to the war movements in Kentucky of late, there are good reasons for believing that neither the Federal nor the Confederate forces there have been idle, and extensive preparations have been made on the north-side of the Ohio river to prevent the Confederates from making incursions into the States of Indiana and Ohio, which was greatly feared, especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati, at which point a large concentration of troops, including regulars, volunteers and militia or home guards, was ordered; but how many thousands of combatants have been assembled there is unknown to the country. The number, however, must be great, as it was some time since deemed sufficient for the defence of the city, without the assistance of the Ohio home guards, which were discharged.

On the 9th of September, it was announced that Gen. Bragg's forces were crossing the Cumberland, with a view of invading the northern part of the State, and also that the Confederates had burned all the bridges on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, excepting the one over the Kentucky river.

There was, as per report, considerable excitement in Cincinnatti on the 10th, business was suspended and all military organizations were called upon to be in readiness to meet the foe, who was reported to be advancing in strong force in two divisions. At noon all the troops on the Kentucky side of the river were drawn up in line of battle. About the same time the Federal forces evacuated Lebanon, which was occupied shortly after by the Confederates.

Many skirmishes were announced to have taken place from the 7th to the 10th of Sept., in various parts of the State, but no particulars were given. It was also stated that Gen. Buell, with his entire army of forty-two thousand men, had arrived at Nashville, on his way to Kentucky to counteract the movements of Kirby Smith, Bragg, and other Confederate generals, who were moving northward.

On the 10th, Gen. Smith is reported to have made a speech to his troops, assuring them that he would quarter them in Cincinnati in a few days. Shortly afterwards, it is said, the enemy fell back from before Cincinnati to Florence, ten miles southwest of that city, it was supposed to await reinforcements.

Gen. Buell, with fifteen thousand men, left Nashville on the evening of the 12th as stated, with the intention of falling upon Kirby Smith's rear. Gen. Duncan, with some five or six thousand men, was reported to have attacked the Federal forces, stationed at Munfordsville, two thousand five hundred in number, early in the morning on the 14th, but was repulsed with great slaughter, their dead numbering, as per statement, four hundred. The Federal loss trifling.

It was reported at Louisville on the 15th that Gen. Bragg with his forces was at Tompkinsville, and that Buckner was on his way from Sparta, Tennessee, to Kentucky. On that day it was announced from Cincinnati, that the enemy had advanced from Florence, driven in the Federal pickets, and manifested a disposition to occupy their former camping ground within sight of the Federal intrenchments.

On the 16th it was represented that they were still in position near Florence, throwing up entrenchments; that Humphrey Marshall's forces had arrived there, and they were still awaiting the coming of other troops. A Confederate force appeared the same day on the bank of the river, nine miles below Cincinnati, but left on the approach of the gunboats, which went down to pay them a visit.

Maysville was reported to have been captured by the Confederates. The Union citizens fled, taking with them their most valuable property.

The immense gathering of troops on the right bank of the Ohio, it was supposed, would soon work the ejectment of the Confederates from Kentucky; but it was not expected they would quit the State till they were compelled to by force and arms.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Rumors of Indian depredations, in Minnesota and Dacotah continue to be announced, and it is evident, that fears are entertained by the government, that the savages may not easily be induced to bury the tomahawk, for Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Military District of the North West, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dacotah, with special reference to the Indian difficulties in that region.

Governor Jayne of Dacotah, issued a proclamation some weeks since, calling upon the settlers to organize for defence, and made a request for a regiment to be sent there from Fort Leavenworth, and for arms and ammunition, of which the settlers were extremely destitute. It was reported that an attack on the settlers had been made within a few miles of Yankton, the seat of government. The northern part of Nebraska was also reported to be threatened by the Indians along the border, and the Militia in that Territory were organizing and drilling for defence.

Forest city, Minnesota, is reported to have been attacked by one hundred and fifty Indians, on the 3d. of Sept. but were repulsed, after fighting two hours. Three of the whites were killed and fifteen wounded, as reported.

A Federal force was attacked, sometime about the 4th of Sept. near Fort Ridgley, by about two hundred and fifty Indians, and thirteen whites were reported killed, and forty seven wounded. The indians had the best of it in the early part of the fight, but the whites managed to construct temporary breastworks—their dead horses furnishing part of the material, behind which, they fought till reinforcements arrived, and they were relieved from their perilous condition. The Indians had also beleaguered Fort Abercrombie; driven off all the stock about the fort and it would, according to the report of Capt. Vanderbrook, have to be abandoned shortly, if reinforcements did not arrive.

Mr. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, had written a letter from the vicinity of the Indian difficulties in Minnesota, stating that there was a diversity of opinion in relation to their uprising; some believing that it was a temporary affair, growing out of a personal difficulty with government employees; others that it was a universal and wide spread dissatisfaction with the general government, in consequence of wrongs done them, which, seeing the nation was at war, they have taken the opportunity to avenge. After considerable delay and difficulty, Mr. Dole succeeded in getting Hole-in-the-Day, the principal chief of the Chippewas, to meet him in council, but instead of bringing the chief men of his tribe, he brought three hundred armed warriors, and was not at all complaisant during the interview, and nothing definite was accomplished.

WAR OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Federal troops stationed at Martinsburg, under Gen. White, evacuated that place on or about the 12th of Sept., and retired to Harper's Ferry, to prevent being captured by an overwhelming Confederate force, according to the published statements, which was marching on that place. An attack on the troops in the vicinity of the latter place was subsequently announced to have been commenced at noon on the same day, and Gen. Miles in command there, was soon beleaguered. The fighting was continued during the 13th and 14th, the Confederates being reinforced, as the conflict progressed. Orders were given at noon on the 14th to spike the guns on the heights, and throw them down the mountain, which was obeyed, and the troops stationed there fell back to the Ferry. That night about two thousand cavalry succeeded, it is said, in cutting their way through the enemy's lines, crossed the river and arrived at Greencastle at noon the next day, and at about the same time, Gen. Miles hoisted the white flag, and surrendered his entire force, consisting of some six thousand men, besides the troops under Gen. White, with all the military stores, which are represented as being not inconsiderable in amount.

Gen. Stuart seems to have been in command of the Confederate forces on that side of the river, and the capture of his messengers sent to convey the intelligence to Gen. Lee, revealed to Gen. McClellan the disasters that had befallen the Federal arms on the south side of the Potomac, which produced considerable sensation, not only in "official circles," but throughout the country wherever the news was announced.

The news from western Virginia of late has been unfavorable to the Federal cause, and all the troops on the Kanawha have been compelled to fall back to the Ohio, after having fought several severe battles, burned the town of Charleston, and lost about half-a-million dollars' worth of commissary and other army stores. The extensive Salt Works on the Kanawha also fell into the hands of the enemy, and the latest intelligence from that quarter stated that they were working them night and day to supply themselves with that article, of which they were much in need.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The town of Spencer, Va., was surrendered to the Confederates by Col. Rathban, about the 5th of Sept. About the same time Col. Jenkins, with a small Confederate force made a raid into Ohio, crossing the river near Ravenswold. No great damage was done, excepting the driving away of a few horses. The incursion waked up the Buckeyes in that vicinity, and measures were entered into, to prevent any more visits of the kind from their unceremonious neighbors.

On the 7th, a Confederate cavalry force, was reported to have attacked Martinsburg, Va., but were repulsed with considerable loss.

A steamer was captured on the Ohio river not far from Shawneetown, about the 5th, by a guerrilla band, on board of which was about a score of Federal officers.

In consequence of the demonstrations of Quantrell and his guerrilla band, along the borders of Missouri and Kansas, Gov. Robinson, as reported, issued a proclamation, calling upon all the able-bodied men in Kansas, to organize and arm themselves for the defence of the State.

Clarksville, Tenn. was announced to have been taken, by a Federal force under Col. Lowe on the 7th. Fifteen hundred Confederates, who went out to meet him, on his approach from Fort Donelson, were quickly dispersed.

Gen. Wool was assigned to the command of all the Federal forces north of the Susquehanna, in view of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, by the Confederates, after their crossing into Maryland.

Washington, N. C., was, as per report, attacked recently by a Confederate force, which was repulsed after a severe conflict, by the assistance of the gunboat Louisiana. The gunboat Pickett exploded during the engagement, killing twenty men, including her Captain, whose name is not given. On the 9th, it is said, a Confederate cavalry force, with three pieces of artillery attacked Williamsburg, Va., and an engagement of half an hours duration ensued, resulting somewhat disastrously to officers, as the Confederate commander, Col. Shingles, with eight of his officers were killed, and Col. Campbell and nine officers were taken prisoners by the enemy, who were repulsed. The casualties were about equal.

Gen. Canby has been superseded in command of the Department of New Mexico, by Gen. Carleton.

A Confederate force took possession of Palmyra, Mo., as per report, on the morning of the 12th, but soon evacuated in favor of a Federal regiment sent out from Quincy to see after them.

Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report himself for duty to Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

At latest dates, General Morgan, with the Federal army at Cumberland Gap, was still beleaguered by the Confederates, but there seemed to be but little chance for them to starve out the garrison, as they were occasionally helping themselves to provisions and forage from the surrounding country into which they were making predatory excursions whenever they were in need, or circumstances favored.

THE BOWERY LAST SUNDAY.—Elder C. C. Rich, Senator Hooper, Elders John Van Cott, H. S. Eldredge, F. M. Lyman, and Jos. C Rich, of the returning missionaries, spoke in the Bowery on Sunday forenoon and afternoon, in addition to the other elders who addressed the Saints. It was very pleasing to listen to the brethren relating their experience abroad, and bearing their testimony to the great work of salvation.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—We have heard with regret that some of the emigrants who escaped from a recent massacre on the northern route had to pay some parties up north high enough for the Samaritanism we had given them credit for. We suppose, in spite of our best wishes to the contrary, that wheat and tares will grow together. Such Samaritans are a disgrace to the human race.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Lieut.-Gov. Arnold, of R. I., has been elected United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Simmons, resigned.

On the 4th of September, Mr. Stanton resigned his office as Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck became his successor. General McClellan was again constituted Commander-in-Chief, and McDowell was ordered under arrest. Gen. Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the troops on the south side of the Potomac at Alexandria, and Gen. Pope sent to fight the Indians in Minnesota. The reverses in Virginia evidently caused great dissatisfaction in Washington, and the generals and others who had managed affairs, accused each other of being the cause of the misfortunes that had befallen the Federal armies, hence the changes that were made for the temporary adjustment of affairs.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, is reported to have visited Washington about the 10th of September, for the purpose of presenting to the President a plan which he has devised for terminating the war, by colonizing the Gulf States with emigrants from the North and the old world in such formidable numbers as to defy all opposition. His success has not been announced.

Gen. Hunter has been succeeded in command in the South by Gen. Mitchell.

On the evening of the 8th, a train conveying the 98th Illinois to Louisville, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, ran off the track, by which accident several soldiers were killed, and about forty wounded. The next morning near Gray's Ferry, Penn., two trains collided, killing a number and wounding more, mostly if not all soldiers.

There was a heavy rain in Pennsylvania, and especially in the vicinity of Philadelphia, on the 12th, which caused the overflowing of the Schuylkill and other streams, with a great destruction of property and some few lives.

The sloop of war Adirondack, was, according to report, wrecked off the Carolina coast recently. The crew were saved.

An arrangement is said to have been made by government for the settlement of free negroes in Central America. The initiative is to be taken this fall under the supervision of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—Mr. W. H. Groves, and seven others arrived here on Saturday last from Oregon. They came by way of Powder River Mines and Salmon Falls, travelling much of the time by night and off the road while passing through the country of the hostile Indians, and succeeded in getting through safely. They met about seven hundred emigrant wagons, mostly en route for some of the gold fields in Oregon or Washington. They report that the emigrants have suffered greatly from the depredatory acts of the Indians, and hundreds of men, women and children have been killed while passing through the desolate country over which the Bannocks and Shoshones roam.

PASSING THROUGH.—Dr. O. M. Wozencraft—one of the five commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to join the State Delegates in the preliminary business for locating the route of the Pacific railroad—arrived here on Saturday from the east on his way to California. The Doctor took an active part in the Convention at Chicago, and, from the reports of the proceedings of that body, we notice he claimed for Utah equal rights with other States and Territories in the building of the railroad. Notwithstanding the terrible war with the South, the Convention was sanguine that the railroad would be speedily built.

FOUND.—The body of Charles E. Parker, son of Mr. W. K. Parker, of this city, one of the lads drowned in the Jordan slough on the 8th inst., was found on Monday last, just two weeks after the mournful accident, some eight or nine miles below the Jordan bridge. The body of E Balser, the other boy drowned, has not as yet been recovered.

OTHER VISITORS.—We notice in the city A. J. Center, Esq., of New York, the Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company. Likewise, Jesse D. Carr, Esq., of San Francisco, and H. B. Lines, Esq., of the same city.

EN ROUTE.—Fred. Cooke, Esq., and Secretary Fuller are expected in the city on Friday. They will probably make the trip from Carson in four days.

Imphee, or African Sugar Cane.—Mr. D. Graves, of Provo, in a recent communication, says that there was a small amount of African sugar cane planted there last spring of the extra early variety, some of which was ripe by the 20th of August, and some which was planted as late as the 7th of June matured by the 1st of September, a month earlier than sorghum planted at the same time. Mr. Graves is confident, from the knowledge he has obtained, that he will be able to manufacture sugar from the Imphee, and intends to have a sample on exhibition, at the State fair.

CABBAGE LICE.

Utah County, Deseret, Sep. 17th, 1862.

Editor News:

Through the medium of your paper I wish to inquire of the agriculturists and gardeners of these valleys some preventive antidote against the cabbage lice which seriously infest the cabbage patches in this valley. It also attacks and destroys patches of turnips, both of field and rutabaga varieties contiguous to cabbage, and their voracity extends to take raddish beds.

I wish also to learn the modus operandi of the cultivation of madder.

Who has experience in those matters and will respond? J.

VITUPERATION WITHOUT RESERVATION.

Some of the English Journals, have within the past year been exceedingly severe in their allusions to the conduct of the North American war, and particularly so in their references to the acts and doings of President Lincoln and his cabinet, and in their vituperative essays, have made use of the strongest terms they have been able to select from the English vocabulary, to express their contempt for the persons and things that have been the object of their spleen. The following is from a late number of the London *Dispatch* is not wanting in acrimony, and the utterance of such scurility by the most obscure journal in the States where float the stars and stripes would subject its editors and publishers to a residence in some military prison during the continuance of the war:

In place of a senator—a conscript father of the Republic—a wise and contemplative patriot to awe them with veneration into silence—to govern their pride and passion by the persuasiveness of measured thought—to soothe their turbulent souls by the voice of virtue and reason—the Americans have called to the helm the cork and bubble of the turbid puddle of their electioneering intrigues—a Mississippi boatman-attorney—the very incarnation of their own frailties. There is his photograph—look at it. Could ever *normal* intelligence—healthy-mindedness—the capacity to look at the world and at facts as they really are, in their natural significancy—come from such a face as that? Plenty of nervous excitement, but what of rightly-strung nerves? Vivid enough, indeed, but what is there vital there? Lividity rather than life. Those sunken and sallow leather cheeks; those eyes buried below the penthouse brows; that fish mouth, that scraggy neck surmounted by a head that seems too heavy for its pedestal, that cadaverous and dyspeptic hue; what could come of that to command, to soothe, to control passion, or compel reverence to the councils of moderation and reason? Was he so much as selected for any qualities of statesmanship? Was he not, by the inherent operation of the constitution, but the accident of an accident—a bladder on the tide of popular froth, chosen avowedly as a compromise, a mediocrity, just because he had neither force of character nor commanding talents enough to excite the jealousy of those who had?

He has followed and obeyed when he should restrain and control; he has been the mere tool and blind instrument of democracy; not a leader of men but the involuntary ringleader of a mob. The most gigantic plunder and peculation ever recorded in history have gone not only unrebuked, but adopted on his responsibility. In sixteen months he has directed and wielded the instruments of ruining the vastest State, and destroying the most elaborate constitution on the face of the earth. He a Mississippi boatman and a country attorney. Pray what more or better is he now? The electrical excitement of a mad high pressure people has placed at his disposal, unquestioned, obsequiously, slavishly money and men, enthusiasm and energy without limit. What has he done with them? His Cabinet—his own selection—have been called drunkards and peculators, too bad even for him, and gloomy fanatics postponing business to psalm-singing. One of them he has sent from the War Office as his representative to St. Petersburg, because he was denounced for dishonesty—others remain to play at coasters with the public money still.

THE AMERICAN GENERALS.

Generals! Why, to call them by that name is enough to provoke laughter like the neighing of all Tattersall's. Fremont made himself only too notorious in England by a gigantic fiasco in mines—got up a bunkum meeting of Yankees at Paris to get himself up to the chief command—was recalled from his brigade for permitting the most extensive peculation, and was restored to service only to bungle everything. The Young Napoleon of the Union, yet to win his first battle; Hallack, the incorrigible liar; Hunter, the fool; and Butler, the brute—these are the choice of the "eagle-eye" of the President—tailors, printers' devils; linendrapers, and pettifoggers. We were told that the war would find out the genius of the Republic. It is more than the President has done. Why, the officers haven't even brute courage; but, from ensign up to brigadier-general, go into action beastly drunk; and the men are so demoralized by the bad appointment of the Government, that whole divisions have to be broken up and drafted into other less debauched brigades, while Blenker's army has supplied a new name to the American dictionary equivalent to highwayman and garotter.

If a powerful nation becomes insane, and is eager to fool itself to the top of its bent, reckless of its own fate, utterly regardless of posterity, any fool or idiot can be the tool and instrument of draining its resources, and straining its energies till they crack. The business of a leader, a real king of men, is to moderate the madness—to restrain the spasms of the lunatic—to husband resources—to overrule extravagance, and check peculation—to spare blood and treasure, and not to make sacrifices totally beyond any possible result. What is the worth of a Union made bankrupt by attempting to preserve it—plunged in fathomless and endless debt—depraved to a military despotism and a reign of terror—with a Constitution broken and trampled upon by the mere fiat of the first magistrate himself—the guardian of the laws—with the connivance of a faction of slaves? The financial jugglery of the Minister is hastening general insolvency—the vast army of 700,000 men has melted away by sickness, fatigue, desertion, and the bullet, until the General-in-Chief howls for 300,000 more men—to do what? To leave industry and capital without hands or production—to destroy the very States and citizens the return of whom to the Union is the sole ostensible object of destroying both. Can 300,000 soldiers be extemporized in a month to meet the seasoned heroes of Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson? What will, what can they be, but mere food for powder?

REIGN OF TERROR IN AMERICA.

And this—the statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln and his Secretary—this is what Americans call an able Minister and a remarkable man. This is the administrative genius that is developed by Republican institutions! Charles I was beheaded for much milder violations of the Constitution of England than those perpetrated by these men against that of America. We have put the question to American citizens, How did you suffer one man to make a great civil war against his fellow-citizens for three months without so much as calling Parliament together—why do you submit to *letters de cachet*—secret arrests without reason or trial—the censorship of your press—spies and passports—the imposition of test oaths at discretion—the seizure of your Judges on the very bench—the incarceration of State Legislatures wholesale—the destruction of freedom of election by placing the pollingbooths under the Provost-Marshal—and the imprisonment of shopkeepers because they cannot give change for a five-dollar State note? Your very life and political existence are free speech and free press. You are not a State at all without these. If you were anything like unanimous in your loyalty to the cause of the Government, wherefore these precautions for the suppression of the gushing loyalty and swelling devotedness of the people, for the restraining of the patriotic enthusiasm of your writers in support of the war?

And how did these people reply? They dared not say one word, because they were afraid of spies. No American at the present moment dare trust his neighbor with his thoughts; all are shams and hypocrites to one another; social proscription threatens independence on every side, and Fort Lafayette and the Provost-Marshal are behind all.

Nevertheless there is in America a strong, but scattered and cowed, party against the Government. The President and his Ministers are great State criminals steeped to the eyes in sedition and treason. They *daren't* make peace; they daren't let the South go; the first lull, the first access of redintegration of the forces of the Constitution brings upon them impeachment, State prosecutions, ten thousand actions in the different local courts, at the instance of outraged citizens. To cap the climax of their enormities, the miscreants in Congress have wound up their session by an impotent bill confiscating the whole property of the Confederates, and sentencing eight million of their fellow-citizens to capital punishment! What quarter do such men deserve when the law is restored to its supremacy? Had Lord Palmerston done half what Lincoln has directed, we do not hesitate to say he would have been executed for treason, as a great State criminal long ago; for never in the worst times of Laud, Stafford, or Jeffries was known such reckless and wanton violation by the head of a State of the Constitution and Laws he has sworn to defend and enforce.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Board of Commissioners named in the act providing for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific, met at Chicago, as per arrangement, at noon on the 2d inst. Gen. S R Curtis, the hero of Pea Ridge and the author of the original Pacific Railroad Bill, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. R. Robertson, of Cal., and R. Finney, of Penn., Secretaries pro tem.

Gen. Curtis, on taking the chair, made a speech referring to the magnitude and importance of the enterprise for which the convention had met to take the initiatory steps to carry the law of Congress, providing for the construction of a railroad across the continent, into execution.

An adjournment was taken till five o'clock, when Hon. W. B. Ogden, of Ill., was chosen permanent President of the convention; H. V. Poo, of N. Y., Secretary, and J. W. Alcott, of N. Y., Treasurer, each by a unanimous vote. A committee of one from each State represented, and one from the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, was appointed to prepare and arrange business for the action of the convention, which then adjourned till 10 a.m. next day.

After the reading and approval of the minutes on the meeting of the convention on the third, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Colorado in relation to the Pacific Railroad, was received and laid on the table.

The committee to arrange business made a report in part, which was accepted, and leave granted for them to continue their labors. The preamble to the resolutions presented by the committee, set forth the vast importance of the road, which would more closely and strongly unite the various portions of the country; tend to the increase of its population and wealth and to the development of its mineral and agricultural resources, which, with the resolutions, elicited considerable discussion, but all were subsequently adopted, with very few amendments.

Speeches were made during the sessions on that day by Gov. Evans, of Colorado, who gave a glowing description of the mines of that Territory, and advocated the location of the road through that Territory; by Mr. Woosencraft, of California, who claimed for his State the greatest imaginable resources of wealth, and objected to the Colorado route; and by Messrs. Riggles and Bloodgood, of New York, each of whom strongly advocated the construction of the road.

Among the speakers on Thursday, the last day of the session, was Mr. Monell, of Nebraska, who advocated the Platte Valley route. A message from Hons. H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, of Great Salt Lake City, was read, in which the hope was expressed that the road would be located on the route that would be of the greatest good to the majority, and that the work would be speedily accomplished.

A resolution was adopted to petition Congress, at its next session, to amend the Pacific Railroad Act, so that it shall read "The capital stock of said company shall consist of a million of shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subscribed for, and held in not more than two thousand shares by any one person."

A resolution was passed providing that books shall be opened for the subscribing of stock on the first of November, and continue open at least two weeks, at Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Rutland, Vt.; New York, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, O.; Wheeling, Va.; Indianapolis, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukie, Wis.; St. Paul, Min.; Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Ka Omaha, N.; Denver, C. T.; Salt Lake, U. T.; Carson city; San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Oregon.

A committee of five was appointed to collect useful information relative to the contemplated routes, and, after ordering the proceedings published in pamphlet form for general distribution, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

The Climate of Vancouver Island.—Heavy falls of snow are infrequent in winter, and where snow does fall it does not commonly remain longer than a few days on the ground. From October to March we are liable to periods of rain at uncertain intervals. In the latter month winter gives signs of taking its departure, and the warm breath of spring begins to cover the trees with tinted buds and the fields with verdure. In July vegetation reaches its annual maturity. Compared with England, spring is later, summer drier, autumn longer, and winter milder.—[British Colonist.

Reopening of the Pompeii Theatre.—A curious theatrical advertisement has lately appeared at Naples, announcing that, after being closed for the long period of 1800 years, the Pompeii Theatre, rebuilt on the ruins of the ancient establishment, will be opened, with "La Fagilia del Regimento." The speculative manager adds in his quaint bill that he trusts that the favor and patronage which were liberally accorded to his predecessor, Marcus Quintius Martius, will be continued to him, and that he proposes doing all in his power to equal, and, if possible, surpass the abilities displayed by Signor Martius during his management.

General Notices.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, $3,00 per 100, very productive and large.

VICOMTESSE, $3,00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.

MAGNATE, $3,00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.

VICTORIA, $5,00 per 100, largest of all, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.

The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.

Hooker's Seedling, $2,00 per 100, of good flavor.

Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

T. W. ELLERBECK, G. S. L City.
11-4

FOR SALE,

ONE GOOD FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM Inquire of HENRY EYRING, 9th Ward, at Col. J. P. Harmon's former residence. 12 2

NOTICE.

THE Utah County Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold their Annual Exhibition in Mr. Stewart's Hall, Provo City, on the last Friday and Saturday of September. All Goods to be in by 10 o'clock on Friday, excepting Stock, which must be in by 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.
12-2 D. GRAVES, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left WATCHES with me for repairs are requested to call for them between now and October Conference, as I shall leave soon after for the Cotton country

I have some City property for Sale; for particulars call on me at my shop, next door but one to Kimball's store.

CHARLES SMITH.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 7th, 1862. 11-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FULL, corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods south-east of the 6th Ward School House.

On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc.

There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon.

M. L. DAVIS,
11-4 6th Ward. G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. & on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 44-6m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Bingham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9 tf J. C. LITTLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Also, on each FRIDAY morning a Coach will leave Ogden for Brigham City, returning the same day in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1.50 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.

Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10 6 CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS FROM THE EAST!!!

ALL persons having sent orders by me for the above, are hereby notified to provide themselves with CASH to pay any balance that may be due on them for Freight or otherwise, as no goods will be delivered under any circumstances until paid for.
12-4 W. S. GODBE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE B. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS.

HAVING been called on a mission to the Cotton Country, I now offer for Sale for Stock and other good pay, my Farm at Centerville; also, another Good Farm at Morganville, Weber Valley: said farm contains about 40 acres of excellent Grass and Farming land. There are also one and three quarter acres of Potatoes and 20 tons of Hay on the place.
G. W. THURSTON,
12-3 Weber Valley.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Tooele County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, at his Residence, either personally or by his deputy, on THURSDAY of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Taxes now due, two-thirds of which, according to the law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.

Early attention is called to this matter that the Taxes due may be settled before the 1st of November next and per-centage saved thereon.
REDDIN A. ALLRED,
Assessor and Collector.
Tooele Co., Sep. 16th, 1862. 12-3

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. O. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 93, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness. Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf

WHO WANTS TO EXCHANGE GREENBACKS FOR GOLD!

I WILL exchange PEACHES at the rate of three and a half bushels for one cord of quaking-asp WOOD at my residence, north of the Lime Kiln, 20th Ward.
12-2 PATRICK LYNCH.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Goldsby, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.

Having added, to the practical experience of last year late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.

Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR,

FOR the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane.

No other Machine and no other mode of Evaporation has yet proved successful in the manufacture of Sorghum Sugar.

He also manufactures MILLS for CRUSHING CANE of the most improved patterns now in use.

Send for our Pamphlets containing full descriptions of machinery and prices.
Address, CAROTHERS & BATES,
2-6m Sacramento, Cal.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the District into Divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

The Collection District of the Territory of Utah has been arranged, divided and numbered, and the following appointments have been made, namely:

Division No. 1 will comprise Great Salt Lake County. Jos. M. Simmons, Assistant Assessor. Residence—G. S. L. City, 13th Ward, two doors east of the Theatre.

Division No. 2 will comprise Davis county. Arthur Stayner, assistant assessor. Residence—Farmington.

Division No. 3 will comprise Weber county. Isaac Bowman, assistant assessor. Residence—Ogden city.

Division No. 4 will comprise Box Elder county. Jonathan C. Wright, assistant assessor. Residence—Brigham city.

Division No. 5 will comprise Cache county. James H. Martineau, assistant assessor. Residence—Logan city.

Division No. 6 will comprise Morgan county. Geo. W. Thurston, assistant assessor. Residence—Morganville.

Division No. 7 will comprise Summit and Green River counties.

Division No. 8 will comprise Wasatch county. Geo. W. Bean, assistant assessor. Residence—Heber city.

Division No. 9 will comprise Tooele and Shambip counties. Evan M. Green, assistant assessor. Residence—Grantsville

Division No. 10 will comprise Utah county. James W. Cummings, assistant assessor. Residence—Provo city.

Division No. 11 will comprise Juab county.

Division No. 12 will comprise Sanpete county. David Candland, assistant assessor. Residence—Mount Pleasant.

Division No. 13 will comprise Millard county.

Division No. 14 will comprise Beaver county.

Division No. 15 will comprise Iron county.

Division No. 16 will comprise Washington county.

The appointments for Divisions No. 7, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 have been made, but their acceptance has not yet been received.

J. C. LITTLE,
Assessor for the Collection District of Utah Territory.
11-3

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER'S best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 3-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Coarse, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.

The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10 6 W. S. GODBE.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

MATCHES FOR THE MILLION!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
AT THE

MATCH FACTORY,
MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.

Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.

In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

General Notices.

This Day Received,
PER MULE TEAMS
FROM CALIFORNIA,
A NEW STOCK of
STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.
WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 23, 1862. 10-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 38-tf

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

JOHN LARSEN,
CABINETMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and customers of having removed to the

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

near to the Constitution House, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 8-1y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 00
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions. Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 13th Ward.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

[For the Deseret News.

BE STILL, AND TRUST IN GOD.

BY EMILY H. MILLS.

When swelling waves of sorrow
Flow fiercely o'er the soul,
When overwhelming darkness
Do all thy powers control;
When tempests gather round thee
And bow thee to the sod,
Then, let not faith desert thee;
Be still, and trust in God.

Be still, for He will save thee;
Yield not to weak despair;
He'll make the clouds break o'er thee,
The day dawn bright and fair.
Oh, 'tis not to oppress thee
He makes thee feel the rod;
He chastens, but to bless thee;
Be still, and trust in God!

CORRESPONDENCE

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

TOQUERVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Friday Morning, Sep. 12, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—Having an opportunity of forwarding a letter to Cedar city, where it can be posted in time for the northward bound mail on Sunday, I sit down to do what all who aspire to be authors should do, viz, to write *what I think*, and not *to think* what I shall write. Therefore, hoping I shall not weary you with what I imagine to be well-doing, I snatch a few moments of leisure, before starting with President Young to visit Harrisville, Washington and St. George, to dash down a few more items. I have no desire to be abstruse or prolix, but really before I could wind up my last letter I concluded that there were some grounds for accusing me of both.—Please pardon the prologue!

We left the folks at Beaver feeling well, most of them showing signs of contrition, and evincing a determination to improve the habitations of both man and beast by the time of the President's next annual visit. We passed over the divide between eight and nine a.m. on Monday, pushing along through the upper part of Little Salt Lake Valley which, I confess bears some signs of a desert country, saving, perhaps, Little Salt Lake which has a beautiful white appearance, lying away off in the western part of the valley; but it looks much better than I expected to find it from the impressions made by former representations.

Elk Horn springs not seeming to be very inviting, we traveled on to Red Creek, now called Paragoonah, which means *stinking water*. On the Wednesday previous to our crossing the bridge at this place, a heavy shower of rain aided, it is supposed by the bursting of a cloud, caused the water to rise three feet higher than the planking of the bridge, resulting in considerable loss to some of the citizens.

Elder George A. Smith and Bishop Wm S. Warren here joined our party, and while passing through the village we were met by the Parowan Band, conducted by Mr. Thomas Durham. They had unfurled to the breeze the "Deseret Flag," the "Stars and Stripes" being hoisted on the liberty pole at the entrance of the city. This band cheered us with sweet strains of music the remainder of our day's journey.

The city of Parowan is well laid off, and bears signs of present enterprise and recent improvements. The shade trees are thrifty and add greatly to the beauty of the place.

At 5 p.m. meeting was held in the bowery. The services commenced by the choir singing: "God moves in a mysterious way."

President Young preached a discourse, comparing our condition, privileges and blessings with the anarchy, confusion, war and bloodshed that reign in the States whence the people of God were driven by the merciless hand of bigoted mobocracy. He then pointed out the duties of the Saints in the southern settlements with regard to building up the kingdom of God on the earth, explaining those particular duties that are obligatory upon those who have made a covenant by sacrifice. Elder Benson bore testimony to the President's discourse: to the doctrines contained in the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, also to some of the sayings of Joseph the Seer; then made some excellent remarks on the Christian virtues that should adorn every Saint of the Most High. Elder Taylor also made remarks showing that the requirements made of the Saints calls for them to fill the various positions they are called to occupy with honor and dignity before high heaven.

On Tuesday morning the President visited the newly erected cotton factory, at which they are now making thirty-five pounds of yarn per day which, though not of first class quality, yet it is good and serviceable for sheeting, toweling and sacking.

At a little hamlet called Summit, lying between Parowan and Cedar, the schoolmaster, an elderly gentleman named Luke Ford paraded his scholars, all of whom looked neat and clean. They made deferential obeisance to the company *en passant*, on seeing which the President looked with admiration on the little group, and blessed them and their teacher in the name of the Lord. I am told that at this little flourishing settlement they keep about a thousand sheep and one hundred goats. Col Smith informed me that he had visited one place up the kanyon near Parowan, where two of the brethren keep about twelve hundred sheep. The prospects for sheep raising, and consequently for the people being clothed in "home spun," are very flattering in Iron county, if this little hamlet and Parowan city be true specimens.

We reached Cedar city at 12 m. The arrangements not being complete for meeting as it was anticipated they would be, the brethren loitered around till 2 o'clock at which time a bell, (said to have been cast at the foundry there,) was rung,—did I say rung?—it sounded for all the world like the beating of an old cracked skillet! However, the people assembled, and the choir sung a hymn, accompanied with such a superabundance of bass voices as to almost entirely drown all the other parts. Prayer was offered by Bishop A. H. Raleigh.

Elder Lorenzo Snow preached an excellent discourse on the practical duties of Saints in all the settlements in Zion; showing the necessity of subduing the earth here, building good houses, planting good orchards and vineyards that we may be prepared to go and build up the centre stake of Zion. Elder John Taylor then counseled the Saints to live their holy religion to-day and thereby strive to prepare for the great future that lies before them.

President Young then gave instructions to the people relative to present requirements, and remarked that although his visit might seem very short, yet, short as it was, by the time he returned to the city, his calls at each of the southern settlements would, united, occupy one-twelfth part of the year. Elder George A. Smith dismissed with benediction.

There are a number of good looking houses in Cedar, built of red and white brick, but the foundations of all of them seem to have been miserably laid for the walls are all cracking to pieces.

After meeting meeting we traveled on to

KANARRA,

distance twelve miles. This is a name taken from a Piede chief who is still about that part of the Territory. There are thirteen families at this settlement, which, geographically speaking, is a little south of the rim of the basin. It was settled in 1860. Here we met Dr. Whitmore, on his way to your city. A meeting was called which Bishop Lust, who had come over from Cedar with us, opened by prayer. The President then preached one of the best and most heavenly discourses we have had on the journey. All felt happy and rejoiced together. A kind and liberal spirit prevails in this little settlement: all appear to be governed by the peaceful influences of the Holy Ghost. Elders Lorenzo Snow, George A. Smith, John Taylor and Ezra T. Benson bore testimony and made some edifying remarks.

WEDNESDAY.

It is called twenty-four miles from Kanarra to Toquerville, and about thirteen of it is literally covered with a loose kind of volcanic rocks, which must, at some remote period, have been belched forth by some now extinct volcano into this narrow valley and the adjacent mountain gorges. Half a mile south of the Kanarra settlement is the air line which divides Iron and Washington counties. Passing along the old Harmony road six miles we come to the ruins of Harmony Fort, which was destroyed last spring by the flood, since which the inhabitants have moved up to the springs of Ash creek, nearly six miles from their former location. Coming into Washington county I noticed a complete change of vegetation, the cactus and the oose being very plentiful. On the oose hangs a fruit much resembling in shape the kidney potatoe; cows are said to like it, and the Indians store it away till wanted, when they put it in the ground and roast it. The leaves are fibrous and are used for making ropes and twine.

More anon, my time is limited.

Truly yours,
JOHN V. LONG.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Sept. 7th, 1862.

DEAR NEWS:

On Wednesday last Prest. Young and party passed here in good health and spirits, having spoken to a large audience on the previous evening at Payson. From the house tops we viewed them passing, and at intervals beat them a musical tattoo of welcome with hammer and nails, only regretting we were unable to be numbered in so intelligent and pleasant a party; and on Tuesday following His Excellency Gov. Harding arrived on a visit to his friends residing at Santaquin. The Governor appears hale and vigorous, seems pleased with the fine scenery, marks of improvement and his friendly reception everywhere.

Speaking of parties reminds us that the period of pumpkin pies, gingerbread and doughnuts approaches, when nice sweetening rises above par, so I will give the sorghum growers and manufacturers a few items of my experience which may prove useful now, in a short time, as the period is at hand for

WORKING UP SUGAR CANE.

Having everything prepared, commence working as soon as the seed is in the dough, or the head begins to turn black; at this period the finest syrup may be produced. If possible press your cane the same day it is cut, and in shallow pans hastily boil, without adding or dipping out, to the desired consistence, and you will have an article equal to new honey.

By no means use lime, for that forms a coat upon the bottom of the pan, and will cause the syrup to be dark, and to all appearance and taste will be scorched.

If you use any clarifying article, take milk, eggs, or the super-carbonate of soda, the latter dissolved in the juice in the proportion of half-a-pound to forty gallons.

Boil your syrup thick enough to prevent fermentation, put it by in casks, and at the end of a year the flavor will be materially improved.

By pursuing the following directions, it is not difficult to make

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Take one-third from the middle of the stalk; put it to press at once—as soon as prepared—so soon as you have enough juice to fill your boiler properly; put it over a brisk fire, adding nothing. Take off the skim, and evaporate as fast as may be without scorching.

If you have no instrument to determine when it is done, watch for the little jets of steam that come up occasionally, and when they appear, set off your pan and pour into an open vessel, which should be placed in a room with temperature even, and at about 65° to 75° Fahrenheit, or about blood heat, will answer. In a few weeks chrystalization will have taken place; then drain by making small holes in the bottom of your cask, or dip into bags and hang until the sugar and syrup are separated, and the former is sufficiently dry. For sugar the cane should be cut before fully ripe, and in no case should be left over night before pressing and boiling. The pan or boiler should not be deep, and success depends much upon the rapidity with which the process is performed.

Let those who wish a good yield of good syrup or sugar be on the alert; it is now time to commence upon some of the earlier crops, for we notice even here the heads are turning dark. Let those who are fond of

GREEN CORN,

attend to it at once and they may provide a delicious dish for winter use, by taking the ears in a soft milky state, husk and boil twenty-five minutes, cut from the cob and dry in the sun as hastily as possible, and it is ready to store away.

When wanted for table use, let it soak in warm water a few hours; then boil till soft. An excellent article of

PICKLES

may be made by taking equal weight of onions, cabbage heads, and green (nearly ripe) tomatoes; slice all up to good size for "spoon victuals," boil in vinegar ten minutes, pack down and pour the same liquid over the whole; add such seasoning as may be desirable. This dish is much improved by the addition of the American artichoke sliced thin, same quantity as each of the others. For pickles, the above dish is very far ahead of anything in that line we ever have eaten.

If you wish to increase the quantity of your

VINEGAR,

now is the time to do it cheap, quick and easily. If you have some that is quick and active, add to it the water in which green corn has been well boiled, or the juice of water melons, or even water in which wheat bran has been well maccerated; set your cask in the sun, and in a week or ten days your vinegar will be doubled in quantity and as good as ever—if it should fail, add a little syrup. Now is the time for

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Plums, apricots, nectarines and almonds may be successfully budded into peach stocks, and these are common and cheap. Fruit of the choicest kinds may be obtained in one, two, or three years. Let no one who loves the good things of life neglect this important item of business now.—Yours truly, J———.

Died:

In this city, on Sept. 13, of dropsy. POLLY W., consort of HERMAN HYDE, aged 76 years, 8 months and 23 days

At Mount Pleasant, Sanpete, on the 25th August, of diptheria, LARS TUFT, a native of Denmark.

At Springville, Aug. 31st, ELIZABETH WIMMER, aged 77 years, 2 months and 20 days.

In Payson, on the 1st inst., in childbirth, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, wife of James Memmott, aged 25 years, 9 months, and 2 days.

At Cedar City, Sep. 2d, of inflammatory rheumatism. THOMAS JONES, late of Aberdare, near Merthyr Tydvile, South Wales, aged 36 years.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

BETWEEN G. S. L. City and the bridge crossing Jordan at Taylorsville, a Butter FERKIN.
The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it with G. B. Keaton, Deseret News Office.
13-1 E. LUDDINGTON.

LOST,

THREE weeks ago last Sunday, between the Bowery and President Young's House, a Blue Lace VEIL.
The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with the Gatekeeper at President Young's Office.
13-1 T. & E. H. RIGGS.

LOST,

IN this City, a few days since, a PURSE containing a small amount of Cash. Also, on the 22d instant, a SACK containing four or five others, all marked T. Colburn, with ink.
Will the finder report to me in the 2d Ward.
13-1 T. COLBORN.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle.
For terms, apply to
WILLIAM HAILSTONE, Meat Market.
13-1

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE,

PLEASANTLY situated on the Main Northern Road, and close to the Union Academy, a well-built HOUSE, containing four rooms, cellar, etc., well-finished and painted.
The LOT contains eighty choice trees; good well, chain pump, granary, stabling, and all necessary conveniences; fenced, and ten cord of Wood on the premises
Apply to C. BUNTING, 17th Ward. 13 tf

FOR SALE.

I WILL have for Sale, close to the buildings, during the State Fair at Salt Lake City, AFRICAN SUGAR-CANE SEED. 25 cents per pint, warranted pure. Also, MADDER SEED, in packets of 100 seeds, at 10 cents per packet.
13 1 D. GRAVES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE now on hand for sale and to exchange for grain and other produce, a superior quality of PEACHES, by the bushel as per agreement. Residence, northeast corner of the 17th Ward.
13-2 GEORGE MORRIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Kay's Creek, about the first week in August, a White HORSE, with a red spot on rump at the root of the tail, red spot below the right eye; red ears and greyish mane and tail. Branded A on left shoulder and O. N. on left hip, and H. Co. on left thigh.
Whoever will deliver the same to me or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.
JOHN BENNETT.
Kaysville, Sep. 13th, 1862. 13 3

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on the 20th inst., about half-past six p.m., on the State Road, between the Public Square and the first bridge that crosses said road in 3d Ward, one Sack containing 42 yards of Prints, in five pieces; also, one and a half yards of Mohair, five pounds cotton batten, and sundries.
The person that found said Dry Goods will be rewarded for their trouble, and will greatly oblige the owner by leaving them at Br. Foster's, on the State Road, 8th Ward.
13-2 SIMON SMITH, 8. H. Ward.

LOST,

FROM the Willow Point, West Jordan, a red, 2 year old STEER, lined back, white face, some white on his buttocks and tail, tail, broad horns; no brands visible; was last seen on the 8th Ward Public Square on the evening of the 29th ult., at which place he was bought of an emigrant about two weeks previous.
Also, an OX, deep red, with some white in the tail; smooth crop of the right and under half crop in the left ear, and branded on the right hip T D.
Any person knowing their whereabouts, and will bring them to J. G. Chambers, News Office, or give information of them, shall be liberally rewarded.
13-1 JOSEPH J. IMLAY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I made and gave my certain Promissory Note, dated G. S. L. City, April, 17th, A.D. 1855, to one Isabel Brooks, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($375) payable five months after date, and which said Note I HAVE and DO NOW protest against paying, or any part or portion thereof, as it was obtained through fraud and deception, and without any consideration. I therefore, forewarn all persons from negotiating or purchasing said Note, as I shall not pay the same.
ROBERT C. SHARKEY.
G. S. L. City, Sep. 22, 1862. 13-1

FRESH IMPORTATION.

JUST received, a Choice Selection of OPERA GLASSES (Jumelles) of different sizes, from $9 to $18.
SPECTACLES to suit all ages, from 75 cents to $2.
PEBBLES, GOGGLES, and Spectacle Cases, etc. etc.
Expected soon, the best assortment of Watch Materials, Clocks of all description, ever imported in this Territory.
Watches, Pocket and Marine Chronometers, Clocks, Music Boxes, and Jewelry cleaned and repaired with care.
Cash, country produce, labor and Tithing taken in exchange for work.
O. URSENBACH.
One door South from W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, Main Street.
13-1

REMOVAL AND ARRIVAL.

CHISLETT & CLARK

BEG leave to announce to the people of Utah that they have removed from their old stand to that formerly occupied by Rogers, Shropshire & Ross, which they have entirely remodeled to suit their business and public convenience
C. & C. would further announce that they are receiving

NEW GOODS

from the East, which, added to their former Stock will render the whole very desirable to the citizens generally. It will embrace the following:

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND DYE-STUFFS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing,
White Lead, Oil and Varnish,
Glass and Nails, Sheet-Iron,
Tinware, Bake Kettles,
Cooking-Stoves, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Crockeryware,
Glassware,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Soda and Saleratus, Olive Oil,
Concentrated Lye, G. D. Caps,
Shot, etc. etc.

Thanks to the public for past favors; hopes for future patronage.
Cash, Oats, and Barley taken in exchange for Goods.
CHISLETT & CLARK.
G. S. L. City, Sep., 1862. 13-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 14. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. VOL. XII.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

After the bloody conflicts of Sunday the 14th of September, from all the statements which have been published, it appears the Confederates fell back towards Boonesboro and Sharpsburg. The Federal forces under Gens. Hooker, Franklin, Banks, Porter, Sumner, Couch and other commanders, followed them by various routes, through the defiles of the hills and mountains, and considerable skirmishing and fighting is reported to have occured during the 15th and 16th, and from the announcements that were made by the lightning, during those two days, the public were made to understand that General Lee, with his mighty army, equal, if not superior to that under General McClellan, was hurriedly re-crossing the Potomac, and proceeding up the valley of Virginia towards Winchester.

While the people of the North and West were rejoicing over the success which had attended the Federal arms in the battles of the 14th in Maryland, and the expulsion of the enemy from that State, sad tidings were flashed over the wires that evening, which caused a "lull" in the hilarity indulged in by the high and low throughout the length and breadth of the land, in every State where Secession was not in the ascendancy and the glad news had come that the enemy had retired across the Potomac, and was again encamped on "sacred soil." The announcement made which caused considerable surprise and no little sensation, was, that two divisions of the Confederate army had met on the north side of the river, the united force of which amounted to seventy-five thousand men, and that a battle had been going on all the afternoon without any favorable result.

On the morning of the 17th, it was announced that the battle had been re-commenced and was raging with great fury; that Geo. Jackson had reinforced Gen. Lee at Antietam creek with forty thousand men, and General McClellan had received an addition to his force of thirty thousand, and that the greatest fight that had been witnessed was in progress, the result of which would no doubt be favorable to the Federal army.

The subsequent reports of the sanguinary conflict, said to be the greatest ever fought on the continent, (?) set forth that the battle commenced on the afternoon of the 16th, and was renewed on the morning of the 17th, on the center and right wing by Generals Hooker and Sumner, and at the end of two hours the enemy had been forced back about one mile, which ground they soon after, by a desperate charge, regained. About that time, General Hooker was wounded and carried off the field, after which, the command devolved on Gen. Sumner, who rallied the Federal columns, and drove back the Confederates, retook the lost ground and gained a little more, and at five in the evening, all the enemy's positions had been carried but the right, and Gen. Burnside was ordered to drive them from that. He advanced with his infantry, after opening upon them with artillery, and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, but was forced to abandon it immediately and retire before a superior and overwhelming force, who faced death with a determination not to yield.

The battle is said to have raged from five in the morning till seven at night—fourteen hours without any cessation whatever. At that time darkness put an end to the shedding of blood, for when it came, both armies being exhausted, ceased fighting as if by mutual agreement. The first report of the casualties represented that they were about equal, the Federal loss being estimated at ten thousand, and that of the enemy not greater. General Mansfield was reported killed, and Generals Rodman, Richardson, Hartsuff, Sedwick, Duryea and Dana wounded. Gen. McClellan was on the field, and after General Hooker was wounded, he at once proceeded to the right of the line. His presence there is said to have inspired the Federal soldiers greatly, who, under his eye, rallied and forced back the advancing foe.

What transpired on the 18th, on, around and in the vicinity of the battle-field cannot well be determined, so conflicting and contradictory were the reports which found their way into the public journals; but that the main body of the Confederate army, soon after the battle, and before the 21st of September, recrossed the Potomac there seems to be no doubt.

The result of the conflict was unquestionably a Federal victory—according to the various statements that have been made. From what was announced after the fighting ceased on the evening of the 17th, it would seem that although Geo. McClellan and his officers claimed the victory, they did not consider it a very decided one, and that the final result would probably depend on which of the contending armies should obtain reinforcements first. The presumption is, that both armies were so badly crippled and exhausted that neither of them were in condition to renew the battle, and report says, there was but little or no fighting done on the 18th, and at night the enemy retired towards the river, which they subsequently crossed, but where is not certainly known, so contradictory are the reports as to their retreat, which is said to have been conducted solely by "Stonewall" Jackson; the other generals having been wounded or were so fatigued that they were unfit for duty.

The loss of the Federal army is stated to have been unaccountably large in officers, and that of the enemy equally as great in proportion. Their entire loss, while in Maryland, is stated at thirty thousand.

The exact Federal loss will probably never be known, and great complaints are made by some of the eastern journals about the secresy maintained by the War Department, in relation to the incidents and casualties which occurred during the late fights, as injustice is thereby done to many a brave man who fought, bled and died for his country.

There were many reports in circulation concerning the movements of the two armies, after the Confederates retired into Virginia, some, that McClellan's troops were following them across the river, others, that the forces of Gen. Lee occasionally made their appearance along the south bank, and on one or two occasions had re-crossed into Maryland, but were soon driven back. From all the statements thus made, it would puzzle a Jesuit to determine what transpired between the 19th and 24th of September, but the latest accounts received represent that the Federal army occupied the left and the Confederates the right bank of the Potomac, and that so arrangement had been made by which the pickets of both armies were to desist from shooting at each other across the river.

CHIEF JUSTICE KINNEY.

Hon Chief Justice Kinney, who left this city in June last to return to his family in Nebraska, on a temporary visit, as then supposed, and so stated, has been nominated by the Democrats of that Territory in convention assembled, for the office of Delegate to Congress, which nomination, altho' according to reports was not altogether acceptable to his party, he has accepted, and, as reported, has been, and is now canvassing that Territory, haranguing the people as a stump orator, to induce them to give him their votes for a seat in Congress, which he prefers to the bench. His prospects of success, according to his showing, are decidedly favorable, and if he fails in obtaining what he is seeking after, it will be because a majority of the Nebraskians who attend the polls cast their votes for some other man for that office.

There seems to be quite a strong opposition to the Judge by the Republicans who aver that he is ineligible to a seat in Congress from Nebraska, as he holds the office of Chief Justice of Utah, and as such is drawing his salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and that while he continues to receive pay as a Federal officer in this Territory, he is required by the law to reside not only in the Territory but also in the District assigned to him by the Legislative Assembly, and consequently cannot be a citizen of Nebraska within the meaning of its statutes, nor eligible to hold the office for which he aspires should he be successful at the polls.

The Judge, in reply to the charge that he is not in any proper sense a citizen of Nebraska and ineligible to election as Delegate therefrom, in his speeches admits, as alleged, that he is Chief Justice of Utah, and as such is in receipt of his stipend; but contends that it is no more a legal necessity for him to reside in this Territory while holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for Utah, than it is for a Delegate to reside in Washington city while acting as Delegate, which argument is not conclusive to his opponents, and they are of the opinion that it will be impossible for him to convince them that his *ipse dixit* is not illogical, and that he has within the last year veritably been a citizen of Nebraska.

The *Nebraska Republican*, in alluding to the Judge's position, says, "it would be correct were it not for the fact that the *law* requires a Judge to reside in the District where he is called upon to act, while it just as clearly and pointedly requires that a Delegate in Congress shall reside in the Territory which he represents!" and adds, that, "there is this slight difference in the two cases, which the Judge will find it very difficult to explain away. The fact is patent to all men who have examined the question, that Judge KINNEY is either drawing his salary as Judge of Utah Territory, unlawfully, or that he is ineligible to a seat as Delegate in Congress from Nebraska."

With the political wrangles and sectional feuds of the Nebraskians the people of Utah have nothing to do, and they care not whether an avowed, ultra-Republican or a Hard-shell-Democrat shall be elected Delegate to Congress but if the prayer of the Utonians for the admission of Deseret into the family of States shall not be favorably answered, shortly, and the supposed political necessity for exporting Judges hither from other Territories, or States, shall not cease to exist, the dwellers in these mountain valleys, and particulary the citizens comprising the Third Judicial District, desire no change in the Judgeship, so far as we know, and would prefer the return of Judge Kinney from his "temporary visit" to Nebraska, and the resumption by him of the duties of his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Utah, to his election to Congress, which would of course cause a vacancy in the Federal Judicial department here, which would have to be filled under the rule, by the importation of some foreign aspirant, whose popularity at home precludes the possibility of obtaining even a nomination for Delegate or Representative to Congress; for although Judge Kinney has heretofore been exceedingly fortunate in being paid by government for services not performed, he can hardly expect to receive the salary of Chief Justice for Utah and the emoluments of the office of Delegate from Nebraska at the same time. To be sure there might be an arrangement made, as suggested by a contemporary, for the holding of Courts in his District in Utah during the recess of Congress, in the summer season, but it would be no easy matter for those not thoroughly learned in such matters to so construe the law of domicile as to make it plainly appear, to a sceptic, that he could legally hold both offices at the same time; and, therefore, as Judge Kinney is represented as being very sure of his election, he may not expect to be in receipt of his salary as Chief Justice after the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. That he will be paid his regular salary as one of the Federal Judges for Utah, unless superseded, till he take the oath of office as Delegate from Nebraska, in the event of his election to that office, there can be no doubt, whether he returns to his District or not, as Uncle Sam is extremely liberal in such cases.

The Judge will not be likely to render himself less popular with his friends in the mountains for seeking to obtain a more desirable office than the one of which he is now the incumbent, let the result be what it may, and should he return to serve out the residue of his term of office as Chief Justice, he may expect to be as cordially welcomed as he would have been if he had never aspired to Congressional honors.

ARRIVALS OF TRAINS DURING THE WEEK.

On Wednesday the 24th ult, Capt. Homer Duncan's company of immigrating Saints arrived, as expected, being the first church company, so called, the teams of which were sent from the mountains last spring, and have been to the Missouri river and back with oxen, accomplishing the entire journey in one hundred and thirty days, and the return trip in sixty-four days as per report, including all delays and hindrances, which certainly must have been few in number.

Kimball & Lawrence's freight train, so called, in which were about thirty wagons, including several loaded with merchandize for Mr. C. H. Bassett, R. C. Sharkey and others, came in on Thursday, and on Friday, Capt. Wareham's independent company arrived.

The second church train, Capt. J. R. Murdock, arrived on Saturday, the report of which, made by the clerk, Mr. Reid, is published in this number.

The teams in Captains Duncan's and Murdock's companies, which have been to Florence and back this season, have returned in excellent condition, and generally look better than those which were purchased on the frontiers, and have only been driven from there since the 1st of July.

There has been some sickness among the immigrants while crossing the plains, more than common, mostly mountain fever and diarrhea, and about fourteen deaths occurred in each of the church trains after leaving the Missouri river before arriving in this valley, principally children, as we are informed, which is certainly a very small per cent., considering all the exposures to which the immigrants, mostly direct from European countries, have been subject while traveling by land and sea nearly half the circuit of the globe.

Capt. Horne's company is expected to arrive some time to-day, and Capt. Harmon's in the course of a week.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The annual Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which this season is to be held in the State House, will be open to the public at noon to-morrow, and continue open on the 3d and 4th inst. The arranging committee are busily engaged fitting up the building and tents adjoining thereto; and it is to be hoped that the public, especially of this city, will second their efforts, by bringing at an early hour to-day the various specimens of home manufactures, as well as the choice products of the field and the garden, not forgetting at an early hour on Thursday morning to have a faithful representation of fruits and flowers.

The Stock will be exhibited on Friday, the 3d inst., at the Tithing Office yard. Abraham Hoagland, Esq., has been appointed a committee to receive the same.

The awarding committees meet at 8 a m., to-morrow morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 4th ult., as Joseph C. F. Field, son of Joseph and Frances Field, of Grafton, a lad about nine years old, was leading a horse to water, the animal took fright and ran away, dragging the lad, who had become entangled in the lariat, with him, breaking his arm, dislocating his shoulder, and otherwise mutilating his body. He died almost instantly.—[Millennial Star, please copy.

[Continued from page 97.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That in any case where goods, chattels, or effects sufficient to satisfy the duties imposed by this act upon any person liable to pay the same same shall not be found by the collector or deputy collector, whose duty it may be to collect the same by seizure and sale of real estate; and the officer making such seizure and sale shall give notice to the person whose estate is proposed to be sold, by giving him in hand, or leaving at his last and usual place of abode, if he has any such within the collection district where said estate is situated, a notice, in writing, stating what particular estate is to be sold, describing the same with reasonable certainty, and the time when and place where said officer proposes to sell the same; which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the time of giving such notice; and the said officer shall also cause a notification to the same effect to to be published in some newspaper within the county where such seizure is made, if any such there be and shall also cause a like notice to be posted up at the post office nearest to the place of residence of the person whose estate shall be so seized, and in two other public places within the county; and the place of said sale shall not be more than five miles distant from the estate seized. At the time and place appointed, the officer making such seizure shall proceed to sell the said estate at public auction, offering the same at a minimum price, including the amount of duties with the ten per centum additional thereon, and all charges for advertising and an officer's fee of ten dollars. And if no person offers for said estate the amount of said minimum, the officer shall declare the same to be purchased by him for the United States, and shall deposit with the district attorney of the United States a deed thereof, as hereinafter specified and provided; otherwise the same shall be declared to be sold to the highest bidder. And said sale may be adjourned by said officer for a period not exceeding five days, if he shall think it advisable so to do. If the amount bid shall not be then and there paid, the officer shall forthwith proceed to again sell said estate in the same manner. If the amount bid shall be then and there paid, the officer shall give his receipt therefor, if requested, and within five days thereafter he shall make out a deed of the estate so sold to the purchaser thereof, and execute the same in his official capacity, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State in which said estate may [be] situated, in which said deed shall be recited the fact of said seizure and sale, with the cause thereof, the amount of duty for which said sale was made, and of all charges and fees, and the amount paid by the purchaser, and all his acts and doings in relation to said seizure and sale, and shall have the same ready for delivery to said purchaser, and deliver the same accordingly, upon request therefor. And said deed shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the facts stated therein; and if the proceedings of the officer as set forth have substantially in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be considered and operate as a conveyance to the purchaser of the title to said estate, but shall not affect the rights of third persons acquired previously to the claim of the United States under this act. The surplus, if any, arising from such sale shall be disposed of as provided in this act for like cases arising upon sales of personal property. And any person whose estate may be seized for duties, as aforesaid, shall have the same right to pay or tender the amount due, with all proper charges thereon, prior to the sale thereof, and thereupon to relieve his said estate from sale, as aforesaid, as is provided in this act for personal property similarly situated. And any collector or deputy collector may, for the collection of duties imposed upon any person by this act, and committed to him for collection, seize and sell the lands of such person situated in any other collection district within the State in which said officer resides; and his proceedings in relation thereto shall have the same effect as if the same were had in his proper collection district; and the owners, their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any person having an interest therein, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the land sold as aforesaid, within one year from and after recording the said deed, upon payment to the purchaser, or in case he cannot be found in the county where the lands are situated, to the collector for the use of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns of the amount paid by the purchaser with interest on the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum. And it shall be the duty of every collector to keep a record of all sales of land made in his collection district, whether by himself or his deputies, in which shall be set forth the tax for which any such sale was made, the dates of seizure and sale, the name of the party assessed, and all proceedings in making said sale, the amount of fees and expenses, the name of the purchaser, and the date of the deed; which record shall be certified by the officer making the sale. And it shall be the duty of any deputy making sale, as aforesaid, to return a statement of all his proceedings to the collector, and to certify the record thereof. And in case of the death or removal of the collector, or the expiration of his term of office from any other cause, said record shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district within which the said collector resided; and a copy of every such record, certified by the collector, or by the clerk, as the case may require, shall be evidence in any court of the truth of the facts therein stated. And when any lands sold, as hereinbefore provided, the collector or clerk, as the case may be, shall make an entry of the fact upon the record aforesaid, and the said entry shall be evidence of such redemption. And the claim of the government to lands sold under and by virtue of the foregoing provisions shall be held to have accrued at the time of seizure thereof.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall find upon any lists of taxes returned to him for collection property lying within his district which is charged with any specific or ad valorem tax or duty, but which is not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person known to such collector to reside or to have some place of business within the United States, such collector shall forthwith take such property into his custody, and shall advertise the same, and the tax charged upon the same in some newspaper published in his district, if any shall be published therein, otherwise in some newspaper in an adjoining district for the space of thirty days; and if the taxes thereon, with all charges for advertising, shall not be paid within thirty days, such collector shall proceed to sell the same, or so much as is necessary, in the manner provided for the sale of other goods, distrained for the non-payment of taxes, and out of the proceeds shall satisfy all taxes charged upon such property, with the costs of advertising and selling the same. And like proceedings to those provided in the preceding section for the purchase and resale of property which cannot be sold for the amount of duty or tax due thereon shall be had with regard to property sold under the provisions of this section. And any surplus arising from any sale herein provided for shall be paid into the treasury, for the benefit of the owner of the property. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in any case where money shall be paid into the treasury for the benefit of any owner of property sold as aforesaid, to repay the same, on proper proof being furnished that the person applying therefor is entitled to receive the same.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors shall, at the expiration of each and every month, after they shall, respectively, commence their collections, transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a statement of the collections made by them, respectively; within the month, and pay over monthly, or at such time or times as may be required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the moneys by them respectively collected within the said term, and at such places as may be designated and required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and each of the said collectors shall complete the collection of all sums annually assigned to him for collection, as aforesaid, shall pay over the same into the treasury, and shall render his final account to the Treasury Department as often as he may be required, and within six months from and after the day when he shall have received the collection lists from the said assessors or assistant assessors, as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate one or more depositories in each State, for the deposit and safe-keeping of the moneys collected by virtue of this act; and the receipt of the proper officer of such depository to a collector for the money deposited by him shall be a sufficient voucher for such collector in the settlement of his accounts at the Treasury Department; and the Commissioner of Internal revenue may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe such regulations with reference to such deposits as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be charged with the whole amount of taxes by him receipted, whether contained in lists delivered to him by the assessors, respectively, or delivered or transmitted to him by assistant assessors from time to time, or by other collectors; and shall be credited with the amount of duties or taxes contained in the lists transmitted in the manner above provided to other collectors, and by them receipted as aforesaid; and also for the duties or taxes of such persons as may have absconded, or become insolvent, prior to the day when the duty or tax ought, according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected: Provided, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the First Comptroller of the Treasury that due dilligence was used by the collector, and that no property was left from which the duty or tax could have been recovered. And each collector shall also be credited with the amount of all property purchased by him for the use of the United States, provided he shall faithfully account for, and pay over, the proceeds thereof upon a resale of the same as required by this act.

The Last of a Royal House.—Mrs. Sophia Stewart, the last of the ancient royal family of Scotland, has just died in her 91st year. She was descended from Walter, first Baron of Kinkardine; who was son of the Earl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II. of Scotland. The family continued to possess the Barony of Kinkardine during ten descents, when their land became the property of the powerful family of Gordon. The celebrated Col Ray Stewart, the true and trusty friend of "Prince Charlie," was grand uncle to Mrs. Ross. Her father, again, James Stewart, *alias* "Seumass bauie," was ensign in the rebel army, and carried one of the standards of his uncle's regiment over the bleak heath of Culloden.

[For the Deseret News.

REASON AND INSANITY.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

If we consider the definition of the mind as given by some philosophers, viz., that it is *that* in man which thinks, remembers, reasons and wills, we find from our own observation that there are in the lower animal many phenomena analogous, if not identical with intellect. The acts and demeanor of certain domestic animals such as dogs, cats, etc., are in their own way as strictly logical and reasonable as those we witness in the ordinary transactions of life.

During the invasion of Germany by the French, in 1806, a hussar of Napoleon's army was killed in a skirmish on the banks of the Danube. The faithful horse of the dead trooper watched his master with a tenderness truly remarkable, licking sometimes his hands, sometimes his face, and preventing every one from approaching him. Thus all efforts to remove the horse or the body were in vain. Napoleon, to whom this singular circumstance had been reported, ordered a watch to be kept on the animal and to report to him the result. During three days and nights, the horse was seen to take neither food nor drink, but to continue from time to time licking his master, as if to ascertain his condition; being on the third day convinced of the death of the trooper, he gave a neigh similar to a cry of wail, and rushing to the near Danube, he plunged in the water and was seen no more.*

Many other instances are on record which show the presence of intellect and reason in animals, according to the position they occupy in the scale of being, hence the term instinct to which we generally ascribe the motives and actions of the brute creation, is rather uncertain and vague.

A remarkable circumstance which mental physiology teaches is that according to all observation, man is more subject to insanity than the lower animals, and that the peculiar, more solid structure of the cerebral system of dogs, horses, etc., is in its very nature a prophylactic medium against that fearful malady. The cases of hydrophobia which is generated and propagated by the *virus* or poison being conducted from one system to the other by the bite of some rabid animal, are merely of a somatic-organic character, and have, although they destroy like many other diseases, reason, nothing to do with insanity in its purely and perfectly developed form.

So-called symptomatic hydrophobia which has a spontaneous origin, or more correctly expressed, is the concomitant or result of some other malady, occurs rarely and cannot be brought within the domain of comparative mental physiology which treats of insanity as an affection of the mind caused by some deep and lasting impression whether of an external or internal nature.

It will be well to understand here that insanity unlike other complaints cannot, as a general thing, be traced to bodily disease, but that it is an unhinging of the reasoning faculties, of the mental equilibrium, of a want of good, sound common sense. It is very true, cases of *partial* insanity may arise from a derangement of the cerebral lobes, or some other indisposition, but it would be incorrect to state that perfectly developed insanity may always be traced to a physical disorder. In lectures on psychology, and comparative mental physiology, I have heard cases mentioned, where individuals in consequence of a fractured skull, or women after milk fever have suffered from mental derangement, so that the moral harmony was disturbed, and persons of an honest, upright character became afterwards addicted to stealing, drinking and debaucheries, but such instances occur only sporadically, that is, one out of a hundred.

Are the lower animals, such as dogs, horses, etc., capable of emotions and feelings? Certainly they are in proportion to their capacities. Just as troubles of children may frequently appear trifles or nothing to grown up persons, who often laugh or correct severely their naughty whims as they are termed, when in reality these little ones have as much to suffer as they can bear, so in relation to the brute creation, they are more or less endowed with life, intellect and feeling, and even an insect thinks, remembers, reasons and wills.

It is related of a dog having died while listening to a very pretty, but plaintive melody.

Le Vaillant, a celebrated French traveler, speaks, while on a tour through Southern Africa, of a dog of his as an animal of peculiar sagacity. A tame monkey that by his pranks and oddities had become the favorite of the whole caravan, was in the habit of riding on a large dog. At last the latter got tired of being constantly imposed upon by his fellow-traveler of the monkey tribe, and on the camp starting one morning, he remained behind while the monkey was impatiently waiting to bestride his canine racer. Finally the train being out of sight, the monkey afraid of losing his master, commenced to run, whereupon the dog likewise resumed his march, being however very careful to remain always a short distance behind his friend.

Thus we find that the mind of man from that of the lower animals is simply distinguished by superiority and greater development in the same attributes, and not by attributes denied to the brute. And I may fairly say, that in some instances, man is below the lower animals, as in the case of drunkards, debauchers, etc.

The reasoning of a sound person is founded upon facts, and the ascertained relations of those facts to each other. C is equal to D, M to N. These are simple propositions, because their relationship which is here stated, has been ascertained by proper investigation. In the further process of reasoning, a series of such propositions or ascertained relations are taken, and certain other truths or relations are deduced, arising out of the mutual connection of some of these propositions to each other. For instance, if C is equal to D and D equal to N, it will be easily perceived by a simple process of reasoning that C is equal to N, in consequence of the mutual relation which both C and D have to N.

As remarked before, reasoning consists of two parts, viz., the premises and inferences drawn from them. If the premises are true, the remaining part of the process is comparatively simple. But frequently the reasoner has to establish his premises, by introducing numerous distinct arguments or steps, so arranged that the conclusion from one step, becomes a connected part of the premises in the next, and this may be continued through a long series.

An insane person in his reasoning, will generally distort views, have his recourse to illustrations and analogies which are artfully woven together, and which will appear to many quite plausible and feasible, unless they enquire into the evidences on which they are founded.

In melancholic hallucinations the process of reasoning is confined to one given subject for many years, and then frequently changed from one thing to another.

Professor *Dr. Schoenlein*† relates in one of his lectures on comparative mental physiology that a poor laboring man was suddenly seized with the idea of being poisoned, and was constantly haunted with it for nine years, he then changed this hallucination, became Pope of Rome and extremely happy and thus continued five years when he died.

One of the peculiar phenomena of this kind of insanity, is the singular affection of the memory. A Frenchman, who had been a resident of Berlin for many years, became suddenly maniacal, conversed in his native tongue, which he had not used for a long time, as fluently as ever; on his recovery, however, he spoke again German, and only with difficulty French.

Periodical paroxysms of delirium occur not so frequently, but they are remarkable in their nature, as they attack the patient so suddenly, that in conversation the unfortunate person will stop in the middle of a story, or even of a sentence, and then branch off into the subject of his hallucination. On recovery from the paroxysms, the patient will resume his former subject, in which he was engaged at the time of the attack, beginning exactly where he had left off.

A curious feature of insanity present those cases in which the patient is sound in relation to everything, except one single point, and the sufferer often shows great ability to avoid the subject of his disordered impression, when circumstances require him to do so.

A gentleman who had been an inmate of the Bicetre, the great lunatic asylum in Paris, for some time, was on the visitation of a commissary ordered to be discharged as perfectly sane, after a long conversation in which he had conducted himself with the greatest propriety. But on being requested to sign the usual document of recovery, he subscribed himself Jesus Christ, and then indulged in all the reveries connected with that illusion.

With a great many insane persons, I may almost say, with reference to continental Europe, with the majority, their misfortune may be traced to disappointed love, their case is generally hopeless and presents lamentable instances of the shipwreck of the heart.

The subject of the diseases of the mind is vast and important; I merely touched here a few of its most interesting features. But previous to closing my remarks, I will briefly mention here a species of insanity well known to the reader. How often do we not see men and women here, but especially in the world, who otherwise are sound and sober, possessed of great talents, with fair opportunities to get an honorable name in society, rush headlong into perdition by indulging in the most infamous vices! To do wrong with our eyes wide open, against our conviction, against the voice of our conscience, against the voice of the Holy Spirit, in direct opposition to the commandments of God, in defiance of the sacred teachings which we receive from our leaders, is an insanity more horrible than those mentioned before, because it ruins body and soul for time and eternity.

* Vide—Reminiscences of the German campaign of 1806 by M. Segur, aide-de-camp general of Napoleon I., and author of the Russian campaign of 1812.

† Professor Dr. Schoenlein, private physician of the king of Prussia, is one of the leading professors of the medical faculty at the University of Berlin and President of the Anatomical Theatre. On account of his brilliant intellect, his rare ability as a physician, and his profound knowledge, he was called by Frederic William IV. from the University of Munich, to occupy his present prominent position at one of the first literary institutions of Europe. Like the man of true genius, Dr. Schoenlein is modest, unassuming, of a very amiable disposition, more willing to listen to others than to speak him eli.

Defenses of Washington.—There are 25 forts and 3 batteries on the south side of the Potomac for the defense of Washington, and they mount 2 1 guns. They extend three miles south of the river, and a considerable distance up and down its banks,

[From the London Illu trated News]

PANAMA HATS.

Behind the principal chain of tha Andes extends, on the banks of the Ucayale and the Marnon, an immense plain inclined to the east, traversed by mountain ranges, and which is called in Peru the Montana Real. Under a rainy sky, which is often disturbed by thunder storms, the eternal verdure of the primordial forests charms the eye of the traveler, whilst the inundations, the marshes, the enormous serpents, the innumerable insects, arrest his hesitating march. This region, through which the communications are difficult, is called Lower Peru.

There grow, in all the luxuriance of a limited vegetation, the most beautiful and gigantic plants, the loveliest and most odorous flowers, the most useful shrubs, the herbs the richest, both as to production and value ma y of which are unknown in Europe, though eminently apprecia'ed in the country itself. In Lower Peru grows the *bombonaxa*, or hat straw, resembling so as to form a tuft of marsh reeds. The color is a delicate green. The hats called Panama hats, and made from the *bombonaxa*, have received the name they bear from having first been imported from Panama into the United States. In truth, however, the *bombonoxa* hats are exported from nearly the whole South American coast. Certain classes of Indians devote themselves exclusively to the making of the hats. The process is a very long one, and this is one reason why the price of these hats is so high. The minute, delicate labor is longer or shorter according to the quality; for whilst common articles demand scarcely more than two or three days, those of the best description require entire months of care and attention.

The plaiting of these hats occupies the whole of the Indian colony of Moyobamba, on the banks of the Amazon, to the north of Lower Peru. In this village men and women, children and old men, are equally busy. The inhabitants are all seen seated before their cottages, plaiting hats and smoking cigarettes. The straw is plaited on a thick piece of wood, which the workman holds between his knees. The centre is begun first, and he work continued outward to the rim. The time the most favorable for this kind of work is the morning or rainy days, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. At noon, or when the weather is clear and dry, the straw is apt to break, and these breaking appear in the form of knots when the work is done.

The leaves of the *bombonaxa*, to be fit to be used, are gathered before their complete development. They are steeped in hot water until they become white. When this operation is terminated, each plant is separately dried in a chamber where a high temperature is kept up. The *bombonaxa* is then bleached for two or three days. The straw thus prepared is despatched to all the places where the inhabitants occupy themselves with plaiting hats; and the Indians of Peru employ the straw not only for hats, but also in making those delicious little cigar cases, which are often sold for $5 or $10 each.

When an Indian has made a dozen or so of these hats, be sets out for the residence of a dealer in the article, and generally arrives in the evening. Nothing is more curious than to see the cunning Indian, his merchandise hid under the folds of his poncho, advancing toward the house of the supposed purchaser, waiting without stirring, and looking at the door in silence. When the dealer examines a hat which the Indian has shown him, the latter asks an enormous price, which is generally three times the value of the article, and when, after a long discussion, he at last decides to conclude a bargain, one sees him examining with distrust the money which he has received, and rubbing it in order to try whether it is good. If the sellers of the hats are to the number of two or three, he who concludes the bargain passes to the others the sum paid, in order that they may also see whether it is honest money. If the money pleases them the first man draws from his inexhaustible poncho a second, a third, or a twentieth hat, as a conjuror draws every variety of articles from a hat; and for each of the "Panamas" the same scene of distrust is renewed, for the verification of the money.

We can easily understand the slowness which results from this mode of sale. It is difficult to buy more than twenty hats a day, even in giving the best price. Thus, in order to collect 2 000 hats, representing a value of $10,000, a sojourn of three or four months in the country is required; and as transactions with savages, such as those in Lower Peru, are difficult, dealers are obliged to carry about with them both the money and the merchandise. Notwithstanding these difficulties the trade in hats is one of the surest and most lucrative in the land.

Moyobamba exports every year ten or eleven thousand hats The province of Panama produces much more than Peru. It is supposed that not less than sixty or eighty thousand hats are annually exported from the province of Panama. If the average price of a hat is reckoned at two piastres, their exportation will represent a value of about £40,000. The greater part of the hats are exported from Lima; but of late years the exportation has likewise taken place by way of the Amazon.

Hitherto the high price of the Panama hats has hindered their transportation into Europe. As the average price of the hat has fallen to about £1, they are now within the reach of nearly every one. The Panamas are distinguished from all other hats in being in a single piece, marvellously light, and of incomparable elasticity. They can be rolled and put in the pocket without any danger of being broken. In rainy weather they become black, but they recover their natural color when steeped in soapy water.

What constitutes and maintains the reputation of the Panama hat is, that neither heat nor insects, which devour everything under the torrid sun of the equator, can effect the *bombonaxa* straw. In the long run nothing but humidity can destroy them. They last eight times as long as a Leghorn hat. They are easily carried about. They can be folded and rolled by the dozen, like the commonest merchandise. In short, the trade in Panama hats is the very best in South America, and it would be easy to establish it in Algeria, in the West Indies, and in Guiana.

There has been an importation into France of Panama hats not more than two years. The importation into England has just begun; but it is sure greatly to extend.

GRINDING AN AXE.

"When I was a little boy, said Dr. Franklin, I remember one cold winter morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder."

'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father got a grindstone?'

'Yes, sir,' said I.

'You are a fine little fellow,' said he, 'will you let me grind my axe on it?'

Pleased with the compliment of 'fine little fellow,' I answered.

'Its down in the shop.'

'And will you my little fellow,' said he patting me on the shoulder, 'get me some hot water?'

Could I refuse? I ran and brought a kettle full.

'How old are you and what's your name?' continued he without waiting for a reply; 'I am sure you are the finest little fellow that I ever saw; will you turn a few minutes for me?'

Tickled at the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I tugged till I was almost tired to death; the school-bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, the axe was sharpened and the man turned to me with.

'Now, you rascal, you've played truant; scud to school or you will rue it.'

Alas! thought I its hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day, but to be called a rascal was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often I have thought of it since. When I see a merchant over polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy—that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great profession of attachment to liberty, methinks, lookout, good people, that fellow would set you turning a grindstone. When I see a man hoisted into an office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him respectable or useful, alas! deluded people you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.

MAKING A NEEDLE.

Needles are made of steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears, from coils, into the length of the needles to be made. After a batch of such bits of wire have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace and then taken out and rolled backwards and forwards on a table until they are straight. They are now to be ground.

The needle-pointers takes two dozen or so of the wires and rolls them up between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first on one end and then on the other. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles in an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes, by a boy, so fast that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The spliting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen perhaps of these twin needles. A woman with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and separates them.

They are now complete needles, but they are rough rusty and easily bent. The hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and that is done by rolling them backwards and forwards on a hot metal plate. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewed over them; oil is sprinkled and soft soap daubed over; the cloth is rolled hard up, and with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of a wash pot, to roll to and fro twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough, but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in sawdust, they become bright, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale.

ANOTHER INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.—A cannon has recently been exhibited in New York, called the Rafael Repeater, in which a slide containing sixteen loaded chambers is made to pass by simple machinery before the barrel, when it is discharged. The sixteen shots can be acurately fired in four seconds, or at the rate of 240 a minute. About eight men are required to load and fire 1,000 shots in ten minutes.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE SOLDIERS?—The President says he can't tell what has become of many of the men who composed the army of the Potomac. Only half of them are now in condition to be accounted for, while in the armies of Buell, Burnside, Mitchell, and other Generals, every man is accounted for. They appear to be gone, but whither, "no one knows, nor can tell."—[Traveller.

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The Washington *Star* of a recent date, publishes the following:

"From the South we have the following data in relation to the strength of the Confederate forces from the date of the Confederate retreat from Manassas:—Our informant states that Gen. Johnson left Manassas with 40.000 effective men. Gen. Mogruder left Yorktown with 7,500 effective men, when the Union army landed. The Confederates, acting under the advice of Gen. Lee, left Yorktown with 67,000 men. On June 1st, 85,000 rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond. Detailed reports, by regiments, and battalion; of all but seventeen captains, showed that 6,357 soldiers were placed *hors du combat*, in the battle of Seven Pines. On June 21st, 128,000 rations were issued to the rebel army before Richmond. By July 28th, 33,000 new troops had reached Richmond from the South; most of whom were new levies, and not regarded as thoroughly safe. On the 13th of Aug. there were six regiments of infantry at Savannah, and a force of 34,000 near Charleston. Gen. Lee and staff left Richmond Head-quarters, (Tabb's farm, Nine Mile Road,) for Gordonsville, after telegraphing to Gen. Mercer, at Savannah, for the infantry at that post, and to Gen. Pemberton, for as many as could be spared from the defense of Charleston. Deduct from 128,000, on June 20th, 10,000 for double rations and followers, which would leave 115,000. Losses in battles of Richmond say 15,000. Number remaining, 100,000, to which add new troops 20,000, and deduct therefrom 20,000 for the defense of Richmond, would make the Confederate army of Virginia opposite our lines to number 110,000 effective men."

THE UNION ARMY.

The series of orders from the War department, require an army to be raised of 600,000 men, and in addition thereto that all the old regiments must also be filled up. What number of men may be needed for this purpose, we are unable to state, but probably not less than 200 000. The number of men now in the service is not less than 400,000. To these add the 200,000 to fill up the ranks, and to all these the two 300,000 installments, and we have an army of 1,200,000 men!

Of this number Iowa is called upon to furnish, on the two 300,000 installments and her quota to fill old regiments, the snug little number of 29,145 men.

What an army thus looms up! Who can estimate the labor they might perform, the rations they must draw, and the expense necessary to keep them for a year?

Such a vast army, properly commanded, armed and equipped, ought to crush any rebellion.—[Bugle, of Sept. 3.

MANUFACTURING SHOT IN DUBUQUE.—The Dubque shot tower was purchased and closed up by a St. Louis house, a short time since, in order to remove its competition, and an immediate rise in the price of shot followed. The citizens of Dubuque were much incensed by the operation, and proceeded to ascertain whether they could manufacture shot by dropping metal down the deserted lead mine shafts. The results of the first attempts were of a highly gratifying nature. The Dubuque *Times* says:

"Experiments are daily being tried in the way of making shot by dropping it down mineral shafts, and with still more satisfactory results than at first. It is rumored that one of our citizens (Mr. Hull) intends to embark in the enterprise immediately. It turns out that this method of making shot has been pursued with success for many years in Germany, and to some extent in Missouri, so the problem may be considered solved, that there is no necessity of building $15,000 towers when a hole in the ground with an expenditure of $300 will do as well."—[Iowa Paper.

DON'T DRINK MUCH WATER.—A person in good health, and in the moderate pursuit of business, does not feel like drinking water, even in summer time, if not very thirsty. In fact, great habitual thirst in summer is the sign of a depraved appetite, resulting from bad habits; or it is a proof of internal fever; and the indulgence of even so simple a thing as drinking cold water largely in summer time, especially in the early part of the day, will produce a disordered condition of the system.

Most persons have experienced more or less discomfort from drinking largely of cold water. If we drink a great deal; this perspiration induces a greater evaporation of heat from the surface than some have to spare; the result is a chill, then comes the reaction of fever.

Many a person arises from the dinner or tea-table, in June, chilly, because too much cold fluids have been taken. Those who drink little or nothing, even of cold water, in summer, till the afternoon, will be more vigorous, more full of health, and much more free from bodily discomfort, than those who place no restraint on their potations.—[Dr. W. W. Hall.

PATRIOTIC.—Thirty-three young ladies of the town of Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, publish a card in a late number of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* promising to take the places of the clerks in the dry goods stores of that town if they will improve the present opportunity of serving their country in the capacity of soldiers. They moreover agree to *peaceably* quit when the young men *honorably* return. A pretty strong hint, that.

"KICKED."

Poetically speaking, "to kick" means "to dun," with the hatters of Connecticut.

An old, hasty, crabbed, nervous hat manufacturer of the village of B——, whom we'll call Mr. Poke, engaged a green extract of the country as an apprentice in his factory. At the end of the first month, the young man stood in need of funds; but not knowing the least improved way of getting them, he opened his heart to a fellow worker.

"Kick the boss, then," was that worthy's matter-of-fact reply.

"Kick the boss?" repeated greeny, in astonishment. "Is that the way you do it?" He was solemnly reassured it was.

"Kick him, is it?" muttered the enraptured Josh, as he started in quest of his employer. "By hokey, I'll do it strong, and no mistake."

One glance at his hoof would have immediately impressed a skeptically inclined person with the truth of his assertion.

Going into the back yard an hour or so afterward, he caught sight of the long-looked-for boss, in the act of bending over to pick up something. If there was any kicking to be done, now was the time to do it. So, marching up to the unconscious man, with the air of a person about to do a magnanimous act, he drew back his foot, and, with all his strength of body and purpose, let drive at the stooping gent's rear. The concussion was heart-rending. The something about to be picked up disappeared to be heard of no more, while the venerable Mr. Poke shot ahead with appalling velocity.

Any one can easily imagine the novel sensation experienced by Mr. Poke when he received the shock. He picked himself up, shook his fist in the astonished Joshua's dirty face, and emitted a streak of blue light from his mouth, and small pieces of flame from his eyes.

Joshua was not only amazed, but crestfallen. He thought he had done the business poorly; made many apologies, and considerately offered to repeat the dose, at the same time assuring his master that, in his private judgment, a second trial would tend much to his improvement in that line.

Strange to relate, his master disrespectfully declined his services, and stranger yet, would have proceeded to more violent measures, had not several workmen, attracted by the noise, made their appearance and explained matters to the entire satisfaction of Joshua; and so quiet again reigned.

A MIRACLE OF HONESTY.—At a party one evening, several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary things; a Reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their respective pretentions.

One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that this could not be outdone, when a second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money that was lent him.

"The palm is his," was the generous cry, when a third put in his claim.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have returned the owners two umbrellas that they left at our house."

"I'll hear no more!" cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the very acme of honesty; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize"——

"Hold!" cried another. "I have done still more than that."

"Impossible!" cried the whole company.—"Let us hear."

"I've been taking my paper for twenty years, and paid for it every year in advance."

He took the prize.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—There is a confounded deal in a *name*. You are at a public dinner. Smith, the grocer, says, "Rice is down again." "Is Rice down again?" asks a minister; "I am sorry to hear it. I was in hopes he had permanently reformed." "I was speaking of rice the vegetable," replies the grocer. "Oh, ah, indeed?" exclaimed the minister, "and I was speaking of Rice the animal." "Wool has advanced," says a dealer in that article. "Has he?" asks a military man; "which way is he marching now?" "I was speaking of the wool of the sheep," is his reply. "I beg your pardon; I supposed you were speaking of Wool, the man." "What is butter worth?" asks some one of the grocers. "Butterworth is a Hard Shell Democrat," at once responded a politician, whose thoughts were wholly engrossed in the coming election. This confounding of names and things is endless, and sometimes is very annoying.

—While Buchanan was President, the Pottstown Bank came into existence, and out of compliment to him the notes contained his portrait. But of late the Bank has received so many mutilated notes, with the words "traitor," "Judas Iscariot," &c., inscribed under the portrait, that it has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness and reissue new ones. It must be done to abate a nuisance.—[New York Sun.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.—A certain Judge was once obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued: 'Pat you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge, would you not?" "Yes, yer honor," said Pat; "and I think yer honor would have been a long time in the ould counthry before ye'd been a Judge, too."

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,........October 1, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has been but very little war news in circulation since the retirement of the Confederates from Maryland. The war, nevertheless, we venture to assert, has not terminated, and is and has been progressing as rapidly as ever, and will continue and not cease till those who initiated it and are carrying it on shall have been wasted away.

Several fights have occurred of late in Kentucky, with varied successes, the Federals sometimes and the Confederates at others having been the victors.

The most disastrous result to the Federal arms, reported, was the capture of Mumfordsville by the Confederates, on the 17th, the day of the great battle in Maryland. With the surrender of the place, after several days hard fighting, four thousand Federal troops became prisoners of war. The number of prisoners captured in Kentucky by the Confederates and Federals respectively from the 16th to the 24th of September, as stated, were about equal, and which had the most killed and wounded during that time is unknown.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The United States Marshal and the chief of police in San Francisco recently received orders from the Secretary of War to arrest and place in confinement all persons found uttering treasonable language against the government of the United States. Seceders in California will now have to bridle their tongues, otherwise, if the officers obey instructions, the prisons in that State will soon be filled up with those exercising the supposed right of free speech in times of civil war. Several are reported to have been already arrested and sent to Alcatraz.

Gen. Wright issued an order, on the 19th, excluding from the mails of the United States, and from Express, within the military department of the Pacific, the Stockton *Argus*, the Stockton *Democrat*, the San Jose *Tribune*, the Visalia *Post*, and the Visalia *Equal Rights Expositor*. The order is understood to mean something more than the mere exclusion of the offensive journals from the mails, as under the recent order from the War Department, the editors and publishers of treasonable papers, which could not with safety to the general government, be circulated through the country, by mail or express, would be entitled to board and lodgings at government expense.

The great influx of emigrants, of secession proclivities, into the State, has created of late considerable alarm, and vigorous measures are recommended by the press to be taken to prevent such persons from preaching and teaching traitorous doctrines publicly, thereby preventing, as far as possible, uprisings among the people, which seems to be not a little feared by many of the Union-loving citizens.

The election returns at latest dates had not all been received; but so far as heard from, the result, although the Unionists, so called, were, with a few exceptions, triumphant, discloses the fact that there is a strong feeling in opposition to the views of the majority in California, and the southern portion of the State is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of secession. A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Los Angeles after the election, gave utterance to the following:

"To all intents and purposes we might as well live in the Southern Confederacy as in Southern California. The difference is mostly nominal. In point of fact, Union majorities are possible *there*; here, they are unknown. Loyal men this way are beginning to doubt if we belong to or are a part of the United States at all. We have not now, I believe, a single township or county official, not even a constable, who is an unconditional Union man. Heaven help us! for I don't see how we are going to help ourselves and the Government that we supposed we belonged to, won't! For happen what may here, no notice is taken of it. It would seem that nothing but a thunderbolt will wake up the military authorities of this far distant and isolated Pacific coast."

A farmer of Grand Island, Colusa county, has raised this season, as reported, eight acres of most excellent tobacco, which he is manufacturing for market. He expects to realize a large profit on the time and money expended in its culture and preparing it for sale.

In the case brought before the Supreme Court to decide the question whether the government treasury notes were a legal tender for taxes due the State, it was decided that they were not, and that the State had a right to require the taxes due from her citizens in coin, because taxes were different from ordinary debts, and the law was specific on that point, providing that the tax dues should be paid in coin, which Congress could not constitutionally abrogate nor modify.

A large and spirited meeting was held in San Francisco on Sunday evening, Sept. 14, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east; nearly one hundred thousand dollars were raised. Contributions for that purpose were being raised throughout the State.

COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writing from Ruby Valley, before the return of Col. Connor from from Salt Lake, says that a fort is to be established at that point, according to orders received from the headquarters of the Pacific department, to be called "Fort Ruby," at which will be stationed two or three companies of infantry under Lieut.-Col. Pollock. The work of building quarters had commenced.

A later report represents that Pollock had returned to Stockton, Cal., to take command of the troops at that place, which were expected to remain for the present on that side of the mountains.

A rumor was in circulation a few days since that Col. Connor left Ruby with a portion of his command on the 22d, for Fort Crittenden, which has since been contradicted. It is understood that no movement of troops has yet been made east of that point, but will be in the course of a few days.

NEVADA ITEMS.

According to the *Age*, the snug little sum of two hundred and eighty dollars were paid to the Judges and Clerks of the election in Virginia City, and ninety dollars for extra Police service, on the day of the annual election.

The people of Carson City, are according to the *Enterprize*, turning their attention to church building, and two meeting houses, one belonging to the Catholics, and the other to Episcopal Methodists, the "church north," of course, will soon be completed. There seems from the announcements, to be no want of clergymen of various denominations, in and about the mining towns of Washoe, but there is but one place set apart for religious purposes, exclusively in the Territory

The election returns, show that Judge Mott has been elected Delegate to Congress from that Territory, by a plurality vote, J. D. Winters being the next highest on the list.

It was reported in Carson a few days since by two gentlemen from Walker's river, that one hundred Pi-Ute warriors, made their appearance in that region, about the 15th of Sept. all well armed and about half of them mounted. They came from the Humboldt country. Their presence in that region, under the circumstances, caused some uneasiness among the settlers, but at that time they had not heard of the Humboldt massacres.

It is stated that Governor Nye has given orders, for the removal of all the Indians to Pine-Nut valley.

Several destructive fires are reported to have occured in the Washoe country, within the last few weeks, one at Gold Hill destroying property, to a considerable amount among the number.

Great exertions were being made, to get up a Territorial Fair, and the prospects are flattering that the object will be attained.

COUNTY COURT.—An adjourned session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake County will be held to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

ST. GEORGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
Sunday, Sep. 14, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—Having reached a point from which I can mail a letter without fearing its detention for a week in a place, I improve the opportunity by writing to you another epistle. It may not be out of place here to say that the cause of my last communication being so abruptly broken off was, that the messenger who was going to carry it to Cedar city, came for it in a hurry, and hence I was obliged to wind up *instanter*.

We have not suffered any mental tortures in our travels from apprehensions of nocturnal visits from the wily red man, as is often the case upon such journeys. This, however, may be attributed by some to the fact of there being in our company such a liberal sprinkling of Gens., Cols., Majors and Captains, (I believe a First Lieutenancy is the lowest military title any one will acknowledge holding,) and they are men, too, who unlike many of their contemporaries, have not been dubbed Col. by virtue of having killed a rattlesnake! no, sir, their titles have been legitimately conferred.

Toquer, in the Pahute language, signifies *black*, and was the name of an industrious Indian chief, who was found here when our first explorers traveled through this country. At that time he had a farm of five acres, on which he raised wheat, corn, pumpkins and melons. He was somewhat aristocratic, when compared with his brethren, living in a respectable sort of shanty covered over with the broad-leafed cane, which grows in great abundance in the bottoms adjacent to the river. From him this place derived its name. The first sight of this thriving village gives the impression said to be experienced by the traveler who suddenly comes to an oasis in an Arabian desert.

We held a public meeting at 7 p.m., at which President Young preached to the people upon the temporal and spiritual salvation of the honest in heart; called attention to the condition of the United States and the world at large, and the imperative necessity of our becoming independent of all foreign markets, ere the time comes that we shall be shut out from the commodities of the world. He wanted to see the brethren raise all the tobacco that is wanted in the Territory, inasmuch as the brethren will use it, and cease paying to outsiders from sixty to eighty thousand dollars annually for that one article; told them that what they were doing was just as much connected with their salvation and that of Israel, and with the building up of the kingdom of God as if they were preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Elders Lorenzo Snow, E. T. Benson, Geo. A. Smith and John Taylor followed, all reasoning to show that we have the ability to become a self-sustaining people in every respect. Benediction by Elder Stephen Chipman.

Thursday morning we put out for Grafton, which lies nearly due east from Toquerville. At this point we pass round the last link of the Wasatch chain of mountains and descend into a wild-looking abyss below, and then comes the almost interminable windings of Nephi's Twist, so called from the fact of Mr. Nephi Johnson leading the company that explored and made the road. We talk about mountains and valleys, hills and dales, ravines, gulleys and gorges, rocks, stones, gravel, sand, rivers and creeks; well, they are all here, and such a road, I think, does not exist anywhere else from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have seen twisted files, twisted saws and twisted lumber, but I never saw such a twist as this. But we were rewarded for all unpleasant travelling when we reached the pretty little site on which is being built Virgin city, (the inhabitants complain that the vulgar call it Pocketville,) situated on the banks of the Rio Virgin. The Indian name of this river is Pah Roosh.

Talk about water-melons, sugar-cane and cotton, this is the country for them. The people all look cheerful, and appear to enjoy themselves finely in their new locations.

We held meeting in the Bowery. President Young delivered a short discourse, in which he said "We are here hid up in the chambers of the Lord; if these are not the chambers of the Lord I am sure I do not know where they are;" showed that the people are sent there to accomplish a great and good work, in order that this people may, as the nations decline in power, wisdom and strength, and finally crumble to pieces, the Latter Day Saints may increase and grow stronger, learning to sustain themselves, and thus become an independent people. Elders Benson and Snow bore testimony.

The company jumped into their respective carriages and away we went towards Grafton, passing through "Duncan's Retreat," (a funny name for a place right on the public highway to Grafton, Rockville, Shunesburgh, and several other villages), without stopping to look round or notice many of the improvements, except the one belonging to the late recorder of G. S. L. County, which is a sort of diamond-shaped square, built of brush and canvass, with one sharp corner towards the street; but of course this is only a temporary "fixing," simply designed to stand until the field labor of this season is over.

The citizens of Grafton were already assembled when we arrived; therefore the President commenced the meeting immediately. Elder John Taylor addressed the Saints for a short time, upon the object of their being called to locate in those settlements. He was followed by Elders G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson and L. Snow. Elder Smith remarked that he could readily appreciate the feelings of the brethren who had lived in Salt Lake City, but he wished to state that when we get instructed in the doctrines of Christ, it must and will be the policy of this church to send us to different parts of the earth to do business for the kingdom of God. He also said that it should be remembered that in building a great house, it is necessary to do it by a variety of labor; hence the means appointed in this church.

President Young then gave counsel relative to building houses, planting cotton, fruit trees, etc., and to give the land a high cultivation. Blessed the people in the name of the Lord. Our friends entertained us to dinner.

This is a fine location, and better adapted for stock-raising than some others, and the brethren feel like going ahead, realizing the importance of the mission assigned them. The scenery around Grafton is quite picturesque and romantic; hence there is something that is both pleasing and attractive to the stranger.

I regret being under the necessity of recording the occurrence of a fatal accident at this place, on Friday the 5th inst., under the following circumstances: A boy named Joseph, son of Joseph Field, aged nine years, was leading two horses down to the river, when, on passing a man carrying a couple of boards on his shoulder, one of the animals took fright, in consequence of which, the lariet by which the unfortunate little fellow was leading one of the horses, got fastened around his wrist, and he was dragged two-and-half blocks before the lariet could be got off. He was dashed into the brush, thrown about and bruised so badly that he expired in fifteen minutes after he was picked up. Every possible effort was made by Mr. Baddley and others to stop the terrified animal, but all proved unsuccessful.

Turning round we came down the road towards Toquerville, at which place the President had determined to spend the night. When we had passed through about two-thirds of Nephi's Twist, a fractious horse, attached to one of the President's carriages, in which Messrs. Hiram B. Clawson and David O. Calder were riding, took a notion to kick the other animal, and off they both started, broke the neck yoke, turned the carriage topsy-turvy, emptying out all the contents, animate and inanimate, literally smashing the upper part of the carriage, if not into match-wood, at least into a great many small pieces. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. Br. Clawson's foot was slightly bruised, and Professor Calder's ear made to tingle by the too close proximity of one of the carriage wheels, spinning round in the air at a fearful speed. Tied up the broken vehicle, reached our destination without further trouble, and spent the night with our friends.

Friday, at 10 a.m., we resumed our journey, passing over the three-mile sand hills, we came to Harrisburg, a village situate about mid way between Toquerville and Washington, and which, until now changed by President Young, was called Cottonwood or Harrisville.

The people being already gathered in the bowery, the President gave them the necessary instruction, principally of a local character. He also told them for their encouragement that he had sent to the States for some carding machines, cotton gins, machinery for making hand-cards, all of which he intended for the southern settlements.

Went over to Washington, the county seat of the county bearing the same name, where we found the inhabitants anxiously looking for the President, all desiring to hear his instructions.

On the way from Harrisburg, our company stopped their teams, walked up the hill eastward and took a view of a singular-looking basin in the mountains, which bears indications of having been a lake, whose outlet has been close by where the Rio Virgin now runs

A public meeting was held in the bowery at Washington, most of the time in the dark, hence I have made my notes from memory of what I heard, and not from sight. The audience was first addressed by Elders Lorenzo Snow and Ezra T. Benson, after which the President gave the brethren much seasonable instruction. Told them to cultivate the Californian grape in preference to all others, it having been found to be the best adapted to this climate. He also advised them to procure the early rare ripe peaches, the best variety of apples, and all other fruits that are suitable to the climate, for said he, "We want to make our own wine to be used at the sacrament; likewise a little good brandy and rum for medicinal purposes. Then we want indigo, (madder can be raised anywhere north as well as here), and thus supply ourselves with dye stuffs. It is not the less important that we raise the olive, for we need the pure olive oil." Elders John Taylor and George A. Smith bore testimony.

This is a good location and has facilities for the building up and supporting of a large town. We saw fine patches of cotton growing here, and that grown by Bishop Covington and his neighbors had attained a luxuriant growth. The brethren treated us to peaches, water-melons in abundance, and honey! Yes, sir; we had Deseret honey, fresh from the hive placed on the table, which was a new thing to most of us in Utah.

Saturday, 13th.

A Sabbath-day's journey brought us to St. George—a city beautiful for situation, as good a site as any south of Salt Lake City. On reaching the public square, old friends flocked around us, with warm hearts and cheerful countenances. Our company were soon ensconsed with their friends.

In the bowery was deposited a wagon load of melons, which had been brought there as a treat for our company, and such melons as do not grow anywhere in Utah, north of Washington county; they had a fine rich flavor, luscious to the taste, some of them weighing from forty to fifty pounds.

The city is laid off in blocks 32 rods square; each block is divided into eight lots, the streets running north and south, and east and west, as in G. S. L. City. The soil is a fine sandy loam, and is capable of producing nearly everything that is adapted to a southern climate. Almost everything put into the ground grows with amazing rapidity. As a sample, I may state that one brother called my attention to a row of very thrifty-looking shade trees, of the round-leafed cottonwood variety, which he told me had grown from some stakes he chopped off five feet above their roots last May, trimmed off the branches and brought them home for fire-wood. They remained in the wood pile three weeks, when it occurred to him that he would follow the example of his neighbors, whereupon he made small holes in the ground with a crowbar, put in those straight sticks; they made root and have grown into nice shade trees, equal to those of three years' growth in Salt Lake City. This is the way the St. George people raise all their shade trees, never taking the trouble to dig up roots for transplanting.

In the afternoon the President and such of the company as chose, together with a number of the folks from St. George, visited Santa Clara, where we saw br. Jacob Hamblin's peach orchard, containing, it is estimated, one thousand bushels of fruit, but those ripe were only of poor quality. The President, with his friends, walked round and viewed the effects of the late flood (an account of which has been published), and then returned to St. George.

Lying between St. George and Santa Clara is an immense quantity of volcanic cinders, here and there piled up in large heaps, looking as though there had been a train of railroad cars tipped over in that vicinity. The bed or ridge that we crossed over I judge to be a quarter of a mile wide and three miles long, at least—the range of our vision being confined to this last distance by the intervening mountains north and south.

About ten or twelve miles north of this point, I understand, are the craters of two extinct volcanoes; their depth, I believe, has not been fathomed. Everything in this neighborhood has the appearance of having been burnt out. This part of the Territory has doubtless been the scene of some most terrific volcanic eruptions, for the whole country around seems to have been deluged by rivers of molten lava.

Since the destruction, by last spring's flood, the inhabitants of Santa Clara have gone to work to build their houses on the bench lands. They are erecting a school-house, and making large quantities of sorghum syrup.

Sunday, 14th.

At the meeting held in the bowery, there were present President Brigham Young and six of the Twelve Apostles, namely, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow and Erastus Snow. The President preached an excellent sermon on the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth in the last days, preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man, and pointing out the labor devolving upon the Saints, in connection with the building of that kingdom. He enjoyed great liberty and gave much suitable instruction to the people of St. George and Washington county generally.

Elder Lorenzo Snow bore testimony and made remarks on the necessity of present and perpetual contentment, and of being ready for every circumstance and change of life. Made reference to the first mission of the quorum of the Twelve to England, and to the labors of President Young and his brethren to establish the principles of the gospel in the city of London and elsewhere.

In the afternoon the sacrament was administered by Bishop Robert Gardner and counselors. Elder John Taylor addressed the congregation on obedience to counsel and the importance of every Latter Day Saint being ready for whatever change in condition, location and circumstances the Spirit of the Lord may suggest. Elder Geo. A. Smith gave a brief history of the first settlement of Washington county, and showed what had been done since that time. Alluded to the numerous springs which the Almighty has caused to spring up along the banks of the Santa Clara since the brethran commenced to settle there, and said that it was his faith that there would be an increase of those and all the other blessings promised by the President, and such others as are suited to the wants of the Saints. Elder Benson bore testimony to the truth of the doctrines set forth in the morning and afternoon meetings. Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

The President instructed Elders O. Pratt and E. Snow to select and ordain a high council for that stake of Zion, and also to ordain the three Bishops that had been chosen.

This closes my brief history of the President's trip south; the account of his return, journey, I opine, will be briefer.

Your friend and brother, in the bonds of the covenant,

J. V. Long.

RETURN JOURNEY OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

G. S. L. City, Sep. 30, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir.—It affords me great pleasure to forward you a concise report of the return journey of President Young and his company.

On Monday, the 15th inst., our company commenced its return journey, bidding adieu to our friends at St. George. Called at Washington and indulged in a treat of water melons and peaches, the brethren unfortunately having selected *late* instead of *early* varieties. We had a fine view of the cotton fields at this settlement as we passed through the town, and here we saw the best prospect of a good and remunerative crop. Bishop Covington understands the business and goes into it whole-hearted. Arrived at Harrisburg and dined with the brethren, rested two hours and then traveled on to Toquerville, where meeting was held at early candle light, the congregation being addressed by Elders E. T. Benson, J. Taylor and G. A. Smith. Br. Smith observed that during this journey he seen the honey and the wine, tasted the grapes, sat down in the peach orchard and enjoyed himself, and O! the water melons! they had been supplied in great abundance; and all raised in Dixey.

Tuesday, 16th.

Bid good bye to our many friends and proceeded to Kanarra. A meeting was called for preaching. During the discourse of Elder Lorenzo Snow, he remarked, "Whatever circumstances we are in, it should be our object to improve and gather up something that will be useful." He felt to say that the blessing of the Lord God of Israel should be and abide with that people. Elder John Taylor made remarks on the practical duties of all who have taken upon them the name of Christ.

Wednesday.

Came on to Cedar, held meeting at 11 a.m. Elders Ezra T. Benson, J. V. Long, John Taylor and L. Snow severally addressed the audience, chiefly upon local improvements, after which Pres. Young bore testimony to the appropriateness of the instructions and to the truth of the gospel taught by the Latter Day Saints. Reached Parowan at 5 p.m. Meeting was held in the "Log Tabernacle." Elder Benson first addressed the congregation.

President Young arose and delivered a doctrinal sermon, showing in much plainness the necessity of being cautious in making covenants, for so sure as we make a covenant, so sure shall we be tried upon that particular point.

Elder Lorenzo Snow argued the necessity of our acting energetically and manfully in the things of the kingdom. Bore testimony to the truth of the mission of Joseph Smith, and also that of the Twelve Apostles, declaring them to be the ones appointed to carry out the designs of the Almighty.

At the close of the meeting, Elder Benson and Bishop Preston started for home, in advance of the company, traveling that night to Paragoonah.

Thursday.

This was a warm, dusty day. Our company reached Beaver early in the afternoon. President Young preached in the evening, subject: "No man owns anything in this world." Said man is but a *steward* over what he possesses here, he cannot be said to hold anything as his own in this life, until he has passed through the ordeals, proven himself worthy and received his warrantee deed—his everlasting inheritance in the kingdom of God. Elders John Taylor and George A. Smith bore testimony and spoke favorably of the southern settlements, describing their flourishing condition.

Friday.

Journeyed to Corn creek, staying at Cove creek to dinner. A meeting was held in the evening at which Elders Lorenzo Snow and John Taylor preached, advising the people to build good houses, plant good gardens and orchards, and in every respect make themselves comfortable.

Saturday.

In the morning we came into Fillmore to breakfast. Bishop Callister called meeting at ten a.m. The congregation was addressed consecutively by Elders J. V. Long, G. A. Smith, J. Taylor, L. Snow and A. H. Raleigh. The President then delivered a short, instructive discourse, calling upon the brethren to be alive to their duties.

Some of the brethren at the old capitol are doing well in the fruit business; the specimens exhibited and tested, both of grapes and peaches, were superior to any others we saw on the journey, especially the peaches.

Reaping Machine Extraordinary.—I was introduced to Mr. J nvrin H. Dame, shortly before leaving Fillmore, a man about medium height, broad set, aged 56 years, who has shown his skill and extraordinary powers of endurance this season by cradling an average of over *six acres* of wheat per day for twenty-six consecutive days, Sundays excepted. For his services during that period he has received 270 bushels of wheat. He states that on several days, at different times, he has cut ten acres in a day. Forty-five acres of the wheat cut within these 26 days, here alluded to was of such a class that he had to "carry the swath," which he assigns as a reason for not cradling more than he did. Who can beat this?

In the afternoon we came over to the settlement in Round Valley, and held meeting at 7 in the evening. Elders L. Snow, J. Taylor and G. A. Smith preached. Choir sung "Oh! say what is truth," and Bishop Henson Walker dismissed with benediction.

Round Valley was settled in March, 1860, by five families. These families went to work and brought the water, by means of a ditch, a distance of eight miles, from a lake known as Round Valley Lake, which is one and a half miles long by three quarters of a mile wide. This lake was discovered by President Young in 1852; it is situated high up in the mountains a little west of south from the village.

There is a lone Indian named *Spoomp* wandering about this district of country, who claims that he owns the valley and says that he is the last of his nation.

Sunday.

In the morning we started for Fort Gunnison, Sanpete county, having added to our company Bishop Callister, and ten other brethren from Fillmore. Passing over the Sevier bridge we followed a somewhat zigzag and uneven road on the river bottom, but after traveling a few miles the road improved. At a small hamlet called Warm Springs, we saw a field of sugar cane looking well and nearly matured. This was both gratifying and surprising, as it has been the generally received opinion that no grain of any kind could be raised on the Sevier, it having been considered a cold, uninviting and desolate region of country. At Fort Gunnison, there was an immense quantity of wheat still in the field, as much, it is said, as will take the inhabitants a month to haul home. President Young preached an excellent sermon, at half-past six, to a full house. His subject was the "Classification of labor," which he treated in a masterly style. He also pointed out to them the disadvantages consequent upon locating on such a low piece of land, and proposed the selection of another and better site before any more means and labor were expended upon that. This proposition met with a hearty response.

Elder John Taylor followed with some appropriate remarks of testimony and encouragement.

Monday.

We came round to Manti, the train stopping a short time after crossing Sanpitch river, until the President, accompanied by several of the brethren, walked over to the place selected for the new city of Gunnison. This is a beautiful piece of bench land, probably two by three miles in extent, and is just about as near to the farming land as the old settlement, besides being in many other respects better adapted for the building of a large town or city.

At 2 p.m. Elders Lorenzo Snow, George A. Smith and John Taylor preached, followed by President Young with much valuable instruction on local improvements and the classification of labor, showing these to be indispensable to our prosperity and the building up of God's kingdom in the last days.

Tuesday.

In the morning our company reached Fort Ephraim, and went into meeting by a little after ten. The President preached a discourse adapted to the circumstances of the people there, and in all the settlements of that county. Elders G. A. Smith, John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow bore testimony and exhorted to good works.

When meeting was dismissed we proceeded to Moroni, and opened meeting at 2 o'clock. Elder Levi Stewart offered prayer, and the choir sang, "Mortals, awake! with angels join." Elder George A. Smith preached an able discourse on the proper division of labor, the necessity of building good dwelling-houses, granaries, etc. He was followed by Elder John Taylor and the President.

Having eaten dinner with some friends we started at full speed for Nephi, passing through Fountain Green as though we were in a hurry.

Coming through Salt Creek Kanyon we met President Wells and friends, who had come out to meet the President. About this time we found ourselves in the dark, and were very glad that we had those along to pilot us who had passed over the road recently by daylight.

Wednesday.

We traveled to Provo, calling at Payson to dine. This being the annual fair day at Payson, we visited the place of sight seeing, and were highly gratified with the many tokens of ingenuity, industry and enterprize which were on exhibition.

The new meeting-house not being yet finished in Provo, the people assembled in Cluff's Hall, where, after singing and prayer, Elders Lorenzo Snow and John Taylor preached.

Thursday.

We performed the journey from Provo to O. P. Rockwell's by 11 o'clock; bated our teams and ate dinner with Porter. All refreshed, we started for home, and only occupied two hours and three quarters in reaching it.

There were in the company thirty-five persons, including five ladies and three boys. All have returned in good health and buoyant spirits.

Thus it may be seen that the President has, in the short space of twenty-five days, traveled through eight counties, visited twenty-five branches of the Church (passing through many others that he had not time to visit), held thirty public meetings, preached twenty-four discourses, and performed a journey of 773 miles.

With great respect, I am.

Your friend and brother,

J. V. Long.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Cedar City, Iron County, September 20th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Sir,—Knowing that the people generally feel interested in every thing that tends to the welfare of the inhabitants of Deseret, I beg to communicate a few items of interest. On the 10th day of July, 1862, a ward Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was organized in this place, when the following officers were unanimously elected: Henry Lunt, President; Christopher J. Arthur, Secretary, Samuel Leigh, Treasurer; Isaac C. Haight, Jno. M. Higbee and James Whittaker, Sen., Directors. The 20th September (to day) was the day appointed for holding the first Fair, which is now being held in the Social Hall, cheering and enlivening the hearts of the Saints, and acting as an impetus for further improvement against the next Annual Fair. The stock and articles exhibited, were a credit to those who raised and produced them, and I trust that the commencement of this laudable enterprize may long be remembered, and may it stimulate us to diligence in all things that tend to our independence.

Prest. Young and Company stayed and preached to the Saints in this place, both going and returning to and from the South; their visit has been a source of rejoicing to the Saints here.

The crops here are heavy and of good quality. We have had no frost yet, which is unusual, as it generally appears early in September.

Trusting you are in the enjoyment of good health. I remain, your brother in the Covenant.

C. J. Arthur, Secretary.

CAPT. MURDOCK'S COMPANY.

Parley's Park, 25th Sep., 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

I beg to forward you a brief statement of our journey from Florence to this point, believing that it will be interesting to you and your numerous readers.

Second Church train, Capt. John R. Murdock, left Florence on the 24th of July, and reached this place on the 23d of Sept., making a short and most pleasant trip in fifty-nine days.

First day out our camp was organized. Charles H. Oliphant was appointed chaplain; John Clerk, sergeant of the guard, and Wm. Reid, secretary.

Our train consisted of sixty-five wagons and about seven hundred souls, of these, three hundred and eighty-four were Danes, Swedes and Norwegians; the balance were English and American.

We have had fourteen deaths, two marriages and six births. The deaths were chiefly from fever and diarrhœa.

I am glad to say that peace and harmony existed with us during the entire journey, and the arrangements made by the authorities gave general satisfaction.

That the honest ungathered may soon have the privilege of being released, as we are, is my earnest desire. With kind regards, I am, yours sincerely.

William Reid.

THE PAYSON FAIR.

The Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Payson, a branch of the State institution, held its annual fair or exhibition on the 24th ult., which has been represented, by several from this city who were there to witness the display, as a very creditable affair, evincing the progress of the people of that thriving town and of the southern part of Utah County, in the development of the resources of the country and their advancement in the production from the elements at their command of the essential necessaries and comforts of life.

The amount of home manufactured articles on exhibition, although of considerable variety was, of course, not so extensive as generally displayed by larger and more wealthy societies, but it was far greater, as reported by those who were in attendance and examined the kinds and quantities presented, than could be supposed from the very brief, modest, superficial report of the fair made for publication, which, we understand, was not official.

It is evident from their works and improvements, that the people of Payson, do not intend to be behind their neighbors, in whatever tends to increase wealth, and lessen their dependence upon others, for the necessaries in use. Whoever passes through that town, cannot but be pleased with the thrift generally seen, and mark the difference in that respect, between the people residing there, who evidently take pleasure in beholding and enjoying the works of their hands, and seek to make themselves independent and happy and those residing in other places, that might be indicated, who apparently have not energy sufficient to make themselves comfortable, by producing from the elements existing around them in profuse abundance, those things designed for their use as human beings, and without which they cannot be fed and clothed in a country like this.

The exhibition was it is said, well attended by the citizens, not only of Payson, but of the surrounding country.

AGRICULTURAL

PAYSON EXHIBITION.

PAYSON CITY, UTAH CO., DESERET, 1 September 26, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS

SIR—Knowing that you always feel a lively interest in learning of the progress of any movement which has a tendency to promote the growth of independence among the inhabitants of Deseret, I write you a brief history of the Fair or exhibition of the Payson branch of the B. Y. M. M. Society, which was held in this city on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

We feel encouraged to go forward in the good cause of practically carrying out the doctrine or principle of home manufactures, was fully demonstrated by the samples of flannels, linseys, homespun and other articles indispensible for home use.

The leather exhibited by C. W. Hickman of Jno. Brown was much admired, especially some dressed goat-skins from the tannery of the former.

The ladies of our city were not behind in the enterprise by any means this day were in the useful articles mentioned above.

The needle and crochet work exhibited by the ladies cannot well be excelled in any part of the world. The embroidery of Mrs. Rees was particularly admired.

We have also proven that fruit of most kinds can be raised in this region, as the samples of grapes, peaches, apples, plums, etc., of a good quality and flavor.

The vegetables, which, for size and quality, we believe, cannot be surpassed.

A display of flowers and beautiful bouquets had been to be more generally cultivated, which was prepared by the ladies of the flowers displayed, the delicious odors of which added not a little to the attractions of the hall, which had been beautifully decorated by the committee for the occasion.

For the display of flowers we are especially indebted to the contributions of Mr. J. E. Johnson, of Spring Lake Villa.

As I had not an opportunity of viewing the stock personally I cannot say much with regard to the quality, but I have been informed that it is one not much competition in that line.

The molasses on exhibition made at the mill of Joseph Bullard and Co. was of a very superior quality. It resembled honey in its color and was mild and pleasant to the taste, and not much inferior to the sugar, owing to the mechanical ing, especially a handsome grinding wheel made by Mr. W. E. Rees, which was the object of admiration to all beholders.

And, in conclusion, we would say that too much credit cannot be given to the directors of the society, viz., J. H. Myers, J. Lawley, W. R. Tenney and W. H. Hinds, for their indefatigable exertions in promoting the interests of the society and we feel sanguine that their labors in this course will not languish in years that are to come.

Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM M. COOMBS, Reporter.

DYER'S MADDER.

(*Rubia Tinctorum*)

This plant is native of the south of Europe; but it is capable of withstanding a more rigorous climate.

Its roots, which are used for dyeing, are about as thick as a goose-quill, and often two or four feet long; they are composed of portions, united by a kind of articulation, round which numerous filaments are given off. They contain a fleshy substance which is a deep red color without any tinge of yellow. Toward their upper part they throw out lateral branches which extend horizontally under ground, and produce new shoots in spring, which bear dies on the approach of winter.

The shoots are several feet high; they bear ovate, or rather lanceolate leaves arranged in a whirl. The flowers are yellow, and supported by peduncles, united at their basis in the form of a bouquet.

This plant can be reproduced by seed; but the propagation may be more rapidly effected by planting the offsets which shoot out from the roots in the spring. It must be observed, however, that the offsets, from which new plants have been propagated in that manner, have the inclination to produce seed. Some cultivators think it useful to renew, from time to time, the production of madder from seed.

Madder requires a light, well-drained, enriched by repeated manurings, and recently dunged. The soil is turned over with the spade alone or partly with the plow, or if the plow alone be used, it is made to go as deeply as possible.

The plants are planted in rows two feet apart, after every third or fourth row a double space is left. When the plants are grown up, the mould is removed with a shovel from this last-mentioned space and spread out among the plants, so that the field then presents the appearance of raised beds separated by deep furrows.

The planting usually takes place in May; and as the plants do not grow much the first year, many cultivators have recommended this interval for sowing other vegetables on the land.

On the arrival of winter the beds are covered with dung, which is again removed in the spring, but left to be beginning of spring, and superficially buried in the furrows.

The plants then put forth vigorously, the hollow spaces or furrows are carefully lightened with the hoe, and cleared of weeds. In the spring of the third year the internals are again followed out, and the mould thus withdrawn from them, which has been enriched by the remainder of the dung put upon the beds in the autumn, is used to form the ridges out among the plants.

This operation is performed in the same manner as asparagus beds.

The roots are ripe in the third year. Some cultivators pull them up in the second year; but this is allowable only when the roots do not attain the size or quality of those which have been left in the ground a third year, hence they are not easily disposed of.

Such is the mode usually, with some modifications, in usually followed in the cultivation of madder.

The madder should be exposed in a well-aired but shady situation to dry it. The best mode is to spread it out on a mat, in a thin layer.

MANAGING MILK AND MAKING BUTTER.

The *Rural New Yorker* publishes the following from the pen of a lady in relation to her method of managing milk and making butter:

"I use shallow tin pans, and set the milk a little less than two inches in depth. My receiver is a pan one inch deeper. He laid from the same amount of milk by raising the pans from the floor, placing a frame underneath, and around the milk; two strips of wood, of uniform thickness, about six inches in length, to each end, will answer the purpose.

As soon as the milk thickens, I remove the cream, and place it in a tin pan, which is covered, and always stir gently after adding the cream, to prevent unpleasant taste. I never allow any water to get nearer the butter than the outside of a stone churn during the process of churning. I take the butter from the churn with a ladle, and salt to taste; let it stand an hour or two, and then work it, and I taking about one pound at a time. This is more convenient than to attempt to work more than by working the whole mass at once. I for packing, I add one tablespoonful of sugar, and as much saltpeter as will lie on a three-cent piece, to three pounds of butter. I use a wooden bowl, shaped like a work again, make it go into small rolls, and put it into stone jars, and cover with brine. Take rain water and as much rock-salt as can possibly be made to dissolve by heating, adding a teaspoonful of saltpeter, and let cool on for a time. Strain through a flannel when cool.

Butter keeps sweeter for me without washing, besides being decidedly better, and prize my opinion. Of course it must be properly worked, but should there be a few particles of buttermilk, no harm need to fear, for the butter will not be injured as much as by a drop of water, I am not in favor of

I pack butter in large stone jars, using for a weight a common dinner plate and a piece of marble. I use no tin flavor of any kind, sets for milk and butter-making. I suppose we shall be called to use a wooden chopping dish, butter-bowl and lade until some invention, equal to washing clothes, is made, something of a different material.

In winter, I find the milk slightly if allowed to scald, the butter will be oily."

DISEASES AMONG SHEEP.

The following communication was written some time since, and addressed to the President of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, by whom its publication has been requested:

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY

I wish to offer a few remarks upon sheep husbandry, which may be interesting to your society, and I wish to this end, to communicate the most fatal diseases amongst sheep in the mountains of the West. A place will refer to the scab, which is a contagious disease. We hear of many different cures for it, but still continue to see flocks from year to year, wanting both wool and mutton. I will give my opinion, and my own experience in relation to this disease.

The scab is a disease, which is caused by scarcy, which buries itself in the skin and causes a moisture to rise and form the scab. The best cure for it, and the only one, is to cut the scab. I answer, bad management, such as drive too fast, causing a high pulse beation, followed by cold stormy, by feeding too sparingly, causing poor blood, and allowing to be out, and other bad management, which brings a surfeit upon the sheep, and causes a fever to rise on skin, which causes the sheep will be uneasy, and rub off their wool, and the fever caused by the scab, and bad feed, quaking-asp bark or pine limbs, fed freely, will cure this disease, but if sheep remain long in this situation, the scurf will breed the scarcy, and it becomes a contagious disease. Two of these insects, a male and a female, put on one sheep, any time during the year, and soon will be the ruin of the whole flock.

The thing that is generally resorted to for a cure is that which would have prevented the disease, if it had been applied in time, but it will not cure it. Green grease, tar, and sulphur, and cutting off the pens and washing the sheep will make clean the skin. Shearing the sheep gives them a chance to rub and bite themselves, so as to waste away these insects, but so long as they remain on the sheep, when winter comes, the flock is again in danger of the scab.

The scab is universal all over the State, and moving pens, changing range, and slight application to some of the sheep will not cure as entire flock. It may be asked if a fat sheep will take the scab? I answer, yes.

In the fall I annual fair, I had a buck lamb that weighed 150 lbs. at six months old, fat and fine wool, and I proved by a sheep herder the scab five or six hours, and in two weeks he had the scab.

I should recommend the salving operation by coals of fire, and tobacco. It is not only a sure cure, but it more than pays for itself in the growth and quality of the wool, it applied in October or November. Take one pound of mercurial ointment and mix it with four pounds of lard, and apply one ounce of it half to each sheep.

The next fatal disease which I shall notice is a disease called redwater by some persons, which has reduced some flocks of sheep nearly one half in the course of a few years. The first symptoms of the disease are the following: The sheep is neither sick nor lazy, but loses its head and flanks, begins to heave, and soon lies down, throws back its head, struggles a little and dies. The disease is caused by quick accumulation of flesh and blood, for which there is no cure, but as soon as it is discovered among a flock, the sheep should be immediately separated from the flock, and feed freely in the nose vein or eye vein, or better in the popular vein, and drenched with one ounce of saltpetre, in a pint of warm water each.

JOSEPH HASKEN.

TOBACCO AND OPIUM CULTURE.

We visited the model tobacco ranch of Mr. Kennedy, and found the gentleman, who was a small block of land of his own, set aside for purposes of horticultural purposes and experiments, and he has made variety of products now flourishing luxuriantly. Tobacco being comparatively a new crop, we noted more particularly its culture. About two hundred plants of it were now looking very thrifty. The small-sized, peaked leaf is the Cuba, and the hardy the Virginia leaf in appearance, but not so thick as the Cuba the plant raised on James river, yet of a better quality.

When the crop was first planted the grasshoppers ate it off as fast as it grew to should come up, so he planted corn for them to "chew," which saved the crop. In the country ten plants will yield a pound of the best quality of plug or twist. Some of the leaves measured of the lower branches will now drying in the sun, and some of the more advanced are in press. Many of the plants are proved of the real stamens, so as to throw the full strength of the stock into the leaf, suckers are also carefully pinched off, that the leaf is richer and more juicy flavor. When the crop is ripe, the stalk is cut and dried, it is not dous, as the fibre is much stronger without this flavor.

Mr. W. is generating a new variety of tobacco, which, he thinks, will be more suitable for the climate of California than either the Cuba or Virginia article. The flavor of the kind is strong and fine, having five ang'es—the flower of the new variety has but four angles. He will have some of the samples of manufactured tobacco, of the past four years, prepared for exhibition at the fair.—*Sacramento Republican.*

THE GREEN GAGE PLUMS

How few persons know the true Green Gage Plums! There are a hundred fruit-lovers who know you Plums as the Green Gage, that are no more like them than a pumpkin, is, or, excellence, than charcoal is like cream cheese or chalk like a diamond. The Green Gage is beyond all excell the best Plums known, and it is too often found that the common Yellow Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, and other green Plums, are called the Green Gage, when they have no claim to the dignity of the Green Gage. We find, too, that fruit sellers, and those who grow, to quite a large extent, do not know the true Green Gage. Those who wish to see and know the genuine variety, can always do so by the preserves made from the fruit. They will then note the medium size, the peculiar green color (inclining to a light shade) of the true Green Gage. This Plum is dark green, often mottled with dark purple and brown spots.

We have frequently roamed through our markets to find the true Green Gage, but not until a few days since have we seen it this season, and it was at the stall of Mr. Roberts, in the Pacific Fruit Market. There, among a great collection, we saw the true Green Gage Plums—we love to enjoy Nature's gifts, and a real feast indeed!—[California Farmer of Sept. 26.

SEE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—L. Prevost writes in the *California Farmer:*

In my last letter on this subject, to insure the success of the silk culture in California, I said that it was necessary "to simplify the work, and render it less labor than that of wool required in Europe." I now say, that according to the California culture one man (or lady, or boy) can take care of 100 ounces of worms than six or eight could do in Europe, and

the system followed in France and Italy. The climate is so favorable here, that we have very little to do to raise our own silk. The great objection, the great cost of labor, does not exist any more. Now it will devolve upon our Representatives to have this important branch of industry ex ended all over our State. I will please myself to prove what I have said, and will write a description of that culture in a small pamphlet of very few pages, for the use of those who are not versed in it. And more, if any rich man that has plenty of land would make a large plantation of mulberry trees, I would go and turn all his leaves into silk, before any quantity of persons that would like to have a little plantation of silk culture, I have certificates and letters from Europe, that the California silk has been acknowledged there to be of the first quality.

A HINT FOR THE DIVORCE COURTS.—A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, among a variety of other reasons, was asked by her enraged kinsmen: "Is not your wife a sensible woman? Is she not handsome?" In answer to which, slipping off his shoe, he held it up, asking them: "Is not this shoe a very handsome shoe? Is it not well made? Is it not extremely well made? How, then, is it that none of you can tell me where it pinches?"

REMOVAL AND ARRIVAL.

CHISLETT & CLARK

BEG leave to announce to the people of Utah that they have removed from the city and to the formerly occupied by Mr. Hoyt, where they have just received a fresh and entirely remodeled to suit their business and public convenience.

C. & G. would further announce that they are receiving

NEW GOODS

from the East, which, added to their former Stock will render the whole very desirable to the citizens generally, and to the public in general.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND DYE-STUFFS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Clothing,

White Lead,	Oil and Varnish,
Glass and Nails,	Sheet-Iron,
Tinware,	Bake Kettles,
Cooking-Stoves,	Iron Kettles,
Iron Kettles,	Crockeryware,
Glassware,	

TABLE CUTLERY.

Soda and Saleratus,	Olive Oil,
Concentrated Lye,	G. D. Caps,
Shot, etc. etc.	

Thanks to the public for past favors; hopes for future patronage.

Cash, Oats, and Barley taken in exchange for goods.

G. S. L. City, Sep., 1862. CHISLETT & CLARK.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well assorted STOCK of

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the East. Combining in part of

Merrimacks,	Sprigues,
Hamilton,	Cocheco,
American,	and Pacific

PRINTS

A LARGE STOCK OF

BROWN SHEETING,

Satinets,	Flannels,
Linseys,	Checks,
Denims,	Hickory,
Jeans and Tweeds.	

A FULL LINE OF

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and Cigars, Dye-Stuffs, Soap, Candles, and other

GENERAL GROCERIES.

This Stock of Goods was purchased before the recent advance in prices, we, therefore, will offer the same at remunerative prices to actual purchasers.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully solicited.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

(At the Store formerly occupied by STAINES & NEEDHAM & CO.

12-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 15th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Bingham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9 tf J. C. LITTLE.

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.

Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10-6 CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS FROM THE EAST!!!

ALL persons having sent orders by me for the above, are hereby notified to provide themselves with CASH to pay any balance that may be due on them for Freight or otherwise, as no goods will be delivered under any circumstances until paid for.
12-4 W. S. GODBE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS.

HAVING been called on a mission to the Cotton Country, I now offer for Sale for Stock and other good pay, my Farm at Centerville; also, another Good Farm at Morganville, Weber Valley: said farm contains about 40 acres of excellent Grass and Farming land. There are also one and three quarter acres of Potatoes and 20 tons of Hay on the place.

G. W. THURSTON,
12-3 Weber Valley.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE citizens of Tooele County are hereby notified that the Assessor and Collector will be in attendance at his Office, at his Residence, either personally or by his deputy, on THURSDAY of each week, for the purpose of receiving their Territorial Taxes now due, two-thirds of which, according to the law of the last Session of the Legislature, must be paid in Gold or Silver coin, the balance can be paid in Auditor's Warrants.

Early attention is called to this matter that the Tax due may be settled before the 1st of November next and per centage saved thereon.

REDDIN A. ALLRED,
Assessor and Collector,
Tooele Co., Sep. 16th, 1862. 12-3

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and
10-6m Repaired

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres— three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes thereby.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.

Having added, to the practical experience of last year, late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.

Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

6,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

NOTICE.

THE Utah County Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold their Annual Exhibition in Mr. Stewart's Hall, Provo City, on the last Friday and Saturday of September. All Goods to be in by 10 o'clock on Friday, excepting Stock, which must be in by 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.
12-2 D. GRAVES, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FULL corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods southeast of the 6th Ward School House.

On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc.

There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon.

M. L. DAVIS
11-4 6th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHOSTON, 19th Ward.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I made and gave my certain Promissory Note, dated G. S. L. City, April 17th, A.D., 1855, to one Isabel Brooks, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($375) payable five months after date, and which said Note I HAVE and DO NOW protest against paying, or any part or portion thereof, as it was obtained through fraud and deception, and without any consideration. I therefore, forewarn all persons from negotiating or purchasing said Note, as I shall not pay the same.

ROBERT C. SHARKEY.
G. S. L. City, Sep. 22, 1862. 13-1

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, $3,00 per 100, very productive and large.

VICOMTESSE, $3,00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.

MAGNATE, $3,00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.

VICTORIA, $5,00 per 100, LARGEST OF ALL, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.

The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.

HOOKER'S SEEDLING, $2,00 per 100, of good flavor.

Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

T. W. ELLERBECK,
11-4 G. S. L. City,

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., also. 9-3m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to bide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 6-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Cassimeres, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Hoagland's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.

The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

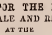
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

MATCHES FOR THE MILLION!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

AT THE



MATCH FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.

Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.

In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

General Notices.

This Day Received,

PER MULE TEAMS

FROM CALIFORNIA,

A NEW STOCK of

STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.

WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 6th, 1862. 10-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 32-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

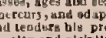
C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, both for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

UNITED STATES

MAIL  STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE now on hand for sale and to exchange for grain and other produce, a superior quality of PEACHES, by the bushel as per agreement. Residence, northeast corner of the 17th Ward.
13 2 GEORGE MORRIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Kay's Creek, about the first week in August, a White HORSE, with a red spot on rump at the root of the tail, red spot below the right eye; red ears and greyish mane and tail. Branded 4 on left shoulder and U. N. on left hip, and H. Co on left thigh.

Whoever will deliver the same to me or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOHN BENNETT.
Kaysville, Sep. 13th, 1862. 13-3

MURDER OF EMIGRANTS IN THE HUMBOLDT COUNTRY.

A few weeks since, the bodies of twelve human beings are reported to have been discovered in a kanyon near the South Humboldt, about eight miles from Gravelly Ford, by a company of emigrants who were passing westward on that route. The corpses were badly mutilated, and had been thrown into a deep hole in a stream of cold water which prevented their decay, although it was supposed they had been lying there for over a week.

The following is a description of the bodies as published in the *Silver Age*: "One boy, supposed to be about 12 years of age, with dark hair, having two large cuts in the back part of the head; a lady, with dark hair, rather small in size, supposed to be about 25 years (perhaps not so old) of age, with several frightful gashes on the head and face, and a small plain silver ring on the third finger of the left hand; one boy, about five years of age, with auburn hair, a severe cut in the back part of the head and on the cheek; one man, with dark hair, twenty five years of age, cut through the back part of the head and stabbed in the back, had an old scar on one leg below the knee, indicative of having been broken; another, 35 years of age, throat cut, bullet hole in back, dark hair, had on a blue jeans vest, checked shirt and new white woolen socks; a woman, supposed to be 35 or 40 years of age, stabbed in the left breast, hair black and braided, dark calico gown; a little boy, about 4 years of age, with light hair, large cut in head; a boy, about 14 years of age, sandy hair, cut in head; one infant girl, about 7 months old, stabbed in back part of neck; also one girl, about ten years of age, sandy complexion, cut in back part of the head; a girl, about 4 or 5 years of age, cut in the head."

The bodies were taken from the creek and buried in one common grave, by those who found them. A book was found near by, in which was written "George W. Smith."

The murders were supposed to have been committed by Indians, but it seems to have been believed by some that white men had something to do in the matter.

Subsequent reports had reached Carson stating that other bodies had been found, not far distant from where the twelve were discovered, and active measures had been taken by the citizens of Humboldt to raise a company of volunteers to pursue and punish the murderers, whoever they might be or wherever found. Gov. Nye was moving in the matter, and application was immediately made to the officer in command at Fort Churchill, but there were no troops at that post which could be sent out to hunt up the Indians or white men who had committed the bloody deeds. Col. Connor, at Ruby, was then apprised of the state of affairs by telegraph, who announced in reply, that a company of cavalry would be dispatched on the 16th ult., to ascertain the facts, and if possible to find and chastise those who committed the murders.

The *Enterprise*, in referring to the murders and depredations committed by the Indians on the northern routes in the vicinity of Fort Hall, says: "It is quite time that something was done to teach the savages a severe lesson;" and suggests that as winter is the best season to operate against them, the matter should be attended to promptly; and as "Col. Connor's boys have been spoiling for action," that it "would be a wise plan to let them vent a little of their pent up fighting spirit" upon the savages, who, if let alone and not punished for their atrocities, will soon become so emboldened in their acts, that there will not be much safety beyond the limits of the larger settlements.

DAVIS COUNTY FAIR.—The report of the awards made at the Davis county fair, held on the 26th ult., has been received and will appear next week.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office Sep. 30th, which, if not called for before Nov. 15th, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A	
Abstron Swen	Allen Lemuel
Alexander G O	Amerman Willson
Alexander Randolph	Anderson Elijah
Alser Samuel	Ashlon Edward
Allen Andrew J	
B	
Backater Wm	Bondesson Nils
Baker Silas M	Booth David E
Barnes Mark	Bruna Thomas C
Barnes Cyrus F	Bowman George
Barrett B H	Brown John B
Beecher Ransom	Brown Oliver F
Bennett Benjamin	Brown John
Bertelsen Andrew	Brown Wm A
Bingham George	Bullen W B
Blair George	Buchman Martin
Blomer Heinrich 2	
C	
Camomile D	Clark Wm
Carter E T	Cochran James
Carter J O	Cook Richard
Cassidey Andrew J	Coplett W A
Caoshman O	Crapo Joseph G
Chamberlain James	Crowther James
Christensen Loren	Crump Henry
Christensen Lars Christen	Curling Stephen H
D	
Darlon James B	Dimona James
Davies David	Dove Verulam
Davies David J	Dodge Theophilus
Dawson Alexander	Done James
Dearborn Darius S 4	Duell O M
Defaules Francis 2	Dustin Brehlag
Dewitt Alexander	
E	
Ebeel Stephen	Elleadeden G H
Eckford Alexander	Ellcot Joseph 2
Egbert John	Ellsworth Benjamin
F	
Fairchild Newton	Forbes Haynes
Fales Joseph E	Forsyth Boyd W
Feller Paul	Ferguerson Wm
Feller Isaiah	Freeman John H
Fool S D	Fridley Charles
G	
Garn Daniel and Thomas	Godfrey Isaac W
Gavitt Alonzo A 2	Gorden James
Gebow Jos A 2	Greenwont George 2
Gesson Richard	Griffith J W 2
Gift Ludwick	Gull George
H	
Hall Adam	Higbee & Law Messrs
Halla James	Hoffman Wm J
Haquas James	Hopkins A H
Hart J	Hudson Wilford
Harrison Edmond	Hughes Samuel
Hastings Ephraim	Hunt Ralph H
Hastings E F	Hunt Davis S
Hatchman David	Hunter Andrew J
I J	
Inman A Coppock	Jinkins James
K	
Kaufman M 2	Kerr G H
Keir George	Keuslaicy
L	
Lalard P	Leads J M
Lane Clark	Leland John W
Lacey Nathan T	Lemmon A
Lamb Albert J	Lemmon Peter
Labani Frederic W	Lewis Aaron
Lano T J	Love James A
Layton L E	Livesy Edmund
M	
Magleby H O	Moller H P
Mallory Wm H	Mock James
Mansell Henry	McAlinster C S
Manning Elisha A 2	McBride James
Martin Richard	McCrary Wm F
Meeker H R	McCloy Hubert
Miller J H	McGreggor James
Mills Richard	McGuirin Anthony
Mills Enoch	McPherson George
N	
Nelson James H 2	Nielson N
Newman John	Noble Albert
Nicholes Walker T	Noble W G
O	
Ogden James	Orcutt John P 3
Ohaseinach Fred	O'Ferrall J F
Oleson O	
P	
Parker Martin	Peulsike Aurelle
Parker Geo W	Potts Peter
Parks Wm D	Predmore Alexander
Perrey Benjamin	Price Richard B
Peterson P O 2	
R	
Ratzel Abert	Rodea George
Round Wm H	Rose Abraham
Renshaw D P	Ross Dinah
Richins Charles	Rudy Henry 2
Reed Robert King	Russell Osbel J
S	
Sabin Ara W	Smith Samuel
Sawyer John	Smith John
Salisbury Benjamin	Smith A J 2
Seltzer Joseph	Stewart David
Shepherd Wm Dockins	Stilson J Lacy
Shepherd Capt Richard	Stokes Henry
Sidwell Joseph	Strick John
Smith Joseph Washington 2	Sower F W
T	
Tinnechill Joseph	Tingey John
Tayler Wm Young	Titteringon Wm B
Taylor John	Twondon Rawson B
Taylor Joseph	Travis David
Tilor Isaiah	Turkins Joseph and George
V	
Vawter J G	Vernon Vernon
W	
Wadman H B	White J
Wagoner Daniel	White Wm
Walker D F	Wiley R O
Walker Wm	Wilkinson Wm B
Wall Wm	Winn Minor
Watts Hiram	Wolstenholm Wm
Welch John 2	Woodward George
Whitbeck John	
Y	
Yates Wm	Yeamans Michael

LADIES' LIST.

A	
Adiron Lucinda Miss	
B	
Barmem Mrs Maria	Brown Mrs Mary A
Booth Mrs Samuel	Brown Miss Priscilla
Brown Miss Rhoda A	Brown Mrs H F
C	
Chappell Mrs L	Clarkson Sarah
Cottrin Mrs Hemon	Crawford Mrs James 2
Conrad Miss Tacy	
D	
Dana Hannah B	Duckworth Mary
Day a Mrs Wm	Dudley Susan J K 2
Downer Carrie G	Duncan Margaret
E	
Eames Mrs John	
F	
Fisher Mary	Folwell Mary Ann
Floyd Sarah J	
G	
Garner Mollie S	
H	
Hall Nancy	Higgins Margaret
Hancock Amey	Hockbody Sarah Ann
Harper Mrs E	
J	
Jaques Miss Vienna	Jones Isabella
L	
Lemmons Lydia	Little Marie M
M	
Mathews Mary P A	Morris Elizabeth
Mufert Jenet	McGatney Margaret
Morris Mrs	
N	
Neff Susan	
P	
Prestwick Jane	Prim Mrs
R	
Rivoir Anne	
S	
Sabin Mrs Ara W	Speed Mary
Smith Harriet	Stickney Elizabeth J
T	
Taym Frances Harriett	Tyler Rhode
Tucker Mrs H L	
W	
Walker Cynthia Ann	Wilkinson Susan
Whitford Nancy	Wilson Lucy S
White Susan	Wright Dennah
Widmer Catherine	Wyman Lucy
Y	
Yeates Mary	

OTHER PLACES.

Bawdrn H	Smith Simon
Bilse E	Sorensen O
Jeff Mr	Wells Saml 2
McAlister Daniel	Wilkins Chas
Oborn John	Williams Geo
Robinson Derbert	Voll nweidar James

P.S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 30, 1862.

WANTED,

SEVERAL Tuns of Crude Saleratus from North or South. Also, several tuns of Crude Alum.

14-2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

FOR SALE,

TWO New STOVES, with Copper fixtures, "Charter Oak," No. 7, and "Peerless," No. 8. They will be Sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Horse or Mule flesh.

14 2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM DALLSTONE,

14-tf Meat Market.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable city Property, consisting of a full LOT thoroughly fenced by itself, with a good HOUSE, Barn, and other Building; a good well of water, a fine Orchard, consisting of apple, peach, plum, pair and other trees in full bearing, with shrubbery, etc., situated in the 17th Ward, two blocks west of the Temple Block.

J. W. CROSBY.

JOHN ROBINS, Agent, whose premises join on the south.

14 3

PEACHES! PEACHES!

S. A. KNOWLTEN respectfully invites his old Peach customers to bring on their Wheat, especially those who owe for the last year's crop. 14-1

PEACHES!!

I HAVE for Sale PEACHES of the best quality for drying, and of an excellent flavor; they will keep good for four weeks after they are ripe.

I will exchange for molasses, wool, wheat, corn and wood.

I have also on hand to exchange on the same terms, grapevines, 3 years old, the fruit of which is of a superior quality.

JOSEPH TORONTO.

14 2 20th Ward, near the Lime Kiln.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

MATCHES,

At the old and well-established Factory, two doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.

Boxes, 15 cents a piece; 100 Bunches, $7.50.

14 4 A. NEIBAUR, Manufacturer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A Good Two-Roomed Adobie HOUSE and full Lot, in Ogden city, and Five Acres of choice Land, on the north-west corner of same city. Also a full Lot, with part building material in the first ward of this city, and a half Lot in the 5th Ward. Call at the Match Factory and Commission Depot.

14 2 FINDLAY & MARTIN.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City, in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.

There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

14-tf L. P. EDHOLM.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on the 7th day of Oct., commencing at twelve o'clock, at the Constitution House, Main Street:—One cook stove, seven feather beds, with a variety of bedding, one fine octave melodion, one span of American horses, two sets harness, one new wagon, with a variety of articles. The whole to be sold without reserve, if not previously disposed of. Terms, cash. 14 1

LOST,

A CARPET BAG, either on the Public Square or between there and the house of Br. G. Q. CANNON, 14th Ward.

The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it with G. D. Keaton, Deseret News Office. 14-1

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Jordan Range last Spring, a lined-back Brindle OX, branded J. T. Y. on the left horn, and T. O. on left hip.

Whoever will deliver the same to me, or inform me of its whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded.

14-2 JOSEPH TORONTO, 20th Ward.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS!

SUBSCRIBERS to BURTON'S CITY OF THE SAINTS are respectfully informed that their copies of that work will be delivered to them, or on their order, at the Post Office in this City, any day after the 15th of the present month.

I can now supply this interesting volume to the citizens of Utah at the New York price, $3 00.

Clubs of Six or more, in the Settlements, allowed 15 per cent. discount.

14-t T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, &c.,

INFORMS the public of having removed from Groesbeck's Buildings to opposite the Seventies' Hall.

All kinds of Silk and Woolen goods cleaned equal to new. To those who study economy it will be worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also Cleaned, Dyed, and altered at moderate prices and short notice.

14 tf

PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN LARSEN

GRATEFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that the increased patronage bestowed upon him has rendered it advantageous to admit H. O. MAGGLEBY as Partner in his business, which will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

JOHN LARSEN & H. O. MAGGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

West side of Main Street, near to the Constitution House, where orders will be promptly executed with such dispatch, skill and economy of prices as to fully merit approval and defy all competition.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 14-2

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.

10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the District into Divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

The Collection District of the Territory of Utah has been arranged, divided and numbered, and the following appointments have been made, namely:

Division No. 1 will comprise Great Salt Lake County. Jos. M. Simmons, Assistant Assessor. Residence—G. S. L. City, 13th Ward, two doors east of the Theatre.

Division No. 2 will comprise Davis county. Arthur Stayner, assistant assessor. Residence—Farmington.

Division No. 3 will comprise Weber county. Walter Thompson, assistant assessor. Residence—Ogden city.

Division No. 4 will comprise Box Elder county. Jonathan C. Wright, assistant assessor. Residence—Brigham city.

Division No. 5 will comprise Cache county. James H. Martineau, assistant assessor. Residence—Logan city.

Division No. 6 will comprise Morgan county. A. S. Davis, assistant assessor. Residence—Morganville.

Division No. 7 will comprise Summit and Green River counties. W. D. Smith, assistant assessor. Residence—Chalk Creek.

Division No. 8 will comprise Wasatch county. Geo. W. Bean, assistant assessor. Residence—Heber city.

Division No. 9 will comprise Tooele and Shambip counties. Evan M. Green, assistant assessor. Residence—Grantsville.

Division No. 10 will comprise Utah county. James W. Cummings, assistant assessor. Residence—Provo city.

Division No. 11 will comprise Juab county. Saml Pitchforth, assistant assessor. Residence—Salt creek.

Division No. 12 will comprise Sanpete county. David Candland, assistant assessor. Residence—Mount Pleasant.

Division No. 13 will comprise Millard county. John Kelly, assistant assessor. Residence—Fillmore.

Division No. 14 will comprise Beaver county. N. Carlow, assistant assessor. Residence—Beaver.

Division No. 15 will comprise Iron county. Richard Benson, assistant assessor. Residence—Parowan.

Division No. 16 will comprise Washington county. Robt L. Lloyd, assistant assessor. Residence—Washington.

J. C. LITTLE,

Assessor for the Collection District of Utah Territory.

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THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 15. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. VOL. XII.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

At the late election in Dacotah Terri'ory for Delegate to Congress, Gen. Todd, the preseat Delegate was, as per report, re-elected by a small majority over Gov. Jayne, who seems to have made a gigantic effort to secure a majority of votes by means of "stuffing" the ballot-box and other tricks, which has rendered him quite unpopular with many of the settlers. The *Nebraskian* says his rascalities have exceeded anything ever practiced in Kansas or Nebraska in relation to elections. If so, the frauds perpetrated upon the people by the imported functionary must have been enormous.

At the receat State fair, held in Ru land, Vt., Mr. Greeley delivered an address, in which, it is said, after reviewing the history of agriculture in that State from the days of his boyhood up to the present time, and predicting its future, he advised the farmers to use manure produced on their farms, and not commercial fertilizers, and then gave tobacco and rum-soaked farmers a rough handling; but, says a reporter, he could not avoid, in a closing peroratioa on the "state of the nation," giving free utterance to his "emancipatioa nonsense."

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Oneida county, was put in nomination for Governor by the Democratic convention of New York, recently held. The Democrats in the Empire State are moving in opposition to the powers that be, as well as io most of the States of the North, aad, according to reports, democracy has, of late, been "looking up," but the abolitionists aad republicans intend to "repulse" their opponents at the polls. The several political parties are so mixed up, and the people have imbibed so freely of the spirit of confusion, that they seem not to know how to extricate themselves from the difficulties in which they have become involved. The Secessionists ia Sou hern Illinois have, of late, become considerably emboldened, according to the reports in circulation, and occasionally trouble their neighbors to that extent that they have, for safety and protection, applied to Gov. Yates. The shooting of all seceders on sight is recommended by some of the ultra republicans of the Sucker State, and Gov. Yates says "No sympathiser with treason should be suffered to live in Illinois!"

Shocking tales are told about the suffering of the wounded soldiers of Pope's army who were left on the battle-fields in Virginia after the late conflicts, between the Rappahannock and Potomac, some of them having remained there till they were famished aad their wounds were filled with worms. It is alleged that thousands died who might have been saved with proper care.

The Confederat s exchanged one thousaad Federal prisoners for a like number of their own men who, by the fortunes of war, had fallea into the hands of the Federal army The swap was effected at Harrison's Landing, oa James river, on the 23d of Sept.

After all the emigrants for the Pac fic, who passed over the routes through the country of the hostile Indians, had either been killed or got so near their journeys end as to be out of danger, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from "reliable" information which he had received, deemed it his duty to notify all persons contemplating crossing the continent through the country of the Shoshones, Bannocks and other Indians, that their were good reasons to apprehend hostilities from those bands, and that it would be well for them to be on their guard.

Uncle Sam's officials are generally very slow in their movements, and seldom act in such matters till all necessity for them to do so ceases to exist.

A difficulty having existed for some time between Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis and Major-General Nelson, the former is reported to have asked the latter to apologize to him, which General Nelson answered by a s'ap in the face and the use of opprobrious language, the result of which was, Davis procured a pistol and shot Nelson, killing him almost instan'ly. The murder was committed at the Gault House, Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult. What was done with Davis has not transpired.

John Cradlebaugh, late a Federal Judge for Utah and now Delegate to Congress from Nevada, has been commissioned Colonel of the 114th Ohio Infantry, and taken the field against the enemy. His friends expect great things from him and his regiment.

ARRIVAL OF CHURCH TRAINS.

The third Church train, Capt. Horn, arrived on Wednesday the 1st inst. This company left Florence, on the 29th of July, and consisted of about five hundred and seventy persons, with fifty-two wagons They had a very prosperous journey, but little sickness and no serious accidents.

The fourth Church train, Capt. Ansel Harmon, arrived in this city on Sunday evening. There were some five hundred immigrants in the train, most of whom, as represented, were in good health on their arrival, but there was considerable sickness among them during the first four or five weeks after leaving the Missouri river, principally the measels, which unfortunately prevailed among the children, as we are informed, to a great extent, and proved fatal to some ten or fifteen. A wagon or two upset, by which two children lost their lives, and one or two adults were injured. There were no other accidents worthy of note, and all seemed joyous on their arrival; the teamsters particularly, who had driven ox teams to the Missouri river and back, exhibited much satisfaction on getting back home again. Most or all of them, were residents of Great Salt Lake City.

THIRD INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Capt. James S. Brown, with his company, arrived from the plains on Thursday, the 2d inst. There were about two hundred immigrants, with forty-six wagons, and about three hundred head of stock. This company left Florence on the 28th of July, and made the journey in fifty seven traveling days. There was but one death by the way—a Mrs. Thompson, from England.

A complete report of the company was forwarded from Laramie on the 31st of August, and should have been received within a few days thereafter, but from some cause did not come to hand till last evening. The names of the immigrants were as follows:

James S. Brown, Levi Garret, and William C. Moody, returned missionaries; Simon Atwood, Eliza Lester and family, Roswell Scovil and wife, Hemman Kew, Henry Mills and family, Josiah Dixon, John Thompson and family, Wm. Bates and family, George Davis, Anna Dale, Ralph Wardle and family, Joseph Berisford and wife, Elizabeth Gentry, Elizabeth White and family, Elizabeth Claybourn, John Farnsworth and family, Magaret Conrad and family, Thomas Patrick, Matthew Jordan and wife, Chas. Williams and family; Sarah, Henry and John Musson, Andrew Mortimer and family, John Ru yan, Edward Cash, Henry Rudy and family, Jase Evans and family, Joseph Davis and family, Edward Evans and wife, Samuel Purdy and family, R. A. Russell and family, J. C. Orton and family Henry Ne son, Dr. A. Hood and family; John Horspool and family, Edward Batchelor, David Davis, Frederick Wesinha h and family, Thomas Harris and family, William B. Wilkinson and family, Georgg Slaw, Tillia Greenswith, Chas. W. Johns n and son, John Strock and wife, James Ratcl ff and wife, Andrew Millward and w fe, Seth Watkin and family, Brower Pettit and family, Edward Sawyer, Joseph Everett and family, James Cochran and family; Samuel Marmoy and family; Simon Stewart and family, John Stuart and family.

COMPANIES EN ROUTE.

Among the companies on the road from the east to this city are, Capt. Canfield's, which will be, as supposed, among the first that will next arrive; Capt. Kimball's freight train; the fifth and sixth church trains, and a freight train in charge of Capt. W. H. Dame, The fifth church train, Capt. H. W. Miller, is supposed to be somewhere between Fort Bridger and Green river. Capt. Haight, with the sixth church train, is believed to be nearly one hundred miles in the rear of Capt. Miller, and Capt. Dame's freight train, heavily loaded, in the rear of all, and may not yet have reached the South Pass.

It will unavoidably be late before the last company will get over the mountains, and more than one of them may encounter snow storms before they get into this valley, but it is hoped that the weather will continue favorable and that no heavy storms nor extreme cold will occur till after the last immigrant or freight wagon this fall shall have reached this city.

Progressing.—The work of constructing the levee on the west side of Jordan for the retrieval of the Tooele road from the dominion of the flood, preparatory to its being repaired and reconstructed so that it may again be usable, is progressing, and has been so far completed that teams, not heavily loaded, can pass on the embankment, and it will soon be completed if no unforeseen obstacle shall be presented to cause delay. It has been more of a job than supposed before it was commenced, but when finished will be a permanent improvement, which those who have suffered so many inconveniences from the operations of the long-continued flood will appreciate.

Meteors.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st instant, there were two very brilliant meteors seen in this city. The first at 8 p.m was a grand etherial phenomenon, but being above the common air, was bright without any report.

The second, at nearly 9 p.m., was lower down in the atmosphere, so that, besides its lucid stream of brilliancy, it gave a heavy rumbling noise, like distant thunder, as it made a vacuum in the air—nothing strange in these heavenly occurrences. Bodies displacing air make a noise, and those higher up like heaven, are still and grand.

Phelps.

Acknowledgment. — Before, during and since the Exhibition, several fruit-growers in and about the city, seemingly reposing especial confidence in our judgment and "taste" in relation to the kind and quality of their pears, apples, peaches, grapes, plums, etc., have requested us to test the excellence of so many varieties, that we have not time to report specially in each case, but to the best of our judgment, not having taken time to arrive at conclusions mathematically, the specimens to which attention has been so agreeably called, have been excelleat with no exception. The typos concur.

[From the London Times.

AMERICAN PAPER CURRENCY.

The United States have lately made several great discoveries, some of which will henceforth fo m par of the national stock of knowledge, whi e others will be superseded by future discoveries. They have discovered that an uncompromising domestic policy and an arrogant bearing produce civil war; that a great war produces enormous debt and taxation; that these produce paper money; that this in time becomes inconvertible—for the present at least; that, therefore, the precious meta's rise to a high premium, then disappear. All this is A B C to us, but A B C is hard learning to those who have not learnt it.

America is the child of original genius, which insists on learning everything for itself, and will take nothing on trust. Ti l convinced by experiment, it will not believe that the fire burns, that edge tools are dangerous, that too many lollipops induce sickness, or that it is better to keep out of the way of a ho s 's hind legs.

The present stage of American information is represented in the fact of the largest, and at the same time the smal est, inconvertible paper currency in the world. The Union is flooded with paper. It descends like s ow, in flakes worth a hal penny a-piece. Cartloads of paper cen s issue daily from the Treasury, and are sown broadcast over the Federal States.

Not only gold and silver, but even the greasy, little nickel cent-pieces have disappeared, and it is paper, or rather cardboard, everywhere. In s me of our charity schools the children have tickets of merit for each day's attendance, which on presentation at the end of the half-year count up into a prize. They are nearly as valuable as the American currency.

But the value of each cent piece is itself a calculation from day to day. Every time you require small change you will have to learn first the exchange of the day. Say the premium on silver is 14 1-2, and the charge upon you is a dollar and thirty-five cents, estimated in metallic currency, the sum will be as follows: 100:: 114 1-2 or 200; 229:: 135:: the figure required, viz.: 154 115 1000. The result will be that, after getting a headache by the sum, and buying a paper dollar and fifty-four paper cents, there will remain a fraction to be settled between you and the shopman.

It is now only a very few years since the United States, having everything else they could possibly want, suddenly discovered that they possessed an inexhaustable treasure of gold. We may all remember how they exulted in this new confirmation of the flattering theory that the world was made for the United States, and that they were to go on prospering, growing, multiplying, increasing, adding, and annexing, till they comprised the willing world. Even in gold, first and oldest idea of wealth and the fiercest object of old world enterprise and ambition, they now took the lead. Yet in this short time all the gold has made itself wings— for such, indeed, are the myriads of lit le paper promises never to be fulfilled. Every ship brings away gold and silver, never to return until the states are either once more united or amicably separated. Even then, unless the deck be cleared by one gigantic act of repudiation, it is hard to see how the Treasury at Washington can ever be in a condition to resume a metallic currency. Thus it now stands. California is on one side, Washington on the other. Fast as the diggers can extricate their handfuls of dust in California, a mightier engine at Washington is showering paper over the states, and involving the whole people in one matted mass of indebtedness.

DESTINATION OF DISLOYALISTS.

The Burlington *Argus* is responsible for the following:

D. A. Mahoney and D. Sheward, editors of Democratic papers in the State of Iowa, who were arrested on a charge of disloyalty, and left Burlington on the 18th of August in charge of government officers, bound for some point, they knew not of, and when en route for that house from which no traveler returns, save at his own expense, while at a place on the railroad where they had to change and wait an hour, were taken to a hotel. The officers in charge registered their names with the office of "Capt. Line, of U. S. A." Mr. Mahoney registered his name, D. A. Mahoney, Dubuque, Io a, and the other, D. Sheward, Fairfield, Iowa. The officer in charge, seemingly to torment his prisoners, remarked to the landlord, "Make those men register their destination." The landlord gave the order, and Mr. M. stepped forward and added to his name as follows: "Bound for *Hades*, sent there by the Devil, in charge of some of his angels, for speaking the truth!"

Mr. S. came forward and added: "Bound for the same place, and for the same reason."

The Prayers of American Women.—At a meeting of several hundred women of various denominations, held at the Park-street Church, Boston, S ptember 8, a circular was adopted to the women of the United States, suggesting to them to form circles of prayer throughout the land, and to prey for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the entire nation; for the President and his councillors; for the officers of the army and navy; for our soldiers and seamen; for their famil es; for ministers of the Gospel, and for the oppressed of our land; and agreeing to observe Monday of every week as a day of especial prayer, assembling at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; each service to occupy two hours.—[N. Y. World.

Will their pray-ers be of aay ava l?

Minister Corwin's Return from Mexico.—Gov. Corwin's friends at Washington, says Overland correspondence, states that he is likely soon to return from Mexico, and are talking of a plan to have him returned to Congress again. He only went to Mexico to negotiate a treaty, and as the Senate is thought to have virtually rejected that, his friends think he will regard his work there as ended, and come home at once. He said when he went out that he did not expect to be gone more th n a year,

[Continued from page 103.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the times hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, immediately after such delinquency, to report the same to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent collector and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district, therein expressing the amount of the taxes with which the said collector is chargeable, and the sums, if any, which have been paid. And the said marshal shall, himself, or by his deputy, immediately proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personal effects of the delinquent collector; giving at least five days' notice of the time and place of sale, in the manner provided by law for advertising sales of personal property on execution in the State wherein such collector resides; and, furthermore, if such goods, chattels, and effects cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said marshal or his deputy shall and may proceed to levy and collect the sum which remains due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personal effects, of the surety or sureties of the delinquent collector, giving notice as hereinbefore provided. And the bill of sale of the officer of any goods, chattels, or other personal property, distrained and sold as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence of title to the purchaser, and prima facie evidence of the right of the officer to make such sale, and of the correctness of his proceedings in selling the same. And for want of goods and chattels, or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress, issued pursuant to the preceding section of this act, the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for satisfying the said warrant, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county or district, if any there be, prior to the proposed time of sale, may and shall be sold at public auction by the marshal or his deputy, who, upon such sale, shall, as such marshal or deputy marshal, make and deliver to the purchaser of the premises so sold a deed of conveyance thereof, to be executed and acknowledged in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the State in which said lands are situated, which said deed so made shall invest the purchaser with all the title and interest of the defendant or defendants named in said warrant existing at the time of seizure thereof. And all moneys that may remain of the proceeds of such sale after satisfying the said warrant of distress, and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estate sold as aforesaid.

Sec 26. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector, or his deputy, who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or wilful oppression, under color of this act, or shall knowingly demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by this act, shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding double the amount of damages accruing to the party injured, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, and shall be dismissed from office, and be disqualified from holding such office thereafter; and each and every collector, or his deputies, shall give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That a collector or deputy collector, assessor or assistant assessor, shall be authorized to enter, in the daytime, any brewery, distillery, manufactory, building, or place where any property, articles, or objects, subject to duty or taxation under the provisions of this act, are made, produced, or kept, within his district, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining said property, articles, or objects, or inspecting the accounts required by this act from time to time to be made. And every owner of such brewery, distillery, manufactory, building, or place, or persons having the agency or superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer or to suffer him to examine said property, articles, or objects, or to inspect said accounts, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forcibly obstruct or hinder a collector or deputy collector in the execution of this act, or of any power and authority hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any property, articles, or objects, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt or endeavor so to do, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That in case of the sickness or temporary disability of a collector to discharge such of his duties as cannot under existing laws be discharged by a deputy, they may be devolved by him upon one of his deputies: Provided, That information thereof be immediately communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall not be disapproved by him: And provided, further, That the responsibility of the collector or his sureties to the United States shall not be affected or impaired thereby.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed, the deputies of such collector shall continue to act until their successors are appointed; and the deputy of such collector longest in service at the time immediately preceding may and shall, until a successor shall be appointed, discharge all the duties of said collector; and for the official acts and defaults of such deputy a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the collector, as in other cases; and of two or more deputy collectors, appointed on the same day, the one residing nearest the residence of the collector at the time of his death, resignation, or removal, shall in like manner discharge the said duties until the appointment of a successor; and any bond or security taken of such deputy by such collector, pursuant to the fifth section of this act, shall be available to his heirs or representatives to indemnify them for loss or damage accruing from any act of the proper deputy so continuing or so succeeding to the duties of such collector.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, or their deputies, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to collect all the duties and taxes imposed by this act, however the same may be designated, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be incurred or imposed by virtue of this act shall and may be sued for and recovered, in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred, in any proper form of action, or by any appropriate form of proceeding, before any circuit or district court of the United States for the district within which said fine, penalty, or forfeiture may have been incurred, or before any other court of competent jurisdiction; and where not otherwise and differently provided for, one moiety thereof shall be to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector or deputy collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred.

ARREST OF MR. CHAS. INGERSOLL.

At a Democratic meeting held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 23d of August, Mr. Charles Ingersoll was one of the speakers, and gave utterance to the following offensive language, as appears from an affidavit made by a Mr. Willard before Alderman Butler: "The despotism of the Old World can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of the administration of Abraham Lincoln. They can imprison us as they like for the exercise of the rights of free speech, as in the case of a citizen of the 12th Ward, but what does it all amount to? If they can imprison us, they have to feed, clothe and lodge us, and in these hard times that is quite a consideration." For speaking thus disrespectfully of the Administration, Mr. Ingersoll was arrested and incarcerated in prison. The *World*, in referring to the circumstances, says of the speech: "It no doubt contains a world of incendiary and disloyal matter, or else he would not have been arrested; but a great many honest people will 'cudgel their brains' without finding it out. He expresses a doubt as to the wisdom and honesty of the Administration, it is true; but then Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips have done the same thing in a fifty-fold more offensive manner—yet the one offender receives a respectful letter signed 'A. Lincoln,' and the other is sent to jail. It is an extraordinary spectacle which we have witnessed for the last year: a free people—the freest on earth, tenacious of their rights, imperious for the largest liberty, quietly submitting to the suspension of their rights and liberties, to a restricted freedom of the press, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, imprisonments without trial, liberations without reparation. The President of the United States and his advisers will terribly mistake the temper of the American people, the secret of their submission to, of their demand for, these stretches of executive power, if they presume or act upon the presumption that they will tolerate them for any other end whatever than the suppression of the rebellion."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

It has been believed by many, of late, that the censorship which has been exercised over the northern press had so completely cowed and muzzled every journal in the professedly free States, that there was not one which dare protest against the removal, one after another, in quick succession, of the pillars and foundation-stones of the temple of liberty, erected on American soil at a vast expense of blood and treasure, although the work of destruction has been carried so far that there are bets being laid by thousands, notwithstanding the many assurances which have been made concerning the indestructibility of the edifice, that it will soon be razed to the ground, and that before a hundred years shall have passed away from the time its construction was completed, their will not be one stone left upon another in the grand structure which has, till recently, been the admiration of the lovers of freedom in every land. Be that as it may, and whatever may have induced so much mutness in relation to matters of vital importance to the existence of freedom in the free States, their seems of late to be a disposition to break the long silence complained of, and more than one of the papers which have been measurably mute, are beginning to declaim against some of the acts and proceedings of men in high places, which, it is alleged, are becoming intolerable. The *World* recently gave utterance to the following:

Our free strictures upon arbitrary arrests have drawn out intimations from certain high quarters in Washington that if we continue this sort of comment it will be at our peril. We can believe that much folly rules there, but this seems a most incredible. It cannot be that any branch of our government seriously intends to open a war upon the loyal press—least of all to begin by assailing one which, from the outset, has labored with peculiar zeal to uphold the President, and inspire confidence.

If there is a press in the country which can fearlessly appeal to its record for proof of thorough fidelity to the principles of this war, as originally set forth by the administration, it is this journal. To the utmost of our power we have quickened the people to a sense of the vital character and infinite issues of the contest—have repelled all suggestions of surrender or compromise—have combated faction, and every disorganizing influence—have cheered in adversity, and admonished in prosperity—and, in every way possible, have endeavored to sustain and strengthen our rulers under their mighty responsibilities. We have conscientiously believed that the support of the administration involved the support of the cause, and have been almost as reluctant to reflect upon the one as upon the other. In this spirit we have shut our eyes to much that, in our sober judgment, was worthy of blame—believing that almost any evil was less injurious than distrust, and hoping that time would amend all errors. Time did not amend them. It aggravated them. When it at last brought the arbitrary arrests of loyal men, we could hold our peace no longer. Faithfulness to the cause forbade it. To our mind, such a violation of law and justice was contrary to every principle this war seeks to vindicate. It was robbing loyal minds of their highest ideas, and loyal hearts of their holiest supports. It was arming the rebels with new arguments. It was providing foreigners with new sneers. It tended to nothing but discouragement, disgrace and ruin. We protested against it. We shall continue to protest against it. We shall protest against all things like it. From this time forth we shall do *our whole duty* in respect to this administration. We shall criticise without reserve—approving and condemning, applauding and denouncing, as freely as in the days of peace. The conviction has been forced upon us that so only can we fitly discharge our duty to the country in its awful perils.

The people are now realizing the bitter consequences of undue confidence in the management of the administration. The abandonment of free criticism, which followed the disaster at Bull Run, and the disposition to trust everything to the discretion of the President, have terminated in an accumulation of disaster and disgrace that appals and sickens every heart. Magnificent armies beaten, incomputable treasure wasted, two hundred thousand lives sacrificed, the capital still beleaguered, the border States lost, loyal States menaced with invasion—all this, too, when the enemy started with an almost absolute destitution of every war necessary, and is still imperfectly equipped, ragged, and half famished—it is enough to drive even calm men mad. Considering the available means and the actual results, it is the most disgraceful failure recorded against any government in modern history. And this is the requital of the people's confidence. This is the fruit of deferential silence when Abraham Lincoln chose to relieve his subordinates by making haste to assume the responsibility. It is high time that this passiveness were ended. The people are lost if they do not henceforth form their own conclusions, and make them respected. They have got to exercise a constant vigilance, an unsparing criticism, and an untiring pressure. Public opinion must develop and consolidate itself, and take a shape so formidable that no living man, or set of men, in Washington or out of it, will dare defy it. This is the more necessary because, contrary to every precedent in a responsible government, whether monarchial or republican, Mr. Lincoln makes no change in his cabinet.

There is not a ministry in Europe which could hold power a day after such a period of disasters as has befallen our present rule. There is not a throne that is stable enough to bolster up incompetency so palpably demonstrated.

Aberdeen and Newcastle had to resign for mismanagement in the Crimea not a hundredth part so gross or so damaging. In all such cases, it is not only the need of securing abler men that prompts the change, but the importance of giving the nation a substantial visible pledge of a new policy. President Lincoln disregards all such considerations. He keeps those in his highest administrative trusts who have utterly forfeited the confidence of the people. We say, then, that this strange persistency in retaining men who have been tried and found wanting, imposes a still higher obligation upon the public mind to be watchful and outspoken.

The press, as the chief organ of public opinion, can no longer shrink from its duty in expressing and enforcing that opinion. We believe that if it will faithfully and fearlessly do its appropriate work, it will be morally impossible for inefficiency to keep its ground. Every one familiar with the history of the rebel confederacy, knows that it was the rebel press mainly which compelled President Davis to change his Secretary of War after the rebel disasters of the spring, and forced upon him the aggressive policy which is now developing itself with such wonderful success and prestige. That press used no blandishments, and practiced no reserve. It was thoroughly penetrated with the feeling that its cause was lost unless there were a change, and it thundered its denunciations with a freedom and a spirit that ought to put to an everlasting shame the sucking dove roaring which has been the style with the loyal press, under as much greater provocation as the honor of its cause was higher, and its stake more precious. There is no mistake about it: President Lincoln and his chosen advisers must be less tenderly dealt with. They must be held more sternly to their responsibilities. They must be made to feel something of the dreadful earnestness which surcharges the heart of the people. They must learn to respect the rights of the people, and to treat the people as their masters, and not as their servants. They must tolerate freedom of loyal speech, and renounce all idea of intimidating the loyal press.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATIONS.

The progress of the civil war does not seem to lessen the demand for proclamations, and President Lincoln deemed it wise to yield to the solicitations of his many friends and advisers, and on or about the 20th ult., issued one for the emancipation of slaves in the seceded States, which is reported to be in substance as follows:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war shall be prosecuted, for the object, practically, of restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people of the States thereof, in which States the relations are, or may be disturbed. It is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the States in which the people whereof may not be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or, may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery. That, on the 1st of January, 1863, all persons, held as slaves, within any State, or part of a State, in which the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever after free. On that day, the Executive will designate, by proclamation, the States or parts of States, in which the people shall be in rebellion. The fact that any State, or part of a State, shall, on that day, be in good faith, represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of the electors shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion."

A few days subsequent, the President is reported to have issued another proclamation substantially as follows:

"Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also a portion of the militia of the States to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the enemy. It is ordered:

First, during the existing insurrection, all rebels, insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and all persons discouraging enlistments or resisting militia drafts, or offering aid and comfort to rebels shall be subject to martial law, and be liable to trial and punishment by military commission.

Second, that the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter be imprisoned by any military authority."

There are various opinions entertained as to the effect which those proclamations will produce in relation to the future operations of the war, some believing that their tendency will be to prolong, others that they will shorten its duration. These are questions which time alone will determine, but it may not be expected that at the termination of the internecine conflict, the soldiers who may have served during its continuance will be able to state definitely which of all the proclamations that have been or may hereafter be promulged by the President or any general of the army, operated most beneficially in bringing the war to its conclusion.

UTAH COUNTY FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of Utah county was held on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th Sept., in Provo city.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED:

Class A.—Stock.

Best improved stallion, J s. Clarke, jun.
do brood mare, L. H. Roundy
do span one year old colts, E. Taylor
do colt under one year, L. H Roundy
2d do A. Wild
Best span matched horses, A. Wild
2d do M. P. Crandall
Best blooded calf, A. Haliday
Bes brood boar, L. Burdick
2d do K Hawes
Best brood sow, G Hawes

Class B.

Best cultivated garden, Horace Wild
do half acre sugar cane, Thos Kerry
do half acre flax, Hiram Biglow
do sample dress flax, Simon Peterson
do tobacco plant, H A Cheever
do field corn, A Johnson
do sugar cane (African), Daniel Graves
2d do do (Chinese), John Strong
do barley, Daniel Graves
do oats (California), D Graves
2d do oats, James McClellan
Best Giant Rye, D. Graves

Class C.

Best sample Egyptian wheat, C Twelves
2d do do D Graves
stalk of hemp, C Twelves
Best cucumbers, do
2d do do D Graves
Best West India gherkin, D Graves
Best squash, H L Southworth
2d do do D Graves
Best California pumpkin, D Graves
do watermelon, A Haliday
2d do do J Needham
Best cabbage, H L Southworth
do red do, H A Cheever
2d do do do, H L Southworth
Best cauliflower, do
do red onions, C Twelves
2d do do James Stratton
white do D E Bunnell
2d do do do Charles Twelves
Best pot-toce, A Haliday
2d do do A H Scott
Best quart peas, Charles Twelves
2d do do D Graves
Best kohl rabe, Chas Twelves
Best Rhubarb, H L Southworth
2d do do D Evans
Best blood beets, H L Southworth
2d do do do
Best sugar do H A Cheever
Best turnips, A H Scott
Best lettuce, C Twelves
do parsley, C Twelves
2d do do Simon Peterson
Best radishes, C Twelves
Best red peppers, S Glazier
Best Egg plant, C Twelves

Class D.

Best apples, A H Scott
2d do do Moses Jones
Best peaches, do
2d do do D E Bunnell
Best apricots, Moses Jones
2d do do Joseph Buxton
Best nectarine, P Colton
Best soft shell almond, A H Scott
Best grapes, Z Coltrin
2d do do A H Cheever
Best green gage, A H Scott
Best yellow gage, A H Scott
Best plums, R Farrar
2d do do James Fisher
Best pea nut, D E Bunnell
Best gooseberries, H L Southworth
do currants (native), H A Cheever
do seedling currant, D Graves
1st do native, H A Cheever
2d do do do
Best strawberries, C Twelves
do seedling do, D Graves

Flowers.

Best roses, D Graves
do verbenas do
do china asters, do
do honey suckles, do
do cut flowers do
2d do do C Twelves
Best pot flowers, D Graves
2d do do C Twelves

Class E.

Best evaporator, T J Patten

Class G.—Leather.

Best sides sole leather, George Hancock
2d do do do Saml Clarke
Best side upper leather, G Hancock
2d do do do do
Best side kip, D Allen
do calf, Saml Clarke
2d do do G Hancock
Best side harness, D Allen
Best stoga boots, G Hancock
do fine shoes, G Hancock
do ladies' bootees, do
Best Mountain sheep Skin, D Allen
Best Goat skin, G Hancock

Class H.

Best five yards flannel check, A Johnson
2d do do do H L Southworth
Best Five yards white do W Miller
Best Five yards linsey, W Miller
Best wove carpet, L S Wood
do rag carpet, G D Wood
2d do do Mrs Cyrus Snell
Best coverl d, W Miller
2d do do A Johnson
Best woolen shawl, Lydia Knight
2d do do A Johnson
Best five yards linen, Simon Peterson
2d do do do Lydia Knight

Class I.

Best rocking chair, D Cluff, jun
do six windsor do, do
do office desk, G Roberts
Best window sash, Jas Snyder
do melodeon, G Roberts

L

Best linen pillow cases, C Turner
2d do do do W Miller
Best ladies' hat, Lydia Knight
2d do do do
Best pair mitts, Jas Loveless

M

Best bottle molasses, T J Patten
2d do do Elijah Billingsley
Best preserves, H A Cheever
do pickles, D Graves
2d do do C Twelves
Best madder, D Graves
do teasel, Stephen A Bond
do flour, Orville Symons

N

Three specimens of iron ore, R Gough
Case of humming birds, C Twelves
One horned toad, C Twelves

GRANTSVILLE FAIR.

GRANTSVILLE, DESERET, Sep. 29, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—I herewith forward you a report of our Fair, held on the 24th inst., the publication of which will oblige the inhabitants of Grantsville, and myself in partiular.

Yours in Home Manufacture,
WM. G. YOUNG.

The Third Annual Fair of the Grantsville Branch of the Deseret Agricul nral and Manufacturing Society was held at Grantsville on Wednesday the 24th September, 1862.

There was a fine show of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, grapes, sweet almonds, currants, etc., etc. The show of stock, agricultural products, and articles of Domestic manufacture exhibited was much superior to that exhibited at our last Fair, showing what can be done by the enterprize and industry of the people. A good specimen of Madder Root was presented by Mr. James H. Durney, and he informed the Board of Directors that he thinks he will be able to produce several pounds of manufactured Madder this fall. Mr. Wm. A. Martindale also presented a good specimen of Texian Indigo plant, and thinks he will be able to secure quite a quantity of seed this fall. A considerable amount of Tobacco has been raised here this season, some of which has been manufactured and presented at the Fair, and pronounced (by those that use the weed) to be a good article. Two grand bull-fights, and a ram-fight came off about two o'clock in the Public Corral, after which, to close the proceedings of the day, the people retired to the race course and viewed with satisfaction the speed of the horse, and the slowness of the donkey. During the Fair, the fighting, and the races perfect order prevailed, and all seemed satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

The following were the successful competitors for the premiums awarded:

Class A,—Stock.

Best stallion, J W Cooley
do brood mare, A L Hale
do two year old colt, Wm C Rydalch
do one " " " A L Hale
do Durham bull, T H Clark, senior
do " cow, Wm C Rydalch
do Devonshire bull, Wm G Young
do Ayrshire " A C Brower
do Yearling " Saml. R Worthington
do Two year old heifer, Wm C Rydalch
do One " " " Aaron Seeva
do sucking calf, Wm G Young
do boar, J W Cooley
do sow and pigs, A W Sabin
do buck, L D Young
2d do " Joseph Harker
Best five ewes Wm G Young
do goat, E M Greene

Class B,—Field Crops, Gardens, etc.

Best half acre of sugar cane, Jno W Clark
do specimen " wheat, E M Greene
do half acre " corn, Wm C Martindale
do specimen " madder, J H Durney
do " " indigo, Wm A Martindale
do one pound " starch, Mrs N A Sabin
do specimen " potatoes, W C Martindale
do " " currants, W G Young
do " " peppers, J W Clark
do " " rhubarb, do
do " " water melons, A C Brower
do " " squashes, Daniel Jacobs
do " " cantelope melons, Wm A Martindale
do " " musk melons, Benj. Baker
do " " carrots, J W Clark
do " " parsnips, Samuel Martin
do " " mangel wurzel, A Seeva
do " " sugar beet, J W Clark
do " " blood " do
do " " turnip " W M Allred
do " " gourd, W A Martindale
do " " red onions, Benj Baker
do " " white " do
do " " cabbages, J W Binley
do " " summer squash, Wm G Young
do " " corn, Wm C Martindale
do " " turnips, A C Brower
do " " sweet pumkin, J W Binley
do " " Yankee " do
do " " tobacco plant, J W Cooley
do hay fork, Andrew Icegreen
do set of farming tools, A C Brower

Class C,—Dairy, Fruit and Flowers

Best cheese, J W Clark
do five pounds butter, Mrs W C Rydalch
2d do " " Mrs Susan Greene
Best specimen of apples, Aaron Seeva
do " peaches, do
2d do " " Wm G Young
Best " grapes, J H Durney
2d do " " Wm G Young
Best " tomatoes, J W Clark
do " ground cherries, A W Sabin
do " sweet almonds, W G Young
do " hops do
do " red top seed, E M Greene
do " pot flowers Mrs N A Sabin
do " bunch do W G Young
2d do " do W A Martindale
Best " soap, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
2d do " do Mrs Martha G Young

Class D,—Home Manufactures, etc.

Best 5 yds of linsey, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
2d do " do " Rebecca A Martindale
Best " jeans, Samuel R Worthington
2d do " do Susan Greene
Best " kersey, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
do table linen, ditto
do coverlid, Aaron Seeva
do worsted shawl, Huldah Barrus
do 5 yds of white flannel, A C Brower
do specimen of yarn, Rebecca A Martindale
2d do do Nancy A Sabin

Class E,—Ladies' Ornamental Work.

Best Berlin work, Mrs Ann Clark
do bead do " Mary Cook
do pillow lace, Mercy T Keetch
do embroidery work, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
2d do do " Elizabeth Orr
Best knitting, Anna Icegreen
2d do do Mrs Martha G Young
Best piece work, ditto
do pair hose, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
2d do do " Susan Greene
Best pair of gloves, Mrs Nancy A Sabin
do crotchet work, " Mary Ann Clark
2d do do " Adelia Young
Best turf horse, for one mile, Albert W Noble
do trotting do " Wm G Young
do 1/4 mile do " Geo Matthews

EVAN M. GREENE, Secretary.

WEBER COUNTY FAIR.

OGDEN CITY, September 29th, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—The Weber county Branch of the D. A. and M. Society held their Annual Exhibition in the Seventies Hall, in this city, on the 26th and 27th inst. Considering the lateness of the spring, the high waters, and other disadvantages connected therewith—under which we have labored, our home productions far exceeded our expectations.

The number of cattle, cows, sheep, etc., at the fair was not numerous; the quality, however, was good, and evinced a decided improvement in that line.

Owing to the difficulties for obtaining cotton yarn, the supply of home made cloth was not so good as it otherwise would have been—still it is encouraging to know that the energies of the people are not dormant. The jeans, linseys, flannels, linens, etc., on exhibition, were of excellent quality, as also was the made up clothing—which seemed comfortable, strong and serviceable. There were also exhibited some fine specimens of yarn spun from cotton raised here, and which seems to predict for us a hopeful future.

The needle work was highly creditable to the lady contributors to the Fair of this county; the variety of their productions, the neatness, the taste, the style, and the manner in which the work was executed would compare with any we have ever yet seen.

The fruit this season is late here; yet we noticed from the various orchards of this county, a goodly number of very fine, large sized apples, both seedlings and improved, the flavor of which was rich; and we may truly say the same of the pears, peaches, plums, grapes, currants, etc., which richly adorned the tables in this department. The early frosts killed many of the vines, which limited the quantity of ground fruit which had not time to mature; but, tho' not multitudinous, were mammoth in size, and spoke well both for the soil and its cultivators. The agriculturists of Plain city and North Ogden furnished a fair quota of these, and other articles on exhibition. The vegetables of all kinds were good, and equal, if not superior to any that have been before exhibited here.

There were on exhibition some very good samples of leather, both from Ogden city, and North Ogden tanneries; also some fine specimens of well made and highly finished boots and shoes, which, I believe, would almost vie with any we have seen in other countries.

With regard to our horse races, I may merely observe that the performances on the race course seemed to indicate that, should occasion ever require, this county can furnish its quota of swift steeds and excellent riders.

The Martial and String Bands were present and contributed much to enhance the pleasure and enjoyments of the occasion. The hall was neatly fitted up and tastefully decorated with the works of art, etc., and which reflected much credit on the committee of arrangements, J. A. Jost, B. F. Cummings, J. Hall, Wm. N. Fife, J. Ellis, M. Hall, and J. Leavitt. On the whole our Fair was all that could have been expected under our circumstances the present year.

At the close of the Exhibition, the Board of Directors, Committee of Arrangements, the Musicians and some invited guests repaired to Mr. B. Covington's saloon, when, after partaking of refreshments prepared by "mine host and hostess," we repaired to our homes, fondly hoping our next years display will far exceed the present exhibition.

JOSEPH HALL, Corresponding Secretary.

JUAB COUNTY FAIR.

NEPHI, JUAB COUNTY, }
Sept. 29th, 1862. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS.

Dear Sir:—Knowing that you are interested in anything that is conducive to the happiness of the people of the State, we send you the report of the Fair held by the Nephi branch of the D. A. and M. Society in this place on the 27th inst. This being the first Fair of the kind held in Juab county, considerable anxiety was manifested for its success, and we can truly say, that it has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

An opinion has prevailed in this county that fruit could not be raised here, but the exhibition of peaches, plums, apples and grapes, showed that such an opinion was utterly fallacious. The people of this county are beginning to wake up in relation to such matters, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when Juab county will be able to successfully compete with her sister counties in the production of those comforts, which it is the privilege of the bees of the hive of "Deseret" to enjoy. Not desiring to be tedious we close by subscribing ourselves,

Yours truly,

T. B FOOT, President.

THOMAS ONN, Secretary.

List of successful competitors at the "Fair" held in Nephi, Juab county, September 29th, 1862.

Class A.—Stock.

Best one year old bull, T B Foot
do cow and calf, Chas H Bryan
do stallion, T B Foot
do mare and colt, T B Foot
do sow, John Brough

Class B.—Field Crops.

Best 5 acres wheat, John Vickers
do 2 " do
do 5 acres oats, Saml Scriggins
do 2 " Saml Claridge
do sugar cane, Thos Traoter
do " corn, Saml Scriggins

Class C.—Vegetables.

Best dozen tomatoes, J Midgley
do peck potatoes, John Brough
do squashes, John Esplin
do pumkins, Geo Kendall
do cantaloupes, David Udall
do carrots, Thos Barton
do quart beans, do
do onions, Miles Miller
do green kahl rabbi, C H Bryan
do colored peppers, Ed Ockey

Class D.—Fruits and Flowers.

Best plums, Ed Herley
do colored flowers, Mrs A Bigler

Class H.—Clothes, Dry-goods, etc.

Best 5 yds colored flannel, John Andrews
do 5 yds white linsey, do
do " colored " C H Bryan
do " jeans do
do woolen shawl, John Andrews
do madder root. Saml Pitchforth
do wool filling, Ed Ockey
do " stocking yarn "

Class L.—Women's Work.

Best patchwork quilt, Mrs Taylor Jackson
do needlework, Mis Chas H Bryan
do childs' hood, Miss Lovette Bigler

Class M.—Produce.

Best butter, C H Bryan
do molasses do

ANOTHER ROUTE TO DENVER.—The *Commonwealth and Republican* of Denver, says that a new Express Company is in process of organization, for the purpose of running a line of Concord coaches from Denver via Salt Lake to California, over the Berthond route. Influential and wealthy men of Boston, New York and Albany are said to be connected with the company. The Berthond route is said to be ninety miles shorter than the Cherokee trail and two hundred and forty-two miles shorter than the South Pass route.

The Denver folks are now likely to be better pleased with the Overland Stage company. They probably learned after the Denver article alluded to was penned that Mr. Ben Holladay had ordered the Daily mail to run through their city.

FEUDS IN CALIFORNIA.—It appears that the Chinamen in the Golden State have started a North and South affair on their own account. The belligerents are respectively designated the Lea Yup and Hop Wo companies. "Bloody times are expected" says a San Francisco telegram. The Chinamen are more likely to indulge in sundry throat cutting and head splitting operations than anything of the tented field.

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,........October 8, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war on the Potomac has not been carried on very vigorously of late. Great and important movements have been in contemplation, as reported, but if anything in particular has been done towards bringing the war to a close, and putting down the rebellion, since the Confederates retreated from Maryland, it has not been announced.

The recent movements in Kentucky have been somewhat interesting, and the Federal army in that State has not been entirely idle. Considerable skirmishing and fighting has been done; but there has been nearly as much secresy observed in relation to the operations of the war in that ill-fated State, as elsewhere; and, therefore, but little is known as to the results. It is generally believed that the Confederates will soon be driven out of the State, but that is a matter which time will determine.

The evacuation of Cumberland Gap by Gen Morgan has been confirmed. His army is said to have suffered greatly in its retreat from the Gap to the Ohio at Greenupsburg. The Confederates harrassed them in front, flank and rear, almost incessantly during the hurried march which was effected, as per report, without serious loss, reflecting much credit on the commanding general,

In Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee the combatants have been quite active as represented, and several battles of some importance have been fought in the vicinity of Corinth, since the middle of September, resulting in reported Federal victories, but none of a decisive character.

Within the last few weeks the war in south western Missouri has been looming up, and there will in all probability be some fighting done there before long, with what result cannot well be predicted, as both parties seem confident of success.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference commenced its sitting on Monday, at 10 a.m. The President preached the opening discourse on the building up of the kingdom of God, as we are informed, not having been present, and gave much valuable instruction, principally of a local character. embracing the general duties of the Saints. He was followed by President Kimball with some pertinent remarks upon the same interesting subject.

In the afternoon, Elder C. C. Rich preached on the principles of present salvation, embodying in his discourse many remarks of encouragement and exhortation. Hon. W. H. Hooper also addressed the Conference, choosing for his subject the development of our own resources.

A meeting was held in the Tabernacle at half-past six in the evening, at which Bishop Hunter presided. Nearly all the wards in the State were represented, and some business was transacted relative to assisting those who have just arrived from the plains to procure homes and employment. Presidents Young and Wells then addressed the Bishops, pointing out to them the importance of classifying labor, and of endeavoring to develop the resources of our mountain home.

Yesterday the Conference was addressed by Elders O. Hyde and A. M. Lyman in the forenoon; the former speaking of the prosperity of the people in Sanpete county, the immense crops of grains raised the present season, and the scarcity of laborers in that part of Deseret; the latter speaking chiefly of the mental and physical culture requisite to prepare the people of God to enjoy that happiness and bliss that are in store for the faithful.

Elders Wm. C. Moody and John Van Cott, returned missionaries, each spoke for a short time in the afternoon, relating many interesting incidents connected with their experience. President B. Young gave some important instruction on self-government, showing that all things of which the Saints are made stewards, should be subject to them and subservient to the will of heaven; that it is the business and duty of the people of God to labor to build up his kingdom and the redemption of the world.

The High Priests' Quorum held a public meeting in the Tabernacle last evening, President John Young presiding. Some reports from the country branches were read by the clerk of the Quorum, Elder Isaac Groo. The meeting was addressed by the President of the Quorum and counselor E. D. Woolley upon the duties of branch Quorum Presidents and their clerks, in reference to their semi-annual reports and other essential matters. Bishop Lorenzo D. Young expressed his gratitude for the privilege of meeting in Conference to hear the glorious instructions and counsels that had been imparted. Elder George D. Watt spoke of the spiritual kingdom of God being with the people of the Saints, and the spirit that governs it inspiring the Saints to build up the temporal kingdom preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man.

The Conference will continue to-day, and how much longer, if any, we know not. The minutes will appear next week.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN CACHE VALLEY.

Some days since, a report was circulated in the city that the Indians had stolen a large number of horses from the citizens of Logan, Cache co., which has since been corroborated by several gentlemen from that place, who state that on Saturday night, September 27th, between thirty and forty horses were stolen by a band of Shoshones or Bannocks, from Mr. Thatcher and others of Logan city, and driven northward.

As soon as possible next day, a company of twenty or thirty men under Major Ricks, started in pursuit. Late in the afternoon, four men who were following the trail in advance of the company, came unexpectedly upon the Indians in the hills, a few miles above Franklin. They had apparently halted for the night, had killed an ox, and were preparing to satiate their hunger. On discovering their pursuers, the Indians immediately showed fight, which the men did not consider wise to accept under the circumstances, as the natives were in superior force, and a skirmish with them would, in all probability, result unfavorably. The men either fell back or waited till the company came up, by which time it was nearly dark, giving the Indians an opportunity which they did not fail to improve, to escape with their booty. They, however, in their haste to get away, left several animals which were recovered next morning. The pursuit was continued, as stated, for two or three days without overtaking the thieves, but a few more of the stolen horses were found scattered along the trail, which had been left by the Indians in their haste to increase the distance between them and their pursuers.

The result of the chase was that the redskins made good their escape with nearly thirty of the horses, and the return of Major Ricks and his company to Logan with nine or ten of the stolen animals, all weary and jaded, and fully convinced their campaign had been a complete failure, as most of such operations have ever been in these mountains. In truth we cannot recollect a single instance within the last ten years in which a pursuit of Indians has been successful under such circumstances. They can go where white men can not or dare not, and from their knowledge of the country manage to escape capture and punishment.

There is, as reported, considerable excitement among the people of Cache, in consequence of these depredations, and fears are entertained, not without cause, that there will be more incursions of the kind made into their fruitful valley before the setting in of winter.

GONE WEST.—Fred. Cook, Esq, A. J. Centre, Esq., and Supt. Doty left for San Francisco yesterday morning.

☞ PAY ATTENTION!!—Wanted at the Office of this paper:—Wood, Hay, Beef, Corn, Potatoes, Home-made Cloth, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Butter, etc., etc., on Subscriptions.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL STATE FAIR, HELD IN THE STATE HOUSE, G. S. L. CITY, OCT. 2, 3 & 4, 1862.

Early on the morning of Thursday the 2d the display of the national and other flags upon the State House announced to the citizens that the time had arrived for another annual exhibition, and at noon the strains of music from the brass band proclaimed the opening of the State Fair to the public gratuitously.

In presenting the report of the fair, the board of directors desire to do equal justice to every department which has been represented. Any new feature, however, which has been developed lately, and which hitherto has not been exhibited, or any marked improvement in the various branches of manufactures, it has been thought proper to name, believing it was but just so to do, and that thereby the public interests are enhanced.

In class A,—field crops—the display was more limited than on some former occasions. Our farmers having demonstrated that our soil and climate are eminently adapted to the successful culture of wheat, barley and oats, and in most localities, Indian corn, seem to rest satisfied therewith, without bringing samples for a yearly display; but it must ever be remembered that Utah is the half way house over the American continent, and that our exhibitions contribute to the gratification and information of the stranger and sojourner in our midst; and that a state fair must be meagre in this department if our staple grains are not faithfully represented.

Although the society have offered premiums on cotton culture, we are not sufficiently advised from the cotton district to give accurate statistics; but can say from the personal representations of many that in Washington county cotton culture is considered a decided success, not only in quality, but also in the quantity produced per acre. Mr. Graves exhibited a specimen of the Peruvian cotton tree, in pot, nearly a foot high, the seed of which was planted in the middle of July last, which he obtained from Peru, through a friend in Iowa.

The premiums offered for madder and indigo will, no doubt, be awarded to our cotton planters; although the introduction of the cultivation of madder has been commenced throughout the Territory.

Class B—vegetables—bore evidence of improvement. The seven varieties of seedling potatoes, exhibited by Mr. L. S. Hemenway were first rate, and have been pronounced equal in quality to the meshanic, and much more productive. Mr. Hemenway has been for the last four years trying to raise improved varieties from the seed of the meshanic, and from one hundred and fifty varieties produced has chosen seven well worthy of cultivation, all of which ripen as early as the meshanic.

The specimens of Winnigstadt and Flat Dutch cabbages, acorn squashes, imperial melons and tomatoes, Sayers' prolific cucumbers were excellent. The imperial melon has superadded to the quality of ripening early, that of keeping till January, and Sayers' prolific cucumber, though not so assuming in its proportions, as some others, for eating and pickling is said to be unsurpassed.

In class C—fruit, flowers and medicinal plants—there was a handsome and abundant representation. Gentlemen who had attended fairs in California as well as in Ohio, said they had never witnessed as good an exhibition of fruit—that California could not surpass Utah except in grapes, in which California excelled.

Mr. Ellerbeck's collection of grapes, which took the first prize, including the Chasselas Musque, Rose Chasselas, Chasselas de Fontainebleau, early White Sweetwater, Child's Superb, Buckland's Sweetwater and White Frontignac were a good collection, though from young vines The magnificent collection of California grapes, from Prest. B. Young's vineyard, elicited universal admiration.

The fall apples were fully represented. The Porter—that favorite of New England, raised by Mr. Woodruff, received the first prize, and Mr. Hemenway's handsome collection of Maiden's Blush, justly received the second prize; both of which apples are well worthy of extensive cultivation in every orchard, not only for their sprightly agreeable flavor and abundance of juice, and their excellence for cooking and drying, but also for the general productiveness of the trees. Some of the fall seedlings exhibited were very fine.

We were pleased at the specimens of winter apples. The Esopus Spitzenburgh and Rhode Island Greenings were well represented, the latter measuring 14 inches round and upwards A branch which bore seventeen of the twenty-ounce apple, was exhibited by Mr. Brizzene, which, at this season, averaged over one pound each, some measuring over fifteen inches round. Although too late in the season to witness an exhibition of summer apples, it might not be amiss to state that the Red June, Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Early Red Margaret, Early Joe, American Summer Pearmain, and Keswick Codling have fruited here, and proven worthy of cultivation.

Although we have imported so many choice varieties of pears, but few have fruited sufficiently to judge of their qualities, or to pass for recommendation. Mr. Harlow Redfield's Seedling took the first prize, which is indeed a very rich, melting, juicy pear. Nine large winter pears, measuring twelve inches round, grown by Mr. John Sharp, on a tree not much larger than a currant bush, were exhibited, as well as other good specimens of winter pears, which the awarding committee will notice in due season.

Although considered a fruit country, no fruit succeeds here better than the plum. Mr. G. B. Wallace's specimens of Sayer's favorite, of the gage family, and the yellow magnum bonum received, respectively, the first and second prizes.

The apricot is well adapted for cultivation here. The Gates' and Woodruff, both seedlings, are the best so far as proven. In cherries, the Black Tartarian, and Morello received the first and second prizes, the former grown by Mr. Staines, the latter by Mr. Bullock.

The awarding committee have given to Mr. Ellerbeck's collection of strawberries the first prize. The Wilson's Albany, Vicomtess and Victoria are considered the best varieties for cultivation in hills, and the Scarlet Magnate for cultivation in beds.

The gooseberry has been introduced and will be cultivated extensively to perfection here; trees healthy, exceedingly productive and not affected with mildew nor blight. Mr. Jenning's currants have taken the first prize, and with high culture show to what great perfection they can be raised here.

The flowers contributed much to the decoration of the rooms, and formed a pleasing and beautiful display.

In class D—cattle—the exhibition was very limited indeed. We understood some had mistaken the day, and that others were prevented by the high waters of the Jordan river, from bringing their stock; and, as a natural consequence, most of the animals exhibited received prizes.

Mr. Jenkin's Canadian horse carried off the first prize. Prest. Young's Devon, and Mr. B. L. Adams' Durham, bulls, respectively took the first prizes. A few good specimens of sheep were exhibited of the half-blooded Merino, Leicester, Cotswold and South Down breeds.

Classes E and F were not so fully represented as usual. The few specimens on exhibition were arranged judiciously. The plow, washing machine, spinning wheels, and heavy castings received marked attention, as did also the leaden pump made by Mr. Peter Evans.

Class G—leather, harness, etc.,—was well and abundantly represented, and bore evidence that much attention has been paid to the improvement of this staple in home manufactures; and in this department a new feature has been developed, viz., the finishing of leather by coal oil obtained from the oil well known as the tar springs near Yellow creek. Nearly all of the leather exhibited was from the Big Kanyon Tannery, and about one-half of it was finished with the coal oil, of which fact the awarding committee were not apprized, but on the leather being inspected after the awards were made, the first prizes were attached, in three cases out of five, to those specimens finished with the coal oil. Harness and saddles were never so well represented; one set of fancy harness from Mr. Howard's establishment was superb, and would have done honor to the World's Fair; and the same compliment can justly be paid to the Sonora saddle and trappings from the establishment of Young and Platt.

Class H—domestic dry goods—like its predecessor, bore evidence of marked improvement in the fine texture and color of the cloths exhibited. The pieces of satinet and kersey were especially fine, and have followed the introduction of the merino sheep. The samples of white and colored flannels and linseys were very good, and the specimen of cotton goods, carded, spun and woven by hand, was a very substantial fabric. The shawls exhibited were good. Some of the goods from Utah county were very fine and received first prizes.

In class I, some good specimens of hats were exhibited, likewise several suits of home-made clothes.

In class J—furniture—many beautiful specimens were presented. The bedstead and chairs made by Mr. Bell were superb; the work-stands and looking-glass were of elegant workmanship; and, in fact, every specimen in this department was highly creditable.

In class K, the representation was unusually large. Mr. Savage exhibited a fine collection of plain and colored photographs, ambrotypes and photographic views. Messrs. Perris and Hopkins presented a fine collection of ambrotypes. Mr. Ottinger's collection of paintings in oil, landscapes and portraits, attracted attention, and his night scene, an original painting, from "The moon on the lake is beaming," by Moore, elicited much praise. Mr. Beck exhibited a fine collection of small paintings, chiefly marine scenes. Mrs. J. V. Long, as usual, contributed some finely executed oil paintings. Mr Silver's mechanical drawings, coupled with Mr. Harrison's architectural designs, and Mr. Bullock's "county map of Utah," also a specimen of the Deseret News printed in bronze by Mr. McEwan, and several good specimens of transparent window blinds by Mr. Maiben added much to the interest of this department. The elegantly finished specimens of violins, violas, violincellos and double basses reflected great credit on the mechanical genius of Mr. Olsen.

Among the most interesting features of the Fair were the specimens from Prest. Brigham Young's paper mill, manufactured by Thomas Howard, consisting of several varieties of wrapping paper, bill, plain and ruled foolscap and large royal book paper, a fine sample of envelopes, copy, memorandum and account books, which were ruled and neatly bound by Mr. Kelly.

The handsome and substantial pyramid of colors from the mountain lead and color works of Mr. F. J. P. Pascoe, 17th ward, consisting of massicot, red lead, pure white lead, yellow ochre, litherage (number one and two,) venetian red, red ochre, orange, prussian blue, prussian green, putty and whitening, was truly a gratifying spectacle; and we consider this a step, second in importance to none, in securing to Utah her commercial independence. Akin to this we were proud to see the boxes of yellow ochre, resin, venetian red, and refined saleratus by Mr. Funk of Sanpete as well as lamp black from Iron county.

Mr. Pyper's collection, including a large box of alum, specimens of sublimed sulphur, and refined saleratus were worthy of commendation and should meet with public support and encouragement.

The soap and matches were certainly a decided improvement. Prest. H. C. Kimball's linseed oil, also specimens of lard, butter and neats foot oil from the factory of Mr. Daveys were exhibited.

The cigars raised and manufactured at St. George were pronounced a superior article. Boards plained and tongued by machinery from Payson, likewise good specimens of iron ore, said to be from near Provo, were exhibited.

In class L—cutlery hardware, etc.,—there were some good specimens. Several boxes of cut nails of a superior quality, also bundles of hoop iron, from the factory of Prest. Daniel H. Wells were exhibited. The specimens of revolving rifles, dragoon and revolving pistols, from the public works were highly creditable, as was the specimen yager, made from a relic of the burning at Camp Floyd. The specimens of rope, cord and twine, as usual, were good. The baskets, especially those from the factory of Pearce & Smith, were of a superior character to any heretofore exhibited, and reflected credit on their establishment.

The late improvements in earthenware, as made manifest in the articles [illegible] Eardley & Brothers was very flattering. The fine specimens of school slates exhibited show that if our increasing wants in that article are not fully supplied, it is not for the lack of material.

Class M—ladie's ornamental work—as usual, was very well represented; among which was an extensive contribution by Mrs. Howard Egan, consisting of a very handsome silk shawl, bed spread, good specimens of ayrshire needle work, etc., all manufactured by the family. A very magnificent embroidered piano forte cover, with specimens of raw and spun silk and a handsome scarf spun and woven from native silk, also two knitted table covers, manufactured from Utah cotton by a Danish lady contributed to the richness of this department.

In class N—produce, we observed some good specimens. The molasses or syrup exhibited, manufactured from the sugar cane, was very fine, a specimen from Payson in a state of granulation, was half sugar, and was manufactured from the cane by cutting off the two joints at the top, and one at the bottom. The specimens of maple sugar from Payson received the first prize.

A Morse telegraphic register, relay magnet and key, with a grove battery was erected in the upper room by Mr. Clowes, who operated and gave explanations during the Fair.

The Brass bands of Captains Wm. Pitt and Prof. C. J. Thomas, likewise the Serenade band gratuitously attended consecutively during each day of the Fair and enlivened the exhibition, by discoursing their sweetest strains of music.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President.
ROBERT L. CAMPBELL Secretary.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Class A,—Field Crops.

Awarding Committee.—Albert P. Rockwood, Reuben Miller and Jacob Weiler.

Best acre of hemp, D H Wells
do half acre of madder, Thomas Morris
do bushel of oats, D A and M Society
do dozen ears of corn, W J Thomas
2d do do do do

Class B,—Vegetables.

Awarding Committee.—George B. Wallace, S. M. Moore and Wm. Wagstaff.

Best 6 cucumbers, Brigham Young
do 3 squashes, H N Byington
2d do do E M Murphy
do 3 pumkins, E Ludington
Best 3 water melons, (imperial) G B Wallace
2d do do (mountain sweet) G B Wallace
Best peck of tomatoes, B Young
2d do do do
Best 3 cabbages, (early) Jas Shelmerdine
do do (late) Geo Nebeker
do 3 red cabbages, Thomas Morris
2d do do H L Southworth
Best 3 cauliflowers, Thos Morris
do do H L Southworth
Best 6 blood beets, (French red) G D Watt
do 6 sugar do (Silesian) G B Wallace
2d do do do (French Silesian) G D Watt
Best 6 carrots, for table use, (French short red) G D Watt
2d do do do S M Moore
Best 6 carrots, for stock, Geo Bundy
do peck of red onions, W Wagstaff
do do potatoes, (seedling) L P Hemmenway
2d do do do do ditto
Best peck beans, (white kidney) B Young
do peck peas, (dwarf surprise) B Young
do 6 heads lettuce, Chas Twelves
do bunch parsley, do
do collection radishes, do
do sample peppers, James Camp
2d do do E M Murphy
Best egg plant, Chas Twelves
2d do do D Graves
Best vegetable marrow, J Jaques
do turnips, Thos Morris
do collection garden seeds, W Wagstaff
do sample Jerusalem antichokes, J E Johnson

Class C,—Fruit, Flowers and Medicinal Plants.

FRUIT.

Awarding Committee.—L. S. Hemmenway, Levi Richards and J. V. Long.

Best 12 summer apples, (red June) Chas H Oliphant
2d do do (sweet bough) S A Chase
3d do do (red astrachan) H C Kimball
Best 12 fall apples, (Porter) W Woodruff
2d do do (maiden's blush) L S Hemmenway
3d do do Joseph Fielding
Best 12 winter apples will be reported when the fruit is in season.
Best 6 peaches, A Ivins
2d do do Joseph Knight
3d do do G B Wallace
Best early seedling peach, C H Oliphant
do 6 pears, Harlow Redfield
2d do do Dr. Doremus
3d do do (pound pear) John Sharp
3d do do (summer variety) A Merrill
Best 12 apricots, G B Wallace
2d do do W Woodruff
3d do do John T Caine
Best quart plums, (Sayers' favorite) G B Wallace
2d do do Joseph Fackerel
3d do do (yellow egg) G B Wallace
Best quart cherries, (black Tartarian) Wm C Staines
2d do do (Morello) Thos Bullock
Best collection grapes, T W Ellerbeck
do 3 bunches grapes, (Chasselas Musque) T W Ellerbeck
2d do do (Rose Chasselas) T W Ellerbeck
3d do do (California) B Young
4th do do do D H Wells
Best bed strawberries, T W Ellerbeck
do 6 quinces, Thos Bullock
do raspberries, W Woodruff
do gooseberries, J V Long
2d do do Ira J Willis
Best native wild currants, Wm Jennings
2d do do Thos Fenton

FLOWERS.

Awarding Committee.—Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hemmenway and Mrs. Sprague.

Best collection China asters, Mrs Hooper
do do dahlias, B Young
do verbena, Mrs Sprague
do collection cut flowers, Mrs Hutchinson
2d do do do Mrs Titcomb
Best do marigolds, Mrs Hutchinson
do double gill flower, Mrs Hemmenway
do double Zinnia, D Graves
do caper tree, Mrs A O Smoot
do dew plant, Sarah C Hardy
2d do do Mrs L W Hardy

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Awarding Committee.—Drs. Levi Richards, S. L Sprague and J. L. Dunyon.

Best collection medicinal plants, D Graves
Benne plant, Wm Derr

Class D,—Stock.

Awarding Committee,—Abraham O. Smoot, Briant Stringham, Feramorz Little.

Best stallion, (a brown) 8 years old, Thomas Jenkins
2d do do (bay) 4 yrs old Nathan Tanner
Best brood mare, (black) 9 yrs B Young
2d do do (bay) 7 yrs Moses Thurston
Best 3 yrs old sorrel mare, Geo D Grant
do 2 yrs old bay horse, Geo G Snyder
2d do do sorrel mare, A Cunningham
Best yearling colt, iron grey horse, B Young
2d do do bay mare, M Thurston
Best Durham bull, 3 yrs old B S Adams
2d do do 4 yrs old do
3d do do do G D Grant
Best Devon bull, dark red, 5 yrs old B Young
2d do do do 4 do B L Adams
Best cow & calf, roan, 3 yrs old do
2d do do " 6 yrs old do
Best 3 yr old heifer, red, Isaac Groo
2 do 2 yr old do " B L Adams
do blooded and woolled buck, half-blood French merino, W Woodruff
2d do blooded and woolled buck, half-blood Leicester, Jos Harker
3d do do half-blood South Down, W Woodruff
Best two ewes, Jos Harker

Class E,— Farming Implements and Cooper Ware.

Awarding Committee—Barnabas L. Adams, Saml. Bringhurst, Abel Lamb.

Best bay rake, E Ahle
do cheese press, C D Barnum
do spinning wheel, W R Tenney
do do head do
do keg, C M Donelson
do washtub, do
do loom reed, C Ford

Class F,—Machinery, etc.

Awarding Committee—Fred. Kesler, James Lawson, and Zachariah Derrick.

Best spinning jenny, John Doolittle
do pump, Peter Evans
Two water wheel gudgeons, Nathan Davis
machine-made flooring, W R Tenney

Class G,—Leather.

Awarding Committee—Philip Pugsley, John McComie, and Brigham H. Young.

Best 2 sides sole leather, - B Young &co
do 2 " upper leather, - ditto
do 2 " black grain leather, ditto
do 2 kipskins, ditto
do 2 calfskins, ditto
do 2 sides harness leather, ditto
do 2 sides bridle do ditto
do 2 sides skirting, ditto
do goat skins, ditto
do saddle, (Sonora) Young and Platt
2d do do do H E Bowring
saddle portfolio, Young and Platt
saddle trees, Foster Curtis
Best light harness, Wm Howard
do medium harness, ditto
do heavy do ditto
set harness, (home production) H E Bowring
Best pr gents' fine boots, Snelgrove & Lowe
pair gents' elastic boots, A P Lendelof
Best pair gents' stoga boots, H E Bowring
do " men's stoga shoes, ditto
do " ladies' bootees, J T R Hicks
do " child's shoes, H E Bowring
do " baby's do Miss Bullock
do specimen whips, C F Twedo
shoe pegs, S J Lees

Class H.—Domestic Dry Goods.

Awarding Committee.—Mrs. M. A. Smoot, Mrs. M. Carrington, Mrs. B. W. Smith.

Best piece colored flannel, Mrs Carrington
2d do do do Mrs A O Smoot
3d do do do Mrs Raleigh
Best piece white flannel. Mrs A O Smoot
2d do do do Mrs Wm Miller
Best piece sheep's-gray flannel, Mrs John R Winder
do piece double jeans, Mrs John Baker
do piece white linsey,
do do colored do Simon Peterson
do do kersey, Mrs Wm H Walker
2d do do do Mrs Lorenzo Brown
Best piece of cotton kersey (made by Lyon) Bishop E Hunter
do piece satinett, Mrs W Woodruff
2d do do do Mrs W Woodruff
3d do do do " Barney Adams
Best woolen blanket (made by Lyon) Bishop E Hunter
2d do do do Mrs Wm H Walker
Best woolen carpet, J M Simmons
2d do do Priscinda L. Kimball
Best rag carpet, Mrs A O Smoot
2d do do C D Barnum
3d do do Mrs Cyrus Snell
Best bunch cotton yarn, Mrs E W East
2d do do do Diana Camp
3d do do do Mrs Geo A Smith
Best piece cotton cloth, Anna B Bals
2d do do do Mrs Larsen
Best piece jeans, " A O Smoot
2d do do " Ellen Parker
3d do do " L W Hardy
Best diaper toweling, " G A Smith
do coverlet, " Wm Miller
2d do do " A Johnson
3d do do Mary Ann John Young
Best hearth-rug, Mrs E H Mills
2d do do " E Parker
Best wooleu shawl, " L Partridge
2d do do " M Funk
3d do do " Cyrus Snell
Best piece linen cloth, Simon Peterson
do piece cotton flannel, Simon Peterson
do sample linen thread, C. Williams
do cotton shirt, J. Nebeker
do cotton table-cloth, Mrs N T Porter
do linen table-cloth, Mrs A Johnson
do Woman's dress, Jane Spiking

Class I.—Clothes, Hats and Caps.

Awarding Committee.—Charles H. Basset, Albert Nidde, James Shelmerdine.

Best-made suit of clothes, Thomas Colburn
do fur hat, napped, A Merrill
do do without nap, L Leonard
2d do do do L Leonard

Class J.—Furniture.

Awarding Committee.—Wm. Bell, John Cottam, Wm. L. N. Allen.

Best bedstead, Wm Bell
do six chairs, John Cottam
2d do do Henry Dinwoody
Best center-table Wm Bell
do ladies' work-stand, H Dinwoodey
do rocking chair, Wm Bell
do specimen wood carving, R Ramsey
do do do turning, R Ramsey
do do do French polish, J M Larsen & Co
do looking-glass, J M Larsen & Co

Class K.—Painting, Engraving, etc.

Awarding Committee.—George M. Ottinger, Jas. Beck, T. B. H Stenhouse, John S Davis.

Best specimen sign painting, H Maiben
do printing, Henry McEwan
do ream writing paper, Thos Howard
do do printing do ditto
do do wrapping do ditto
do box envelopes, ditto
do specimen of bookbinding, J B Kelly
do painted window shades, H Maiben
do specimens of photographs and ambrotypes, C R Savage
2d do do do Perris & Hopkins
Best picture frame, Wm Bell
Best oil painting, Mr Ottinger
2d do do Mrs J V Long
Best do (marine), James Beck
Map of Utah, Thos Bullock
Best specimens lard, butter and neatsfoot oil. Chas Davey
Best 5 lbs rosin, D B Funk
Best 5 lbs lamp black, W Adams & S Hoyt
2d do yellow ochre, D B Funk
Best 10 lbs refined alum, A C Pyper
do refined sulphur, A C Pyper
do 25 lbs white lead, F J P Pascoe
do specimen red lead, F J P Pascoe
do specimen litharge, F J P Pascoe
do specimen saleratus, D B Funk
Specimens whiting putty, Prussian blue and other colors, F J P Pascoe
Second best Venetian red, D F Funk
Best specimen starch (corn), Elizabeth George
2d do do do (potatoe) do
Best 10 lbs soap, W W Foster
2d do do D B Funk
3d do do Mrs Thos Bullock
Best box matches, Findlay and Martin
2d do do Amos Fielding
3d do do Alexander Neibaur
Best pomade, W W Foster
Water color architectural drawing, E L T Harrison
Mechanical drawing, W J Silver
Violincello, Shure Olsen
Viola, do

Class L—Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Awarding Committee—Robert Daft, George Romney, Wm A McMaster, —— Andrews.

Best shovel and tongues, Mifflin Palmer
do pair and irons, do do
Miniature plough, Mifflin Palmer
Best specimen hoop iron, D H Wells
do keg cut nails, do.
do specimen ox shoes, Adam Spiers
do 5 lbs wrought nails, F A Andrew
do 50 yds rope, W A McMaster
do hair sinches, do
do specimens twine and cord do
do specimens baskets, Smith and Pearce
do doz pieces earthenware, Eardley Bros
2d do do do Croxall, Cartwright & Co
Best school slates, Robert Wardrop
do sample dressed hemp, John Vance
do do do flax, Simon Peterson
2d do do do do John Vance

Class M.—Ladies' Ornamental Work.

Awarding Committee—Miss E R Snow, Mrs Hannah King, Mrs Emily H Mills, Mrs Cedarstrom.

Best Ottoman cover, Mrs Philip Smith
2d do do do Melvina Wells
Best stool cover, do
do piano cover, Mrs Philip Smith
do table cover, Mrs Larsen and Miss Thompson
2d do do Mrs Larsen
Best cotton cap H N Byington
do ornamental flowers, Mrs. Ursenbach
do wax flowers, E Tufts
do pair woollen hose, Mrs Heywood
do pair cotton hose, A. E Sidnard
do do do (Utah cotton), Lydia Partridge
2d do do do Mrs Egan
Embroidered veil, Miss E R Snow
Best crotchet work (collar), Mrs Raleigh
do quilt (patchwork), Mrs E W East
do worked quilt, Elizabeth Crouch,
do do do Mrs A O Smoot
2d do do do M A J Young
Netted shawl, Mrs Egan
do frill and chemisette, Sophia Cedarstrom
do window curtain, Mrs Egan
Knitted Shawl, Mrs Larsen and Miss Thompson
Best straw hat (ladies'), Lucy Alexander
do do do (gents'), Mrs Job Smith
2d do do do Mrs Savage
Best straw bonnet, Lucy Alexander
2d do do do Mrs Savage
3d do do do Mrs Groesbeck
Silk scarf (native), Mrs Whittaker
Worked slippers, Mrs Egan
Pillow slips, Mrs Egan
Embroidered bedspread, Mrs Egan
Best raw and spun silk, Mrs Manly Barrows
2d do do do, Mrs Anna B Bale
Straw basket, Lucy Alexander
Fur muff and cape, Frederic Houghton
Best pr embroidered buckskin mits, Asenath Mumford
2d do do do do Mrs Mumford
Ladies' woollen cloak, Sophia Cedarstrom
Worked skirt, Miss Belah A Woodruff
Woollen carpet sack, Miss E R Snow
Knitted woolen work (hood), Nancy Kennedy
do do do (comfort) Mrs Magleby
2d do do do (comfort) W W Foster
2d do do do (hood), Lucinda Bess
3d do do do (hood), Caroline Lyman
Needlework, P A Brown

Class N.—Produce.

Awarding Committee—L W Hardy, George Goddard, Richard Golightly.

Best 10 lbs sugar (maple), Chas C Burr
do sack salt, D H Wells
do bundle cigars; O M Allen

SUPERIOR SPINNING-WHEEL.—Mr. Warren R. Tenney, of Payson, Utah county, exhibited at the fair in this city the best spinning-wheel and wheel heads we have seen in Deseret, and never saw better in any country. Whoever purchases either wheels or wheel heads of his manufacture will get the worth of their money, and will be very apt to use them a long time before others of a better quality and superior workmanship will be substituted in their stead.

BODY FOUND.—On Friday, the 26th ult., the body of Edward R. Bolser, one of the boys drowned on the 8th of September, was found floating in the Jordan, about seven miles below the bridge, after a diligent search of eighteen days. It was supposed from the appearance of the body that it had not been many hours above water.

RULES

Adopted by the Domestic Gardeners' Club, to be observed in making a selection of Apples, Peaches, and Plums for Cultivation.

APPLES.

The flavor not equal to good as termed by good judges of fruit, or the flesh tough, disqualifies the fruit from receiving counts on any properties, except for the manufacture of cider; fruit too deficient in juice is rejected. Tardy and shy bearer disqualifies the tree for culture

A tree and the fruit receiving nine counts is considered of the first class in every respect.

		No.
Flavor, best - - - - -	counts	3
" very good - - - - -	"	2
" good and fine cooking qualities	"	2
" good - - - - - -	"	1
Size, medium to large - - -	"	1
Handsome shape - - - - -	"	1
" color - - - - -	"	1
Good shaped, thrifty, hardy tree -	"	1
Early and prolific bearer - -	"	1
Good bearer - - - - - -	"	1

PEACH.

Flavor not equal to good, or the flesh too dry, disqualifies the fruit for receiving counts. Tree tender or shy bearer also disqualifies it for culture.

Five counts on fruit and tree that is fully first class.

Flavor, best - - - - -	counts	3
" very good - - - - -	"	2
" good - - - - - -	"	1
Size, medium to large - - -	"	1
Fine color - - - - - -	"	1

PLUM.

Flavor, best - - - - -	counts	3
" very good - - - - -	"	2
" good and fine cooking qualities	"	2
" good - - - - - -	"	1
Size, medium to large - - -	"	1
Handsome color - - - - -	"	1
Good, thrifty tree - - - - -	"	1
Productive - - - - - -	"	1

Seven the highest count on the plum.

DAVIS COUNTY EXHIBITION.

Report of awards made at the Davis County Fair, Farmington, Sept. 26th and 27th, 1862:

Best stallion, (Duroc) F. N. Francis.
do brood mare, Judson L. Stoddard.
do bull (Devon) H. C. Haight.
do bull (Durham) C. Layton.
do bull calf, E. Phillips.
do milch cow, W. K. Rice.
do buck (Leicestershire) C. Layton.
do lamb, E. Phillips.
do wheat, J. K. Crosby.
do barley, Sidney B. Kent.
do rye, J. K. Crosby.
do corn, H. C. Haight.
do oats, D. A. Miller.
do flax seed, Joseph Fackrell.
do sugar cane, W. S. Muir.
do beans, J. K. Crosby.
do California pea, William Foxley.
do potatoes, William Haight.
do cabbage, William S. Muir.
do cauliflower, Henry Miller.
do onions, W. S. Muir.
do carrots, red, W. S. Muir.
do squash, W. S. Muir.
do beets, W. S. Muir.
do carrots, white, Henry Tingay.
do cucumbers, Wm. Foxley.
do water melons, Daniel Carter.
do musk melons, W. S. Muir.
do apples, winter, pippin, Daniel Carter.
do apples, winter, Greening, J. Leithead.
do apples, fall, Daniel Carter.
do pears (Bell) J. K. Crosby.
do peaches (orange) Daniel Carter.
do grapes (California) Daniel Carter.
do plums (green gage) J. C. Fackrell.
do plums (seedling) J. R. Blanchard.
do currants, J. R. Blanchard.
do molasses, W. K. Rice.
do butter, Samuel Cotterell.
do currant wine, J. R. Blanchard.
do cotton (plant) James W. Stewart.
do jeans (single filling) Mrs. H. C. Haight.
do jeans (double filling) Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do flannel (colored) Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do flannel (white) Mrs. Thomas Grover.
do coverlid, Mrs. Thomas Grover.
do blanket, Miss Freelove Miller.
do linsey, Mrs. E. Phillips.
do linsey (check shirting) Mrs. H. W. Miller.
do table linen, Mrs. E. Phillips.
do carpet, Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do woolled yarn, Mrs. H. C. Haight.
do knit jacket, Mrs. Bennett.
do embroidery, Mrs. Ellen Miller.
do buckskin gloves, Mrs. Susan Richards.
do lace (cotton) Mrs. Franklin.
do needle work (embroidery) Mrs. Lydia P. Lyman.
do linen stockings, Mrs. D. R. Williams.
do patch work, Mrs. H. C. Haight.
do crotchet, Mrs. Joseph Fackrell.
do knit hood, Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do comforter, Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do shawl (woolen) Mrs. Caroline Lyman.
do woolen socks, Mrs. J. P. Barnard.
do mile horse, Ezra T. Barnard.
do half mile horse, Ezra T. Barnard.
do quarter mile horse, William V. Haight.

ARTHUR STAYNER, Secretary.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberry plants may be set out any time from the middle of August to the first of October. The vigorous growers, such as Wilson's Albany, Hooker's seedling, Triomphe de Gand, etc., can be safely planted in the fall, and should be put out in hills from two to two and a half feet apart. Such varieties as Hovey's seedling do better put out in the spring, and as they do not require so much room, may be cultivated in beds. No fruit better pays for careful cultivation than the strawberry. The ground should be deeply trenched, well pulverized, and enriched with fine manure; and when the beds are to be planted in the spring, spading the ground in the fall will prove beneficial. In exposed situations the strawberry bed should be lightly covered with straw during winter.—*N. Y. Argus.*

REPORTED BAND OF DESPERADOES.

A report was circulated in Carson a few weeks since, according to the *Age*, which seems, from the source from which it was derived, to have been entitled to some credence, that a band of desperadoes existed in the Humboldt country, who were responsible for the murders and depredations of late committed in that region, charged, in the first instance, upon the Indians. The band was said to consist of about two hundred and fifty men, well armed and equipped, and their headquarters were in a small mountain valley in the Humboldt range. The objects of their organization were alleged to be, murder and pillage, the emigrants being their first object, and then the stock on the Overland route is to receive their special attention, after which, they will, if successful in their plans, go east.

Governor Nye, immediately on the receipt of the report, which was said to have been made on the authority of two men who had deserted from the band, took measures to ascertain the truth of the matter, and if any such organization should be found to exist there, the next thing to be done would be to cause them to be captured that they might expiate for their crimes by pulling hemp.

There are circumstances, connected with the murders and robberies committed in the vicinity of the place where it was stated the guerrillas were encamped, which were considered corroborative of the report of their existence. The *Age* also says that two or three months ago, a "loud-mouthed" Secessionist, who at that time resided in that town, went so far as to inform the Indian agent that they, the Secessionists, could use the Indians and through them could create a great deal of trouble.

How much truth there may be in the rumors and statements thus made, if any, cannot well be determined; but if not entirely untrue, it will, probably, be found that the matters and things represented to exist have been greatly exaggerated. That outlaws or bandits have associated with and encouraged the red men on the northern routes, so called, to commit the murders and robberies which have been reported within the last few months, and aided them in their diabolical deeds there is not much doubt, from circumstances which have been reported; but it seems improbable that so large a number as are represented to exist in the Humboldt mountains could band together in that region without having been discovered before their arrangements could have been completed.

PSALM II.

Translated from the Hebrew of Michaelis by W. W. Phelps.

1. Why do the nations rage and the people meditate evil?

2. The kings of the earth have taken a stand, and the rulers consult together against the Lord and against his anointed.

3. To break up their daily covenants and scatter them from their portion: perversion daily.

4. He that sits in the heavens will laugh; the Lord will mock at their confusion.

5. Then will he speak unto them daily in his anger; and, in their fear he will confound them.

6. But I will let my kingdom rest on my holy mount—Zion.

7. I have written this mighty decree: the Lord said unto me, my son, come, I have this day brought thee forth.

8. Ask thy portion of me, and I will give unto thee the nations, thine inheritance, and all the parts of the earth—thy possessions.

9. Thou shalt thunder with an iron scepter; thou shalt break them to pieces like a potter's vessel.

10. So, now, ye kings, be wise: ye judges of the earth be admonished!

11. Labor for the Lord with fear, and resolve with joy.

12. Join the Son lest he be angry and ye be destroyed when he goes forth: he will burn when his anger is but little. He happifies the soul that confides in him.

THE WOMEN OF A NATION.—I do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times I have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their side women who supported them—not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, I must confess, I have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, common place, place-hunting self-seeker, who thinks of public business only as a means of making himself comfortable, and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absent.—[De Tocqueville.

—A Californian adventurer was recently lamenting to another his folly in leaving the comforts of a home, with a kind wife and two beautiful daughters. The other, after listening in silence replied, "My case is much worse than yours, for I have a wife and six children at home and never saw one of them." "How can that be?" said the first speaker. "Were you ever blind?" "No, sir." "Then, pray, what can you mean by saying that you have a wife and six children, and yet have never seen one of them." "Why, simply that one of them was born after I left home." The querist considered himself "sold."

THE COMET.—"This *Space-Car* of the Interior was last visible to the naked eye on Friday evening, Sept. 12th, at 8 o'clock, near Antares, in the Scorpion. Its latitude was about 25° 10′ S; longitude, 245° 15′ W., giving its R A. xvi. 1-3. Its magnitude appeared about the size of a picayune, showing it was near some other system. It was visible about one month, and came within 500,000,000 miles of the earth. Not having the instruments necessary to calculate its diameter, we will suppose it to be three times as large as our earth. If its speed was 100,000,000 of miles a day, a space of 2,500,000,000 of miles was passed over in almost telegraphic time."

PHELPS.

COLOR OF THE EYES.—That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case need not at this time of day to be proved; and and those whose eyes are brown or dark-colored should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury from various causes than grey or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful, and next to those are grey. The lighter the pupil, the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THE undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Assessor of Taxes, under the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, for the Collection District, comprising the Territory of Utah.

Agreeable to my instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall aim to appoint, for Assistant Assessors, "persons of business capacity, of well-established character for integrity, and of gentlemanly bearing, that the law may not, in the manner of its administration, be rendered odious to the people."

I have arranged the District into Divisions, and shall immediately complete the appointments for the Assessment of Taxes, and to proceed to assess the Tax as contemplated by the law.

I shall cause to be published, from time to time, such portions of the Law as will immediately interest the people, that they may be prepared to act understandingly.

The Collection District of the Territory of Utah has been arranged, divided and numbered, and the following appointments have been made, namely:

Division No. 1 will comprise Great Salt Lake County. Jas. M. Simmons, Assistant Assessor. Residence—G. S. L. City, 13th Ward, two doors east of the Theatre.

Division No. 2 will comprise Davis county. Arthur Stayner, assistant assessor. Residence—Farmington.

Division No. 3 will comprise Weber county. Walter Thompson, assistant assessor. Residence—Ogden city.

Division No. 4 will comprise Box Elder county. Jonathan C. Wright, assistant assessor. Residence—Brigham city.

Division No. 5 will comprise Cache county. James H. Martineau, assistant assessor. Residence—Logan city.

Division No. 6 will comprise Morgan county. A. S. Davis, assistant assessor. Residence—Morganville.

Division No. 7 will comprise Summit and Green River counties. W. H. Smith, assistant assessor. Residence—Chalk Creek.

Division No. 8 will comprise Wasatch county. Geo. W. Bean, assistant assessor. Residence—Heber city.

Division No. 9 will comprise Tooele and Shambip counties. Evan M. Green, assistant assessor. Residence—Grantsville

Division No. 10 will comprise Utah county. James W. Cummings, assistant assessor. Residence—Provo city.

Division No. 11 will comprise Juab county. Samuel Pitchforth, assistant assessor. Residence—Salt creek.

Division No. 12 will comprise Sanpete county. David Candland, assistant assessor. Residence—Mount Pleasant.

Division No. 13 will comprise Millard county. John Kelly, assistant assessor. Residence—Fillmore.

Division No. 14 will comprise Beaver county. N. H. Carlow, assistant assessor. Residence—Beaver.

Division No. 15 will comprise Iron county. Richard Benson, assistant assessor. Residence—Parowan.

Division No. 16 will comprise Washington county. Robt L. Lloyd, assistant assessor. Residence—Washington.

J. C. LITTLE,
Assessor for the Collection District of Utah Territory.

14-2

General Notices.

WANTED,

SEVERAL Tons of Crude Saleratus from North or South. Also, several tons of Crude Alum.
14-2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

FOR SALE,

TWO New STOVES, with Copper fixtures, "Charter Oak," No. 7, and "Peerless," No 8. They will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Horse or Mule flesh.
14-2 ALEX. C. PYPER.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable city Property, consisting of a full LOT thoroughly fenced by itself, with a good HOUSE, Barn, and other Buildings; a good well of water, a fine Orchard, consisting of apple, peach, plum, pair and other trees in full bearing, with shrubbery, etc., situated in the 17th Ward, two blocks west of the Temple Block.
J. W. CROSBY.
JOHN ROBINS, Agent, whose premises join on the south. 14-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A Good Two-Roomed Adobie HOUSE and full Lot, in Ogden city, and Five Acres of choice Land, on the north-west corner of same city. Also a full Lot, with part building material in the first ward of this city, and a Half Lot in the 5th Ward. Call at the Match Factory and Commission Depot.
14-2 FINDLAY & MARTIN.

REMOVAL AND ARRIVAL.

CHISLETT & CLARK

BEG leave to announce to the people of Utah that they have removed from their old stand to that formerly occupied by Rogers, Shropshire & Ross, which they have entirely remodeled to suit their business and public convenience

C. & C. would further announce that they are receiving

NEW GOODS

from the East, which, added to their former Stock will render the whole very desirable to the citizens generally. It will embrace the following:

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES AND DYE-STUFFS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing,
White Lead, Oil and Varnish,
Glass and Nails, Sheet-Iron,
Tinware, Bake Kettles,
Cooking-Stoves, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Crockeryware,
Glassware,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Soda and Saleratus, Olive Oil,
Concentrated Lye, G. D. Caps,
Shot, etc. etc.

Thanks to the public for past favors; hopes for future patronage.

Cash, Oats, and Barley taken in exchange for Goods.

CHISLETT & CLARK.
G. S. L. City, Sep., 1862. 13-tf

NEW ARRIVAL OF
GOODS!!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well-selected STOCK of

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the East. Consisting in part of
Merrimacks, Spragues,
Hamilton, Conestoga,
American, and Pacific
PRINTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
BROWN SHEETING.
Satinets, Flannels,
Linseys, Checks,
Denims, Hickory,
Jeans and Tweeds.
A FULL LINE OF
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and
Cigars, Dye-Stuffs, Soap,
Candles, and other
GENERAL GROCERIES,

This Stock of Goods was purchased before the recent advance in prices, we, therefore, will offer the same at remunerative prices, to satisfy purchasers.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,
(At the Store formerly occupied by STAINES
12-tf NEEDHAM & Co.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, two blocks west of the Tabernacle.
For terms, apply to
WILLIAM HAILSTONE,
11-tf Meat Market.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordan from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Brigham's and Barney Adams' Kanyon.

Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9-tf J. C. LITTLE.

CITY POTTERY.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment, situated opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper, and familiarly known as Moore & Green's old store, are now prepared to furnish the public with Ware of all descriptions.

Wood, Lead, and Provisions of all kinds taken in exchange.
10 6 CROXALL, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS FROM THE EAST!!!

ALL persons having sent orders by me for the above, are hereby notified to provide themselves with CASH to pay any balance that may be due on them for Freight or otherwise, as no goods will be delivered under any circumstances until paid for.
12-4 W. S. GODBE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE R. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for Dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the Premises.
14-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

PEACHES!!

I HAVE for Sale PEACHES of the best quality for drying, and of an excellent flavor; they will keep good for four weeks after they are ripe.

I will exchange for molasses, wool, wheat, corn and wood.

I have also on hand to exchange on the same terms, grape-vines, 2 years old, the fruit of which is of a superior quality.

JOSEPH TORONTO.
14 2 20th Ward, near the Lime Kiln.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

MATCHES,

At the old and well-established Factory, two doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.

Boxes, 15 cents a piece; 100 Bunches, $2,50.
14-4 A. NEIBAUR, Manufacturer.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.

Having added, to the practical experience of last year late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.

Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7 000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J A. B on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Kay's Creek, about the first week in August, a White HORSE, with a red spot on rump at the root of the tail, red spot below the right eye; red ears and greyish mane and tail. Branded A on left shoulder and O. N. on left hip, and H. Co on left thigh.

Whoever will deliver the same to me or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOHN BENNETT.
Kaysville, Sep. 13th, 1862. t -3

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Jordan Range last Spring, a line-back Brindle OX, branded J. T. Y. on the left horn, and T. O. on left hip.

Whoever will deliver the same to me, or inform me of its whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded.
14-2 JOSEPH TORONTO, 20th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City, in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.

There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
14tf L. P. EDHOLM.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, &c.,

INFORMS the public of having removed from Groesbeck's Buildings to opposite the Seventies' Hall.

All kinds of Silk and Woolen goods cleaned equal to new. To those who study economy it will be worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also Cleaned, Dyed, and altered at moderate prices and short notice.
14-tf

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a. m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.

Wool bought or worked up on shares.

Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 2-3m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to hide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found,
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 16th Ward. 3-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Growers and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Casse, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.

The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED,
IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE,
AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES,
CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES,
PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS,
AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

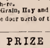
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

AT THE



MATCH FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.

Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.

In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artizan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

General Notices.

This Day Received,

PER MULE TEAMS

FROM CALIFORNIA,

A NEW STOCK of

STAPLE MERCHANDIZE.

An early inspection of which is invited.

WM. JENNINGS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 3d, 1862. 10-tf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN LARSEN

GRATEFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that the increased patronage bestowed upon him has rendered it advantageous to admit H. O. MAUGLEBY as Partner in his business, which will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

JOHN LARSEN & H. O. MAOGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

West side of Main Street, near to the Constitution House, where orders will be promptly executed with such dispatch, skill and economy of prices as to fully merit approval and defy all competition.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 14-2

UNITED STATES

MAIL STAGE,

FROM

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a. m.

For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.

Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 14th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

LIVE TO DO RIGHT.

Live to do right and God will uphold thee,
Give strength to thy heart and thy arm;
Live to do right, thy duty is told thee,
And He will best shield thee from harm.
Let virtue be graven on inmost of hearts,
And principle guide thee each day;
Then ever doing right the nobler al parts,
Is living in bright, truthful ray.

Live to do right, though evil befall thee,
Though sorrow may cause thee to mourn;
Live to do right and naught can appal thee,
Howe'er is thy prospect forlorn.
No danger can daunt, no cloud can obscure,
No suff'ring can drive peace away;
But ever doing right, no dream can allure
From paths that thou treadest each day.

Live to do right, though dark storms assail thee,
Temptations be sore in thy way;
Live to do right, no trials can quail thee,
Thou'rt living by faith every day.
If friends should forsake or foes should revile,
Still true to thyself and thy God;
With peace in thy soul still shall thy heart smile,
Though painfully smiling the rod.

Live to do right, if riches thy portion,
Ne'er hoard them as gods in thy heart;
Live to do right, no sinful extortion
Can gain thee but a sore soul to smart.
Is pride in thy soul, is hope dead within?
Then seek for God's spirit and light,
That hope, peace and joy once more thou win
Be happy by doing what's right.

ORION.

CORRESPONDENCE

G. S. L. City, Oct. 2, 1862.

Friend Elias:

I wish to give you a short sketch of my observations from Sanpete county to this place.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., I had the pleasure of attending the county fair of Juab county at Nephi, which went off with considerable spirit. The exhibition of field crops and cane was creditable, but the home department excelled anything that I expected to witness—jeans, linseys, shawls and yarn equal to anything that I have ever seen in Utah. The yarn spun from wool and cotton, native production, could not be excelled. There was a beautiful specimen presented to me, on which was written, "Spun by Rachel, a native." Madder, and yarn colored with the same, was on their tables, showing that the growing of madder in that county was a success. The ladies' department was well represented in home-spun, hosiery, quilts, needle-work, etc. The show of fruit and flowers was very gratifying, especially in a land that has long been supposed, would produce nothing but wheat. It is but just to say that the notice given of the fair was very short; but, for all that, it was decidedly a success, and much credit is due the directors for their undefatigable labors in getting up the fair.

From Nephi I proceeded down Salt Creek to Goshen, over which route a road might be made that would save travel enough in one year to the southern settlements to defray the expenses of making the same.

The harvesting at Goshen was mostly done, and the stacks were beginning to appear, which I fear will soon hide the houses (gardens I saw none); but if the threshing machines continue to run at the rate that they have been working, the stacks will rapidly disappear, the wheat get into the bins, and the straw on the sheds.

Arriving at Fort Crittenden, I found an old pile of ruins, interspersed with a few good buildings; but, for all that, every place is inhabited, that is tenantable or can be rendered so. Everybody was on the look out for Col. Conner and his boys; and if he should not arrive this fall, all will be disappointed—some pleasantly, others *vice versa*.

I met with Col. Cummings assessing taxes for revenue purposes at this place. One or two breweries, some stores and whisky shops, were all he had to operate on—not a very pleasant job for him, certainly.

Leaving the Fort, I crossed Jordan on an excellent flat boat at the upper ferry, and arrived in this place on the 1st instant.

I remain, yours.

A Traveler.

FROM TOOELE COUNTY.

Tooele City, September 29th, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

I wish to inform you and your readers somewhat of matters in this remote region. General good health prevails, and a plentiful harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandmen.

On the 23th inst., the Tooele branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, held their Third Annual Fair in this place, which was well attended by people from all parts of the county. The Stock department plainly indicated that much interest has been taken by many in raising improved breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. The products of the soil also showed that many had not been idle during the past season; while the home manufactured cloth, of almost every description, plainly set forth that the inhabitants of Deseret could be well clad without foreign importation; and the fine needle-work manifested that our persons might easily be adorned with the workmanship of our own hands. The fruit department, I venture to say, could not easily be excelled in Deseret.

There was a long list of premiums awarded by the various committees, but I will not trouble you with them, nor ask space for their publication, suffice it to say that the spirit of agriculture and home manufacture, in this vicinity, is gaining ground, and we look for advancement in all its branches, in time to come.

On the 27th inst., the day following the Fair, a race track having been prepared near Bates' ranche, and all things previously arranged, the people assembled from all parts of the county, at noon, to witness the horse-racing, and, those who love such sport, I think had it to their heart's content. The mile race was run in the short space of one minute and forty-three seconds, and that by three years old colts. Quarter and three hundred yards races were also run, proving that horses can be raised in Tooele almost equal to the fleetest. To wind up the sports of the day, Adam Smith and Archibald Shields ran a sack race of one hundred yards—Shields being the victor. All passed off pleasantly, nothing taking place to mar the peace of any one.

L. Gee.

EXPLANATION RELATIVE TO CHANGE OF NAME.

Having been requested thereto we copy the following from the *Millennial Star:*

"Nottingham, June 12, 1861.

President G. Q. Cannon:

Dear Brother:—I feel to write you a few lines, explanatory of the reasons why the figures which have at different times been affixed to my name, were attached thereto, in order to make a distinction between me and other men bearing the same name.

On the 7th of July, 1846, I was first baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, when I was known as James Brown, without any other distinction. On the 8th of the above-named month, 1846, I enlisted in the service of the United States, against Mexico, as a private soldier, in company D of the "Mormon Battalion" There being an older man than myself of the same name in that company at the time, when the sergeant called the name of one, both of us answered to it; hence, to distinguish us, they called him James Brown first, and me James Brown second; and thus my name was written and sent up in the rolls; and I suppose it was so entered at that time in the church history—viz., James Brown 2d.

In the fall of 1848, when I went up to pay my tithing, there was James Brown 1st, and James Brown 2d, on the tithing books; and as I had never paid any tithing, it was very evident that there were two James Browns on the church records before me. It therefore became necessary that I should adopt some other mark of distinction to my name; hence the figure 3 was affixed, and from that time up to the present my name has appeared in print and before the public as James Brown 3d

Now, after having many questions propounded to me as to the why and wherefore of this 3d, I have resolved to omit it altogether, and substitute the letter S, medially, in my name, in its stead, as that will be better understood and will appear in history; and it will not only be a distinction in my name, but it will serve to keep up the name on my mother's side, her maiden name having been Stephens.

I, therefore, from and after the date of this letter, sign my name "James S. Brown," and request all my friends and brethren who have in times past had occasion to record my name in their private journals, or any other history, which in after times may be read, to make this distinction, and show the change; for James Brown, James Brown 2d, James Brown 3d, and James S. Brown wear the same pair of whiskers, stand in the same pair of boots at the same time, and are but one person.

You will please to publish this explanation in the *Millennial Star*, and oblige your brother in the covenant of truth,

James S Brown,
late James Brown 3d."

ANGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Denison, brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has been staying in the Caledonian Hotel for some time, had a tough battle with a large salmon on Friday and Saturday last in the Holm Pool, and in which he experienced the worst of the encounter.

About six in the evening, whilst fishing at this part of the Ness, he hooked a salmon, which he knew to be of immense size. The fish at once turned tail, and ran down the river pursued by the angler and an assistant. He took refuge in deep water, and the line being hauled in, an attempt was made to seize him with the gaff, but in vain, for in a moment he had darted off in the contrary direction, and coming to a stop, lay sulkily at the bottom of the water. The gaff was again tried, and with a similar result. This game continued till evening set in, the pursuit of the salmon being joined in by a brother angler, but all the efforts used were in vain. Determined not to lose the prize if possible, Mr. Denison kept the fish on his line during the whole night, and did not lose hold of it till 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, at which hour, in making one of its sudden darts, the line, in running out, got entangled about the person of the angler, broke in twain, and the fish was free, after a battle of ten hours! The fish is believed to be one of the largest ever seen in the Ness, and could not be less than fifty pounds in weight.—[Inverness (Scotland) Advertiser.

PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.

He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian—he made history and he wrote it—his bulletins are Iliads—he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mahommet—he left behind him in the Orient words as grand as the Pyramids—at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors, at the Academy of Sciences he replied to Laplace, in the Council of State he held his ground with Merlin, he gave a soul to the geometry of those and to the trickery of these, he was equal with the attorneys and side-real with the astronomers; like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain tassel; he saw everything; he knew everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child; and all at once, startled Europe listened, armies set themselves in march, parts of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane, cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map, the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath, men saw him, standing erect in the horizon with a flame in his hands and a resplendence in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the Grand Army and the Old Guard, and he was the archangel of war!—[V. Hugo.

Assessing Secessionists to Pay Damages.—Col. Metcalfe, holding a command in Kentucky, has undertaken to compensate the Union men for the damages suffered during the late raid of the guerrila chief Morgan. He has paid the firemen of Cincinnati $1,800 for their engine horses, which were captured at Cynthiana, besides disbursing large amounts in other directions. He collects the money without the appliances of red tape and the circumlocution office, by assessing amounts from hundreds to thousands upon the secessionists. The Sheriff yields the palm, declaring that Metcalfe will collect his assessments when he himself cannot obtain the taxes.

One secessionist was assessed $1,000. "How long a time will you give me to raise it?" he asked.

"Three years or during the war," replied Metcalfe.

"You are not very hard with us," said the secessionist. "I will have it for you in time."

He was starting for the door, when the Colonel spoke—"You must accept of our hospitality during that time, at your own expense. Guard, take Mr. B. to that house made with hands down on the classic bluffs of Stoner."

"No, no," cried the Kentuckian, "I have the amount with me, and am perfectly willing to give it to our country in this her hour of need."

George III. and his Wine Merchant.—Mr. Carbonell, the wine merchant, was a favorite with George III and used to be admitted to the Royal Hunt. Returning one day from the chase his Majesty affably entered into conversation with his wine merchant, and rode a considerable way *tete-a-tete* with him. Lord Walsingham was in attendance, and watching an opportunity, he took Mr Carbonell aside, and whispered to him. "What's that? what's that?" said the King, "Walsingham has been saying to you?" "Please, sire, I am told I have been guilty of unintentional disrespect; my lord has just informed me that I ought to have taken off my hat whenever I addressed your Majesty; but your Majesty will please to observe that whenever I hunt my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig is tied to my head, and I am riding a very spirited horse; so that if anything goes off we must all go together." The King laughed heartily at his whimsical apology, which he good-naturedly accepted, and continued to chat with Mr. Carbonell without endangering his falling off his horse.

Effects of Fear.—The recent Indian scare in this State, will enable people here to understand how the inhabitants of Washington may be alarmed by the approach of a rebel army within twenty miles of their city. If the people of whole counties can flee from mythical Indians, we must be charitable towards the craven fears of the people of Washington. The facts around us afford the most pointed illustration that fear is unreasoning, and that a battle is won or a country conquered not by the number of those who are killed, but by the number terrified.—[Wisconsin paper.

Distances in Maryland.—Frederick, the first place occupied by the rebels in Maryland, is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and forty overland from Washington, by way of Rockville, Darnestown, and Poolesville, Maryland. It is about twenty-five miles from Frederick to Hagerstown, whence it is seventy-four miles by rail to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. From Frederick to Harper's Ferry is about twenty miles.

Died:

In Logan city, Cache county, Sep. 21, of childbirth, MARGARET, wife of Hugh Adams; aged 31 years, 8 months and 28 days. [Millennial Star, please copy.

In Smithfield, Cache county, Sep 24 CLARINDA CUTLER, wife of ALONZO P. RAYMOND, aged 35 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Drowned, in Jordan River, near this city, on Sept. 8 h, EDWARD R., son of JOHN and EMMA S. BOLSER, aged 8 years and 14 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE,

THE Person who borrowed or stole a Carpenter's Square belonging to JOHN LINDSAY, had better return it or he will be exposed. 15-1

WANTED,

ONE good WOOD TURNER and a Good Workman in the wood line, to work mostly on Furniture.
Apply to
W. R TENNEY & CO.,
15 2 Payson City, Utah County.

TAKEN UP,

ON September 6th, one yearling brindle HEIFER, brockle face, white under the belly, wart between her eyes, crop off the right ear.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
15-1 JOHN A. GILLET, 9th Ward.

CAME INTO MY GROUND,

A YELLOW COW, brockle face, a little white under belly; no marks visible; also, a dark-red STEER; branded H U on left hip, and F L L on left horn, but not very plain. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges.
15-1 B. T. CLARK, S. H. Ward.

MORE STOLEN HORSES.

I HAVE in my possession one Sorrel HORSE, with bald face and white feet; brands not legible. Also, a bay MARE; branded with the figure 12 on the left thigh.
The horses were obtained from Indians on the 2d inst., and are stolen animals
The owners can obtain them by proving property and paying charges.
EZEKIEL HOLMAN,
15-1 Goshen, Utah County.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Pasture at the south end of the 5th Ward, about the 27th of Sept., one large yoke of CATTLE, one of them a brown OX, rather low set; the other a brindle OX, bald face, black round the eyes, white under the belly, and the hind feet and tail. Both branded J J on the left hip.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same at Mr. Crouch's Constitution House, Main Street, G. S. L. City.
15-1a HENRY TUCKETT.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS!

SUBSCRIBERS to BURTON'S CITY OF THE SAINTS are respectfully informed that their copies of that work will be delivered to them, or on their order, at the Post Office in this City, any day after the 15th of the present month.
I can now supply this interesting volume to the citizens of Utah at the New York price, $3.00.
Clubs of Six or more, in the Settlements, allowed 15 per cent. discount.
15-t T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.
The terms of tuition are $4 or $5 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.
For particulars, apply to
G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LAURA READ & CO.,
MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS AND UPHOLSTRESSES,
(One block West and half block North of the Tabernacle, 17th Ward.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking and Upholstery in all their branches; also, Knitting, Netting, Crotchet, Embroidery, and all kinds of
FANCY WOOLWORK
executed with elegance and dispatch upon the most moderate terms. Come and try! 15-tf

600,000

MALE or FEMALE AGENTS to Sell LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP of the UNITED STATES, CANADAS, and NEW BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try.
Printed instructions, how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba.
A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition.
J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Middletown, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Millbrook Mills, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents.
(From the Tribune, Aug. 2.)
"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." 15-3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 16. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862. VOL. XII.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The following is taken from the account of the great conflict of Sept. 17th, near Sharpsburg, written from the battle-field by a special correspondent of the *World*:

The battle of Wednesday, September 17, fought a few miles from the Potomac, near the confluence of that river with the Antietam creek, was one of the hardest, bloodiest, and most hotly contested of the war. No battle has thus far been fought upon the continent in which so many men have been actually brought into action, in which so large a number have fallen before such terrific showers of shot and shell, and in which every strip of ground which was won and every advantage which was achieved cost the victor a more determined and continuous effort. In no battle, thus far—so our most reliable and most veteran generals affirm—has there been such persistency in the musketry of the infantry. From morning until evening the lines of our army were engaging the enemy, and both sides stood up against each other for twelve full hours, with the musket and bayonet. Besides the infantry fighting, unequaled in severity or duration, an increasing throwing of shells, round shot, grape and canister, continued from sunrise to sunset, and even late into the night.

Between sunrise and sunset of Wednesday, 160,000 men were fought by the commanding generals of both armies. I do not include the reserves. The number stated were actually brought into the fight. The whole strength of each army cannot be properly stated at present, but it is stated by many whom we have captured that the enemy had been strengthened, and numbered one hundred and forty thousand men. The rebel army exhibited the most astonishing and exhaustless resources of troops, which were brought into the field at every point through the entire day. When one line was broken another was always ready to be put in its place, and at no point was there seen any evidence of weakness or deficiency in numbers.

The battle-field was one that called for the greatest military skill in the moving and disposing of the troops. Both sides required to use unceasing vigilance and skill to prevent or counteract the purposes of the other. The generals of neither party were in want of elevations from which to observe the shifting scenes of the fight, and the day was evidently to be won by the most skillful generalship.

The Antietam creek runs for a distance directly toward our center, but turning suddenly southward it passes by the town of Sharpsburg, and near our extreme left.

I shall not endeavor to describe all the confusing changes in the positions of the various corps and divisions, the marching and countermarching from right to left and from left to right, as one and another position needed to be temporarily strengthened. The various lines of the army through the various phases of the engagement would each require an elaborate description and twenty different diagrams for illustration. The most important changes of our lines will be mentioned as they occurred. I will now only state the order of the corps from the right to the left, in order. General Hooker's corps was formed in the afternoon preceding the battle upon the extreme right. His corps (formerly McDowell's) consisted of Hatch's division (formerly King's,) Rickett's division, and the Pennsylvania Reserves. General Burnside's command was upon the extreme left, three miles away, and in front of the town of Sharpsburg. Intermediate between these two extremes, were Sumner's corps, Franklin's corps, Banks' corps, and Porter's corps. These were upon the right and left of the turnpike, and their disposition for the battle was not made until the cover of the night should give assurance of its secrecy.

Our army, as it approached the position of the rebels, was upon the south side of Antietam creek. Gen. Hooker's division was thrown across the creek at Kelty's ford, and advanced beyond the center until dark, with a large body of skirmishers thrown out in front of him. The enemy appeared at several points in line of battle, and met with their own skirmishers, those thrown out by Gen. Hooker. An important advance was effected, and the enemy forced back, while as yet our center was bearing back upon the other side of the creek.

The greatest resistance was experienced as Gen. Hooker attempted to move upon the right flank. The enemy saw the intention, and made a vigorous effort to keep open communication with the road running northward toward Williamsport. It was to the Confederates the important position, and they were evidently massing their forces to turn our right flank. Hence the opposition experienced by Gen. Hooker. The enemy skirmished with him well nigh until midnight.

Gen. McClellan promptly and most opportunely sent three army corps to strengthen the right, Banks' (then Mansfield's,) Sumner's and Franklin's. This was the most important movement upon the field, and effectually thwarted the purposes of the enemy. At 8 o'clock they were put in motion, moved across the Antietam and placed in those positions where they could most effectually co-operate with Gen. Hooker in the morning.

The battle was commenced by a most vigorous attack upon the very position which Gen. McClellan had taken the greatest pains to strengthen. With the opening day came the commencement of the fighting. The cannon from many an elligible position, of which there was no deficiency on either side of the field, commenced their work all along the lines, with an evident concentration of their fury upon Gen. Hooker and his supports by the enemy; upon Gen. Hill and his supports by our men. The first onset showed how immense were the forces wielded by each of the generals in-chief, and the impetuosity and desperate character of the fight. From east to west, over a space of three miles, could be seen the smoke pouring from the cannon's mouths, and the reports of the guns, peal on peal, sometimes distinct and separate, and at times mingled in a terrible roaring, came from every quarter of the scene of the contest. The air was damp and the morning cloudy, and little could be distinguished beyond the hills save the lines of forest and the constant puffs of smoke which rose slowly from the enemy's guns, and the circles gradually separating which marked the spots where many of our shells had exploded high in the air.

Soon after the cannonading had commenced, Gen. Hooker who had pushed on his movement upon the position of the enemy, became engaged with them at close range, and with a terrible effect. Early in the day Morris's brigade, while pushing the enemy before them, was surprised by seeing the stars and stripes raised above their opponents, and simultaneously the shout raised, "Stop firing upon your friends." The brigade was ordered to stop firing and the advantage gained by so treacherous and dishonorable a resort enabled the rebels to drive our men before them through a field of corn into an open lot in which our men recovered from the effects of the deception and formed again for the fight.

Gen. Mansfield, who was recently appointed to the position held with so much credit by General Banks, brought his command early in the engagement to the support of Hooker. Gen. Mansfield was fatally wounded soon after the first onset. The venerable and brave soldier was brought from the field, and has since died of his injury. Gen. Williams assumed command of the corps, and his division was led by Gen. Crawford until a wound rendered him unable to remain upon the field. Gen. Green commanded the second division of the corps. The loss which they sustained was severe, and the fighting they did was as gallant as their losses were severe.

Sedgwick's division of veterans came into the action in column by brigades about 8 o'clock in the morning, to support Hooker and Banks upon their left, where they had been slightly repulsed by the rebels. First came a terrible fire upon their center from the rebels in front of them, and the enemy's cannon were playing all the while with destructive effect upon their columns. It was supposed that their line was sufficiently supported upon their left. The next adjacent division was thought to be close by, and no apprehension was entertained of a fire from that quarter. While forming the lines it was ascertained that the enemy were there, and in a moment a death dealing cross-fire was added to that from which they were already suffering in front. The order had just been given to "ace left," preparatory to a movement southward to fill up the open space of the ranks. The severity of such a fire of infantry both from the left and front, with artillery playing upon them all the time, was enough to make veterans falter. The left broke and ran, but the 15th Massachusetts and the 82d New-York, next in the line, stood and received steadily this tremendeous attack. The 15th Massachusetts distinguished themselves by a gallant and memorable deed. Under this galling fire, volley upon volley, in the front and on the left, they charged upon the enemy in front of them, captured his battle-flag, and brought it away from the field.

Gen. Sedgwick remained near the center of his command, and had his horse soon shot from under him. Two bullets entered his body, and on foot, in front of his command, covered with the blood of his wounds, he insisted upon remaining and encouraging his men to stand firmly and not waver.

Gen. Summer ordered them to fall back, and then followed an important action of Kirby's battery.

When Sedgwick's divison had falled back the way was clear for Kirby's Regular Battery to pour upon the rebels a fire of grape and canister, which mowed them down in windrows. It played upon them with a most terrible effect. But the enemy, apparently never lacking for men to sacrifice in a bold and hazardous enterprise, threw their soldiers in masses from out the woods against the battery. Immense numbers, not in columns, but massed together in overwhelming numbers, rushed from the woods upon the guns which had been dealing such heavy blows and cutting such gaps in their ranks. The infantry support of the battery fell back in confusion, and left it alone. But a most rapid discharge of shrapnel upon them piled the rebels in dead heaps, and their dash was broken, and the battery limbered up and moved away in safety. Sedgwick's division had, meantime, reformed, and were again in line and ready to assist, and then Gen. Franklin's corps came into action.

Smith's division took the place just occupied by Sedgwick's, and the enemy threw in fresh troops at the same time. The fight was renewed with the hottest impetuosity on both sides, but the enemy soon showed signs of weakness, and Smith's division drove them and gained for us the hard fought battle-field, affording an opportunity of bringing off the dead and wounded.

The center now became the most absorbing in interest and importance. Richardson's and French's divisions of Sumner's corps in their turn took the brunt of the infantry fighting, and the surging sound of the musketry as it came from the center was most appalling. These two divisions were separated by a short interval from Sedgwick's, the remaining divisions of Sumner's corps, and this short breach in our lines was the thing which enabled the rebels to come in upon Sedgwick's left flank with such destructive consequences.

French's division was formed upon a place of ploughed ground, and Gen. Richardson gave orders to Gen. Meagher, chief brigade commander of his division, to march around the edge of a hill, through a valley, and form his brigade upon the right next to Gen. French, Gen. Richardson remarking, "I will be there as soon as you are." Meagher's brigade took the position assigned to them near the brow of the hill, and lay down upon the ground in line of battle. French's division, next upon the right, was now desperately engaged pouring into and receiving from the enemy a fire of both shell and musketry. They marched onward, and their columns, unwavering and steady, excited the admiration of all who witnessed their excellent behavior.

The enemy had a position which was sheltered by a fence. The rebels were afterwards seen there lying dead in heaps upon the ground. But the fire was more than our troops could stand. Their ranks were being thinned out wofully. They broke upon the left, and just then came up, advancing in splendid style, further to the left, the Irish brigade. The right of this invincible command rested near the fence, upon the other side of which the left of French's division ought to have been in position. But the confusion upon French's left was not of long continuance. Nothing like a disgraceful rout occurred at any time upon the field; but when our lines have been broken for a time, they have invariably rallied again and fought with a redoubled vigor. So with the whole of French's division. They soon rallied again, and kept their line continuous with the Irish Brigade.

There seemed to be some obstruction in the advance of the center of the Irish Brigade, and the right and left advanced faster than the center. A fence was ordered to be thrown down and they advanced again towards a knoll, behind which the enemy were firing incessantly upon them. They charged up and but once for a moment faltered or fell back, but were easily rallied.

Caldwell's brigade, of Richardson's division, followed up next in turn, comparitively concealed under the hill, and came upon the left of Meagher in line of battle. Then followed up the hill the brigade commanded by Col Cross, and the three brigades were in a continuous line of battle. Meagher's brigade suffered most severely of all. Their ranks were fearfully thinned out. No praise could be extravagent in speaking of their action, it is only a repetition of what is already known to multiply words of commendation.

Caldwell and Brooks' brigades marched up in the same column and across a road. In that road the piles of rebels tell of the hot work which was done there. Caldwell fought his brigade splendidly; Cross fought splendidly. All deserve to be remembered with admiration and gratitude.

This firing of musketry continued from the time this line was formed for four hours. No more interesting sight than these columns as they poured upon the enemy their fire of musketry and received the enemy's fire in return, could ever be seen upon a field of battle. As they marched up the hill over the plowed grounds, their lines struck every one with admiration.

Still towards the left, the hardest of the fight seemed tending. More or less, the entire day, had the sound of musketry given evidence that Burnside was not behind the reputation which he has already established. Several times in the morning the firing upon the left was most intensely rapid and severe. The artillery was constantly upon the enemy, and they were driven away from one position after another, slowly but surely, the whole day.

The stone bridge, near Sharpsburg, across the Antietam was most determinedly defended by the rebels. Burnside drove them from it after a severe fight, and gained the further side of the creek. Later in the day, the severest infantry fighting was with Burnside. The same dogged resistance, the same desperate determination to yield no inch of ground which could be maintained was manifested by the rebels. The same bravery in our troops and the same good generalship in our leaders was exhibited on the left, which they showed throughout the entire line, in every engagement of the day.

I must not forget to mention the important part which was taken by our twenty pound Parrott guns in the day's fight. Somewhat away from the scene of the infantry fighting on the rear of our lines, they threw constantly upon the batteries and upon the infantry of the enemy, a shower of shell which told with an important effect upon the issues of the day. The firing from the hill where these guns were posted was admirable. Shells would drop right among the columns of the enemy as they were attacking our lines, and it was worth a long pilgrimage by sea and land to have witnessed their opperations.

Fitz John Porter's corps was held in reserve the entire day, and have not had an opportunity of showing on this battle-field the bravery and worth which they have shown so frequently before. These, with others of our reserves of which I think not proper to mention, may have again to-morrow an opportunity of showing the same good discipline and courage which all have shown in the fight of Wednesday.

Gen. McClellan's management of the battle has won him golden opinions in the minds of those who have hitherto been incredulous as to his possession of the skill and ability of a great general. No one can see the many movements which he has accomplished and consider the probable results which would have attended a failure to perform those movements, and not admire his generalship. Had not Sumner, Banks, and Franklin been moved on Tuesday night to support Hooker upon the right, Wednesday morning would have found us with our right flank turned, our lines broken, and probably a serious defeat.

We have had a very heavy loss. Probably not less than ten thousand. The enemy have, without a doubt, suffered much more. The masses of men which they have sacrificed in fruitless attempts to capture our batteries, the piles which they have left dead upon the field, cut down by our cannon and our muskets, show that their loss was much heavier than our own.

On the morning after the battle a flag of truce was sent in from the enemy from a strip of woods, into which an unsuccessful attempt was made to charge, stating that if we wished to come under a flag of truce we might take out our dead that were in them. This offer was not accepted. Another flag of truce was sent in with the proposition that firing should be ceased on both sides by agreement while the dead were being removed. This proposition was also not entertained and the endeavors ceased.

On Thursday the fighting was not renewed, both armies finding themselves more humanly employed in attending to the wounded and carrying away and burying the dead. The surgeons have been busily engaged in attending to the wounded, operating, and dressing wounds. The hospitals present the most terrible and pitiable scenes.

Chaplains and clergymen at some of the hospitals were seen conversing with the wounded and whispering, in the ears of those whose countenances showed the spirit was just departing from the body, words of hope and consolation. As I passed by one I overheard the clergyman repeating the words of the Nicene creed in a low and fervent tone to a dying man, whose dim eyes seemed to be expressing trust and faith.

INFORMATION WANTED.—John Griffith, turner, of 47 Milk street, Bristol, England, wishes to know if one WILLIAM GRIFFITH who left Swansea, Wales, about the year 1851 or '52 for Salt Lake Valley is now living.

He is about five feet five inches in height, dark complexion, with black hair, a bookbinder by trade, and about 53 years of age.

[Continued from page 114.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding in which an oath or affirmation shall be required to be taken or administered under and by virtue of this act, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the like punishment and penalties now provided by the laws of the United States for the crime of perjury.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That separate accounts shall be kept at the treasury of all moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the respective States, Territories, and collection districts; and that separate accounts shall be kept of the amount of each species of duty or tax that shall accrue, so as to exhibit, as far as may be, the amount collected from each source of revenue, with the moneys paid to the collectors and deputy collectors, and to the other officers employed in each of the respective States, Territories, and collection districts, an abstract in tabular form of which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the collectors appointed under this act, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies in carrying this act into effect, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and two per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars; such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Treasury Department: Provided, That in no case shall such commissions exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum, except as hereinafter provided. And there shall be further allowed to each collector his necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the performance of his official duties, which, after being duly examined and certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be paid out of the treasury: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make such further allowance as may be reasonable in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the district or from the amount of internal duties collected, it may seem just to make such allowance; but the whole compensation shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, except in collection districts embracing more than one congressional district.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That when any duty or tax shall have been paid by levy and distraint, any person or persons or party who may feel aggrieved thereby may apply to the assessor of the district for relief, and exhibit such evidence as he, she, or they may have of the wrong done, or supposed to have been done, and after a full investigation the assessor shall report the case, with such parts of the evidence as he may judge material, including also such as may be regarded material by the party aggrieved, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who may, if it shall be made to appear to him that such duty or tax was levied or collected, in whole or in part, wrongfully or unjustly, certify the amount wrongfully and unjustly levied or collected, and the same shall be refunded and paid to the person or persons or party as aforesaid, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the presentation of such certificate to the proper officer thereof.

Sec. 36 And be it further enacted, That in all cases of distraint and sale of goods, or chattels, for non-payment of taxes provided for in this act, the bill of sale of such goods or chattels given by the officer making such sale to the purchaser thereof shall be conclusive evidence of the right of the officer to make such sale, and of the correctness of his proceedings in selling the same.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That if for any cause, at any time after this act goes into operation, the laws of the United States cannot be executed in a State or Territory of the United States, or any part thereof, or within the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized, to proceed to execute the provisions of this act within the limits of such State or Territory, or part thereof, or District of Columbia, so soon as the authority of the United States therein shall be re-established, and to collect the sums which would have been due from the persons residing or holding property, goods, wares, or merchandise, object or article therein liable to any duty, license, or tax, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum thereon from the time such duty, license, or tax ought to have been paid until paid in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in this act, so far as applicable, and where not applicable the assessment and levy shall be made and the time and manner of collection regulated by the instructions and directions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That the officers who may be appointed under this act, except within those districts within any State or Territory which have been or may be otherwise specially provided for by law, shall be, and hereby are, authorized, in all cases where the payment of such tax has not been assumed by the State, to perform all the duties relating to or regarding the assessment and collection of the direct tax imposed by an act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or any direct tax which may be hereafter enacted: Provided, That the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, direct tax, laid upon the Territory of Nebraska by said act, shall be paid and satisfied by deducting said amount from the appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory of Nebraska for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and no further claim shall be made by said Territory for legislative expenses for said year: Provided, further, That the State of Tennessee shall have until the first day of December next to assume the payment of her portion of said tax.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall contain the date thereof, the sum paid, and the time when the same will expire, and shall be granted to any person, being a resident of the United States, who shall desire the same, by application, in writing, to such collector, upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested. And at the time of applying for said license, and before the same is issued, the person so applying shall give bond to the United States in such sum as shall be required by the collector, and with one or more sureties, to be approved by said collector conditioned that in case any additional still or stills, or other implements to be used as aforesaid, shall be erected by him, his agent or superintendent, he will, before using, or causing or permitting the same to be used, report in writing to the said collector the capacity thereof, and information from time to time of any change in the form, capacity, ownership, agency, or superintendence, which all or either of the said stills or other implements may undergo; and that he will, from day to day, enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirits that may be distilled by said still or stills, or other implements, and also of the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mash tub, or otherwise used by him, his agent, or superintendent, for the purpose of producing spirits, which said book shall be open at all times during the day (Sundays excepted) to the inspection of the said collector who may make any memorandums or transcripts therefrom; and that he will render to the said collector, on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, during the continuance of said license, an exact account, in writing, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of spirits distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, by him, his agent, or superintendent, and the proof thereof, and also of the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances, put into the mash tub, or otherwise used by him, his agent, or superintendent, for the purpose of producing spirits, for the period or fractional part of a month then next preceding the date of said report, which said report shall be verified by affidavit in the manner prescribed by this act; and that he will not sell or permit to be sold, or removed for consumption or sale, any spirits distilled by him under and by virtue of his said license, until the same shall have been inspected, gauged, and proved, and the quantity thereof duly entered upon his books as aforesaid; and that he will, at the time of rendering said account, pay to the said collector the duties which by this act are imposed on the spirits so distilled: and the said bond may be renewed or changed, from time to time, in regard to the amount and sureties thereof, according to the discretion of the collector.

[From the News of the World.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON HOME."

BY JOHN THRUPP.

Mr. Thrupp says, with justice, that although the dates and historic facts of Anglo-Saxon history are difficult to be ascertained, and can often only be arrived at by selection from contradictory statements, the manners and habits of the people, as a whole, can be learnt with considerable exactness. If the laws of a century contain frequent provisions for any particular state of life, and if the documents of the same period, whether historical or fictitious, also have many illusions to the same subject, we may safely accept it as an illustration of the condition of society, although antiquarians may be in dispute about the time and place of each circumstances as it is detailed in history. First and fullest is the account of the Anglo-Saxon wife; and here Mr. Thrupp has to contradict the opinion that "while the founders of Rome treated women as household goods, and the polished Athenian valued them as domestic drudges, who should lay out money with economy, the barbarous Anglo-Saxon loved and reverenced the sex, and nourished those sentiments of affection and deference which have raised women to their present rank, and invested them with the power to make domestic life not only a blessing in itself, but a school of civilization." Some steps in that direction were taken in the course of centuries, but it appears that for a long time Anglo-Saxon women were systematically sold by their fathers and beaten by their husbands, were always bound to do menial work, and habitually subjected to coarse usage and insult. The most ancient form of wooing consisted in carrying off the lady by main force, the custom being so far legalized that no penalty was incurred if any one was killed in the attendant fray. Afterwards it became common for the damsel to be taken by stealth, and, on the theft being discovered, for her market value to be paid to the father. "If a man carry off a maid by force," says one of the laws of Ethelbert, "let him pay fifty shillings to her owner, and afterwards buy her from him." The same statue-book provides that "if a man carry off a freeman's wife, he shall procure him another with his own money, and deliver her to him." Daughters obtained only by slow degrees the right of interfering in any manner in the question of their marriage:—

THE RIGHT OF YOUNG LADIES TO MARRY.

"Between the fifth and tenth century, English women gradually obtained the right of disposing of themselves in marriage. At first, both State and Church required the daughter to accept, without question or comment, whomsoever her father pleased. She obtained, however, at a very early period in England (and also in Rome and on the Continent) the right of making an objection to a suitor for some grave and specific cause, as insanity, leprosy, or crime; but of the validity of this objection her father was sole judge. The Church and the State, however, insisted, with a constantly-increasing earnestness, that it was a father's duty to weigh these objections fairly; and after an early period, if he did not do so, the right of judging passed from him to his family or the public tribunals. In the latest era, the lady, though still required to assign a reason for a refusal, obtained the privilege of deciding on its sufficiency, and thereby became her own mistress. This right, probably, was not fully established in England prior to the middle of the tenth century."

REDRESS FOR DELUDED YOUNG MEN.

"A system of marriage by purchase is not without its inconvenience, particularly when managed by men remarkable for sharpness in bargaining, and with very undeveloped ideas as to the obligations of honesty. The sale of a daughter afforded an admirable field, both to match making mammas and cash-loving papas, for a display of auctioneering talent. It was their interest to puff the young lady's charms; and this they did with so much success, that the law came to the assistance of over-persuaded bachelors. It was declared, that if a man bought a maiden with cattle, and the father had deceitfully misreprented his daughter's attractions, the husband should be at liberty to return her, and receive back his money. Within that time after marriage, *at the earliest period* of Anglo-Saxon history, a dissatisfied husband was bound to return an unacceptable spouse, does not appear; but in the Danish-Saxon era, he was required to do so before she had acquired a right to braid her hair, and consider herself a matron" This right to braid the hair, as we learn from another part of the book, was only acquired on the morning after the marriage, when the bridegroom had presented the morning gift. In the earlier periods of Anglo-Saxon society there were very few restrictions on marriage, and it was contracted with very few ceremonies. It was the clergy who first interfered in this matter; and they gradually introduced so many impediments to marriage, that these became not only restraints on personal liberty, but they were often outrages on natural affection. They were, however, instruments of great power and of great oppression on the part of the Church. In the earlier period, the husband had an almost unlimited power of repudiating his wife; but legal restrictions were successively placed on this practice, until a man could only get rid of his wife by means of a legal divorce. Very slight causes, however, were allowed as legitimate excuses. A mediæval prince put away his wife because she was growing fat!! The principal characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon schools appears to have been the excessive beating to which the children were exposed, and this was applied to girls as well as to boys, and continued to a tolerably advanced age. "The Anglo-Saxons," Mr. Thrupp tells us, "had but one mode of tuition, and it was the simplest in the world. They told a child to learn, and if he did not they beat him A stiff rod and a strong arm was all that a teacher needed. Alcuin, speaking generally, says, 'It is the scourge that teaches children the ornaments of wisdom.'"

In very early times the power of the father over the child was absolute, extending to life and death; at a remote period this power lasted during life. The duration, however, of this power began to be gradually diminished long before the power itself experienced any diminution. It was finally limited to the period when the child became of age, or was capable of performing all the duties of a man, which consisted chiefly in being able to fight. A child was therefore considered to have become a man as soon as he could carry or use arms, and this period varied at different times.

THE FREEMAN'S PRIVILEGES.

The freeman was divided into two classes, the noble and the ignoble; or, to use the Anglo-Saxon terms, the carl and the churl:— "The privileges which distinguished the freeman from the freedman, or serf, are said to have been the following. He had the right to carry on private war, or wage the deadly fætha (feud) on his own account. If he owned land, he might be a protector or lord; and if he did not, he could choose his own lord and change him at pleasure. He could be a member of a guild or corporation, and could use and occupy the public lands. He might take his part in legislative or judicial assemblies, and was entitled, not only to attend, but to assist, in the administration of public worship. He had a right to go always armed, and, as an outward sign of his rank, he had the exclusive privilege of wearing long hair."

FIGHTING FOR PROPERTY.

"In the primitive age of the Anglo-Saxons, a man's reputed property consisted in what he could keep, and what he could take; and no man was considered to have a right to anything which he could not prevent another from taking from him. It required a rather long period of social development to bring robbery into disrepute.—"Their system of migration was entirely founded on this idea. When a family sailed for a foreign land, they carried with them a consecrated piller of wood, a door-post of their old house, or some memory of home. On approaching land they threw it into the sea, and wherever it was cast ashore they disembarked, and challenged the proprietor of the land to fight them for it. When the owner was of kindred origin, the challenge was accepted as good-temperedly as it was offered. The combat took place; the victor became the owner of the land: and the vanquished, however disappointed, had the satisfaction of knowing that, as he would have done unto others, so it had been done unto him."

TERRIBLE SPORTS OF THE SAXONS.

Hard-drinking was characteristic of Saxons as well as Danes, and was as frequent among the clergy as among the laity. It led to many evils, and feasts often ended in fierce and even sanguinary combats. Their sports and pastimes were generally rough, and calculated to develop their muscular force; and they were very fond of practicle jokes, which were of a very course character, especially when employed on females. Some of these latter will hardly bear mentioning, yet they were sometimes practised by the clergy:—"There was another style of joke, which, though now abandoned in England, is still practised in America, viz., that of tarring and feathering. When the Bishop of Halverstadt captured a town in which there were two monasteries of nuns and friars, he caused an immense number of feather beds to be ripped open, and the feathers collected in a small space. He then stripped all the nuns and friars naked, and having first dipped them in hot pitch rolled them in the feathers!"

A MULTITUDE OF WATERSPOUTS AT SEA.

"On the 12th instant, I left Launceston in the Lady Denison. On the 17th, a waterspout appeared in the distance, not near enough to cause apprehension. A few hours after, however, an immense one hove in sight, much nearer, and passed the ship at right angles. It seemed like a gigantic hose let down from the clouds (which had accumulated in great masses,) and communicating with a cauldron in the sea. Hardly had we cleared this when I perceived through the tempestuous waves (a gale was now blowing) a wide whirling eddy of smoke. I called out to the captain that a steamer was coming fast down on our beams, but at the very instant of speaking I saw that it was a whirlwind, flying at the rate of at least sixty miles an hour. It was a wonderful sight. Fancy a cauldron eighty yards wide, boiling madly, and hurling its steam up to the clouds—not steam only, for such was the force that small bodies of water were carried aloft and about with inconceivable velocity. And fancy this cauldron rushing at you as straight as an arrow, while the winds were howling in a frantic gale, and the sky was covered with blackest clouds in every quarter. At once the vessel's head was turned north and by east. The cauldron instantly changed its direction; and what will your readers say when I inform them that we tacked round to almost every point of the compass, and that the fearful thing followed us at every turn, until we succeeded in clearing it by tacking to the S. S. W.? On the very instant of our success, the man at the wheel sang out, 'Another on the weather quarter, sir!' and there was another, equally large, fierce and speedy, which passed near our stern. Immediately after was heard, 'Another on the weather beam, sir!' We cleared that, and then 'Another on the weather bow, sir!' was shouted by the steersman. In brief, nine waterspouts passed close to us in twenty minutes, any of which would, in a moment, have sent us to the bottom. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing yet remains to be told. Each cauldron, after passing us, halted about half a mile off, and when the whirl grew more dense the 'steam' was lifted higher, and a tongue was let down from the clouds immediately above, forming a regular 'hose,' so to speak, up which the water went in immense quantities. The whole nine then ranged themselves close together on our lea, each being perfectly defined, and in shape exactly like a boy's peg-top, the spike being in the water, and the top spreading through the clouds."—[Sydney Morning Herald.

A Miser's Dislike for Long Days.—A man made a fortune by industry and close economy, and used to loan his money on interest. One day, in midsummer, a friend happening to say to him, 'How pleasant it is to have such long, bright days.' 'Why, y-e-a,' replied he, 'but these long days the interest comes in slow.'

CRICKET MATCH.

On Thursday last, Oct. 9th, a match was played between the Deseret Union and Springville Union Cricket Clubs, on the Square in the 16th Ward.

The game commenced at 11 o'clock a.m., and finished at 5 p.m. The playing was very spirited and interesting throughout, and elicited much applause from the spectators present. The Springville Union won by two runs.

The following table exhibits the number of runs made by both clubs:—

SPRINGVILLE UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs
Richard Low, c. H. Luff,	5
George Harrison, c. G. Luff,	0
J. W. Cook, run out,	3
A. Harrison, run out,	9
James Steverson, c. Bowring,	2
H. Barlow, b. McEwan,	0
Hugh M. Dougall, b. P. Margetts,	0
Thomas Dallin, b. P. Margetts,	4
Thomas Roylance, b. McEwan,	3
J. Holley, not out,	10
A. Warren, b P. Margetts,	3
	45

2d Innings.

Richard Low, c. H. Luff,	0
George Harrison, c. H. Luff,	9
J. W. Cook, c. G. Luff,	6
A. Harrison, c. G. Luff,	0
James S evenson, b. McEwan,	14
H. Barlow, k. d. w.	2
Hugh M. Dougall, b. McEwan,	3
Thomas Dallin, f. b.	0
Thomas Roylance, b McEwan,	0
J. Holley, b. P. Margetts,	8
A. Warren, not out,	1
Bye,	3
	46

DESERET UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs
Thomas Jessop, c. Cook,	14
Henry Luff, b. Cook,	0
William Cooper, b. Cook,	23
George Luff, b Cook,	7
Henry McEwan, not out,	1
Phillip Margetts, b. Cook,	5
Henry Bowring, c. Roylance,	0
George Knowlden, b. A Harrison,	5
Richard Treceder, b. Co k,	0
Samuel Cooper, b. Cook,	2
Charles Kidgell, b Cook,	6
Wides,	4
	67

2d Innings.

Thomas Jessop, run out,	0
Henry Luff, run out,	0
William Cooper, b. Cook,	5
George Luff, b. Co k,	9
Henry McEwan, l. b. w.	5
Phillip Margetts, b. Cook,	0
Henry Bowring, b. Cook,	1
George Knowlden, not out,	0
Richard Tresceder, b. Cook,	0
Samuel Cooper, c. Roylance,	2
Charles Kidgell, b. A. Harrison,	0
	22

Umpires.—Mr. Jas. Hedger and Mr. Henry Hedger.

Scorers.—Mr. Jas. A. Thompson and Mr. Charles Stevenson.

After the match the Deseret Union entertained the players of the Springville club at supper in the Valley Home, which reflected great credit on "mine host" Hitesman as a caterer for the inner man. The evening was spent very agreeably.

LACUSTRINE HABITATIONS.

A work has been recently published in France by Mr. Troyon, entitled the "Lacustrine Abodes of Man," or the relics of primeval antiquity discovered in the lakes of Switzerland. It appears that the boatman on these lakes have, from time immemorial, observed in various places near the shore, under the calm transparent water, the heads of numberless wooden stakes pro ruding through the deposit which is generally found at the bottom. Along with these large blocks of wood have here and there been visible, stag's horns of great size, bones, and fragments of pottery.

There was a lurking traditional belief that these were the remains of dwellings, occupied by the people of ancient times, who built on the lakes in order to shelter themselves from wild beasts. For centuries, however, no one had been tempted to look closer into these scattered fragments of a forgotten world. It was not until the year 1854 that the attention of scientific men was called to the discovery, and the result of the earliest investigations on the subject was to establish the existence of a submerged "lake village" in a certain part of Lake Zurich. This discovery was rapidly followed by others. Similar sites have been traced in Lake Constance, Geneva, Neufchatel, Burine, Morat, Sempach, and in several smaller ones. Indeed they now seem to multiply in the note books of archæologists with almost inconvenient rapidity. Two years ago twenty-six such villages had been described in the Lake of Neufchatel alone; twenty-four in that of Geneva; sixteen in that of Constance; and the amount of ancient objects recovered from their debris has reached a truly formidable magnitude. Twenty-four thousand of these have been raised from a single locality in the Lake of Neufchatel.

"We are still very far," says M. Troyon, "from having recovered all the relics imbedded in the silt of the lakes and peat of the valleys. Nevertheless we are by this time acquainted with a sufficient number of points of remarkable richness to enable us to give by their description an idea of that ancient population which had the habit of living on these waters. These people were of smaller stature than the present inhabitants of Europe, as is shown by the diminutive size of their ornaments, and in particular by the grasp of the handles of their implements. They were a race of hunters; arrow heads and lance heads, and the bones of wild animals are heaped around their dwellings. They were also pastoral, for the bones of sheep and oxen, and in some instances of a small species of horse, are found in close juxtaposition with those of the deer, the wild boar, and other beasts of the forest.

They were to some extent, agricultural, for grains of wheat and barley, kernels of cultivated fruit, nuts and cakes of unleavened meal, and even slices of small apples and pears, as if cut for preserving, are found among the relics. There are less certain traces of mats, or cordage, or hemp or flax. The pre-historical men had their domestic animals, and fed their dogs with the relics of their dinner; for almost all the bones containing marrow are broken, while many of them are marked by the teeth of dogs.

THE HERMIT OF MEREDITH.

On the return from the New-Hampshire Yearly Meeting, five brethren of us made a short call on Mr. Plummer, who has long borne the title of *the Hermit of Meredith.* Found him quietly seated in his little hut, which is central in a small field enclosure, and near to which is another little outbuilding and barn, the little homestead and field being environed on all sides by a pretty dense growth of forest, and situated from the road we were traveling some eighty or a hundred rods. Mr. Plummer received us without any special show of cordiality, but invited us to walk in and see him; and we then shook hands with us all. We put several questions to him, which, usually, he answered very readily. To the inquiry if he would tell us his age, he answered: "I was born the 9th hour of the 13th day of October, in 1774;" which, if correct, will make him now 87 years, 9 months. To the question how long he had lived here alone, he answered, "I have been in this place between thirty-two and thirty-three years: and our impression is that he had previously possessed another hermitage for several years. Reports says that Mr. P. was led to the hermit life on account of disappointed love. Only just think of it! for a third of a century had this octogenarian lived on here, solitary and alone, while slowly these multitudes of days and nights, with all their aches and sadness, have passed over his head; still as these moons of thirty-three years have waxed and waned; these summers and winters, with their thunder showers and their shrieking snow storms, have rolled on their constant succession by day and night—all this time the outside world has hustled and mingled, laughed together and mourned in company, but our hermit friend has sat his sol tary hours alone, and alone met the changes of his singular earthly sojourn.

The hermit to'd us that for much of the last five years his health had been poor—that sometimes he thought he wished his course was ended. He reads familiar chapters in the Bible without much difficulty; had read two or three that day: never uses glasses; and says he cannot read the fine print of the newspapers.—Students from New-Hampton occasionally take a pedestrian trip to see and converse with the old man, and the traveler o'ten turns aside to see this freak of humanity; but we think that the neighbors are probably not very neighborly; as, indeed, he does not care to have them.

Mr. Plummer, we are told, owns much of the immediate woods that surround his hut, and is probably worth four thousand dollars, but refuses to make any will. We judge he lives poor and very hermit like; and the conclusion of our party, as we left the premises, was—that we could not covet an eternity of such existence as the hermit of Meredith was enduring. With all its faults and injustice, man with man, we infinitely prefer to live in the world than outside it in this way.

Man is made for society. Any man, or any association of men, who adopts the hermit hut or cloister, misapprehends his own constitution and God's will. We are sent into the world as into a vineyard, to work for the weal of each other; to bless our fellow men, enjoy society, and thus glorify our Maker.

P. S. B.

LINT A HUMBUG.—A writer in the Boston *Post* says of lint:

"Every ounce of lint sent to the army does mischief. It is only used to cover up the blunders of bad surgery. It is seldom used by the best of surgeons here. In the army it is crowded into wounds by men who know no other way to stop hemorrhage, and there it remains till it becomes filled with filth and maggots. It retains the discharges till they putrefy, and produces intolerable stench. The termination of its work is the death of the patient."

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorogical observations for the month of Sept, 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
67	77	68

Thermometer in open air.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
57	76	64

Dry Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
66	72	60

Wet Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
58	70	60

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 90°. Min. 47°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, was .755, which is three-fourths of an inch and 5 over.

The weather was steady, and fair for the farmer; the crops good, and the general indication is—"peace and plenty."

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear and hot.
2. Clear, and very hot till 4, then cloudy and windy.
3. Cloudy; shower, and gale at 6 p.m.
4. Mostly cloudy; shower at night.
5. Clear and cool.
6. Clear.
7. do.
8. do.
9. Partially clear; rained at 10 p.m.
10. Mostly clear and cool.
11. Clear till 5 p.m.
12. Thunder clouds; sprinkled; evening clear.
13. Clear.
14. A.m. clear; gale at 11; evening clear.
15. Cloudy; rained at noon; p.m. clear.
16. Partially clear.
17. Clear.
18. do.
19. do.
20. do.
21. do.
22. A.m. cloudy; p m. clear.
23. Clear and cool.
24. Clear.
25. do.
26. A.m. clear; p m. cloudy and windy.
27. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear and cool.
28. Cloudy.
29. A m. cloudy; p m. clear.
30. Clear.

The weather, like true Mormonism, improves with the Saints, and we are ready to say—God bless the earth and all the industrious, virtuous inhabitants!

AN EGYPTIAN DINNER IN PARIS.

The dinner given to their majesties by Said Pasha was served with truly Oriental magnificence. The Emperor, the Viceroy, and his nephew Mustapha Pasha, took their seats round a table, or rather a large silver salver, richly chased and enamelled, on which covers of massive gold were placed for four persons.

At some metres distant a table of twenty-five covers was laid out for the ladies and *officers* of the household. The latter table was served in the French style, but the dishes were prepared in the Egyptian mode, and among them were two lambs roasted whole. The animals were purchased alive by the Viceroy's servants, and killed and cooked by them *a l'Egyptienne.* The two tables were placed in the room which contains the rich and curious collection of historical armor, purchased some time since by the Emperor, and intended by him to ornament the armory in the ancient Chateau of Pierrefonds. At the moment when the emperor and the Empress entered the room, they were presented with rich basins, and, in conformity with Egyptian custom, their Majesties allowed perfumed water to be poured on their hands. When the guests took their seats at table, the Viceroy's servants placed on the lap of each a napkin of extraordinary richness, the corners of them being embroidered with diamonds and fine pearls, to the extent of about six inches. Only one dish was served at a time, each person helping himself, and then at a given signal, the dish disappeared, and was replaced by another, and this continued in succession until the time for the dessert.

The servants then removed the silver salver from before the Viceroys and their Majesties, and replaced it by one of gold, on which were arranged four dessert covers, the plates, knives and forks being of gold enriched with diamonds, as were also the dishes, filled with the most magnificent fruit. After dinner the whole party retired to another room, where coffee was served in the Oriental style, in very small porcelain cups standing on a foot, and having much the form of an egg cup, the whole of them enriched with diamonds. Long chibouks, ornamented with precious stones, were afterwards offered to the guests. The Prince Imperial, who had been present at the dinner but without partaking of it, gravely accepted one of them, and putting the end of the tube to his mouth, assumed the position of the other smokers, and sitting like them, cross-legged. The band of the Viceroy, which had come from Toulon for the purpose, played a number of their national airs during the dinner, and it was remarked that many of them were grounded on the old marches of the French regiments who entered Egypt under the First Napoleon. The water placed on the table during the dinner had been brought from the Nile. Their Majesties several times expressed the satisfaction they felt at the entertainment, and when they retired at ten o'clock, thanked the Viceroy most warmly.

THE TOOLS GREAT MEN WORK WITH.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brains, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvellous things—such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hours—by means of a common penknife, a tool in everybody's hand, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens, and sheet of pasteboard, enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color.

An eminent foreign *savant* once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science has been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the Doctor took him into a study, and, pointing to an old tea tray, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance, and a blow-pipe, said, "There is all the laboratory I have."

Stothard learnt the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Bewick first practiced drawing on the cottage-walls of his native village; which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail.

Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies, by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a silk handkerchief.

Watt made his first model of the condensing steam-engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose, while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plow handle.—[Smiles' Self Help.

THE FLORIDA REEFS.

Prof. Agassiz delivered a lecture in New York upon the age of the present physical world as derived from ancient coins and animal remains of species still extant especially from coral reefs. The lecture was devoted mainly to coral reefs and the conclusion drawn from them as to the time taken for their formation. He said that the popular notion that the coral was the work of an insect was entirely erroneous. The reefs consist of organized remains of a class of radiates, which become rigid by the continual deposits of limy particles. The corals begin their work at the depth of twelve fathoms and work upwards. The Florida reefs are the best in the world for scientific observations. From observations made upon them by Prof. Agassiz he has found that in fourteen years the growth of the coral about the coast forts was almost an inch, which would make about seven inches in a century. To be safe, however, he allows one foot a century. With this as a basis, the youngest reef on the coast —the Florida Keys—was found to be at least 6,000 years old. But the Keys are founded upon a similar reef which was founded before the outer one. This adds 6,000 years more to the age of the banks. Then landing upon the main land, a third reef is found precisely similar, adding another 6,000 to the chronology. But back of this is a fourth and still older coral reef, which adds 6,000 years more. Here positive investigations cease, and Prof. Agassiz claims to establish the fact indisputably that this portion of the world is at least 24,000 years old, an age far beyond any record of the race now inhabiting it.

PROOF OF IDIOCY.—The Ohio *State Journal* tells the following story in relation to a Buckeye who recently made application for an exemption from the draft:

"Doctor, if the foot won't answer, I have another all-sufficient reason—one that you cannot refuse me exemption for."

"What is it?" asked the doctor.

"Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not good sense—I am an idiot, soberly replied the applicant.

"Ah!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that? What evidence can you bring?"

"Proof conclusive," said the applicant. "Why, sir, I voted for Jim Buchanan! and if that isn't proof of a man's being a d—d idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proven."

The Deseret News.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,......October 15, 1862.

THE STAMP ACT MUDDLE.

The late Internal Revenue enactment of Congress provides that from and after the first day of Oct. inst., all contracts or agreements, orders, drafts or checks for money, bills of exchange inland or foreign, bills of lading, express receipts, bonds, certificates of stock or deposit, or of any other description, conveyances, barter parties, custom house entries, policies of insurance of all kinds, ship manifests, leases, mortgages, telegraphic despatches, protests on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, powers of attorney, probates of wills and all legal documents must be stamped to give them validity.

Sec. 95 of the Internal Revenue Act reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp, to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of $50, and such instrument, document or paper, as aforesaid shall be be deemed invalid and of no effect."

The penalty for violating the law with intent to defraud the government is in each case a forfeiture of two hundred dollars.

The law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to provide and furnish the stamps, which, he has failed to do, and in the absence of any positive knowledge, in relation to an extension of the time when the law would take effect, and the penalties affixed begin to occur, a question arose as to whether or not, under the circumstances, the government being in default in the premises, such papers and documents executed, signed, or issued after the first of October, without the stamp appendage, would be held by judicial tribunals to be legal, and if any penalty would be incurred by not attaching stamps when none had been made or provided by the commissioner. It has been the opinion of most men that, inasmuch as the Government had not complied with the provisions of the law, on its part, all transactions required to be taxed could not be considered otherwise than legal, so long as it was impossible to comply with the requirements of the statute, and that no penalty for making and issuing instruments of writing, necessary in the usual business transactions of community, could be incurred or inflicted. Those who have entertained such opinions have proceeded thus far with their business matters, the same as before, while others have hesitated, not knowing what to do, nor what course to take in relation to the matter, fearing that in the muddled state of affairs, they might incur some penalty.

In California the same difficulties existed, no stamps having been sent thither, and no one seemed to know the cause of delay, nor to be apprised that an extension of time had been graciously provided for by Government, and as the first of October drew near, the public mind became greatly perplexed, not knowing what course would be taken in the premises. Some proposed to go ahead the same as though no Internal Revenue law was in existence; others feared consequences. The clerks of courts commenced charging and collecting the tax imposed on legal documents in money, intending to purchase and affix to them the required stamps when they should come to hand, which was considered a safe measure both for the government and parties litigant, as forfeiture for *intent* to defraud the Government could not accrue, even if the papers should be declared to be "invalid and of no effect."

In the emergency, the tax collectors and assistant treasurer telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and at ten minutes to nine on the evening of Sept. 30th, the following telegram was received, which seems to have measurably quieted the public sensation in relation to the vexed question:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 29th, 1862.

D. W. CHEESMAN: — Make no delay in business for want of stamps. No penalty till January next. Stamps will be sent as soon as possible.

G. S. BOUTWELL, Com. of Stamps."

The next morning, Mr. Cheesman sent the following note to the *Bulletin*, explanatory of the telegram:

"Having been applied to by many parties this morning relative to the telegram received by me and published in the papers of the present date as to the validity of contracts in the absence of stamps, and the desire upon investigation that I would give the result for the benefit of the public, respectfully submit that, under an act supplemental to the Legal Tender Bill, contracts executed prior to the 1st of January, 1863, will be valid as between the parties, or can be made so at any time by having them stamped, and paying $5 to the collector for the use of the Government. Of course neither the parties in the contract will have any occasion to pay the $5, except in the event of litigation, when it might become necessary to introduce the document in evidence.

This opinion is based upon the best information I have been able to obtain, as to the provisions of the supplemental act referred to, which has not yet reached California.

Respectfully,
D. W. CHEESMAN.

The supplemental act, referred to, provides "that no instrument, document or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the 1st day of January, 1863, without being stamped, etc., shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect. Provided, however, that no such instrument, paper or document shall be admitted as evidence in any court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held, the sum of $5 for the use of the United States."

It appears from the foregoing that documents requiring stamps issued without them prior to Jan. 1st, 1863, will be considered valid, and only five dollars will have to be paid to the Government for the tardiness of its stamp commissioner, in the event a paper or document shall be needed as evidence in a court of justice. Some may think that a large sum and the provision oppressive in its operation, but when they become fully convinced that the commissioner was not in fault, and that the cause of delay in the stamp department was the substitution of the clerks for nurses for the wounded soldiers after Gen. Pope's reverses, and that, as alleged, some sixty of them were taken prisoners by the enemy while officiating in that capacity on the battle-fields, near Centerville, those interested may pay it cheerfully.

ANOTHER GOLD FIELD.

The newly discovered gold mines on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of Beaver Head, a mountain stream flowing into or forming one of the principal forks of the Missouri river, some forty miles north east of Fort Limbi on Salmon river, are attracting considerable attention, and are reported to be paying well; better than any other diggings in the north. The first gold was taken out about two months since, and although the facilities of the miners for gathering the "dust" have been limited, they have not unfrequently obtained from twenty to twenty-five dollars per day each, man as stated by some who have been searching there for treasure.

A company consisting of about twenty-five men with nine ox and six mule teams, have recently arrived at Brigham City from the mines. They came for provisions, which are reported to be very scarce and dear in all that country, and each team will take back from twenty-five to thirty hundred pounds, as intended. Several of the party, among whom were J. E. Bissell, J. S. Wilson and Robert Downs, were in our office yesterday and gave a glowing account of the mines, their extent and richness. The number of diggers at work when they left, was four or five hundred, many of whom intend to remain during the winter. These men report that Mr. Woodmansee of this city, who took out a large quantity of flour last summer, to sell to the Salmon river miners, had sold most of it at twenty five dollars per hundred in the Grasshopper mines, and for the balance he expected thirty dollars per hundred. He has made a good thing out of his adventure.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, convened in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, October 6, 1862, at 10 a.m., President Brigham Young presiding.

There were on the stand: Of the First Presidency, Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells;

Of the Twelve Apostles: Orson Hyde, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow and Franklin D. Richards;

Of the First Presidency of the Seventies: Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge and Jacob Gates;

Of the Presidency of the High Priests Quorum: John Young, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards;

Of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion: Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer and George B. Wallace;

Of the Presidency of the Bishopric: Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little;

Of the Patriarchs: John Young;

Reporters: George D. Watt and John V. Long.

Conference was called to order by the President, and the Choir sang

"The towers of Zion soon shall rise."

Elder John Taylor offered the opening prayer. Choir sang

"All ye that love Immanuel's name."

President Brigham Young said the mission of the Latter Day Saints will not be through with until Jesus has finished *his* mission, men may have intervals of rest, but only for a short time. Jesus has sealed his testimony with his blood, but he has not accomplished all the work for which he was sent into the world, and how long it will take him I do not know, but he will never cease from his labors nor yield one particle until he brings into subjection all things pertaining to this earth. Quoted the text "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," and remarked that he would seek to have it organized in its purity and holiness. The Saints should know first of all that the kingdom is organized and that they have an interest in it, and that is an internal work; then they should know that they love it more than anything and everything else. Know then that this Spirit of the Kingdom is ours and that we enjoy it day by day; this is the first lesson for you and me to learn

The people have received and embraced the gospel, but now comes the temporal warfare. We have to cross the plains; we have to organize a company, and here let me ask how many there is that is capable of leading a company across the plains. Independent companies are generally too independent for the good of the people. When we find an independent company we find a republican form of government, which can alone be sustained upon the principles of truth and virtue. Made mention of his experience in traveling with the Saints, first in Zion's camp, then in leading the pioneers to this valley. Some may ask, what good was there in going to Missouri. He would say that he was well paid with the experience he obtained in traveling with the Prophet of God; others might form their own conclusions. The Saints might stay in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and the Islands of the Sea, and organize and build up the kingdom of God, but is Zion organized? No, it is not. There is not a Ward in this Territory that is organized according to the order of Zion, but the time would come when this order would be established in every town, village and hamlet throughout the land of Joseph. He felt and knew it to be his business to teach the people to preserve and take care of this present life, for it is just as valuable as any that is enjoyed in all the eternities of the Gods. The faithful Saints may rest assured the Almighty will restore all the fertility to the soil that is necessary for the benefit and blessing of the people.

President Heber C. Kimball made remarks on the necessity of continual progress in the knowledge of God, and said if a man be too old to improve, he is too old to live. Bore testimony to the doctrines taught by President Young. Referred to the traveling of the first company across the plains; also to Zion's camp which traveled under the immediate guidance of the Prophet Joseph. Choir sang

"O Lord responsive to thy call."

Benediction by Elder Orson Hyde.

2 p.m.

Choir sang

"Hark the song of Jubilee."

Prayer by Elder Ezra T. Benson.

Choir sang

"The glorious plan which God has given."

Elder Charles C. Rich said he felt truly thankful for the opportunity of meeting with the Saints in Zion. He had been on a mission ever since he entered the church, and while he had been in England, of late; he had been engaged in preaching the gospel of salvation to the people. He reasoned upon those principles of salvation that pertain to the saving and preserving of the natural life of man. In the past ages of the world, or rather from the time the Apostles fell asleep, there was no man who had authority to dispense the words of life, but not so with us. Heaven has been looked upon as being very distant from the world, but when the servants of God touch the principles of the kingdom it is brought near unto us, and all the principles which the Almighty has revealed bring a present salvation. If the will of God were done on earth what would be the great difference between us and heaven? If we do not live the truth in this life what is there to show us that we shall live it in another life? That which will not produce good in this life I would not like to trust in the world to come.

President Brigham Young made some instructive remarks on the spirit world. We shall then be free, he said, from the power of Satan, yes, as free as ever we shall be, but we shall not be satisfied for our happiness will not be complete. We shall not be perfect, nor can we be until we receive our bodies again. Then reasoned on the beauties and glories of the celestial kingdom.

Hon. William H. Hooper felt well in being at home again, and said he rejoiced in the society of the Saints, and that if he knew there was nothing beyond this earth he would still adopt the principles taught and the doctrines believed in by the Latter Day Saints. What, he asked, are the great objects of our lives from the time we breathe the breath of life? The pursuit of happiness. He then made some excellent remarks on the application of our talents, and the necessity of making proper use of our time. Contrasted the present condition of this Territory with its condition twelve years ago. Argued in favor of rearing the great superstructure upon the foundation which we have already laid, in order that we may all receive the benefits of the one grand co-partnership, and we shall have in return a thousand per cent profits. Spoke of the importance of raising cotton, flax, wool, of the manufacture of iron, steel, and everything else that we need for our welfare and comfort.

Choir sang

"Happy the man that finds the grace."

Elder George A. Smith dismissed the meeting.

Evening.

At half-past 6 the Bishops held a meeting in the Tabernacle, which was called to order by the presiding Bishop, and the Choir sang

"Glorious things are sung of Zion."

Bishop L. W. Hardy offered prayer.

Choir sang

"How great the joy that promised day."

The Bishops transacted some little business relative to the incoming emigration, counseling and directing the brethren who had not got homes. Bishop Hunter then made a speech on the subject of flax, arguing the propriety of classifying our labor and producing flax, and such other articles as we need in those localities which are found to be the best adapted to their successful culture. Gave good instruction on the proper method of settling difficulties, how to make peace and how to create good feelings in the house of Israel. Elder John D. T. McAllister was called to the Bishops' stand, and sang

"Do what is right."

President Brigham Young arose and said that he had a few matters to lay before the priesthood and the people, and while he attempted to do this he wished them to be quiet that they might hear him. One thing which he wished them to consider was the propriety of our brethren being dictated in their labor by the priesthood. Made a pathetic appeal on behalf of our brethren in foreign lands, that are desirous of coming to the land of Zion—to the gathering place of the Saints. He remarked that we had thousands of head of stock roaming at large on the prairies, and what can we and what shall we do? Argued the importance of producing and making all we want for our consumption.

President Daniel H. Wells took up the text contained in John, 9th Chapter, 4th verse: "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." Brother Wells reasoned upon this text, showing the propriety and necessity of the Saints of Latter Days going to work to produce the common necessaries of life

Choir sang

"Let every mortal ear attend."

Elder Lorenzo Snow dismissed by prayer.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 10 a.m.

Choir sang

"Know then that every soul is free."

Prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

"Come all ye Saints that dwell on earth,"

was sung, after which Elder Orson Hyde addressed the Conference, taking for a text: "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field."—Matthew XIII., 44. He also spoke of the subject of tithing, showing the brethren their duties in regard to it. We are required to do our part, and we must not expect something for nothing; no matter what the cost of the field, or the price that we pay for the kingdom, it is the kingdom we want. Said if the Saints will be faithful to their calling and position, the cup of trembling which has been in the hands of the people of God will pass away for ever, and be and hang over the enemies of God's people. It will be as the Prophet Isaiah has predicted "Thou hast drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling, and wrung them out. Behold I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling, even the dregs of the cup of my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again, but I will put it into the hands of them that afflict thee; which have said to thy soul, bow down, that we may go

over: and thou hast laid thy body as the ground, and as the street, to them that went over."

Elder Amasa M. Lyman followed with an eloquent discourse on mental an physical culture. He remarked that he had been upon a mission, but did not feel that he had returned from one, for he realized that he was always upon a mission. His text was furnished him in the people he saw before him. Why all this mixed multitude, he asked. The mere gathering of the people is not an intellectual operation; it does not particularly inform the judgment or enlighten the mind; but that there might be something connected with this constituting a community, the gospel was preached. The people are to acquire a knowledge of God at home, where they live, they are not required to go abroad to learn the character of the Almighty. He then reasoned upon the proper method of acquiring a knowledge of the truth; the way he did he commenced living in the world without quarreling, and his compliance with the laws of the gospel had saved him from quarrelling with his wife, or his child, his brother, his neighbor or with any man. In this way he found that so much of the gospel was true. Argued in favor of the development and education of the intellectual man, and the necessity of laboring for the building up of the kingdom of God. Admonished the Saints to live so as to woo the Spirit of God not to be a casual visitor merely, but a constant and abiding friend. Instructed the sisters to remember when they were implanting in the minds of their children principles of truth and virtue, that they were determining and fixing their destiny in that great future of happiness, glory and ineffable bliss which we are all looking for; and it is our business to continue our labors in this great work until untold millions of earth's children shall repose beneath the banner of King Immanuel.

Choir sang

"On the mountain's top appearing."

Benediction by Elder J. V. Long.

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2 p.m.

Choir sang

"O God, thou great, thou good, thou wise."

Prayer by Elder Franklin D. Richards.

Choir sang

"Ye wond'ring nations now give ear."

Elder Wm. C. Moody gave a brief account of his late mission to Europe, and of his experience in the Church of Christ. Made some remarks on the importance of those who have means assisting to gather the poor from the old countries.

President Brigham Young observed that with regard to the poor he would say if there was any man that would take his property, which consisted of mills, houses and lands, and give him one half of what it was worth he would donate every farthing of it towards the gathering of the poor. Some might say that he was perfectly safe in making such an offer, for there was nobody able to buy his property, but he knew and contended that the Lord was just as capable of raising up a man to do it, as he was to give him the property. Some of the Elders are anxious to go on missions, but it never enters into their hearts to think that they are called upon to gather the poor, and help to build up Zion. Referred to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, the principles upon which it is based, showing that the brethren who were in debt to that fund should do all in their power to square up their accounts, so that the Presidency might be able to send the money to Liverpool to help to gather others. Spoke of the doings of the Almighty in regard to the people in their first settlement here; when they were destitute he caused the gold in California to be discovered, a vast emigration to come from the east, bringing with them large quantities of clothing and other necessaries of life, which they sold here at less than St. Louis prices. The Latter Day Saints should remember the maxim, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," for it is a true one. It is for us to strive to gather the poor, to exert ourselves all we can for the attainment of this desirable object. The Lord deals with, dictates and brings forth the result of the acts of the children of men. Called attention to the Scripture which says, "They shall come with weeping, and with supplications will I lead them; I will cause them to walk by the rivers of waters in a straight way, wherein they shall not stumble: for I am a father to Israel, and Ephraim is my first-born." As Joseph was a Savior to his father's house, so is Ephraim to the house of Israel, and, said he, this congregation I am looking upon, are nine-tenths of them Ephraimites, yes I will say 999 thousandths. We shall gather them first, then others, until they are all gathered from the nations of the earth. It is all folly to suppose that there are Jews in this Church; they will not believe the gospel at present; they are in the same position as the Cainites are, they cannot come in until the rest of the family come in and receive their blessings, then they can have an opportunity. Let us not trouble about our trials, but be determined to overcome them. Counseled the brethren to look at their blessings, and not occupy all their time in looking at their troubles and trials. He had been in the habit of using tobacco, but he had left it off; he did not drink whisky, brandy, rum, wine, tea nor coffee, and he felt so much better for his abstemiousness that he would recommend others to follow his example.

Elder John Van Cott said that he realized his imperfections and also his inability to instruct the Saints, without the aid and assistance of the Spirit of God, still he rejoiced in being home again, and once more in the society of the people of God in Zion. Reviewed his experience in the Church and his mission abroad; bore testimony to the truth of the gospel, and said that he had long seen that the Lord controlled the hearts of the children of men for the good and benefit of his people. Gave a concise account of his experience in his travels in Scandinavia while upon his last mission.

Choir sang

"Glory to God on high."

Elder Wm. W. Phelps dismissed with benediction.

Half-past 6 p.m.

A Conference of the High Priests was held in the Tabernacle in the evening, John Young presiding, at which most of the the priesthood attended.

The meeting was opened by the Choir singing

"Sweetly may the blessed Spirit,"

and Counselor Woolley offering prayer.

Singing:—

"Lift up your heads, ye scattered Saints."

President John Young said that he rejoiced in the society of the Saints, in the blessings of the holy gospel which have been revealed unto the Saints. He knew that the priesthood was restored to man, and that the Lord had set his hand to build up his kingdom. He then called for the business all of which was transacted in a few minutes, after which Counselor E. D. Woolley made some remarks on the duties of Presidents and Clerks of the branch quorums in reference to their half-yearly reports.

Bishop Lorenzo D. Young rejoiced in the privilege of meeting with the High Priests, and in such a Conference as the present one. He often thought that every Conference he attended was the best he had ever been at, and he felt precisely so in reference to this.

President John Young quoted the text "How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation," and then offered some timely and instructive remarks upon it. He testified that we were living in the day spoken of by John the Revelator, when an angel should fly through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth. Referred to his coming into this valley fifteen years ago, and felt to rejoice in the prosperity that had attended the Saints since that time. In speaking of Patriarchal blessings, he said, he could testify to the truth of his br. Brigham's remarks in reference to the blood of Ephraim, for in all the blessings he had conferred he had only found two of the blood of Ishmael, but few of the tribe of Mannasseh, and all the rest of the blood of Ephraim.

Elder George D. Watt delivered a short address, in which he spoke of the temporal and spiritual organization of the kingdom of God in the last days.

Elder James McAllister sang "O Zion."

The meeting was dismissed by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 10 a.m.

Choir sang

"Jesus, thou all-redeeming Lord."

Prayer by Elder A. M. Lyman.

Choir sang

"The glorious gospel light has shone."

Elder Orson Hyde was called upon and presented the authorities of the Church as follows:

Brigham Young President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Heber C. Kimball, his first, and Daniel H. Wells, his second counselors.

Orson Hyde, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Orson Pratt, sen., John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards and George Q. Cannon, members of said Quorum.

John Smith, Patriarch of the whole church.

Daniel Spencer President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fullmer and George B. Wallace, his counselors.

William Eddington, John V. Long, John L. Blythe, George Nebeker, John T. Caine, Joseph W. Young, Howard O. Spencer, Claudius V. Spencer, Thomas B. Broderick, James H. Hart, John Squires and William H. Folsom, members of the High Council.

John Young, President of the High Priests Quorum, Edwin D. Woolley, and Samuel W. Richards, his counselors.

Joseph Young, President of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge Jacob Gates and John Van Cott, members of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies.

William Squire, President of the Elders Quorum; James Smith and Peter Latter, his counselors.

Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop; Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, his counselors.

Samuel M. Moore, President of the Priests Quorum; Richard W. McAllister and George Openshaw, his counselors.

McGee Harris, President of the Teachers Quorum; Adam Speirs and David Bowman, his counselors.

John S. Carpenter, President of the Deacons Quorum; Samuel G. Ladd and Warren Hardie, his counselors.

Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works.

William H. Folsom, Architect for the Church.

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund to gather the poor; Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H Wells and Edward Hunter, his assistants and agents for said fund.

George A. Smith, Historian and general Church Recorder, and Wilford Woodruff his assistant.

The foregoing quorums and authorities were all voted for separately, and each and all unanimously sustained by the conference.

President Brigham Young said no man had any business to enquire whether he would apostatize or not, nor should any Latter Day Saint ask what the Almighty was going to do with him when he got him into the kingdom of heaven. He had made some remarks relative to the blood, or lineage of individuals, and he would further say that there were a very few in the Church who had in their veins the blood of Judah, but they could not stay in unless that was purged out, but if they were faithful the Holy Ghost would come upon them of the Ishmaelitish blood that br. John spoke of, as well as those of Judah, and it would purge that blood out of their systems.

Elder Orson Hyde next addressed the conference, speaking upon the renovating influence of the Holy Ghost on those who obey the fulness of the people.

President Heber C. Kimball arose and gave some instructions on the present situation of the Churches in these valleys, showing that the present calling of the Twelve Apostles is among the settlements and stakes of Zion, to instruct the Saints, and to direct their energies in the building up of Zion.

He then said that President Young and his brethren felt like shouting Hosannah after the order taught by the Prophet Joseph in Kirtland, and invited the congregation to join with him that he might teach them the correct order. The vast concourse of Saints rose to their feet in mass and shouted Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb, to God and the Lamb, Amen, Amen and Amen. This increased the heavenly feeling that already existed in the conference, and caused every heart to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

On motion of President Kimball the conference adjourned, to meet in the Bowery, at 10 a.m. on the 6th day of next April.

Choir sang that excellent anthem

"God is my song."

Patriarch John Young was called upon to pronounce the closing benediction, which he did as follows:

I have felt during this Conference that I wanted to bless the people, but more particularly since yesterday, and I was almost upon the point of asking the President if I might have the privilege, but the Spirit told me that if it was my privilege I should be called upon. I have been called and ordained to that calling, and it is my delight to bless the Saints of God.

I am naturally of a diffident turn of mind, and, notwithstanding I have been laboring in the vineyard almost from the commencement, their is some impediment to my boldness and confidence that I have never been able to overcome.

I feel the importance of my mission and delight to bless the Saints of God; my heart is always full of blessings for the people of God, for the poor pilgrims that are struggling through this vail of tears, to work their passage back to our Father's kingdom from whence we came. I have wet my pillows many times in consequence of the feelings I have had for my fellow men, and in feeling this I have not forgotten myself.

I feel in the name of Israel's God to bless the First Presidency of the Church of Christ; but can the greater be blessed by the lesser? Yes, they can. I feel to bless my brother Brigham, my brother Heber, and my brother Daniel, and to say that the blessings of God shall rest upon them, in connection with the Apostles of the Lord Jesus, who have stood forth in vindication of the Church of the living God, and I say they shall be blessed from this time forth and forever, in their fields and flocks, in their gardens and vineyards; these and all needful blessings shall rest upon them like the dew of heaven; they shall go forth as mighty chieftains, for they are mighty men of God, and I can say that to them and to their increase their shall be no end; but their posterity shall be as numerous as the stars of the firmament, or as the sand upon the sea-shore, and the time never shall come when their shall be an end to their increase in time nor worlds without end. I feel to bless all the Saints and faithful children of God. My brother Brigham has been the Joseph of his father's family, and to this people he has been a Moses in connection with brother Heber, who has been long associated with him. He told me when I was sick at the Bluffs, and nigh unto death, if I would rise up and go to the Valley I should live many years. Has it been fulfilled? It has, to the very letter, and I have been privileged with the enjoyment of the blessings of the Saints of God.

I feel to bless the Saints of latter days, and I say you shall go from this place rejoicing in the things of God; and I ask my Father to bless you, for you love the truth, and you are right on the way home to the enjoyment of the blessings of heaven, and the river of life shall flow unto you, and you shall be blessed with every thing that you can desire, even beyond what you can now comprehend, and the Holy Ghost shall thrill through you, and it shall be like the river of life within you and round about you.

Be of good cheer, my brethren and sisters, we are Christ's, and Christ is God's. May the blessings of heaven and earth rest upon every man, woman and child that love the truth and wish to do right. Let us put our trust in God, and all is ours; let us do all we can for the gathering of Israel, and the establishment of righteousness upon the earth, and continue so to do until he shall reign whose right it is, and rest assured that the day of his appearing is not far distant, and blessed are they that look for his appearing. I have rejoiced in spirit, and as some of the brethren have expressed themselves, I have felt like shouting hosannah to God and the Lamb, for ever and ever. Why do I feel like shouting? Because God has had mercy upon us, and because I have had the privilege of living in the days of the Prophets of God; in the days of the Apostles, and I have seen the handy-works of the Almighty in bringing his people out of Babylon to this promised land. Who can comprehend it? We did not see, to be sure, when we left Nauvoo the great blessings that were hid away in these mountains, but the Almighty had us sit under the pavilion of his wings, and he will sustain us, we are being sustained, we are growing and thriving, and in a little time the armies of Israel will become as terrible as an army with banners, and the power of God will rest upon his servants to a wonderful degree, they will be clothed with the power of the priesthood, and their faces shine like that of Moses of old. Let us hold up the hands of our file leaders by our faith and prayers, and we shall all be blessed and prospered together, from this time henceforth and for ever.

I do not feel to detain you, but I bless you, and I bless everybody that are in the faith of the Lord Jesus. I see people before and around me that have brooked the storm, persons that I have been with, and I have seen a great many things that I cannot now take time to relate in the history of the building up of the kingdom of God. When I look back for fifteen years to the time when the first conference was held in this valley, and that too under the shade of a hay stack, and see the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us, I feel to say roll on the mighty work, my prayer is for thy kingdom to come, and thy will to be done upon the earth as it is in heaven. May God bless you brethren and sisters, and I bless you all in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ: Amen.

J. V. LONG,
Clerk of the Conference.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

According to statements which seem to be very generally believed, a battle has at length been fought at Corinth, where last spring it was confidently expected one of the most bloody and decisive conflicts of the war would take place, in which Gen Halleck would measure or test the strength of the army then under his command with that of the Confederates under Gen. Beauregard, but the looked and hoped-for collision was prevented by the evacuation of and retreat from that stronghold of the enemy by the Confederate hosts, which, after having been taken possession of and held by the Federal army of the South-west for about five months, has been attacked by the Confederate army under Gens. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, and a terrible slaughter has taken place.

Skirmishing is said to have commenced on the last day of September, between the pickets of the enemy and those of Gen. Rosencrans, commanding at Corinth, but there was no serious fighting till the 31 of October, when it appears that the Confederate generals attacked Gen. Rosencrans about seven miles north-east of Corinth, and forced his columns back inside the entrenchments surrounding the town before night set in. The conflict was renewed the next day, and for a time the enemy had the advantage, who after charging over the fortifications entered the town, but were subsequently repulsed with great slaughter, and retired towards the Hatchie, where another battle of seven hours duration was fought on the 5th, Gens. Hurlbut and Ord commanding the Federal troops on that occasion. Victory finally crowned the Federal arms with "glory," and the Confederates fled pursued by the conquerers.

How many men were killed in the several engagements cannot be determined from the meager accounts which have been published, but the fighting is represented as having been of the most desperate and bloody character, that the Federal loss was great, particularly in officers, but the casualties of the enemy are said to have greatly exceeded those of Gen. Rosencrans' army.

THE IMMIGRATION.—No companies have arrived from over the plains within the last seven days, but those of Captains Miller and Canfield are expected to-day or to-morrow. Capt. Haight's company will probably get over the mountains in the course of the week, and Capt. Dame's soon after.

THE SEASON.—Of late, the weather has been delightful.

RULES FOR STOCK-BREEDING.

The great error committed by the thoughtless and unskillful breeder is, that seeing that a first cross is often an improvement, he fancies that a second cross, or breeding by cross beeds, must also give the same result. It is a mathematical view of the subject, at least, to infer that if the first cross gives a half-blood, the progeny of two half-bloods, should be half-bloods. But, practically, this does not seem to be the result, for, although the first cross usually partakes quite perceptibly of the characteristics of both parents, it not unfrequently happens that the progeny of half-breeds is devoid of all uniformity, and entirely unreliable. This is particularly observable in swine. A cross of pure Suffolk with any mixed breed will usually give an even litter of half-breeds, but a further cross with half-breeds often gives a miscellaneous lot of animals of little value. The pure blood seems to improve the first generation, but to lose somewhat of its impressive power for the future. There is in all cross-breeds a propensity to take back to some pure stock, and it is not unlikely in the cases we have mentioned, the progeny is only a reproduction of some breed whose characteristics have lain dormant for years. To keep down these old qualities, and perpetuate those that are valuable, we should use always pure blood on one side. In this way the progeny becomes purer and purer, until, in a few generations, no trace of the cross is observable. We understand that the same is true of the human races, to some extent at least. The child of a negro and white is a mulatto, and so long as one parent is of either race pure, the progeny is healthy and strong, but the children of mulattoes are usually feeble and various in complexion, taking back more or less toward a pure race, and in a few generations of such crosses the race becomes extinct through barrenness or disease. We have in mind one instance in which a gentleman who had taken much pains to introduce the North Devons into his neighborhood, reared a bull from a pure Devon bull and a three-quarter cow, the other quarter being Short-horn blood. The calf had every appearance of a full blood Devon of the true mahogany color, but his progeny were almost invariably marked with white, and disappointed their owners who at that time considered no Devons of pure blood unless of a uniform dark red. A pure blood Devon bull of that color, usually gives his color to his progeny, by any cow of mixed breed.—[Stockton Journal.

New Churn.—When at Woodbridge we were shown a new churn, made by Mr. Josiah Gorham. It was upon an entirely new plan; being a simple square box made of superior wood, and hung at the corners, diagonally, so as to give a jerk when the churn is turned. It is suspended from a light frame and easily moved by a crank. Butter was churned on the morning we saw the machine, in three minutes and forty seconds. We then resolved to try our hand at churning, and in order to elucidate the subject we had introduced into our columns during the last two weeks, obtained new milk, which placed into the churn, we seated ourself, and, in a fraction over ten minutes we had the butter—and the work was easily done!

We call attention to this invention, as we shall soon have a sample churn at our office, for examination. It is really a good affair.—[Cal. Farmer.

To obtain Flowers of Different Colors on the Same Stem.—Scoop out the pith from a small twig of elder or any twig with a pith in it, and having split it lengthwise fill each of the parts with seeds that produce flowers of different colors. Surround them with earth, and then tying the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only the stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them. By selecting the seeds of plants which germinate at the same period, and which are nearly similar in regard to the texture of their stems, an intelligent florist may obtain artificial plants exceedingly curious.

The Crops in Iowa.—The yield of wheat is estimated 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861. There have been 1,325,000 acres cultivated this season in corn, which will yield 76,250,000 bushels, or an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels. Oats will reach 10,000,000 bushels; hay 1,000,000 tons; sorghum 3,000,000 gallons; and potatoes double last year's quantity. The state will be able to export this year 175,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs. The increase of sheep has been about one-third during the past year, making the number in the state 350,000.—[Exchange.

To Kill Cabbage Lice, etc. — Michael Schott, Cal. co., Mo., recommends to sprinkle cabbage plants infested with lice or other insects, with a strong tea made from elder leaves. He says, it has proved efficacious in his own practice. Perhaps it might be serviceable in other cases.—[Agricu.turalist.

OX TEAMS AND HORSE TEAMS.

It is generally agreed that horses travel faster than oxen, and that on a farm consisting of plains and destitute of rocks, a pair of horses will do more on the plow and harrow than a pair of oxen. Horses will wear longer than oxen; that is, farm horses will last to work till twenty years old, but oxen should not be kept half so long, though some work till they are fourteen. But after admitting so much, we may be allowed to say a word or two in favor of the practice of keeping oxen.

And first, as to the cost of the animals. Oxen of equal weight with the horses are bought for one half price. Oxen are worth something after they are worn out in work—horses are not.

Oxen are not half so liable to disease as horses are. An insurer will ask fourfold more for insuring the health of horses than of oxen.

The gearing for oxen costs less by half than that of horses. A wooden yoke lasts longer than leather harness, and it is put on and off in half the time.

One chain answers for two oxen, but two horses must have four. Oxen are more patient than horses, and will carry a more even yoke. They start a load better than horses, particularly in a snow path, where the runners stick to the snow.

Oxen can be trusted with hired men at less risk than horses, they are soon taught to draw the plow, and are driven by the plowman without any reins.

We have not a large proportion of farms without rocks and stumps, and where the land is rocky there is no comparison between oxen and horses.

In regard to cost of keeping, there would be but little difference if both were kept on the same food. But many of our farmers keep oxen through the winter on coarse hay, straw and husks, which would not keep horses alive.

Our own oxen (half blood Devon) never have any but cheap hay, husks, &c., through the winter, though they labor much of the time. When April comes they are kept on good hay, and thus they learn the difference between cheap and costly living. Oxen of the right breed are very readily fattened, and their beef is better than that of cows or young cattle, and brings more in the market.

When farmers quit raising and keeping oxen, people must quit eating beef and tanning ox hides.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.

Keeping Orchards Cultivated. — The *Gardener's Monthly*, an excellent journal, published in Philadelphia, Thomas Meehan, editor, contained an article a few weeks since, the leading idea of which was "that orchards are more successful through a series of years laid down in grass and annually top-dressed, than when cultivated and cropped." The *Country Gentleman* and some other papers dissent from the doctrine, and urge cultivation. The true course, it seems to us, lies between the two extremes. We have never known an orchard to flourish that was continually in grass, no matter what the other circumstances were. Perhaps excessive top-dressing might make it thrifty—we have never tried it—but it would certainly greatly promote the growth of the grass. On the other hand, orchard land continually cultivated for many years, and annually manured, will so force the trees as to make them tender and liable to disease, and produce such a surplus of wood as to prevent their fruiting.—[New England Farmer.

New Kinds of Wheat. — The Stockton *Independent*, in its list of grains exhibited at the fair in that city, says: "One variety, marked on the seed when procured, 'U. S. Patent Office—Red Wheat from Turkey,' was sown by A. B. Wynkoop, at the State Lunatic Asylum, Nov. 25th, 1861, and harvested June 30th, 1862. The yield from 504 feet of land was 47 pounds, or at the rate of 63 bushels per acre. This was from one pound of seed. This wheat is smooth chaffed and bearded. Another specimen Noe wheat, from France, was sown by the same person at the same place, on Nov. 26th, 1861, and harvested on July 11th, 1862. The seed was badly weevil-eaten, and out of a sack of four pounds only 525 stools of wheat were produced, yielding to very few seeds. One pound of wheat on 425 feet of ground, Nov. 12th, 1861, and harvested July 17th, yielded 15 pounds. The seed was badly mow-burned, and but little of it grew. It has a black fuzzy chaff, and is bearded."

The Diana Grape. — A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says there is no grape succeeds with them so well or is more highly appreciated than the Diana. All others seem to have failed in his locality, or did not turn out nearly so well as this one. We ourself place a high and higher estimate upon the Diana with each year's experience.

If anybody was to ask us for the best five grapes for out-door culture, we would, at the present time, give him unhesitatingly the following list, estimated in the order in which they stand: — 1. Concord; 2. Maxatawny; 3. Delaware; 4. Diana: 5. Hartford Prolific. Selecting these five—and who wants a greater number of varieties?—you will have the best, in our judgment, which the pomological catalogue can now supply.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Erratta.—In last week's issue, in the Rules adopted by the Domestic Gardeners' Club in regard to the counts for apples—"Early and prolific bearer" should read "2" instead of "1."

Illinois Cotton.—We have seen a sample of cotton grown in Illinois, about fifteen miles north of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, from seed procured in Tennessee, and planted last May. It is of fine quality, equal to the best Tennessee, and we are told that the yield of a patch of five acres will amount to fifteen hundred pounds. At the present prices this will be a very profitable crop, much more so than wheat or corn. There are in Illinois more than two million acres of superior cotton lands, situated south of the place where this sample was grown, and from the experiments in its culture made this year, in almost every instance satisfactory, we are led to believe that cotton is to become a staple article of the produce of Illinois. One planter alone is preparing his ground with the view to planting twelve hundred acres, and many others will engage in the business more or less extensively.—[Evening Post.

To Destroy Cut Worms. — E. Armantrout, Clinton co., Ind., writes to the *Agriculturist* that the cut worm can be effectually destroyed, by making two or three holes in the ground near a plant, from five to eight inches deep with a sharp-pointed stick of an inch or more in diameter, into which the worms will crawl after committing their depredations, never again to return.

MORTAR FOR BUILDING.

In common practice, the cohesion of mortar is greatly impaired by using too large a portion of sand; it should never exceed two parts by measure to one of lime paste.

A cask of lime weighing two hundred and eighty pounds, made into eight cubic feet of lime paste, should be mixed with sixteen bushels of damp sand.

The notion used to be generally entertained that the longer lime was slaked before it was used, the better would be the mortar made of it.

This, however, is not the case with our common fat lime and sand mortars. The sand should be mixed with the slaked lime as soon as the latter becomes cold, and no more water should be employed than will reduce the lime to a thick paste.

In preparing mortar the unslacked lime should be placed on boards and sheltered from the sun and rain; it should be open above and surrounded with some sand.

The water necessary to slake lime should be poured upon it with any suitable vessel, and care should be taken to stir the lime so as to bring the water into contact with every portion, when it may be left until all the vapor has passed off.

The sand may now be incorporated with the lime by means of a hoe or a shovel; and, if necessary, a little water may be added to produce a homogeneous, consistent paste, when it is ready for use.

Sand from the sea-shore should never be employed for making mortar without being first washed with fresh water, because the salt left in such sand is liable to absorb moisture and prevent the mortar becoming hard.

In putting up walls of brick or stone, care should be taken that the stones or bricks be moistened before they come in contact with the mortar. Every brick and stone should be laid in a good bed of mortar, and should receive a blow to fix it firmly. The bricks should not be laid merely, as is the common custom, but forced down so as to press the mortar into all the pores and crevices. The superintendent of a building should give his personal attention to the vertical joints in the walls, as the masons frequently neglect to fill them up with mortar.—[Scientific American.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,

Washington, Sept. 12, 1862.

General Orders No. 129.—First: The President directs that the first, second and third corps of the Army of Virginia, announced in General Orders No. 103, be hereafter designated the first, eleventh and twelfth. The several army corps will now stand as follows:

The first, second, third and fourth, as arranged in General Orders No. 101, of March 13, 1862, from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth, as announced in General Orders No. 84, of July 22, 1862, from this office.

The tenth, as announced in General Orders No. 123, of September, 1862, from this office.

The eleventh and twelfth the same as the first and second corps, Army of Virginia.

Second.—By direction of the President, Captain Lloyd Beall, Second United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

Under this order the following commands are designated:

1st Corps, Major-General Hooker.
2d Corps, Major-General Sumner.
3d Corps, Major-General Heintzelman.
4th Corps, Major-General Keyes.
5th Corps, Major-General Fitz-John Porter.
6th Corps, Major-General Franklin.
7th Corps, Major-General Dix.
8th Corps, Major-General Wool.
9th Corps, Major-General Burnside.
10th Corps, Major-General Mitchell.
11th Corps, Major-General Sedgwick.
12th Corps, Major-General Sigel.

NEURALGIA.

From two Greek words, *Neuros*, nerve, and *Algos*, pain; means nerve-pain; but as there is no pain except in connection with the nerves, every pain or ache in the body is really "neuralgia." Ailments are generally named from the part affected, or the nature of the malady. "Head-ache," because the pain is in the head. "Pleuritis,"or pleurisy,because there is inflammation, too much arterial blood in the *pleura* or covering of the lungs. Neuralgia is always caused by blood; bad because too poor or too much of it; too poor, because there is not exercise and pure air enough to secure a good digestion, and the person is thin and pale; too much blood, because there is too much eating, and the bowels not acting every day, more is taken into the system than passes from it, and it is too full. The person may be fleshy enough, and does not appear sick at all. For a week, live on cold bread and butter, fruits and cold water. Take an enema of a pint or more of tepid water daily, and spend the whole of daylight in active exercise in the open air, and the neuralgia will be gone in three cases out of four, the feet being kept warm, and the whole body most perfectly clean. There are two kinds of neuralgia, sharp and dull; both caused by there being too much blood in or about the nerve. Perhaps arterial blood gives the sharp, venous blood the dull or heavy pain. In either case, the pain is of all forms of intensity,from simple discomfort to an agony almost unendurable. In the more fleshy parts, the pain is less severe, since the soft flesh yields before the distending nerve; distended by more and more blood getting into it, until it is occasionally three times its usual size; but when the nerve is in a tooth, or between two bones, or passes through a small hole in the bone,as in the face or "facial neuralgia," which is neuralgia proper, or the *Tic Doloreaux* of the French, the suffering is fearful, because there is no room for distension, and every instant, the heart, by its beating, plugs more blood into the invisible blood vessels of the nerves. But in any such case, open a blood-vessel in the arm or elsewhere, until the person is on the very point of fainting, and the most excruciating neuralgia is gone in an instant, because the heart ceases to send on blood, and the blood already in a part, as naturally flows out of it, as water naturally flows out of an uncorked bottle, on its side. Hence, a skin kept clean by judicious washings and friction, helps, by its open pores, to unload the system of its surplus; the bowels kept free by fruits, berries, coarse bread, and cold water, is another source of deliverance of excess. While these articles of food supply but a moderate amount of nourishment, in addition, active exercise still more rapidly works off the surplusage of the system, and the man is well; not as soon as by the bleeding, but by a process more effective, more certain, more enduring, and without harm or danger. Hence there is no form of mere neuralgia, which is not safely and permanently cured in a reasonable time by strict personal cleanliness, by cooling, loosening food, as named, and by breathing a pure air in resting in our chambers at night, and in moderate labor out of doors during the hours of daylight. Those who prefer uncertain physic or stimulants to these more natural remedies, are unwise, and ought to have neuralgia—a little. Half a dram (or half a tea-spoonfull or thirty drops) of sal ammoniac, in one ounce (or two table-spoonfulls) of camphor-water. Dose: one tea-spoonfull every five minutes until relieved, or from one to three tea-spoonfulls of varieties of ammonia thrice a day, are valuable temporary remedies.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

A cotemporary a few weeks since in speaking of the deplorable state of affairs existing in the State of Missouri, says:

"Thirty days and Missouri will be destroyed. There is scarcely a horse or a mule in North-east Missouri fit for any service. You may stop at fifty houses, and not find a man or a boy over twelve years old. Two-thirds of the people in the State are under bonds for more than they are worth, nearly every one of which is forfeited. Their stock is all being collected and driven to market, which, with all their movable property will be taken out of the State. The crops, if any means be left to collect them, will follow. Houses and lands will be left to the government to redeem the bonds. What is left with the Union men (and there is not much) will be devoured by the hordes of skulking rebels through the country. Both parties are bent on each other's destruction. The warm earth smokes with desolation and wretchedness. Weeping mothers and orphan children, ragged, hungry, hopeless and destitute, meet you at every door. Such swift ruin must have an end."

Law Suits. —The Springfield *Herald* tells the following story concerning three law suits which were lately prosecuted in the neighborhood of that eccentric village:—"The first suit was about three skeins of yarn. The defendant was beaten, obliged to pay for the yarn, and bear the expenses. Wishing to revenge himself, he sued the other for three pumkins he had given him some time before, but was again beaten. The plaintiff of the first case, having his indignation riz by this time, hunted up another cause for a suit. Before the quarrel the defendant had visited somewhat extensively at his house, and so he sues him for the meals eaten on such occasions, and made his case out so strong that he gained his suit. The defendant has now a sublime contempt for law suits."

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle.
For terms, apply to
WILLIAM HAILSTONE,
14-tf Meat Market.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

BLACK MARE STRAYED.

ABOUT ten days ago my BLACK MARE swam Jordon from the west part of the city. She had on a strap head-halter, with a rope attached. Branded on nigh shoulder J. C. L. She formerly run on the range between Bingham's and Barney Adams' kanyon.
Any person who will return her to me or give information of her whereabouts, will much oblige, and shall be suitably rewarded.
9-tf J. C. LITTLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.
Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.
Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.
Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,
NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.
Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.
List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—
White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.
Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.
Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!
WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.
The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.
On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.
The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

MATCHES,

At the old and well-established Factory, two doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.
Boxes, 16 cents a piece; 100 Bunches, $2,50.
14 4 A. NEIBAUR Manufacturer.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.
The terms of tuition are $1 or $6 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.
For particulars, apply to
G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Gollightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.
Having added, to the practical experience of last year, late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.
Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:
8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture or all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.
Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.
One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.
Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City, in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling-House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.
There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
14tf L. P. EDHOLM.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.
Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.
Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable city Property, consisting of a full LOT thoroughly fenced by itself, with a good HOUSE, Barn, and other Buildings; a good well of water, a fine Orchard, consisting of apple, peach, plum, pair and other trees in full bearing, with shrubbery, etc., situated in the 17th Ward, two blocks west of the Temple Block.
J. W. CROSBY.
JOHN ROBINS, Agent, whose premises join on the south. 14-3

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.
Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

NOTICE.

Oh, all ye good people, who value your health,
And think of your comfort as well as your wealth,
Remember that now, just now is the time
To sweeten your houses with whitening or lime;
The cobwebs are hanging to ceiling and wall,
And rooms look quite dismal as winter or fall,
Unless they are wash'd and made clean and light
With COOPER's best mixture, or some other white.
The crevices, too, which open so wide,
And make a fit place for vermin to bide,
Can all be well stopp'd and made good and sound,
So that such a nuisance can scarcely be found.
Then, talk no more of your rooms looking bad
When such a good chance is now to be had,
Of having your house brought out to view,
Pretty near as nice as when it was new;
Then, give me a call, before it's too late,
Near the Corner of West and South Temple Street.

Rooms repaired and Whitewashed by CHARLES COOPER, Second door east of Staines' Nursery, 19th Ward. 3-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Caree, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.
Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise Instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.
For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

FOR the information of those who have intrusted me with Orders for Goods in the Eastern States, I beg to say that all such orders have been duly executed.
The train reached Fort Kearney on the 16th Aug., and will probably arrive in this City on or before the 15th of October.
10-6 W. S. GODBE.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.
The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.
ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
AT THE
MATCH FACTORY
MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.
Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.
In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

General Notices.

TAKEN UP,

ON September 6th, one yearling brindle HEIFER, brockle face, white under the belly, wart between her eyes, crop off the right ear.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
15-1 JOHN A. GILLET, 9th Ward.

WANTED,

ONE good WOOD TURNER and a Good Workman in the wood line, to work mostly on Furniture.
Apply to
W. R. TENNEY & CO.,
15-2 Payson City, Utah County.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LAURA READ & CO.,
MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS AND UPHOLSTRESSES,
(One block West and half block North of the Tabernacle, 17th Ward.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking and Upholstery in all their branches; also, Knitting, Netting, Crotchet, Embroidery, and all kinds of

FANCY WOOLWORK

executed with elegance and dispatch upon the most moderate terms. Come and try! 15-tf

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE,

L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR,

LEAVES Great Salt Lake City and Fillmore every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a m.
For Passage, the following rates are charged:

From G. S. L. City to		From Fillmore to	
Lehi	$2 00	Cedar Springs	$1 00
American Fork	2 25	Round Valley	2 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50	Salt Creek	4 00
Provo	3 00	Santaquin	5 25
Springville	3 50	Payson	5 50
Spanish Fork	4 00	Spanish Fork	6 00
Payson	4 50	Springville	6 50
Santaquin	4 75	Provo	7 00
Salt Creek	6 00	Pleasant Grove	7 50
Round Valley	8 00	American Fork	7 75
Cedar Springs	9 00	Lehi	8 00
Fillmore	10 00	G. S. L. City	10 00

Packages at reasonable rates.
Wheat, corn, barley, oats, eggs, butter and cheese received in payment at market prices, and gold and silver coin at par.
Apply to the agents along the route, or to the subscriber, in G. S. L. City.
4-3m L. I. SMITH.

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.
Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, cause of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.
Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.
WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.
☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.
RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

600,000

MALE or FEMALE AGENTS to Sell LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP of the UNITED STATES, CANADAS, and NEW BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty cents, 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try.
Printed instructions, how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba.
A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition.
J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Middletown, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Millbrook Mills, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.
Price 25 cents.

(From the Tribune, Aug. 2.)
"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." 15-3

WAR OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

There has not much been published concerning the movements of the Federal and Confederate armies in Kentucky during the last three weeks, but they have evidently not been altogether inactive, and the various divisions have been moving about, from place to place, the Federals to counteract the designs and movements of the Confederates and they to accomplish the objects they had in view when the movement towards the Ohio was devised, and their armies set in motion to carry out the programme of the campaign.

On the 27th of Sept., a Confederate force of six or seven hundred mounted men, it is said, made an attack on the town of Augusta, Ky., situated on the Ohio river, above Cincinnati. There was a small Federal force there, which, as represented, on the approach of the enemy took shelter in the houses, and fired from the windows, doing great execution—the Confederate officers having, it seems, been special objects of their aim, for, of ninety men reported killed or wounded, there was a large per centage of those not numbered among the rank and file. The Confederate soldiers were so exasperated at their losses, that after the surrender of the town they set fire to and burned up a large portion of it. The inhabitants are reported to have fled across the river into Ohio. Of the Federal soldiers nine were said to have been killed, fifteen wounded and the balance were made prisoners. The Confederates fled on the approach of a superior Federal force from Maysville.

A skirmish of some little consideration is reported to have taken place near Middletown on the 1st of October, in which the Federal forces there were, in the first instance, the pursuers and then the pursued, or in other words, after driving the Confederates some considerable distance, they fell back. The same evening their was a skirmish reported within nine miles of Louisville, in which the enemy were defeated. The loss on both sides was inconsiderable.

Gen. Buell left Louisville, as per report, on the second, with a large portion of his army, in light marching order, in pursuit of the Confederates, under Gen. Bragg, and the next day his wagon train, twenty miles long, commenced arriving there from Nashville.

On the third the guerrilla Morgan, with one thousand men, is represented to have attacked and been defeated by a Federal force consisting of Home Guards, near Olive Hill. In his retreat he is said to have burned thirty or forty dwellings. After retreating some distance, he faced about and moved back toward Olive Hill, but was induced by a superior force the Home Guards having been reinforced, to march in another direction.

It was announced, about the 1st of October, that the Confederate force in the vicinity of Bardstown was about thirty-five thousand. Kirby Smith was reported to be at Frankfort with a large army, and Humphrey Marshall was also en route for that place with the forces under his command, and a battle was imminent. Bragg had made some tall speeches in relation to inforcing the Confederate conscription law, and threatening to send all who would not join the secession standard, north of the Ohio river.

There seems to have been considerable activity manifested by the Confederates in and about Frankfort during the week ending on the 4th of October, and on that day it was reported they inaugurated Richard Hawes Governor of Kentucky, and had a high time, several of the noted Confederate Generals having been present. In the evening, as per statement, they evacuated the town after burning the railroad bridge, and moved southward, leaving a small cavalry force which followed next day. The Federal troops pursued them as closely as possible, and, from the published statements, considerable skirmishing ensued. Soon after the Federals left that place for Lawrenceburg guerrilla Morgan made a dash in that direction, and occupied the place with a large force which, in turn, were routed by a Federal force under Gen. Dumont.

A fight is reported to have taken place near Perryville on the 7th, the Confederates, under Gen. Bragg, having been the attacking, and the Federals, under Gen. McCook, the attacked party. The fighting is represented as having been fierce and desperate, the Confederates having the most combatants in the field, and are said to have lost the most men. The statements as to which army had the advantage at the close of the day are conflicting.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

A dispatch to the *Age* from Ruby Valley on the 30th inst. announced the departure on that day from thence, for Salt Lake of five companies of the third Infantry, and two companies of the second Cavalry California Volunteers, company C. Capt. May and company F. Capt. Potts, are to remain at Fort Ruby to garrison the post, under command of Major Gallaher. Major Geary, second cavalry, with company K,. Capt. Smith, and company H,. Capt. McLean, each numbering about eighty men had been detached a few days previous, to Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt, for the purpose of chastising the Indians who have been committing outrages in that vicinity, if found; after which they will rejoin Col. Connor's command at Fort Crittenden, should he winter there.

Of the three companies of the Third Infantry, recently stationed at Stockton, company A., Capt. Ketchum, left there, as stated on the 2d for Fort Churchill; the other two companies were expected to remain at Stockton a short time and then proceed to the Coso mining regions where they would remain during the winter.

It seems that the 'Third,' officers and men, are becoming "disgusted" with the duties they have to perform on the plains and would like to go farther east, where an opportunity might present for a display of their valor. The following communication to the *Bulletin* is quite significant and doubtless represents the feelings of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS UTAH DISTRICT, RUBY VALLEY, N. T., September 24, 1862.

The 3d Infantry California Volunteers wants to go home—not for the purpose of seeing the old folks, but for the purpose of tramping upon the sacred soil of Virginia, and of swelling the ranks of the brave battlers for the brave old flag. The action of the San Francisco quartette and the glory which awaits the California Regiment that first lands on the Atlantic coast combined to make the 700 hearts camped in Ruby Valley pulse vigorously with the patriotic desire to serve their country in shooting traitors instead of eating rations and freezing to death around sage bush fires, which two are the only military duties to be performed hereabouts. Accordingly a meeting of the officers was called on Tuesday night. A committee was appointed to draft a despatch to be sent to Gen. Halleck; and each captain was requested to draw up a paper to the purport that the subscriber would authorize the Paymaster to withold from his pay the amount subscribed by him, on the condition, and no other condition, that the regiment be ordered East. Each captain was requested to present this document to his company, and report at an adjourned meeting.

To-day at 1 P.M., the following sums had been subscribed by the privates and company officers:

Company	I, Capt. Lewis - -	$3,430
"	K, Capt. Hoyt - -	3,475
"	H, Capt. Black - -	2,550
"	*F, Capt. Potts - -	600
"	C, Capt May - -	3,260
"	E, Capt. Tupper - -	4,074
"	G, Capt. Urmy - -	7,431

*Part of Co. F absent on detailed duty.

That is excellent evidence of the earnest patriotism of our 700 men. In addition to packing a musket, eating salt pork and tramping over these abominable deserts, they are willing, and actually do out of their $13 per month, subscribe $25,000 for the *privilege* of going to the Potomac and a getting shot. If California is not proud of them the God of Washington is; and that is quite as satisfactory. But California cannot help appreciating such a sacrifice upon the part of men who, after giving their time, labor, and, if need be, lives, to their country, now give the last mite of their small pittance. Private Goldthaite of Co G, alone, subscribed $5,000, while the majority of the men gave every cent of their pay.

The company officers ranged about thus: 2d Lieutenants, $100 to $200; 1st do., $200 to $300; Captains, $300 to $500. In some instances that takes more than their pay. The staff officers have not yet pungled as they are waiting to see what amount will remain to be raised.

The three companies at Stockton would most undoubtedly equal their comrades. Should they do so, at the average of $3,000 per company, the fund would reach upwards of $36,000.

The following despatch was sent to Gen. Halleck, with the consent of Gen. George Wright:

Major-General Halleck, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—The 3d Infantry, Cal. Vols. has been in service one year, and marched 600 miles; is well officered and thoroughly drilled; is of no service on the Overland Mail route, as there is cavalry sufficient for its protection in Utah District. The regiment will authorize the Paymaster to with hold $30,000 of pay now due if Government will order it East; and it pledges Gen. Halleck never to disgrace the Flag, himself, or California. The men enlisted to fight traitors, and can do so more effectively than raw recruits; and ask that they may be placed at least on the same footing in regard to transportation East. If the above sum is insufficient, we will pay our own passages from San Francisco to Panama.

By request of the regiment.

P. EDW CONNOR, Col. Commanding.
Ruby Valley, N. T., September 24, 1862

So far as anybody can see, there is not a bit more use for infantry out here than there is for Topographical Engineers. Cavalry is the only efficient arm against Indians; and the companies of the 2d Regiment, in the district, are fully competent to chastise all offenders. Brigham Young offers to protect the entire line with 100 men. Why we were sent here is a mystery. It could not be to keep Mormondom in order, for Brigham can thoroughly annihilate us with the 5,000 to 25,000 frontiersmen always at his command.

Unless Latham got the thing up at Washington for the Senatorial purpose of saying to the dear people: "See what a true friend I am to your interests! I had the Overland mail established in opposition to old Gwin and his steamer monopoly, and then caused near a million of dollars to be expended among you for the purpose of outfitting an expedition to protect said mail"—I say, unless Latham started the ridiculous thing, as is boldly asserted by reliable parties, I can see neither sense nor occasion for the expedition; and if Latham did do it, may he always be confounded a great deal worse than he now is politically.

We rejoice in the good fortune of your new regiment, [apparently not to be raised yet,] but cannot help feeling that Government would equally well serve its true interests by taking East a regiment, which has had the veteranizing results of a year's service, and which, other things being equal, certainly is and must be superior to any regiment of raw recruits plumped down on a battle-field.

May Gen. Halleck be in a good humor when our despatch reaches him; may he just have eaten the biggest kind of a good dinner; may he just have lit the best Habana in all America; may he just have heard of the greatest Union victory of the war; and may he say "Yes" to the Third; and, then; may the Third have a chance to shoot secessers, and pat Uncle Abe on his long back for that slavery proclamation! Amen!

Died:

In Lehi city, Sept. 29th, BARTHOLOMEW MAHONEY, aged 69 years, 11 months and 5 days.

At Willard, Box Elder County, of consumption, JAMES HARLOW JERSEY, aged 40 years. [Detroit papers please copy.

Died in this City, on the 7th inst., ELIZABETH Consort of Bishop David Pettigrew, aged 70 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The deceased became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints soon after its organization in the year 1830, and shared in all the persecutions which the Saints endured in Jackson, Clay, Caldwell and other counties in Upper Missouri, from 1833 to their expulsion from that State in 1838, and in all the afflictions through which they passed in Illinois and Iowa till they were expelled from thence, and fled westward in 1846. The date of her arrival and that of her husband and family in Great Salt Lake Valley we are unable to state, but it was at an early day, and soon after the coming of the pioneers.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

A LIGHT bay COLT, about six months old. Please report to CHARLES ROPER, 7th Ward, and be rewarded.
16 1 ROBERT BODILY.

LOST,

ON the 4th inst., on the old Emigration Road, between the Little Mountain and the City, a BUFFALO ROBE. The finder will please leave it at the News Office or at Bishop DAVIS, Seventeenth Ward, and be rewarded. 16 1

CARPET BAG FOUND.

THE person who lost a CARPET BAG in Emigration Kanyon, a few days since, may obtain information respecting it by applying to G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office. 16-1

NOTICE TO SUGAR-CANE GROWERS.

THERE is a MOLASSES MILL and Two BOILERS now ready, for the use of those who would rather make up their own Molasses than run the risk of having their cane injured by the frost, at
16-1 GEORGE GODDARD'S, 13th Ward.

NOTICE.

CARRIED off from the front of S. H. Goddard's, by some unruly chap, a small LAP DOG, black and white, with a white spot in forehead the shape of a heart. Whoever will return or give information of him shall be suitably rewarded.
16 1 ELLA GODDARD.

NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure in the 16th Ward, one white OX, with black neck and head; white face, left fore leg black. Branded M H, (one on the face of the other,) on left hip.
The owner is requested to come and pay damages and take him away.
16 1 THOS. FORSYTH.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Summit County will take notice I intend to apply to the County Court of Summit County, at the December term thereof for the right to the Sawing Timber in and the control of the First Timbered Kanyon above the mouth of Silver Creek on the north side, about one and a half miles above the confluence of said Creek with Weber River, so far as may be necessary to preserve the timber therein from careless waste.
16-1 R. S. ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE.

ONE HOUSE and LOT, west of the Tabernacle, on Jordan Street, with a large House, Barn and Fruit Orchard. Also, a FARM, one mile below Jordan Bridge, west side of the river.
I have also a large Breeding SOW for Sale.
For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.
16 tf ZERAH PULSIPHER.

FOURTH QUORUM NOTICE.

THE Members of the Fourth Quorum are hereby notified that regular meetings will be held on the First and Third Saturday of every month, in the west wing of the Fourteenth Ward School House, at early candle light.
By order of the Council.
16 1 ELIJAH PEARCE, Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.
The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give him a call forthwith at
STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM!

FURNITURE, wooden bowls, lath, shingles, lumber, brooms shoes, boots, gloves, mittens, buckskins, buckskin pants, bridles, saddles, whips, whip lashes, tobacco, sugar, powder, lead, caps, saleratus, alum, copperas, molasses, crackers, "sugar-cards," fine and coarse combs, women's and children's hoods, neck comforters, stockings, shot guns and rifles, beaver skins, eggs, butter, salt, etc., etc., etc.; also, a Kenyan Wagon for two yoke of cattle, for Sale by
H. E. PHELPS,
Opposite Telegraph Office.

PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN LARSEN

GRATEFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that the increased patronage bestowed upon him has rendered it advantageous to admit H. O. MAGGLEBY as Partner in his business, which will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

JOHN LARSEN & H. O. MAGLEBY,
CABINET MAKERS, &c., &c.,

West side of Main Street, near to the Constitution House, where orders will be promptly executed with such dispatch, skill and economy of prices as to fully merit approval and defy all competition.
White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 14 3

WANTED,
THIS COMING FALL AND WINTER,
ANY QUANTITY OF
GOOD HIDES,
Either Fresh or Salted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price in
MERCHANDISE.
WM. JENNINGS.
16-1

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE
GOODS!!
Consisting of

1300 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.
BROWN SHEETING,
Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.
700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.
FANCY SHIRTING,
HOSIERY AND STOCKIND YARN.
School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.
5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 17. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, August 31, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

We have just been listening to the testimony of one of the Apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ, also an Apostle of him whom the Lord has called in our day to establish his kingdom no more to be overcome by wickedness on the earth. To say that we are Apostles of Joseph Smith is rather a dark saying to many. Jesus Christ, being sent of the Father to perform a certain work, became an Apostle. It is written in the book called Hebrews, "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus; who was faithful to him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his house." The Savior called upon a number of men to assist him in the work his Father had sent him to do, and sent them into the world to proclaim his mission and gospel, instructing them to baptize all believers. In this way they became the Apostles of Jesus Christ, and at the day of his coming they will stand at his right hand in a pillar of fire, being clothed with robes of righteousness, with crowns upon their heads, in glory to judge the whole house of Israel.

Joseph Smith was the first Apostle of this church, and was commanded of Jesus Christ to call and ordain other Apostles and send them into all the world with a message to all people, and with authority to baptize all who should believe the fullness of the gospel and sincerely repent of all their sins. These other Apostles are Apostles of Jesus Christ, and of Joseph Smith the chief Apostle of this last dispensation.

Joseph Smith has laid the foundation of the kingdom of God in the last days; others will rear the superstructure. Its laws and ordinances, its blessings and privileges have been laid before all people who would hear; the testimony of God's servants has sounded like the voice of a trumpet from nation to nation, and from people to people, warning the honest and meek of the earth to flee from Babylon to the chambers in the mountains for safety until the indignation shall be past. If all the inhabitants of the earth had been as diligent in searching out the truth and as willing to receive it as hundreds in this congregation have been, the world would have been converted long ago. But few people, compared with the masses, have ever received and lived the gospel of Jesus Christ in any age of the world in which it has been preached.

Enoch possessed intelligence and wisdom from God that few men ever enjoyed, walking and talking with God for many years, yet, according to the history written by Moses, he was a great length of time in establishing his kingdom among men. The few that followed him enjoyed the fullness of the gospel, and the rest of the world rejected it. Enoch and his party were taken from the earth, and the world continued to ripen in iniquity until they were overthrown by the great flood in the days of Noah; and as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man.

So sure as the Lord called upon Joseph Smith, jun., to bring forth his gospel and establish his kingdom, just so sure will he hold this generation accountable for their acts in relation thereto. If any people reject the gospel, God will destroy that people or nation. The majority of the people of the world declare that Joseph Smith was not called of God. If they know that, then are they safe in rejecting his testimony. I know that he was called of God, and this I know by the revelations of Jesus Christ to me, and by the testimony of the Holy Ghost. Had I not so learned this truth, I should never have been what is called a "Mormon," neither should I have been here to-day. The world is as uncertain of the calling of Joseph Smith, as their religious ministers are that they are called of God; they hope they are so called; they hope they have experienced a change of heart; they hope they are renewed in spirit; they hope their sins are forgiven; they hope the Lord is gracious to them, etc., etc. If I did not know that my sins were forgiven, my hope would do me but little good.

For argument's sake I will say, if we should be mistaken as to the legality of Joseph Smith's calling, we still bear the same relationship towards the heavens as any other portion of mankind, and have the same chance of salvation, standing on equal grounds with them. Joseph told us that Jesus was the Christ—the Mediator between God and man—and the Savior of the world. He told us that there was no other name in the heavens nor under the heavens, neither could there be, by which mankind could be saved in the presence of the Father, but by and through the name and ministry of Jesus Christ, and the atonement he made on Mount Calvary. Joseph also told us that the Savior requires strict obedience to all the commandments, ordinances and laws pertaining to his kingdom, and that if we would do this we should be made partakers of all the blessings promised in his gospel.

We have already been made partakers of the blessings of the gospel which he promised to his disciples. One in particular I will name, and that is peace. Jesus says, "these things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." There are hundreds now before me who can testify that in the world they have had tribulation, but in the gospel, as we believe it, they have found peace. Again, "Blessed are ye when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy: for behold your reward is great in heaven, for in the like manner did their fathers unto the prophets. Have the world separated the Latter Day Saints from their company? They have. For what? For disobeying the laws of the land? No. They cast them out for believing in Jesus Christ and in Joseph Smith as his prophet. This whole people were cast out for believing that God spoke to Joseph Smith and chose him to be his messenger—his Apostle—to this generation. I testify to you that we were not cast out for teaching and practicing the Patriarchal doctrine, as our now enemies declare, for at that time it had not been published to the world, but it was for believing, preaching and practicing the doctrines of the New Testament; for believing in the events to take place in the latter days, as foretold by the ancient prophets; and for believing the declarations of Joseph Smith that Jesus was indeed the Christ and the Savior of all men, but especially of them that believe, and that he had set to his hand the second time to gather his people, to establish his kingdom, to build up Zion, redeem Jerusalem, empty the earth of wickedness, and bring in everlasting righteousness.

Joseph Smith testified that he had received revelations from God, that holy angels had administered to him, that he had seen the heavens opened, had seen Jesus Christ and knew that he lived, and that all people must acknowledge him to be the Christ—the Savior of the world—and to obtain salvation through him must obey his ordinances, keep inviolate their covenants with him and with each other, and try with all their might to restore the covenants broken by the fathers, that the celestial gates leading to the presence of God may be opened to all believers. And this is our testimony, last of all, that God has spoken from the heavens, commanding us to preach repentance to this generation, giving us authority to baptize for the remission of sins, and to bestow the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. The remission of sins, the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the favor of God cannot be obtained in any other way. These are God's unchangeable conditions for mankind to observe, when they are called upon to enter into an everlasting covenant with him to serve him and none else. For preaching this gospel Joseph Smith was cast out and murdered; and for the same cause this people have been persecuted and afflicted, and finally cast out beyond the confines of so-called civilization.

What do we now see abroad? Confusion in all the ramifications of society. In the days of the great tower of Babel God confounded their language, and spread confusion and dismay among them, and ultimately scattered them to the four winds of heaven. The confusion will be no less great in these days, and the destruction of human life will be so great that but few men will be left. With the people in Christendom it is "lo, here," and "lo, there,"—"Christ is here, and Christ is there." Some say "observe one ordinance and no more;" others say "observe two ordinances and no more;" some say "observe none at all;" and so on. There is no true faith, for all is uncertainty—every man pursuing his own way. They have no light of revelation to guide them, and that which would have saved this nation from its present awful chastisement they have cast out from them, therefore "Behold the Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof. The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled: for the Lord hath spoken this word."

When Joseph Smith came to the people with the message of the gospel in its fullness, they said "let us kill him, or he will change our customs, overthrow our religions, make proselytes in foreign lands and flood our country with them, expose our political corruptions, and may take away our place in the nation; come, let us kill him." They did kill him; that debt is upon them, and they have it to pay. The Lord pity them, I do. I pity them because they are so short-sighted, so wicked, and so determined to fight God and his laws. They killed Joseph Smith, and cast out this people for believing in him. Are they still upon our track? They are.

In a correspondence between Mr. Greeley, of New York, and the President, Mr. Lincoln declared it his intention to do everything in his power that he thought would save the Union. This was very just and correct in him, but has his course invariably tended to save the Union? Time will show. There is no man can see, unless he sees by the gift and power of revelation, that every move that has been made by the government has been made to fulfill the sayings of Joseph Smith the Prophet, and all earth and hell cannot help it. The wedge to divide the Union was entered in South Carolina, and all the power of the government could not prevent it. The Lord spoke to Joseph Smith, on the 25th day of December, 1832, as follows:—"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations beginning at that place; for behold the Southern States shall be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it is called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations; and thus war shall be poured out upon all nations," etc. The wickedness of the wicked is onward and downward, while the righteousness of the righteous is onward and upward. Light and darkness, or in other words, right and wrong are with us, and men choose darkness rather than light, wrong rather than right. This is their condemnation. They despise the truth and those who will declare it.

On one occasion, in the wars of the kings of Israel and Judah with the king of Syria, the kings of Israel and Judah sent for all the prophets they could find to prophecy good concerning their going down to the battle; and a lying spirit was sent to speak through the prophets to lure Ahab, king of Israel, to the battle-field. Jehosaphat, king of Judah, inquired whether there was not yet another prophet of the Lord that they might inquire of. "And the king of Israel said unto Jehosaphat there is yet one man Micaiah the son of Imlah, by whom we may inquire of the Lord, but I hate him for he does not prophecy good concerning me, but evil." Micaiah was brought before the king and said "I saw all Israel scattered upon the hills as sheep that have not a shepherd." Ahab ordered Micaiah to be put in prison and fed on the bread of affliction, until he should return in peace. An archer drew a bow at a venture and slew Ahab who went to the field of battle in disguise; and the words of the prophet were fulfilled. It is so in this day; the man who will speak the word of the Lord fearlessly is hated, while false prophets and false teachers, who pander to human vanity and to human greatness for gain, are fostered by wicked rulers and exalted to the chief seats in the synagogues.

We are determined to build up the kingdom of God on the earth, to bring forth Zion, to promote the cause of righteousness on the earth, and to walk under foot sin and wickedness. There is an opposing party who are determined that the kingdom of God shall not be built up, and who do all in their power to destroy it and its supporters. This has been the case from the beginning, and wickedness has triumphed, because the measure of the earth was not complete, and those mighty spirits calculated to bring to pass the winding up scene had not yet been born in the flesh. The time has now come when this work will be consummated. Satan's rule and Satan's kingdom will be destroyed, and everlasting righteousness and peace will be brought in upon the face of the whole earth.

Joseph Smith knew what was coming upon the nation of the United States, and said "If they will let me, I will save the nation." They would not let him, but treated him as a traitor. They arrested him in Missouri for treason, when he had not said a word with regard to political affairs, but preached the gospel to his brethren. They put him in Carthage jail in Illinois, under the same false allegation, and slew him without a trial before his peers. At this day, if they had the power, they would show us that their malignity is no less than it was in the days of Joseph Smith, but they have not the power to injure the kingdom of God and the Lord's anointed. They do not make a move on the national checker-board without my knowing their designs. They may send men here, with their mouths sealed as to their instructions, to dictate and guide affairs in Utah as they would have them, but all their deep laid plots will vanish into thin air and their fondly anticipated purposes will fail.

Our course is onward to build up Zion, and the nation that has slain the prophet of God and cast out his people will have to pay the debt. They will be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel, yea worse, they will be ground to powder. "And whoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken: but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder." If there is a people within the pales of this nation that is worthy of the Constitution, good laws and institutions of the American government, it is this people called Latter Day Saints. It is the best earthly government that was ever framed by man, and the true and righteous are alone worthy of it. It cannot long be administered by wicked hands. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

My heart is filled with pain for the inhabitants of the earth. We desire with all our hearts to do them good. There are scores of Elders beneath the sound of my voice who have preached enough to convert the world. I have myself traveled many thousands of miles, carrying my valise and sustaining myself, to preach the gospel to this generation and to bear testimony to the truth as I do to-day. I take liberties here, in referring to the world and its vanities, that I wish my brethren not to take. It is our duty to pray for them and place before them the holy principles of the gospel by precept, and in the acts of our lives, rather than to hold prominently forward their manifold corruptions. They are in the hands of God, and so are we. Great and mighty empires are raised to the summit of human greatness by him, to bring to pass his inscrutable purposes, and at his pleasure they are swept from existence and lost in the oblivion of antiquity. All these mighty changes are pointing to and preparing the way for the introduction of His kingdom in the latter times, that will stand for ever and grow in greatness and power until a holy, lasting, religious and political peace shall make the hearts of the poor among men exult with joy in the Holy One of Israel and that his kingdom is everywhere triumphant.

The Lord is willing that we should be the pioneers of this work and it is now our duty to prove ourselves worthy of his confidence, by educating ourselves until our traditions are precisely according to the gospel and will of God. The revelations of God to Joseph Smith instruct the Latter Day Saints to live their religion day by day, and to meet on the first day of the week to break bread, confess their faults one to another, and pray with and for each other. I would like this tradition fastened not only upon the people generally, but particularly upon the Bishops and other leaders of this church.

We should seek substantial information, and trust little to that kind of so-called learning that is based entirely upon theory. We should pluck fruit from the tree of knowledge and taste, then shall our eyes be open to see, our ears to hear, and our hearts to understand. I would recommend the same course to those who have not embraced and tasted the sweets of 'Mormonism.' We should get wisdom by reading and by study. We should introduce the best books into our schools for the education and improvement of our children. Let our school teachers seek constantly to fasten upon the young mind useful information, and banish from their schools every study that only tends to perplex the student and waste his valuable time. I know of no branch in in the *rudiments of English education that is more difficult to conquer than its orthography*; indeed, very few men have ever become perfect in it, and I know of no branch of learning that needs more reforming.

After introducing into our schools every useful branch of education, let our teachers ask the father, in the name of Jesus, to bestow upon them and upon their scholars the spirit of wisdom and intelligence from heaven; ask for skill to control and ability to teach on the part of the teacher, and willingness to be controlled and aptability to be taught on the part of the scholars. Let parents aid the teacher in his labors, by seeing that their children attend school punctually, with a proper supply of books, slates, pencils, etc; and permit not a good, diligent, faithful school-teacher to suffer for the common necessaries of life, while he is laboring to educate and bless their children.

Every good and perfect gift cometh from God. Every discovery in science and art, that is really true and useful to mankind, has been given by direct revelation from God, though but few acknowledge it. It has been given with a view to prepare the way for the ultimate triumph of truth, and the redemption of the earth from the power of sin and Satan. We should take advantage of all these great discoveries the accumulated wisdom of ages, and give to our children the benefit of every branch of useful knowledge, to prepare them to step forward and efficiently do their part in the great work.

Endless variety is stamped upon the works of God's hands. There are no two productions of nature, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, that are exactly alike, and all are crowned with a degree of polish and perfection that cannot be obtained by ignorant man in his most exquisite mechanical productions. Man's machinery makes things alike; God's machinery gives to things which appear a

pleasing difference. Fields and mountains, trees and flowers, and all that fly, swim, or move upon the ground are lessons for study in the great school our Heavenly Father has instituted for the benefit of his children. Let us explore this great field of information that is open before us in good books and in the great laboratory of nature, and let every man become his own lawyer, every family have its own doctor, and every person be his own accountant, etc. Let even the female portion of our community be taught how to do business, in the absence of their guardians. It is an erroneous idea that a very learned man should not work with his hands, and is better than other people because he is learned. Education is the handmaid to honest labor. I should be pleased to have our young females study the fine arts—music, painting, etc., for which there is fine talent here, but I would not have them suppose that education in the fine arts alone constitutes them ladies, or will fit them for the active duties of life. It is more necessary that they should know themselves and the duties that will be required of them when they are wives and mothers; to educate them thus is a duty that is particularly binding upon mothers.

Let there be a mutual desire in every man to disseminate knowledge, that all may know. I have always followed out the rule of dispensing what I know to others, and been blessed in so doing. After all our endeavors to obtain wisdom from the best books, etc., there still remains an open fountain for all; "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God." Let every Latter Day Saint constantly practice himself in the performance of every good word and work, to acknowledge God to be God, to be strict in keeping his laws and learning to love mercy, eschew evil, and delight in constantly doing that which is pleasing to God. This is the only sure way to obtain influence with God and all good men. I want the fellowship and confidence of those who are justified before the heavens, and to have this I must walk in the path Christ has marked out, and let all the rest go their own way. Let all who are for God and his laws—walk with me and gain influence with those heavenly powers, and there is no danger but what they will gain influence with all good persons who labor for the same influence, which will bear us off conquerors over all our enemies spiritual and temporal. May the Lord bless you; Amen.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Supreme Court of California has decided against the constitutionality of the Chinese Capitation Tax, passed by the Legislature last winter. Justice Cope delivered the opinion in which Justice Norton concurred; Chief Justice Field dissenting.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the 29th ult, at two o'clock in the morning. It is represented by the *Alta* as having been the most severe experienced there for years.

A California lion, measuring over six feet in length, was recently killed by a small lad, in Sonoma county, who was hunting quails in the hills, with a shot gun, the contents of which brought down the furious beast, killing him instantly.

There has been considerable disturbance with some of the settlers in Healdsburgh, Sonoma county, of late, in relation to the occupancy of certain lands, the ownership of which has been in dispute for some time, and from which they do not seem willing to be ejected in pursuance of a decree of court. Gov. Stanford called out a military force a few days since to aid the officer in the execution of the writs which the settlers had threatened to resist, and fears were entertained that they would carry their threats into execution. The safety of Mr. Bailhache, the person who had claimed the lands and to whom the possession had been awarded by the court, does not seem to be vouched for in the event of his being put in possession by the sheriff, aided by his posse.

The *Union* says that a large number of Indians have recently been fishing in the Sacramento with much success; that the men occasionally got drunk while encamped on the levee, and when in that condition exhibited a high degree of civilization by swearing in the most fashionable Christian style.

Subscriptions and collections for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east continued to be made, and it is believed that the sum raised in California will amount to half a million of dollars shortly.

Twenty-four mining companies filed articles of incorporation, during the month of Sept., with an aggregate capital of fifteen million dollars, many of them to prosecute mining operations in Nevada Territory.

Suicides have become exceedingly fashionable in the Golden State, and, as per report, are of almost daily occurrence. There are no doubt, many causes existing in these times of trouble which produce insanity, said to prevail on the Pacific to a greater extent than is admitted to exist in any other portion of North America, not excepting the District of Columbia. As time progresses, lunacy seems to be on the increase, and those thus afflicted more malignant and destructive.

It is said that the telegraphic connection between Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, and Yreka, will be made before the winter sets in. The erection of the line between Jacksonville and Portland will not, it is said, be delayed for any considerable length of time.

The *Los Angeles News*, of recent date, announces the appearance, in that vicinity, of an unusual number of thieves and highwaymen, and that stock was being driven off from all parts of the county to an alarming extent. Houses had also been entered and plundered in the day time; men had been lassoed on the public roads and robbed, and many other diabolical acts are reported to have been committed; all of which, it is alleged, passes unnoticed by the civil authorities; not one arrest having been made or any measures taken whatever to bring the perpetrators of such acts to justice. The wholesale thieving operations carried on in Southern California have also, it is reported, been extended to the Colorado mines, where all the animals belonging to the miners, which were being herded in two large bands on the west side of the river, have been driven away and not one left, whereto, or in what direction was unknown. Secession guerrillas are charged with these offenses.

There are so many sand bars forming in the Sacramento river fears are entertained that it will, at no distant period, be unnavigable excepting in times of high water, and the construction of a railroad from Sacramento city to the bay of San Francisco is being urged as the only means of preserving the commercial importance of the capital of the State.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It seems that the late emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, does not meet with universal favor, and several of the public journals in the North and West, have considered it an unconstitutional document, and speak somewhat harshly of its author. The *World* gives utterance to the following pungent remarks, in relation to the proclamation, and the policy of the administration, which of course, no abolitionist will endorse, neither is it probable that the progress of events, will be materially effected thereby.

President Lincoln has swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration. He is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism. We regret for his sake, we lament for the sake of the country, that he has been coerced by the insanity of the radicals, by the denunciation of their presses, by the threats of their governors and senators that he should resign, into a proclamation which on its face violates the Constitution, is contrary to the general current of civilization in the conduct of war as it has run since the Crusades, is in opposition to the solemn declarations made by our government that this was not to be a war of subjugation, and in manifest obstruction of the reunion of those states for which the nation has fought, and is ready to lavish its blood and treasure.

We demand to be informed whence the President derives his power to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely, for it is in plain violation of some of its leading provisions. Not from the laws of war, for the laws of war tolerate no such proceeding. Not even from the so-called confiscation act, which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not conform to its provisions. This proclamation is made in pursuance of that higher law—that is to say, that open defiance of law—which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent abolition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions are so sublimated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law duly enacted. They acknowledge no law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate, party spirit, political passions inflamed to diabolical fury—these are the "higher law" of these wretched zealots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations of the fundamental law of the land, and the public law of nations, are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing. In obedience to this higher law of unreasoning passion they undertook, many years ago, to annul one distasteful but minor provision of the Constitution; now they give loose reins to their fanaticism, and drive with a coach-and-six through the very body of the instrument.

The Constitution confers on the Federal government no power to change the domestic institutions of the states; this policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party in its national conventions disclaimed any intention of making and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forfeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretense of a trial, inflicts them on all the citizens of whole states without even the pretense of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily or had been coerced into it by the terrorism which has prevailed at the South. The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished, by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried, but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than as a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants, throughout whole states, without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent and guilty, or between the property of full-grown male citizens and that of minors and orphans, held by guardians or trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.

If we descend from the Constitution to the confiscation act, we shall find this extraordinary proclamation indefensible even on the principles of that act. That law does not act on the gross population of areas of country, but on individual persons. The forfeitures it denounces are confined to persons in rebellion against the government. What can be more preposterous, or a more monstrous perversion of justice, than to make the guilt or innocence of an individual depend on whether the state in which he happened to be born shall have representatives in Congress on the first day of January? It would be sufficiently monstrous to make a man's right to his property depend on his own exercise of the elective franchise. Never was there so degrading a satire on republican institutions as the compulsory voting required by President Lincoln. But when a man's property is made to depend not on whether he choose to vote himself, but on whether his fellow-citizens choose to vote and whether the number voting under this executive compulsion happens to be a majority, we are lost in astonishment that a chief magistrate of a free country should undertake to make citizens perform what ought to be their freest act under coercion, and to convert the ballot-box into a criminal tribunal. What has the number of votes cast in a particular election to do with the question whether a particular citizen is guilty of treason? Why should women, minors, and orphans be deprived of their property in consequence of the neglect of citizens to vote?

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of reunion. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill-advised action of the government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion. The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror, or misgivings, or anything but increased indignation, at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the temper of the southern mind. Such a proclamation cannot possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They are shut up in a lane which has no turning. When the military power of the rebels is broken we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good; in theirs it will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot-box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There the battle lost to-day may be won to-morrow. There alone the insulted majesty of the Constitution may be vindicated by the people against its faithless custodians.

Clothing and Equipping a Regiment.—A full requisition for a regiment calls for the following articles of clothing and equipment: 1,015 great coats, 1,015 trousers, 1,015 blouses, 1,015 bootees, 1,015 blankets, 1,015 caps, 2,030 shirts, 2,030 drawers, 2,030 prs. stockings, 2030 great coat straps, 1,015 knapsacks, 1,015 haversacks, 1,015 canteens, 993 private's coats, 340 mess pans, 68 Sibley tents, 28 wall tents, 170 common tents, 1 hospital tent, 161 axes with handles, 161 hatchets with handles, 136 pick axes with handles, 136 spades, 136 camp kettles, 20 bugles, 10 drums, 10 fifes, 10 camp colors, and 1 national color.

THE SECESSION ELEMENT ON THE PACIFIC.

The Union Press and people of California are constantly calling the attention of the world to the fact that the elements of Secession exist to an alarming extent, and urging those in authority to take measures to suppress it before it becomes so gigantic in proportions that it cannot be controled.

A few weeks since the *Bulletin* published a communication from a correspondent who had been traveling through the southern part of the State, headed: 'Timely Measures for the Suppression of Treason—Strong Secession Feeling in the Southern Counties," to which another correspondent replied as follows:

If the writer of that article should travel in the Middle and Northern counties, he would, perhaps, be surprised to find how many there are who do not hesitate to give vent to their hate to the Federal Government and express their joy at each little item of news that appears to show reverse to the Union cause. These people exult over disasters to the Union arms with feelings and language perfectly fiendish, and gloat over the blood spilled in the Union cause with the ferocity of tigers, expressing freely the hope that no Union soldier will be left alive to return from the South. They speak and act as if, in their view, rebellion and treason are justifiable and as much their right to indulge in as to hold and utter simple political or party opinions. The difference between the two, it seems to me, the press and the Government have been remiss in impressing upon the whole people and inforcing upon the would-be rebels.

Most of this class whom the writer has met are from the frontier States of the Mississippi Valley. They are generally ignorant, narrow-minded and possessed of violent prejudices. Raised and trained in the practices of the Border, they are restive under the restraints of law, and are prompt to resort to the knife and the rifle, though, on account of the influences here surrounding them, less so, perhaps, than the same class mentioned by your other correspondent; but, like them, they have seized upon the best of the public lands, of which they hold or occupy millions of acres, as ranges for wild cattle and nurseries of treason. They are averse to, and in the way of, progress and improvement; and, more than any other class, are an incubus upon the prosperity of the State. They would to a man, be followers or abettors of Sterling Price if they were back at their old homes, and they would be a very dangerous element in our midst if the wave of rebellion should roll westward to our shores.

There are not a few reflecting people in this State who apprehend that when the armies of the rebels are beaten and their power broken, and the officers of both the State and Federal authority shall be in pursuit of the "partizan" soldiers, hordes of them, as well as other rebels, will cross the plains to California. How successful they may be in seizing upon this State or of breeding trouble in it, remains to be seen; but it is certain that they would find a powerful nucleus of resolute and reckless men gorged with the bitterest hate to the Union cause and all who wish it well. Your San Bernardino correspondent, whose letter is published in the same issue of your paper, says of the person just elected to represent the county in the next session of the Legislature: "The candidate elect is an out-and-out Secessionist, who, on one occasion, said that if the North conquered the South he would turn out midnight assassin!" I have heard similar expressions from sympathizers in this State, and I had my fears that acts of personal vengeance would become as bloody and destructive as the war. If the power of the rebels should soon be broken, it is probable that the humanity and leniency of the Government in its dealings with the mass of the Confederates, will lead them to reflect upon and repent of their errors and become peaceable citizens in the rebel States. There are many of them, however, whose feelings of hate and resentment are so deep that they will not remain at home when the Federal authority is restored. They will be unfitted for the acts of peace anywhere. Their refuge will be on this coast or in Mexico, and they will probably be attended by their leaders. I have said that there is here a powerful body of men deeply sympathizing with and ready to receive and welcome them. Should not our people be prepared to prevent any trouble from their visit?

A Rain Glass.—The following may be depended upon as a rain glass: I have used it for months. Get a common pickle bottle, such as is sold at every Italian warehouse; fill it with any kind of water, to within two or three inches of the top; plunge the neck of an empty Florence oil-flask into the pickle bottle. Before rain the water will rise two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask—often in three or four hours. If the weather is settled for fair, the water will remain not more than half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask. It never fails to foretell rain; and to-day, July 15, rose as high as the rim of the pickle bottle, in the neck of the flask. It may stand in or out of doors, in sun or shade, and the water never needs changing so long as it can be seen through. mine is now green through long standing. The oil-flask must be cleansed before the neck is plunged in the water. Soda and warm water will clear it of oil.—Thos. Zuiller, Rose Cottage, Kennington-cross.—[Athenæum.

[Continued from Page 122.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That the application in writing made by any person for a license for distilling, as aforesaid, shall state the place of distilling, the number and capacity of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and the name of the person, firm, company, or corporation using the same; and any person making a false statement in either of the said particulars shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the duties payable for licenses herein provided, there shall be paid, on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, of first proof, on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the duty of twenty cents on each and every gallon, which shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the still or other vessel in which the said spirituous liquors shall have been distilled; which duty shall be paid at the time of rendering the accounts of spirituous liquors so chargeable with duty, required to be rendered by this act: Provided, That the duty on spirituous liquors and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in this act shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That the term first proof used in this act and in section six of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorise a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," shall be construed, and is hereby declared to mean, that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centesimal hydrometer, adopted by regulation of the Treasury Department, of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that in reducing the temperatures to the standard of sixty, and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table of commercial values, contained in the manual for inspectors of spirits, prepared by Professor McCulloh, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, shall be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquids gauged and proved according to which duties shall be levied.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That there shall be designated by the collector in every assessment district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said commissioner. And all spirits distilled as aforesaid by any person licensed as aforesaid shall, before the same is used, or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected, gauged, and proved by some person so as aforesaid designated for the performance of such duties, and who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by said commissioner, the quantity and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And the fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the spirits so inspected, gauged and proved. And any such inspector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of any distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of iron, stone, or brick, with metal or fire-proof roof, to be contiguous to such distillery; and such warehouse, when approved by the collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits, and to be under the custody of the collector or his deputy. And the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That every person who, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be the owner of any still, boiler, or other vessel, used or intended to be used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall have such still, boiler, or other vessel under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner or on his own account, and every person who, after said day, shall use or intend to use any still, boiler, or other vessel, as aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall from day to day make true and exact entry, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled by him, and also the number of gallons sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, which book shall always be open in the daytime, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, and shall render to said collector, on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each and every month in each year, or within five days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, for the period or fractional part of a month preceding said day, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue; and shall also keep a book, or books, in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be open at all seasonable hours for inspection by the collector and assessor of the district, wherein shall be entered, from day to day, the quantities of grain, or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mash tub by him, his agent, or superintendent, for the purpose of producing spirits; and shall verify or cause to be verified the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts, by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector or some other officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer the same according to the form required by this act, where the same is prescribed; and shall also pay to the collector the duties which by this act ought to be paid on the spirituous liquors so distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and in said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering an account thereof.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That the collector of any district may grant a permit to the owner or owners of any distillery within his district to send or ship any spirits, the product of said distillery, after the quantity and proof thereof shall have been ascertained by inspection according to the provisions of this act, to any place without said district and within the United States; and in such case the bill of lading or receipt (which shall be in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct) of the same shall be taken in the name of the collector of the district in which the distillery is situate, and the spirits aforesaid shall be consigned, in such bill of lading or receipt, to the collector of the district in which the place is situate, whither the spirits is sent or shipped, and the amount of duties upon said spirits shall be stated in the receipt; and upon the arrival of the spirits, and upon the demand of the collector aforesaid, the agent of the distillery (and the name of the agent, for the convenience of the collector, shall always appear in the bill of lading or receipt) shall pay the duties upon the said spirits, with the expense of freight, and every other expense which has accrued thereupon; and the said collector, upon the payment of the duties aforesaid, shall deliver the bill of lading or receipt and the spirits to the agent of the said distillery; and if the duties are not paid as aforesaid, then the said spirits shall be stored at the risk and cost of the owner or agent thereof, who shall pay an addition of ten per centum thereupon; and all the general provisions of this act, in reference to liens, penalties and forfeitures, as also in reference to the collection, shall apply thereto, and be enforced by the collector of the district in which the spirits may be: Provided, That no permit shall be granted, under this section, for a quantity less than fifty barrels: And provided, further, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make such further regulations and require such further securities as he may deem proper, in order to protect the revenue and to carry out the spirit and intent of this section.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, That distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture for the purpose of being exported, or for the purpose of being re-distilled for export, and refined coal oil may be removed for the purpose of being exported, after the quantity of spirits or oil so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the provisions of this act, upon and with the written permission of the collector or deputy collector of the district, without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having first given bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the manner and form and under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in at least double the amount of said duties, to export the said spirits or oil or pay the duties thereon within such time as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, which time shall be stated in said bond: Provided, That any person desiring to give such bond shall first make oath, before the collector or deputy collector to whom he may apply for a permit to remove any such spirits or oil, in manner and form to be prescribed by said Commissioner, that he intends to export such liquors or oil, and that he desires to obtain said permit for no other purpose whatever; and any collector or deputy collector is hereby authorized to administer such oath: And provided, further, That no such removal shall be permitted where the amount of duties does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, nor in any case where the person desiring such permission has failed to perform the obligation of any bond previously given to the United States for the removal of any such articles, until the same shall have been fully kept and performed. And the collector of the district in which any such bond may be given is authorized to cancel said bond on payment of said duties, with interest thereon, at a rate to be fixed by said Commissioner, and all proper charges, if said liquors or oil shall not have been exported, or upon satisfactory proof that the same have been duly exported as aforesaid. And in case of the breach of the obligation of any such bond, the same shall be forthwith forwarded by the collector of the district to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be by him placed in the hands of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall cause the same proceedings to be taken thereon for the purpose of collecting the duties, interest, and charges aforesaid, as are provided in this act in case of a delinquent collector.

[From the Town Records of Portsmouth, N H.]

NOTES OF FORMER DAYS.

On the first day of January, 1657, Henry Sherburne was chosen by the town of Portsmouth to be clerk of the County Court, and Richard Cutt, to be an associate of the County Court.

On the 27th day of August, the town empowered Brian Pendleton, John Cutt, Richard Cutt, William Seavy, and Henry Sherburne, the Selectmen, to build a new meeting house, which they accordingly erected two or three rods to the southward of the mill-dam, on the crotch of the roads leading to the pound and Frame point.

The inhabitants voted to give a call to Mr. Woster to settle with them in the ministry, in case they could agree with him after he made a visit and preached here. On the 7th of September, the Selectmen sent one of their number to make the proposal to him. It is uncertain whether he ever preached here.

Joshua Moody began his ministerial labors in this town, the beginning of the year 1658.

He was at first supported by subscription, eighty-six persons having subscribed for that purpose.

The town made a grant of the mill privilege at the outlet of the south creek to John Pickering, upon condition that he should make and keep in repair a way for foot passengers over the dam, in going to and from meeting. There was a great earthquake this year.

In 1659, February 21st, the Selectmen granted "to Mr. John Cutt full liberty to set up a saw mill and corn mill on the creek leading up to the fresh marsh. He had the privilege of cutting timber on the common for the saw mill, both pine and oak, or any other timber. He was to grind corn for the town at all times when required; and he was allowed the term of five years for building of said mills." Mr. Cutt erected a saw mill and grist mill at the head of the creek within the limited time. The saw mill stood below the bridge, west of the place where Mr. Asa Ham's house now stands, and the water was brought to it across the road. Gondolas could come to the foot of the mill to take away the boards and lumber. The grist mill was built at the dam, which was made across the fresh stream just above the place to which the tide flows.

The meeting-house or chapel which had been erected on the glebe land was disused after the one was built at the south end.—The town determined to alter it into a dwelling house for the use of the minister, and Richard Cutt was appointed by the Selectmen to superintend the work.

On the 5th of March, 1660, the town voted, in a formal manner, to settle Mr. Moody with them in the ministry.

When Charles the Second ascended the throne, May 29, 1660, Robert Tufton, who had taken the name of Mason, entertained some hopes of recovering his property in New Hampshire, and petitioned the king, complaining of the "encroachments of the Massachusetts Colony upon his lands, their making grants and giving titles to the inhabitants and thereby dispossessing him and keeping him out of his right," and prayed for redress. The king referred the petition to Sir Geoffry Palmer, the Attorney-General, who made his report on the 8th of November, that "Robert Mason, grandson and heir to Captain John Mason had a good and legal title to the province of New Hampshire."

In 1661, Mr. George Walton claimed the land at Fort point, and commenced building upon it. He pretended that he had it from Captain Neal, and had planted there some years since, but produced no deed or written title. The Selectmen "forewarned him to forbear building or fencing on the same," because that point of land had been appropriated for erecting fortifications for the defence of the harbor. The Selectmen, upon application, granted liberty to Captain Pendleton to set up his wind-mill upon the Fort point, because the mill is of such common and public use.

At a town meeting, Sept. 25th, 1662, "ordered that a cage be made, or some other means invented by the Selectmen, to punish such as sleep or take tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting, in time of the public exercise." "Voted, that whoever shall kill a wolf within the bounds of this town, and shall bring some of the next neighbors where such wolf is killed to testify it was done in the town's bounds, and shall *nayle* the head of such wolf killed upon the meeting-house, he shall have five pounds for his *paynes*, to be paid by the treasurer, the proof thereof to be made to the treasurer in being."

In 1664, at a meeting held April 18, the town empowered the Selectmen to repair the meeting-house and to hang the bell, and to do whatever other finishing work thereunto belonging they shall see needful.—[Nashua Gazette.

A JEW'S MARRIAGE.

Once A Week in an article on "Jews in England," thus describes the marriage ceremony:

Due notice having been given at the synagogue, the minister on the Sabbath eve preceding the day fixed for the marriage, chaunts some sentences referring to the approaching event, and the next day the intended bridegroom has to appear in the synagogue and have certain portions of the law read over to him, and pay any arrears he may owe to the congregation.

The way in which the parties spend the morning in their respective dwellings on the wedding-day resembles, I suppose, the manner in which it is employed by Gentiles on similar occasions; those who rightly realize the awful nature of the ceremony they are about to perform, spend the hours in fasting and reading the service prepared for the day of atonement. As soon as the clock strikes the appointed hour, two men present themselves before the bridegroom, and carry him off to the synagogue, where he meets the bride, whom two female friends have brought there with her head enveloped in a veil. The same persons place the two principal performers facing each other under a silk or velvet canopy supported by four long poles; the shamas, a kind of curate and clerk combined, brings a glass of wine, which he hands to the Rabbi, who thereupon offers up a short blessing, and then gives the glass of wine to the bridegroom, who tastes it and passes it to the bride, who does likewise. The bridegroom then takes the ring from his pocket and places it on the finger of the bride, saying after the Rabbi (in the Hebrew) as he does so: "Behold! thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel." The Rabbi then reads the marriage contract, which is written in Chaldee, and is not understood by the parties concerned, who thereupon take it on trust; after this the Chazan takes a glass of wine and pronounces a form of words longer but similar to that pronounced by the Rabbi; the wine is given to the bridegroom and bride, and an empty glass having been placed at the feet of the former, he stamps upon it and breaks it, whereupon all present wish him *mozol tow* (good speed), and the ceremony is at an end.

If the newly-married Jew has a proper sense of his religious duties, one of his first proceedings, on taking possession of his domicile, is to prepare a mezuzah. Most Gentiles who pass through the streets in the neighborhood of Houndsditch will probably have remarked here and there a tin tube nailed in a slanting position on the door-post, which they presumed to be a trade emblem. This tube contains a strip of parchment, on one side of which is inscribed one of the names applied to the Supreme Being, and on the other from the 4th to the 9th verses of the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, and from the 13th to the 21st verses of the 6th chapter of the same book. A similar tube is fastened to the jambs of the other doors in the house; and the jew who is a strict observer of the old customs of his forefathers never leaves his house for the first time, daily, without touching the mezuzah with his lips, or bending his head to it as he passes from room to room.

The Jew being now provided with a wife, the next thing to be done is to describe the manner in which he may dispose of her in the event of her failing to afford him that happiness which he anticipated. To accomplish this object it is generally supposed the aid of Sir Cresswell Cresswell is not needed. The husband cannot now write a "bill of divorce" and send her away; but on assigning reasons for desiring a divorce which are deemed of sufficient gravity, this ceremony is performed for him by the Bethdin, or ecclesiastical authorities. The bill of divorce is written in Hebrew, and is copied from a form, and its possession by the wife makes her free to marry again with whom she pleases, unless the divorce is brought about through her having been guilty of a breach of the Seventh Commandment, in which case she is not allowed to benefit by her own wrong, or, in other words, she may not marry the associate of her guilt.

In certain countries a divorce is sometimes given conditionally, that is, supposing a husband is about to start for a place from which there is a strong probability he may not return, he may give his wife a bill of divorce, stating that if at the end of three years he shall not return to her or send for her to join him, she is free to marry again; but this custom has been abolished in England.

Knights of the Golden Circle in Oregon.—The Portland *Times* of Sept. 19th says:

We understand that since the late news from the East was received, about the rebels going into Maryland, that the "Knights of the Golden Circle" have had a grand council meeting in the suburbs of this city; and rumor says that a majority of the members present agreed to wait until the fall emigration should arrive across the plains before they would make their great fall parade. It is said that one of the prominent members has received a private letter, stating that a majority of the emigrants were sound on the rebel goose, and that they would number over 20,000.

Effects of Secession.—The New Orleans *Advocate* figures up a loss to that city of $250,000,000 as the effects of secession already experienced. Of this amount $150,000,000 is set down as the value of agricultural productions lost to the commerce of that port by the suspension of trade. This is paying dear for the whistle.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,......October 22, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Capt. Canfield's company (independent,),arrived late on Thursday evening, Oct. 16th, having occupied eleven weeks in the journey across the plains. Elder James McKnight, chaplain and clerk, reports that they had an exceedingly prosperous journey; that there was but little sickness and no deaths in the company, and their losses in cattle were inconsiderable—only three or four, and those mostly belonging to a small train, freighting merchandize, which travelled with the company part of the way.

We are informed that the immigrants in this company were more strict in their devotional exercises than some others have been, and generally hold meetings every evening, during the entire journey.

On Friday, 17th;about noon,the *fifth* church train, Capt. H. W. Miller; arrived, in which were about six hundred and fifty immigrants, and sixty wagons. It seems there was considerable sickness in the company on the plains; and about thirty deaths, mostly children. The teams generally returned in very good condition.

Mr. Godbe's freight train of twenty-two wagons also arrived on Friday, in which there were a few immigrants.

The sixth Church Train Capt. H. D. Haight came in on Sunday, in which were about four hundred and fifty passengers. There were, as reported, thirty deaths in the company on the plains; most of whom were sick when they left the Missouri river, principally children.

. Capt. David P Kimball's freight train arrived yesterday afternoon: how many wagons there were in it we did not ascertain.

The large freight train in which there are some few emmigrants, mostly Swiss was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Yellow Creek last night, and may be expected to arrive in the course of five or six days. Capt. W. H. Dame is in charge.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

So far as known, no very important movements have been made by the army of the Potomac since the Confederates were driven out of Maryland. Many reconnoissances have been made from various points on the Upper Potomac and from Alexandria and Centerville to ascertain the position, number and movements of the enemy, which, as per report, have generally resulted in discovering them in force at places not far distant from the Federal outposts; and from all appearances, at latest dates, another great battle was expected to take place at no distant period. A forward movement of the Union army has been loudly called for by the people of the North during the last two weeks.

In Kentucky, no great battle has been reported since the conflict at Perryville on the 7th of October, but it appears from the meager statements that have been sent forth to the world, that there has been considerable marching done by the Federal troops in pursuit of the enemy, and that skirmishing has been of daily occurrence. At latest dates however, the Confederates had not left the State, and guerrilla parties were committing depredations in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio river.

Gen. Schofield is reported to have driven the Confederate troops out of Missouri into Arkansas, and a belief has been expressed in "Military circles" that that State will soon be cleared of the bushwhackers, who have infested the country from the commencement of the war.

The *New York Herald* and some other journals have expressed a belief that the "backbone" of the rebellion has been broken, but there are not a few who are of the opinion that it has not as yet been so much as fractured. Time will eventually determine that question.

CONFEDERATE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

After the battle of Antietam and the retirement of the Confederate army across the Potomac into Virginia, it was generally believed, from the reports put in circulation, that they had been so badly whipped, and had become so disheartened and demoralized that their was no danger of their making any further demonstrations on the north side of that river. In addition to the crippled condition of Gen. Lee's forces, the country had reasons for believing that every ford, bridge and ferry on the Potomac by which it was possible for the enemy to cross back into Maryland in any considerable force was so closely and strongly guarded that it would be impossible for a successful movement to be made to get in the rear of the Federal lines by any portion of the Confederate army, in consequence of which, the greatest security was felt by the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians most in danger from their proximity to the hostile armies; and it seems that no arrangement had been made to resist a belligerent force which might, by any means, get in the rear of the Federal army under Gen. McClellan.

While it was being announced, from day to day, that the Confederate legions were falling back up the Shenandoah Valley and towards Richmond, and that the strictest watch was being kept upon the movements of the enemy, by some means not yet fully explained, Gen. Stuart managed to cross the Potomac at Hancock, above Williamsport, with a cavalry force of some three thousand, with six pieces of artillery, marched through Maryland to and occupied Mercersburg, Franklin county, Penn., and was from thence proceeding to Chambersburg before it became known to the Federal army that a movement of that kind had been effected, or to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania that their respective States had been invaded by the enemy.

The first announcement made to Governor Curtin that a Confederate force had entered his State, and was committing depredations, was on the evening of the 10th inst. The report was not credited at first, but it was soon confirmed, and vigorous measures then began to be taken to check the advance of the enemy and cause him to return to the "Old Dominion." No resistance was made by the citizens of Mercersburg to the advance of Stuart's force, neither was their any obstacle interposed to prevent the enemy from occupying Chambersburg, which they did, as per report, about eight o'clock on the evening of Friday the 10th of October. The main body of Stuart's force was preceded by fifteen or twenty men with a flag of truce, who entered the town, and inquired for the principal men thereof and demanded of them, in the name of their commander, its unconditional surrender, which was immediately complied with, as there was no other way to do, their being no military force at hand to prevent its occupation by the enemy.

The unexpected appearance of a Confederate force, so far back in the country from the Potomac, excited no little surprise and excitement in the Keystone State, and throughout the country wherever the news came, and a great stir and extensive preparations were made that night to repel or capture the invaders.

General Stuart is reported to have remained in Chambersburg with his troops, till sometime in the forenoon on the 11th, when having destroyed what public property there was stored there which they could not carry away, done all the damage they could to the railroad and telegraph wires, and gathered up all the horses that could be found, they commenced retreating back towards the Potomac by way of Gettysburg, crossed the Baltimore and and Ohio railroad at New Market, which they destroyed to as great an extent as was possible, in their haste to elude Gov. Curtin's cavalry force, which was in pursuit, and arrived at and crossed the Potomac below the Monocacy, narrowly escaping capture, it is said, as Gen. Pleasanton reached the north about the same time they occupied the south bank of the river, when their retreat ended.

It had been the intention of Gen. Stuart on his way back to Virginia from Chambersburg, to have gone direct from Gettysburg to Frederick, and destroy the government stores at that place, but his movements in that direction had been anticipated by Gen. McClellan, after hearing of the capture of Mercersburg and Chambersburg, and a large Federal force was sent to Frederic for the protection of the place, of which Stuart became advised when within a few miles of the city, and took a more easterly route and thus avoided falling into the trap set for his capture, from which, if the plan had been successful, he could not well have escaped. It is said that in marching from Chambersburg to the Potomac, Gen. Stuart with his force traveled ninety miles in twenty-four hours. Gen. Pleasonton's forces marched about eighty in the same length of time.

The amount of damage done by the Confederates during their raid was considerable. It is said, however, that they generally respected private property, and for what they took pay was offered in Confederate treasury notes. Railroads, telegraph lines and public property were destroyed wherever they went, and it is said that Stuart expressed regret, on his re-occupation of "sacred soil," that he had not fully carried out his programme, by destroying the government stores at Frederick and the Monocacy bridge. Besides the public property which they carried away, consisting principally of clothing, they gathered up, during the excursion, according to the most reliable statements, between five hundred and a thousand horses, which they took away with them regardless of ownership. The only prisoners reported taken were the city authorities of Mercersburg.

After the termination of the raid, and the thousands of troops, both Federal and State, put in motion to thwart the designs of the enemy, and, if possible, to "bag" their entire force, had gone home or resumed their former positions, the country was informed that the incursion of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania and their success was not considered important, and that no unnecessary excitement had been created by it among the troops composing the army of the Potomac. The officer in command at Poolesville, near where Stuart re-crossed the river, was the only officer blamed for the escape of the invaders, and into his conduct a strict and vigorous examination was ordered by Gen. McClellan. Gov. Curtin considered his State disgraced by the invasion, and the success attending the enemy in the carrying out of their intentions, and at latest dates was making arrangements to effectually prevent another visitation of the kind.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Several iron-clad gunboats will soon be launched, and made ready for sea, at the Navy-yard New York. Four at least are expected to be completed by the 1st of December.

A few weeks since, it became necessary, as reported, to remove some cannon and ammunition, from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, but no draymen could be procured, many of them saying, that they had not and would not haul for government. Shortly thereafter, forty of them were actively engaged, in removing the cannon and other munitions from where kept to the railroad depot, having been impressed into service for that purpose.

It is stated that the Treasury Department is issuing daily, eighty thousand dollars in notes of one and two dollars, and that the daily issues of small notes will soon be doubled.

The Ohio river, is said to be lower this fall, than ever before witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant."

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll County, Mo., have recently been assessed, from one thousand to two thousand dollars each, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and taking their property.

The money was to be forthcoming, in ten days after receiving notice of the amount of the exaction, otherwise, their property would be seized and sold without redemption.

It has been ascertained of late, that large quantities of cotton, are obtained by European merchants on the Rio Grande, produced in Texas, and take from there across the river into Mexico and sold to dealers, who dispose of it advantageously for exportation to Europe. The trade has become important.

On the evening of the 13th, there was a monster Democratic meeting, at Cooper's Institute, New York City. Fifty thousand people are reported to have been in attendence. The speakers were Hon. Horatio Seymour, candidate for Governor, John Van Buren and others.

The Confederates, on the retreat of the Federal forces from Kanawha Valley, took possession of the extensive Salt Works in that country, which have, as reported, been working them ever since advantageously. Gen. Cox has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in Western Virginia, and it is expected that he will soon devise some means by which the enemy will be forced to leave that section of country, and abandon their Salt making speculation.

On the 12th of October, a grand parade and review of the enrolled militia took place at St. Louis. Fifteen thousand mustered, and, it is said, made an imposing appearance. All business was suspended. The display inspired the hopes of many, that the city would thereafter be safe, and the State soon enjoy an immunity from invasion.

THE KILLING OF GEN. NELSON.

Major-Gen. Nelson, who was killed by Gen. Davis, at the Galt House, Louisville, on the 29th ult., is represented as having been beyond all precedent blasphemous, indecent, and abusive in his deportment towards his equals and inferiors in rank, and paid no attention whatever to the common courtesies and decencies of life in his intercourse with his fellow beings, and it is said to be a wonder that he was not killed by some of the Federal officers, for his abuse to them, long before he came in contact with Gen. Davis.

There are various statements in circulation in relation to the tragedy which do not differ materially as to the main facts of the case.

It seems that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was not an officer in Nelson's division, but commanded a brigade under Gen. Buell, but being in Louisville when the alarm was raised that the enemy was marching on that city, and being unable to join his corps, he went to Gen Nelson, and tendered him his services in the emergency. Gen. Nelson assigned him to the command of the militia of the city, then unorganized, which Davis proceeded to enrol and muster without delay. When the organization had been completed as far as possible, Davis called on Nelson and informed him of his success, and inquired from whence the arms for his militia men were to be obtained. Nelson asked how many men he had mustered; to which Davis replied about twenty-five hundred. Nelson roughly and angrily repeated the answer, and cursed Davis for not giving him the exact number of his command, to which Davis replied that he did not expect to get the arms then, but simply wished to know when and where to apply for them, and then draw for the exact number needed.

Nelson, pacing the room like a madman, cursing and swearing the while most blasphemously, said, "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report yourself to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, and I've a d—d mind to put you under arrest. Leave my room, sir." Gen. Davis replied that he should not leave till he had received an order, which made Nelson more furious than before, and he hurled forth his curses and anathemas with greater vehemence. He again ordered him out of his room, and told him that the Provost Marshal would receive an order to escort him out of the city under guard.

Gen. Davis finally concluded that he had better withdraw from the madman's presence, and left the room, and in order to avoid an arrest, crossed over the river to Jeffersonville, where he remained until the next day, when he was joined by General Burbridge, who had also been relieved by Nelson for a trivial cause. Davis then went to Cincinnati with General Burbridge and reported to General Wright, who ordered General Davis to report to General Buell, who had arrived at Louisville, with which order General Davis complied. Nothing further is said to have occurred between Davis and Nelson till the morning of the fatal occurrence, when General Davis, seeing General Nelson in the main hall of the Galt House, went up to Gov. Morton and requested him to step up with him to General Nelson and witness the conversation that might pass between Nelson and him. The Governor consented, and the two walked up to General Nelson, when the following is reported to have occurred:

Gen. Davis: Sir, you seemed to take advantage of your authority the other day.

Gen. Nelson (sneeringly, and placing his hand to his ear): Speak louder, I don't hear very well.

Davis (in a louder tone): You seemed to

take advantage of your authority the other day.

Nelson (indignantly): I don't know that I did, sir.

Davis: You threatened to arrest and send me out of the State under a provost guard.

Nelson (striking Davis with the back of his hand twice in the face): There, d—n you, take that.

Davis (retreating): This is not the last of it; you will hear from me again.

Gen. Nelson then turned to Gov. Morton, and said, with an oath: "Did you come here also to insult me?"

Gov. Morton: No, sir, but I was requested to be present and listen to the conversation between you and General Davis.

Gen. Nelson (violently to the bystanders): Did you hear the d—d rascal insult me? and then walked into the ladies' parlor.

In a few minutes Gen. Davis returned with a pistol he had horrowed from a captain, and confronting Nelson, fired, the ball entering the left breast. After receiving the fatal wound, Nelson was conveyed to his room and placed upon his bed. He requested that the Rev. Mr. Talbot, an Episcopal clergyman, stopping in the house, might be sent to him at once. The reverend gentleman arrived in about five minutes, and found Gen. Nelson extremely anxious as to his future welfare and deeply penitent about the many sins he had committed. He knew that he must die immediately, and requested the ordinance of baptism might be administered, which was done. The general then whispered "It's all over," and died.

According to the statements made, the dying man's repentance and baptism were but the work of a moment as he is said to have died in fifteen minutes after having been conveyed to his room.

Gen. Davis immediately surrendered himself to the military authorities, and will be tried by a court martial. The article of war under which he will be arraigned reads as follows:

"Article 9—Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever; or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offense, be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

This case is said to be the first of the kind that ever occurred in the Federal army. It seems that the sympathies of the public are in Gen. Davis' favor, and in the event of his being convicted by a court martial, it is believed that he will be pardoned by the President.

From a brief review of Gen. Davis' military career, published in connection with the killing of Gen. Nelson, it appears that he was born in Indiana, and is about thirty-four years old, and was married about six months since, and that his wife is living near Jeffersonville; that he went to Mexico as a private when only sixteen years of age; and on June 17, 1848, entered the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and that he was with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and fired the first gun on the rebels at that celebrated engagement. After the surrender of Fort Sumter he sailed in the Baltic for New York, and was from there ordered to Indianapolis as mustering officer, quartermaster and commissary. Remaining there three months, he was appointed Colonel of the 22d Indiana Regiment and was ordered to Jefferson City, Missouri, to command that post with 12,000 men under him. While there he held important correspondence with Gen. Fremont upon the necessity of reinforcing Colonel Mulligan at Lexington. He was subsequently ordered to report himself on the Potomac, with other regular officers. Arriving at St. Louis, Gen. Halleck told him to report by letter and remain with him. Davis was then sent to Tipton, and there moved, in conjunction with the forces of General Curtis, to Lebanon, Springfield and Pea Ridge, where, in the great battle, General Davis commanded the third or center division. After the battle, the officers of his division petitioned the President to appoint him a Major-General. The President, however, commissioned him a Brigadier instead of Major-Gen., and he was ordered to Corinth, at which place he arrived with his command two days before the evacuation. He continued with General Buell until at Jacinto, Miss., he obtained leave of twenty days to return home. He was unable to return and join his command, and thus he was thrown into Louisville.

Gen. Nelson is said to have been a Kentuckian, and went from that State into the Navy. Since the commencement of the civil war, he has figured, as is well known, principally in Kentucky. His former residence was Maysville. He was a bachelor, and among his numerous relatives is mentioned Mrs. Lincoln.

ARRIVAL OF COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

Col. Connor, with five companies of the Third Infantry, and two companies of the second cavalry, California Volunteers, arrived at Fort Crittenden from Ruby, on Friday last, the 17th inst.; but contrary to the expectations of some, he manifested no disposition to make that desolate place, his headquarters; and after camping near there, as stated, over night, moved on the next morning without consulting any of the patriots there assembled to serve their country in some lucrative capacity, should opportunity present, as to what he had better do or even inquiring if their private interests would be effected thereby, which, as represented, some of them took in high dudgeon.

On Saturday night the command encamped near the point of the mountain on the west side of Jordan, and on Sunday night, near the bridge below the mouth of Little Cottonwood. From thence, on Monday forenoon, the troops marched into the City; coming up the State Road to first South Street, and then turned east passing the residence of Gov. Harding, where a halt was made, and the troops were drawn up in two lines—the infantry in front, making quite a military display. Governor Harding then made his appearance, and, on being introduced by the Colonel, addressed the command and others present briefly as follows:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It is with pleasure that I meet you all here to-day. God forbid, that ever I shall live to see the day, that I will not be rejoiced to see the flag of my country in hands that are able and worthy to defend it. When I say this, I am conscious, Soldiers, that your mission here, is one of peace and security, not only to the government that gives you employment, but to every individual who is an inhabitant of this Territory.

The individual, if any such there be, who supposed that the government has sent you here, that mischief might come out of it, knows not the spirit of our Government, and knows not the spirit of the officers who represent it in this Territory. When I say this, I say what is strictly true; and I say it, *that it may be impressed upon your minds as true*, as well as upon the minds of every individual who hears me on this occasion. Never let it be said, that an American soldier, employed under the glorious flag of his country, that emblem of beauty and glory, has disgraced it by conduct, not in accordance with his duty and the strict discipline of the United States Army. The duty of a soldier, is a plain and stern duty; and yet it is one that redounds to the glory and happiness of himself, and to the happiness and safety of every true and loyal individual in whose midst he may be placed. If, however, he should break over the bounds of his discipline—if he should run wild in the riot of of the camp, then, indeed his presence will be a curse everywhere, and not a security to the institutions of the Government, which it is his duty to maintain with his life's blood.

I confess, that I have been disappointed, somewhat, in your coming to this city. I have known nothing of the disposition that has been made of you; and for the truth of this assertion, I appeal to your commander, and to every individual with whom I have had communication on this subject. But you are here, and I can say to you, God bless you, and God bless the flag you carry; God bless the Government you represent; and may she, come out of her present difficulties unscathed; and may the fiery ordeal through which she is passing purge her of her sins; may her glorious institutions be preserved to the end of time; may she survive these troubles, and be redeemed, and disenthralled from the *causes* of the difficulties and calamities through which she is passing, and through which she may be yet called to pass.

I do not know now what disposition is to be made of you, but I suppose you will be encamped somewhere, I know not where, but within a short distance of this city. I believe the people you have now come amongst will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights and in the honor and peace of their homes; and to disturb them you must violate the strict discipline of the United States' Army which you must observe, and which you have no right to violate. In conforming thus to your duty, you will have my countenance and support, and every drop of blood in my veins if necessary for the maintenance of your rights and the Government I represent. But if on the contrary you for any reason whatever should run wild in the riot of the camp—should break over the bounds of propriety, and disregard that discipline that is the only possible safety for yourselves, then shall I not be with you; but in the line of your duty, God being my helper, I will be with you to the end, and to death. I thank you.

At the close of the speech, three cheers were given for the country and the "brave old flag," and three huzzas for Governor Harding. The command then proceeded to the base of the mountain east of the City and encamped in the vicinity of the springs between Red Butte and Emmigration Kanyons. How long the troops will remain where they now are, the speculators who seem to be most interested in the matter have not been able as yet to ascertain, neither where Col. Connor's headquarters will for the winter be established.

The troops looked as they passed through the City like a hardy set of fellows; capable of performing any service that might be required. They were somewhat covered with dust, which was very abundant on that day. Some of their horses seemed a little jaded, and not in as good condition as might be desired for an Indian campaign.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

OGDEN, WEBER COUNTY, Monday morning, Oct. 20, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—I embrace the first opportunity of forwarding you a transcript of my journal of the trip thus far, with comments.

Leaving the city about eight o'clock on Friday morning we trotted off in brisk style northward, passing through Bountiful, Centerville, Farmington and on to Kaysville, where we halted for dinner.

As we approached the town we were met by sixty scholars of a public school taught by Mr. Wm. W. Burton, a young man of good intellect and fine talents. They formed in line and saluted the President; then paraded up the street, carrying four banners, to the house of the President's host, and sang that beautiful composition of Eliza Cook's, "Speak Gently." On the boy's banners were inscribed the suggestive mottoes, "Intelligence in Embryo;" and "Defenders of Right;" on the two carried by the girls the truthful inscriptions, "Daughters of Zion;" "Our parents love Virtue."

With his usual bounty, Bishop Layton provided for the comfort of the President and his friends, numbers of the brethren participating with the Bishop in kind acts of hospitality. Among the luxuries served up for dessert I must not omit naming the grapes, raised by the Bishop; they were equal in flavor to the same variety raised in the City.

A meeting was held in the Bowery adjoining the School house, at 1 p.m. Elders George A. Smith, John Taylor and Charles C. Rich addressed the congregation on the building up of Zion, making conspicuous the lack of improvements, such as are necessary for the farm, the garden, and the general comfort and welfare of the domestic circle. President Young followed with a short, but cheering and encouraging sermon on the untold worth of our present lives. When we have looked around upon the earth's vegetation, with its luxuriant foliage and have taken into consideration its stores of mineral wealth, he said, we have been in the habit of believing and saying that all this must and will pass away and we shall go to heaven, but now we are beginning to learn our true position and to know that it is our business to make a paradise here, such as angels will delight to visit, and where the redeemer of the world will be pleased to reign a thousand years, while the people of God labor in peace, uninterrupted by the common enemy of the Saints, for the redemption of the world that have died without the benefits and blessings of the ordinances of the gospel.

Most of our company visited the new meeting house now being erected, under contract by Mr Charles King of Salt Lake City. The building is 85 by 40, quite a large house for the present inhabitants of Kaysville, but it is being built with praiseworthy enterprise with a view to the future increase of its denizens.

At a quarter past two the President started for Ogden. Having crossed the Sand Ridge and commenced to descend the bench land leading to the Weber bottom my optic organs opened wide enough to take in a view of the scenery in front, and among the first things which attracted my attention was the once fine bridge built to span the Weber, and to keep the swift current of that river within the limits of its buttresses, but which now has the appearance of a snagged steam-boat with her stern fast on a sand-bar, leaning rather ungracefully towards the north-west, seven-tenths of the waters running on the west of the wrecked bridge; and the whole of the bottom lands adjacent to the river are striking monuments of the fearful work of destruction wrought by last spring's flood.

If any of your readers desire a more ample supply of dust than they have at home, advise them to come north where it is plentiful and is gratuitously dispensed to all visitors. We spent a pleasant evening with our friends in the capital of this county, the chit chat being liberally shared by other visitors besides ourselves.

Saturday, 18th.

The people of Ogden, and its suburbs, which by the way extend over nearly, if not quite, as great an area of country as the environs of London, assembled in the Tabernacle. Elders Charles C. Rich and Joseph Young preached on the duties of this present life, the necessity of manufacturing the fabrics we require for home consumption.

Elder George A Smith was next called upon, and read from page 518 Book of Mormon, after which he preached an excellent discourse, showing the reprehensibleness of covetousness, and pointing to the declaration of Ether the Prophet, that the Lord will not suffer any people to inhabit this land of Zion that will not serve him. At the conclusion of Elder Smith's sermon a brother was called upon to sing, what I supposed to be a new composition, Tune: "Dixie Land," but by screaming it out about an octive too high he spoiled the effect and rendered the words unintelligible.

In the afternoon the congregation was called to order by President Farr, and the opening prayer offered by Bishop A. H. Raleigh. Elder John Taylor preached on local improvements and the building up of the temporal kingdom of God on the earth in the last days.

Doctor Ruttan, a gentleman who has just arrived from the scenes of carnage and blood in the east, was invited to give some of his experience in military life. He rose and painted in high colors, the horrors of the present war of brother against brother in the States, speaking particularly of the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. His estimates and figures of the killed and wounded in those battles were so much higher than all of the published accounts, that I forbear to give them.

President Young then preached a sublime discourse upon the great duties that devolve upon the chosen people of God, who have been called to establish and build up the kingdom of God. Spoke of Temples, endowments, redemption of the dead, the resurrection of the just and the inheritances of the Saints, spreading an influence through the house that imparted joy, peace, and a spirit of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Father of all our spirits.

Sunday Forenoon.

Elders F. D. Richards and Lorenzo Snow preached upon practical religion. President Brigham Young made some essential remarks on home manufactures; alluded to the Paper Mill in particular, calling upon the people to supply the required material for all kinds of paper, and exhibited, as a proof of the success of the enterprize, some writing paper, also memorandum books, and writing books for children, all of which, together with journals, day books and ledgers can now be had here, if the people would send their cast off cotton and linen clothing to the mill, for which Mr. Goddard would pay them in the productions of the mill.

President Joseph Young preached from four texts in the afternoon, viz., ball rooms, theaters, whisky, doctors and their poisons. He was followed by President Brigham Young who showed, in addition to the use and abuse of the ball room and theatre, the proper government and management of such places. His remarks were pithy and to the point. Elder Rich made a few remarks and the meeting was dismissed.

A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, at which much good instruction was given to the brethren by President Lorin Farr, President Joseph Young, and Elders G. A. Smith and John Taylor. Elder Taylor's address was upon self-government, and Elder Smith's was directed to the raising of flax, hemp and tobacco. He said he used to be strong on the "Word of Wisdom," but he had now changed his policy by recommending that we raise the god we *worship*, *manufacture* the *master* we *adore*, and thus within ourselves, create the autocrat at whose feet we constantly bow!

The President has visited the Ogden Kanyon and given directions for the rebuilding of the road which was washed out last spring.

President Wells and Elder Joseph A. Young arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

To-day the President designs visiting the village of North Ogden, and the towns of Willard and Brigham, and to-morrow we go over to Cache.

With sentiments of high consideration and esteem, I remain Your Friend and Brother by Covenants, J. V. LONG.

ARRIVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

From the *Millennial Star* of Sept. 20th, we learn that Elder Hans C. Hanson arrived in Liverpool on the 4th by the packet-ship Lydia, in 34 days from New York, and that on the 9th, Elders Samuel Neslen, William Willes, John Stock, Christoffer Hulberg, John Marrett, George Sims, Miner G. Atwood, John Swenson, A. W. Winberg and David Gibson also arrived there by the packet-ship Francis A. Palmer, in 21 days from New York. These Elders were all from Deseret, and left Great Salt Lake City last spring on missions to the Old World. They were all in good health and spirits on their arrival in England, and were subsequently appointed to the following fields of labor:

Elders M. G. Atwood and John Stock, South Africa; A. W. Winberg, John Swenson, Christoffer Hulberg and H. C. Hanson, Scandinavia; and George Sims in the Essex, David Gibson in the Glasgow, Samuel Neslen in the Norwich, and William Willes in the Bristol conferences, respectively.

ON BREEDING TO PRODUCE THE SEX DESIRED IN SHEEP OR CATTLE.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says the inquiry in relation to the method to be adopted in order to produce a greater number of females than males, in the progeny of ewes, opens a very interesting subject to the consideration of all engaged in stock breeding or the propagation of domestic animals of any kind. If we could discover any fixed principle governing such movements, we might at pleasure produce ram or ewe lambs, bull or heifer calves, and so on through the whole range of farm stock, horses, pigs, dogs and goats included. Almost every person whose attention has been drawn to the subject, has speculated and theorized more or less, and some few have endeavored to solve the problem by practical and systematic efforts, carefully considered and deliberately pursued, but in most instances, the knowledge of this experience has died with the possessor. If he were successful, he kept it to himself; if he was unsuccessful, he said nothing about it; and the result, whatever it may have been, remained unknown. This secretiveness is part of the capital in trade of every breeder, and the facts he may acertain—if anything reliable be ascertained about a matter necessarily involved in mystery—probably never were and never will be fully communicated to the public. The old Hebrow Patriarch, Jacob, is repesented to have been eminently fortunate in breeding cattle, sheep and goats just as he wanted them, "ring-streaked, speckled and spotted," and he was almost equally successful in begetting male progeny; having a whole handful of boys and only one girl; but his secret of breeding in order to produce sons and not daughters, is unrevealed, while his method of propagating color in kine and sheep is described with great clearness and particularity, and hath a relish in it.

I do not profess to be able to enlighten your correspondent from much actual observation of the thing, but I think it would be worth his while to try the system sometimes performed, of coupling a young ram with old ewes if he wishes female offspring, and an old ram with young ewes if he desires to have males. The greater the disparity in the age of the parents, the surer the result. If his ram and ewes are of about the same age, the progeny will divide sexes in nearly equal numbers, with a preponderance probably of males.

Let him, or any other of your readers so disposed, try this mode of managing matters, and then let him, if he does try it, honestly report the result, without any concealment, for the benefit of other explorers in the hidden mysterios of Nature. It is by publication only, that any substantial addition is made to the common store of knowledge, for what is known to but one or few persons, is practically unknown. One trial could not, of course, be deemed sufficient to determine the matter, but if it results in the way suggested, it will help to promote future, and possibly permanently successful efforts. At all events, it is simple, harmless, and may be efficacious. It ought to be conducted, perhaps, at the same time in different places, in order to find out what, if any, influence is produced by a difference of climate.

DAIRY STOCK AND FEEDING CALVES.

This stock is bred and reared with strict reference to milking qualities, based upon an original cross of short horn and Holderness; the sire of the young cows from two to six years old, was from a Meteer cow (fifteen-sixteenths Durham, of deep milking family) crossed with Halton, the product of old Meteer and Lady Barrington, making the heifers, none less than three-quarters Durham blood, and from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths; the one and two years old are a cross of those older heifers, with a half blood Ayrshire, from the Brodie bull.

Course of feed the first year—When the calf is old enough to suck it is allowed to suck a full meal of its mother's first milk, which nature seems to have designed for physic. Unless the calf is allowed its mother's first milk it will, sooner or later, scour and not do well. After a full meal of first milk it is allowed only one quart of new milk morning and evening, increasing the quantity half a pint at each successive feeding till it amounts to two quarts morning and evening, then half a pint of sweet whey or skimmed milk is added at each successive feeding as the calf gets older and requires more bulk, but no more than two quarts of new milk is allowed at any age. Strict care is taken to feed, when young, at blood heat, no more or less. The milk feed is kept on till the calf is six weeks old, then decrease half a pint at each feeding till none is fed. Fine shorts or oat meal with a little oil meal is fed in the whey after the calf is six weeks old.

The calf's excrement must be the guide as to the amount of any kind of feed it will bear, as more of any kind of food than it can digest well is a damage. Six quarts of whey three times a day is kept on till cold weather, when it is substituted with a pint of oat meal or its equivalent, daily, with good hay and stabling the first Winter till turned to grass in the Spring. Plenty of grass Summers and good hay or its equivalent Winters is their keep after. Heifers are brought in to milk at two years old, and kept in the dairy annually thereafter. [A. L. Fish, in the *Prairie Farmer*.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 17, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

The Jerusalem artichoke, 'tho' long known to American farmers, has received but limited notice until lately, when its value has been discovered and begins to be appreciated, and in many sections where it has been proven occupies the first place of vegetables for stock-feeding, especially so among pork raisers. It is extensively cultivated in France, with most satisfactory results, often producing from one to two thousand bushels to the acre.

Among the advantages this vegetable possesses over any other may be enumerated, viz, it is exceedingly prolific and perfectly hardy; is subject to no disease, and never fails in producing a crop. It is greedily eaten by every kind of live stock, and is particularly valuable for hogs, for which it does not require digging, but is always ready, when the ground is not frozen, for the hogs to help themselves.

Within a year or two past this vegetable is attracting much interest and attention throughout the Western States. Some who have grown them give the result of their experiments as high as 1,500 bushels per acre. In proof of this great yield I will add that last year I had sent to me four small roots, size of a hickory nut each, in a tin mustard box. From these four stalks were grown, which produced three quarters of a bushel of fine roots.

I look upon the artichoke as invaluable here, where pork is high and scarce, and firmly believe that where the crop is plentifully raised, pork may be easily made at eight or ten cents per lb. For milch cows, sheep and horses this crop has no equal, and is destined here to become a staple with farmers and stock-growers. J——

THE BEST VINEGAR IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The following from the *Scientific American*, which is no doubt just as stated, is commended to the attention of all families who desire good vinegar. The directions here given place its manufacture within the easy reach of all—for the process is as simple as it can be.

The whole philosophy of the manufacture of vinegar is included in the word oxydation, the alcohol contained in cider, beer or wine, combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere, becomes acetic acid, which in a diluted state is vinegar.

The methods usually pursued in the domestic manufacture of this article are, to say the least of them, susceptible of improvement. The conversion of cider into good vineger, by exposure to the air in casks, requires weeks and even months to accomplish; because only a small surface is exposed at one time to the oxydizing action of the atmosphere.

By exposing a larger surface of the liquor to the atmosphere, oxydation takes place with corresponding rapidity, and the process may be complete in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

The method of accomplishing this rapid acetification, which has long been known to scientific men and manufacturers, may be pursued without difficulty in private houses, as follows: Take a clean flour barrel, and bore auger holes all around the sides, and in the bottom; set it over a flat tub or open cask, and fill it light with beech shavings which have been soaked in vinegar. On top of this barrel, which is open, lay two strips of wood, and resting on these, a pail filled with cider, beer or the like. Procure twelve or fifteen lengths of cotton wicking, about thirty inches long; which, after dipping in the liquid, arrange round the sides of the pail at regular intervals so that one end of each wick will be hanging in the cider and the other hanging down outside, and below the bottom of the pail. By means of these wicks the pail will gradually be emptied of its contents, which, trickling over the shavings, will be exposed to the air, absorb oxygen, and finally be received in the tub beneath. By returning the liquor into the pail above, and suffering this trickling process to be repeated two or three times, a splendid vinegar will be obtained. The whole secret of the process lies in the mechanical increase of surface accomplished by the shavings.

COLORING COCHINEAL RED.

The *Rural New Yorker* publishes the following rules for coloring cochineal red, furnished by correspondents:

Into a clean brass kettle, put one gallon soft water, then put in one ounce best cream of tartar, next add one ounce pulverized cochineal, then add two ounces muriate of tin. This will color one pound of yarn or flannel. Let the liquor come to a boil, put in your goods, stir briskly a few minutes, then stir moderately twenty minutes, take out into cold water, rinse, and dry in the open air before scouring.

For one pound of cloth take one ounce of cream of tartar, and simmer in water a few minutes, then add one ounce of powdered cochineal. When well stirred, add two ounces muriate of tin. When it begins to boil, put in the cloth or yarn, and let it boil twenty minutes. Color in *brass*, and rinse in cold water.

To dye one pound of woolen yarn scarlet.—one ounce cream of tartar; one ounce pulverized cochineal; two ounces muriate of tin. Infuse the cream of tartar in warm water set it over the fire, and, as it boils stir it briskly. Then add the cochineal. When well mixed, pour in the solution of tin. Dip the yarn in warm water, then dip it into the dye at once, stir it around a little, let it boil eight or ten minutes. Take it out and wring it; let it dry, then rinse it in suds. The dye is best made in new tin. Muriate of tin should be used with care or it will corrode

For one pound of goods, take one ounce of cochineal, one ounce cream of tartar, and two ounces muriate of tin. Pound the cochineal fine. Then put it and the cream of tartar into a sufficient quantity of water to cover the goods, bring it to a gentle boiling heat, then skim it. Next put in the solution of tin and the goods, boil gently half an hour, stir and turn the goods often, while boiling. Take them out, hang up till cool. Rinse in cold water. Use either brass or copper ware, but not iron, in the process.

Feeding Oats To Horses.—The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. I have made the experiments on my own horses, and have always observed there is in the dung a quantity of oats not digested when I purposely gave them water after a feed of oats. There is, then, decidedly a great advantage in giving horses water before corn. There is another bad habit, that of giving corn and hay on their return to the stable after hard work. Being very hungry, they devour it eagerly, and do not masticate; the consequence is, it is not so well digested and not nearly so nutritious. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, he should be allowed to rest for a time, then given a little hay, half an hour afterward water, and then oats. By this plan water may be given without risk of cold, as the oats acts as a stimulant.—[Journal of Agriculture.

SMILES.

The crocodile, if the scaly old hypocrite he is represented to be, should be accredited with smiles as well as tears. False smiles are, in fact, much more common than false tears. It is the easiest thing in the world to work the smile, while only a few gifted individuals have sufficient command over their eyes to weep at will. Few great tragedians, even, have the knack of laying on the waters of affliction impromtu; but who ever saw a supernumerary bandit that could not "smile, and smile, and be a villain," or a chorus-singer or a ballet girl that did not look as if she had not been newly-tickled across the lips with a straw?

Of artificial smiles, there are a greater number than we have space to classify. The Countess of Belgravia has her receiving smile, a superb automatic effect. Count Faro, the distinguished foreigner, who is trying London this year because Baden-Baden doesn't agree with him, shuffles the cards with a smile that distracts everybody's attention from his fingers. Miss Magnet, whose heart and lips dissolved partnership in very early life, makes such a Cupid's bow of the latter whenever an "eligible match" approaches, that fortunes flutter round her like moths round a flame. The Hon. Mr. Verisopht, who wants to get into Parliament, cultivates a popular smile. In short, smiling is a regular business accomplishment of thousands of people whose souls have no telegraphic communication with their lips.

But, on the other hand—thank heaven!—there are a goodly number of people who smile because they can't help it—whose happiness, bubbling up from their heart, runs over in smiles at their lips, or bursts through them in jovial laughter. And there is a difference between the false and the true symbol of joy, that enables the keen observer readily to distinguish the one from the other. The natural expression of delight varies with the emotion that gives rise to it, but the counterfeit smile is a stereotype, and the tone of a hypocrite's laugh never varies.

HOW CANNON ARE SPIKED.

Cannons are spiked by driving into the touch-hole an exceedingly hard steel spike, with a point of soft iron for clinching it inside. After driving it in as far as it will go, the spike is broken short off, and the point is clinched by ramming into the gun a cannon ball. This ball is then wedged into the bottom of the gun by surrounding it with felt or cloth, and driving iron wedges between it and the gun. As this is a work of some minutes, and as guns have generally been spiked in a hurry, various spikes have been devised and patented for doing the business in a moment. Some of the new spikes have springs at the end, by which they clinch themselves as soon as the spikes get through. Others are made to be loose in the touch-hole, so as to render it more difficult to drill them out. In the absence of properly made spikes, cast iron nails are commonly used, and answer a temporary purpose. If a gun is spiked in the best manner, it is extremely difficult to remove the obstruction; so difficult, in fact, that it is often preferable to drill a new hole. If a gun is spiked with a common nail only, unclinched, and no ball has been driven into the gun, the nail can generally be removed by exploding in the gun a small charge of powder, after stopping up the mouth of the piece with very solid wadding. Fire is communicated to the powder by an opening in the wadding, made by a wire or a thin rod of iron.

A PROFITABLE PARTNERSHIP—A HIGH OLD ARRANGEMENT.

Two men named Sariol and Turban have just been brought before the tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, for being drunk and disorderly at Denis. These two individuals had formed a partnership for the sale of four francs' worth of brandy at the fair of that place, and set out for the scene of operation with their stock-in-trade, which they had agreed to sell at four sous the small glass. On arriving at La Chapelle, Sariol expressed a desire to taste the liquid, but the objection was immediately made that he was only part proprietor, and that one-half of what he might drink would belong to the other. "Oh! I perfectly comprehend that," said Sariol, "and in consequence I propose to pay you two sous for a glass, being your share of the value." As Turban made no further objection, Sariol very gravely handed him over two sous and drank the liquid. Shortly after, Turban, who had looked on the enjoyment of his companion with a jealous eye, determined in his turn to regale himself, and accordingly handing over with perfect gravity the two sous to his companion, also swallowed a glass of the brandy. But this see-saw process was repeated so often, that when the two partners arrived at St. Denis, their brandy was found to have dwindled away to almost nothing, they themselves were three-fourths intoxicated, and the whole receipts of the day were only two sous. Turban could not by any possibility understand how four francs' worth of brandy should have been regularly sold, glass by glass, and that only two sous should be forthcoming to represent the original capital and the profit. He therefore expressed the opinion that there must be something wrong somewhere, and he terminated by expressing doubt as to his partner's honesty. The impeachment led to a regular fight, followed by the interference of the police, and the arrest of the two partners. The tribunal sentenced them each to a week's imprisonment.

A CURIOUS CHARGE BY AN IRISH JUDGE.

O'Neil Daunt, in his "Memoirs of O'Connell," tells the following strange story: "As we passed through Naas, O'Connell observed that the head of O'Connor, a rebel schoolmaster who was hanged in 1698, had ceased for some years to ornament the jail. He made (said O'Connell) a bold speech in the dock. He complained of taxes and oppressions of various descriptions, and then said: 'Before the flesh has decayed from my bones—nay, before my body is laid in the earth, the avengers of tyranny will come. The French are on the sea while I utter these words; they will soon effect their short and easy voyage, and strike terror and dismay into the cruel oppressors of the Irish people.' When the prisoner concluded, Judge Finucane commenced his charge, in the course of which he thus attacked the politics, predictions and arguments of the unhappy prisoner: O'Connor, you are a great blockhead for your pains. Don't you know, you fool, that Lord Howe knocked their ships to smitherens last year? And, therefore, O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, and you shall be delivered into the hands of the common executioner, and you shall be hanged by the—Oh! I must not forget there was another point of nonsense in your speech. You talked about the tax on leather, and said it would make us all go barefoot. Now, O'Connor, I've the pleasure to inform you that I have a large estate in Clare, and there is not a tenant upon it that hasn't got as good boots and shoes as myself. And, therefore, O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, and you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and you shall be divided into quarters, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!' The only reply O'Connor made was. 'If you are kind to your tenants, my lord, may God bless you!'

Jeff Davis a Christian.—A lady correspondent of the *Times* who has been in Richmond represents that while there she often saw the President of the Confederate States, Jeff. Davis. For some months he had his headquarters directly opposite her residence, across the Green (a narrow park). She has been accustomed to hear him at his morning and evening devotion. He is represented as a man of many long prayers, which, although they are uttered in a loud voice, she does not think that, Pharisee-like, he thus worships to be seen and heard by men. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and aside from the treasonable course which he has pursued in this rebellion, she regards his daily life as entirely in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion.

A Pulpit Dilemma.—Recently the rev. gentlemen who occupied the pulpit at Ewell church, England, after the delivery of his text, came to a sudden and apparently perplexing pause. At length he addressed his congregation as follows:—"Dearly beloved brethren,—I find I have unfortunately omitted to bring with me the sermon applicable to this text, and have only the one I delivered this morning; but as I perceive a great many of the present congregation were not present this morning, I will repeat the discourse, and trust you will be edified therewith." The morning service was then delivered, and it is but fair to the rev. divine to add that it was replete with excellent precepts.—[South-Eastern Gazette.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobie HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, three blocks west of the Tabernacle.
For terms, apply to
WILLIAM HAILSTONE,
14-tf Meat Market.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM in Davis County, 14 miles north of G. S. L. City, containing about 70 acres of farming and meadow land of very superior quality.
11-tf A. IVINS.

FOR SALE,

ONE HOUSE and LOT, west of the Tabernacle, on Jordan Street, with a large House, Barn and Fruit Orchard. Also, a FARM, one mile below Jordan Bridge, west side of the river.
I have also a large Breeding SOW for Sale.
For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.
16 tf ZERAH PULSIPHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE B. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.
Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.
Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.
Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.
List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—
White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.
Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.
Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!
WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.
The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.
On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.
The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

MATCHES,

At the old and well-established Factory, two doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.
Boxes, 15 cents a piece; 100 Bunches, $2,50.
14 4 A. NEIBAUR, Manufacturer.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty at fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 6 6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.
The terms of tuition are $1 or $6 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.
For particulars, apply to
G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM!

FURNITURE, wooden bowls, lath, shingles, lumber, brooms, shoes, boots, gloves, mittens, buckskins, buckskin pants, bridles, saddles, whips, whip lashes, tobacco, segars, powder, lead, caps, saleratus, alum, copperas, molasses, crackers, "star-cards," fine and coarse combs, women's and children's hoods, neck comforters, stockings, shot guns and rifles, beaver skins, eggs, butter, salt, etc., etc., etc.; also, a Kanyon Wagon for two yoke of cattle, for Sale by
H. B. PHELPS,
Opposite Telegraph Office.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock.
Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE Subscriber designs running a CANE MILL at his Residence in the 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, the coming season.
Having added, to the practical experience of last year, late valuable information, obtained through scientific experiment, he will guarantee a number one article of Syrup to all who favor him with their patronage.
Wood wanted in exchange for Molasses.
11-tf A. IVINS.

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:
8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7 000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine,
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine,
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.
Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.
One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B on left shoulder.
Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHOATON, 10th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City, in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.
There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
14tf L. P. EDHOLM.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a. m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.
Wheat received in payment at $1,60 per bushel.
Oats and Barley at $1,80 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY
OF
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

BEING supplied with some of the most approved style of Looms, I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to execute all kinds of WEAVING at short notice.
Wool bought or worked up on shares.
Cloth exchanged for wool, rolls, etc., etc. 9-3m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.
Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.
The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at
STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEYSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.
For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.
Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles,

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED,
IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE,
AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES,
CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES,
PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS,
AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.
The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.
ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street, 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.
Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee to the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.
Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.
WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.
☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.
RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

WANTED,
THIS COMING FALL AND WINTER,
ANY QUANTITY OF

GOOD HIDES,

Either Fresh or Salted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price in

MERCHANDISE.

WM. JENNINGS.
16-t

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
AT THE

MATCH FACTORY
MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.
Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.
In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artizan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.
11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

600,000

MALE or FEMALE AGENTS to Sell LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP of the UNITED STATES, CANADAS, and NEW BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.
Send for $1 worth to try.
Printed instructions, how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba.
A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition.
J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Middletown, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rillbrook Mills, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded,
Price 25 cents.

(From the Tribune, Aug. 2.)
"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." 15 3

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'

ON TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1300 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns,
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,
Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.
700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.
FANCY SHIRTING,
HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,
School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.
5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing
GOODS OF *EVERY DESCRIPTION.*
The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS.

The king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt and I will give it thee. And she went forth and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist.—St. Mark, Chap. VI., Verses 22 and 23.

With timid step and shrinking eye,
To those proud halls she came;
To bare the snow of her white brow
Where splendor's torches flame.
Her cheek was fair, by timid fear,
Alternate flushed and paled;
And lovely were the dreamy eyes
Her trembling lashes veiled.
Yes, she was young, and pure, and fair;
And angel guards, why came she there?
Where one, bright hour, might fill and peer;
And then—and then—alas! alas!

The light of many lamps streamed gorgeously
Thro' Herod's stately palace. Bright lips smiled;
And white gemm'd hands wove wreaths of sunny bloom,
And draped his throne with garlands. Music tones,
The voice of heart, and lute, and harp, were poured
As lavishly upon his ear, as tho',
The day that smiled upon a tyrant's birth,
Had blessed the lives of thousands.
Dark, star-like, and snowy, polished brows;
And haughty lips, and turbans looped with pearls,
And robes that flashed with brilliants all were spread,
Like some rich carpet wove' of gorgeous dyes,
To make his pathway regal.
But, there was one, whose beauty shone above
The bright surrounding as the sun shines on
The light of tapers. But yesterday,
She was a careless child, with hair unbound,
And white loose flowing robe; and leaned her head,
That bright, proud head, upon her mother's arm;
Or raised those lustrous eyes to wondering ask,
Who taught her bird its music.
A gentle child, whose glancing foot had turned
From the least insect creeping on its path;
Called from her artless pastimes for an hour,
To bathe her soft hand in the crimson life
That warmed a martyr's bosom.
Herodias stood, and gazed with proud lip curled,
Upon the strange, soft loveliness that beamed
From that young face; when, pausing in the dance,
King Herod, laid his hand on her loved head,
And named her beautiful. She marked,
The crimson flush upon her heated cheek,
The blue veins trembling on her clear, pale brow,
And knew, the quivering fibres of her heart
Converted words to music. But again,
When Herod started from his throne to vow,
Whate'er the wish her peerless child might name,
The boon was granted; then, a stern resolve
Crept into her cold face, and filled her eyes
Until their light was fearful.
Silently,
With meek head bowed, and shuddering heart,
And face blanched white with horror; turned the child
From the stern mother's whisper. Had she mixed
For that pure one a deadly draught, and bade
Her press the poison to her loathing lip
And sleep for ever; she had hushed
The low, soft pleading, of her timid will;
And all unquestioning as she now obeyed,
Had sent her life to heaven.
The boon was named and granted; the dark wish
Sprang from the guilty heart where it was nursed,
And, resting on a child's white, trembling lips,
Asked for, and won its triumph.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY.

Fillmore City, Oct. 12th, 1862.

Br. Elias:

I resume my pen to give you a few items of news from Fillmore. Millard county has not seceded, but stands firm to the stars and stripes. We have beautiful weather this fall; crops of all kinds are abundant, especially potatoes; they exceed any I ever witnessed for size and quantity. I saw one to-day weighing 3lbs. 7oz., raised by Gabriel Huntsman.

At Deseret city, crops of all kinds have done well, notwithstanding they were not watered after the first days of June, the dam in the river having been taken away about that time. Preparations are now being made to put in another this fall. The cry in that place is not "Give us room that we may dwell," but they say to the Saints who wish to live by farming, that there is a good chance to get a good home there, and extend to as many as wish an invitation to come and dwell with them.

Our men and teams, that went to the States last spring to assist in bringing home the poor Saints, arrived home last Monday, the cattle looking remarkably well, evincing great care and good management on the plains. A company of Danish Saints came with the teams, most of them destined for Deseret. The people of Fillmore cheered their hearts on their arrival with the fruits of the earth in abundance, for which they felt truly thankful. Although they could not speak but little English, they showed by the tears of gratitude that rolled down their cheeks how they appreciated the reception. They held meeting this afternoon, speaking in their own tongue, and felt joyous that they had got home.

THOMAS CALLISTER.

CAPTAIN H. W. MILLER'S COMPANY.

Parley's Park, 14th Oct. 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me to inform you and your numerous readers of the safe arrival of Captain H. W. Miller's train of emigrants at this place on Tuesday, Oct. 14th. The train left Florence August 8th, and reached this place to-day, making the trip in 68 days.

Before leaving Florence, our camp was organized. Samuel Hargraves was appointed Chaplain; J. B. Darton, Sergeant of the Guard; Richard Harper, Commissary; Elisha Helton, assistant Commissary; Henry Stokes, Secretary.

Our company consisted of sixty wagons, and about six hundred and sixty-five souls. Of these there were about 570 English, the greater part of whom emigrated from England this year, and the remainder of the company were Scotch, Welsh, Germans and Americans.

We had twenty-eight deaths, nine births and four marriages. The deaths were chiefly caused by fever and diarrhoea, and nearly all of them were children under five years of age.

I am pleased to say that the journey was very pleasant and agreeable, and that the providential hand of Almighty God was manifested towards us in a most wonderful manner, and my sincere desire is that the same blessings may be realized by those companies who have not yet arrived, but who are yet journeying to Zion at this late season of the year.

HENRY STOKES.

LITHOTOMIC SURGERY.

The operation of cutting for stone in the bladder was performed in this city a few days since. The subject operated on was a young man named Philips, a native of Wales, but recently from Box Elder county, in this Territory. For the last thirteen years he has been suffering excruciating pain from the presence of a calculous formation in his bladder, which he finally determined to have removed. The operation was performed by Dr. W. F. Anderson, assisted by Doctors Fields and Tait, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The operation—which consists in cutting through the perineum into the uretha, and dilating the neck of the bladder sufficiently to extract the stone—lasted just forty-seven minutes. The stone removed was of an oval shape, about two inches in length and an inch and a quarter in diameter, and of that character known to surgeons under the name of mulberry calculus, its chemical composition being an oxalate of lime.

Two of the principal instruments used on the occasion, the staff and forceps, were manufactured by Mr. S. J. Lees, an artisan of this city. This is the second operation, we believe of the kind, which has been performed since the settlement of the Territory, the first having been successfully executed by the late Dr. France on the person of Mr. Wolstenholm, of this city. We understand that Mr. Philips is doing well, and bids fair to make a speedy recovery. He has our best wishes certainly, after so dangerous an operation, which none but scientific and experienced surgeons can safely perform.

FOR THE COTTON COUNTRY.

The settlements in Washington County, under present arrangements, will soon receive a considerable addition to their population, as over two hundred men, many of them with large families, have either volunteered or been selected, to go there this fall, to aid and assist in developing the agricultural resources of that region, the growing of cotton, being one of the principal objects in view. Those who went there last fall, have done a vast amount of labor, and have accomplished as far as was possible for them to do so, the objects for which, the mission was instituted, and have made such developements, that the belief is entertained that the resources of the section of country, watered by the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara and their tributaries, will be found to exceed anything that was anticipated by those who first settled there.

Most of those now preparing to go to Washington County, are residents of Great Salt Lake who have made a mark since they have been in the country, and can make things move wherever they go. With such an accession to the population of Washington County, it may be expected shortly, to be in numbers and wealth, the second County in Deseret.

Information Wanted.—JOHN GRAYSON, aged twenty-five years, son of Henry and Mary Grayson, of Parkgate, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, left Liverpool on the ship "Underwriter," in April, 1861, on his way to Utah. His friends are anxious to hear whether he is numbered with the dead or living, and if any one knows will they please to communicate either to us or his relatives in Yorkshire.

Married:

At Lehi city, Utah County, on the 4th of October, by Bishop David Evans, PETER BENSON JONGREEN and NECA BRATE BENSON, both formerly of Sweden; also, M. CARLE OLSON and MARIA ELIZA ANDERSON, both of Sweden.

Died:

In this city, October 11th, 1862, of dropsy, JOHN STEVENSON, late of Derbyshire, England, aged 56 years and 6 months. [Millennial Star, please copy.

In Brigham city, October 12th, in child-birth, MARGARET, wife of Abraham Hunsaker, aged 24 years, 6 months and 14 days.

In this city, on the 20th October, after a short illness, WILLIAM HUNTER, aged 67 years, two months and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Rush Valley, near the Overland Mail Station, on the night of the 11th inst.,

FOUR MULES.

One black horse mule, about eight years old, has a lump on top of hoof on one hind leg.
One black mare mule, about six years old.
One Sorrel mare mule, about nine years old, has some saddle marks.

The above are branded JMB on right hip.

One mouse-colored mule, about six years old, with dark head, branded P on left thigh.
The whole of the above are branded U S on some part of them.
Any person who shall deliver, or give information of said mules, to H. J. FAUST, Rush Valley, or to the proprietor, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. BOLLWINKEL,
17-1 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

RUN AWAY,

FROM my residence in the 17th Ward, on the 12th inst., a BLACK WETHER, left ear cropt, and V cut out
Any person knowing of its whereabouts will be rewarded by delivering in or informing
17-1 J. M. BOLLWINKEL.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS!

THIS interesting work is now ready for delivery to Subscribers, and on Sale at the Post Office.
Price $3 00.
17-1 T. B. H. STENHOUSE, Agent.

WANTED,

TWO CHAIRMAKERS, by the Subscriber, in the 16th Ward.
17-3 JOHN COTTAM.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

BETWEEN G. S. L. City and V. Shurtliff's on the State Road, a New AX. Whoever will deliver the same at the Printing Office, or to CHAS. GODFREY, at Big Cottonwood, will be suitably rewarded. 17-1

LOST,

ON the 20th inst., in this City, a BLACK POCKET-BOOK, containing several Notes and Receipts, of no value except to the owner. The finder will please leave it at the News Office.
17-1 JOSEPH HUNTER.

TELESCOPE LOST.

ON the Evening of Tuesday, the 14th inst., in Emigration Kanyon, a Four-slide Telescope, in Black Leather Case.
Whoever has found the same will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to
17-1 W. S. GODBE'S Drug Store, Main Street.

LOST,

A LIGHT-RED OX, branded J. D. on the near hip, a white spot on the forehead; wearing a large bell fastened with a belt and chain.
Any person who will bring said Ox or give information concerning it at my residence at H. C. Kimball's big house, 19th Ward, will be suitably rewarded.
17-1 ULDICH LOOSLIS.

LOST,

FROM Capt. Horne's train, about Oct. 1st, between the Sugar-House and this City, a dark-brown PONY, three white feet, some white in face, blind of one eye.
Whoever will return said animal or give information of its whereabouts to Mrs PIXTON, West Jordan, or to E. MARTIN, Painter, Main Street, will be suitably rewarded. 17-3

LOST,

IN Parley's Kanyon, about the 24 of October, a yoke of Red STEERS, 4 years old. One has a large star on forehead, some white under belly. The other, roan about the head and partially lined back. Both branded L. P. on the near hip and L. PETTIT on the near horn, and 19th Ward on the right horn.
Whoever will return said Steers or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded by L. PETTIT, or G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office. 17-3

STRAY PONY,

CAME to my place about the middle of August, a small BAY HORSE, about 5 years old; branded Π (with a half circle on top) on left thigh, all his feet are white. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.
RANDOLPH ALEXANDER,
17-3 Parley's Kanyon.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, in Brigham City, on Sunday night, Oct. 5th, one Light Gray MARE, four years old. One Mouse-colored HORSE, four years old, white spot on the forehead, mane worn off on the neck by the collar. No brands on either of them.
Any information that will lead to the recovery of the aforesaid animals will be rewarded by
17-1 JAMES KERLEE.

STRAYED,

ON or about the 11th instant, from Weber Kanyon, a Grey Spanish MARE and COLT, about 4 months old. The Mare had on a leather halter, and was branded with a Spanish brand on the left shoulder and left stifle. Any person finding the same, and will forward the same to me, or will let me know of their whereabouts shall be liberally rewarded.
GEORGE H. PETERSON,
17-2 Weber City, Morgan County.

HURRAH FOR DIXIE!!

I am willing to act as substitute for any brother who may desire to be "honorably released" from his Southern Mission, on his providing me with one good wagon and yoke of cattle, or I will drive team or stock, or pay wheat at Cedar city for being freighted through.
J. T. GEARY,
at Dr. Whitmore's, 14th Ward.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM B. L. Adams' Pasture, during Conference, one pair of four years old STEERS, one is red, branded F on the left side, P C on the left hip, G (within circle) on the right side and an under-bit in each ear, shod.
The other is dark-red, and white under belly and on the hind legs and flanks a little; lined back; sleigh horns; white spot in the head, shod before; no brands.
Any information that may be given to B. L. ADAMS, 1st Ward, or to P. W. COOK at the Lone Tree Ditch, west side of Utah Lake, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. 17-1

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

IN the Sugar-House Ward, near the Paper Mill. For particulars apply to STEPHEN TAYLOR, first house north of the Mill. 17-2

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

A Good Two Story four-roomed HOUSE, unfinished, with a small HOUSE and Work-Shop adjoining, and a good Orchard and Well and neat picket-fence in front, with other conveniences, situate on the northwest corner of the 9th Ward. Apply on the Premises.
17-1 THOMAS BOWMAN.

COTTON FOR SALE,

OR rather, as I intend to have, provided I can Sell my Property, situate in the 12th Ward, consisting of a HOUSE and part of a LOT, with an amount of recent improvements, for which I want a fit-out, consisting of cattle, Wagons, etc.
For further particulars call at W. Hower's Saddle and Harness Shop, East Temple Street.
17-2 B. Y. HAMPTON.

ATTENTION,

PROPERTY for Sale, consisting of two good Dwelling-Houses, stabling and other suitable out-houses, orchard, well fenced with a choice variety of fruit-bearing trees; also a good working Mule. For particulars apply to Thomas W. Winter, 5th Ward. 17-1

A GOOD CHANCE.

BEING called to go South, I offer for sale my House and Lot in the 16th Ward; a good work-shop adjoining the house with benches, lathe and other fixtures. A good variety of fruit trees on the lot.
Also a full lot on the block west, fenced to itself. Also about six acres of grass land in the Union Field, near Mr. Reed's. A lot of new and second-hand Furniture, Fire Wood, chair timber, hay, etc., on the premises.
17-2 THOS. COTTAM, 16th Ward.

A CABINET MAKER.

OR House Joiner, wanting a dwelling to fit and a saw and lathe attached, and run by water power, can learn particulars by applying to
17-1 S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17-1

TO FARMERS STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.
Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862 —17-2m

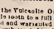
REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

I BEG to inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my Turning and Cabinet business from the East to the West side of Main Street, near the Cutlery Establishment of James Wells, where I have erected a commodious work-shop, and, by attention to business and good workmanship, I hope to enjoy a continuation of your patronage.
17-2 WM. H. FOSTER.

D. A. & M. SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—All persons to whom Premiums were awarded at the last Fair, are requested to call at the Historian's Office and receive the same at their earliest convenience.
The Premiums which are not called for previous to Dec. 31, 1862, will be credited to the respective parties as Donations on the Society's books.
By order of the Board,
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.



Dr. W. H. GROVES,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

TEETH inserted on the Vulcanite Gum Base, also on Gold from a single tooth to a full set.
Teeth filled with Gold and warranted for five years.
All diseases of the Mouth treated in the most scientific manner.
Office on MAIN STREET, two doors South of Jennings's Store. 17-1f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.
White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 18. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862. VOL. XII.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, who evidently has some fearful forebodings in relation to the future, recently sent to that journal the following communication, in which he points out some of the dangers to which California is exposed from the Secession movements of the day:

EDITOR BULLETIN:—That California, although she has not yet sent at her own cost a soldier to the East to take part in the struggle now going on, is the right arm of the Government, none can doubt; for, without her millions of treasure sent forth monthly, the Government would long since have been bankrupt. Yet, notwithstanding her importance to the nation, there is no part of the American continent so unprotected and exposed to the attack of a foreign or domestic foe. This domestic war has now been raging for more than eighteen months, and California is in a more defenseless condition to-day than at its commencement, except that the fortifications in the harbor are in a little better condition.

At the commencement of the war it was well understood that the secessionists and their sympathizers in California had formed either as Knights of the Golden Circle, or under some other *soubriquet*, a League, by which its members were bound by solemn oath to sustain the Southern cause by moving on the Pacific Coast for the formation of a Pacific Republic, and taking and holding under that pretense, the fortifications in this harbor, and if necessary seizing the Custom-house and Mint in this city, the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and the Benicia depot. The more readily to effect their purposes, every gun at Alcatraz Island was examined, the caliber and condition of each noted, as well as its station marked. Then, Fort Point had not been turned over to the Military Department, it being still in charge of the engineer as a work in an unfinished state. The exposed condition of the Navy Yard with its immense magazine of powder, was well known and marked, as was also the condition of the Benicia Arsenal with its large supply of small arms and fixed ammunition. At that time every public post was in charge of a Southern man, as well as the Military Department of the Pacific. But they were not all traitors, and it is but a simple act of justice to say of the Commanding-General Johnston, that so soon as it was made known to him that the forts and arsenals were in danger, and their exposed condition known out-side, he took prompt and efficient measures to put them in a condition to resist an attack, and thereby save the public property to the government. Fort Point was immediately put in a condition to receive a garrison; all the loose guns, shot and shell that were outside, were moved to the inside of the fort, and a sentinel placed at the gate. Alcatraz was carefully examined, and every gun put in a condition for immediate use. For a time strangers were excluded from the Island, and the surplus arms were removed from Benicia depot to Alcatraz, where they were more secure.

By the time these arrangements had been made, an order came from Washington directing the concentration of troops at this point, from Oregon and the Northern part of California. Soon after Gen. Sumner arrived here and relieved Gen. Johnston. The secret organization hereinbefore referred to was well known to some of our most prominent citizens, and an effort was made to induce the late Sheriff, Doane, owing to his connection with the Vigilance Committee movements, and his long residence at the South, to unite with them; but he not only refused to join them but united with other citizens to thwart their movements, and it is to this quiet association of gentlemen that this scheme of the secessionists became known. This same association, upon inquiry, learned the fact that every musket or other available firearm that could be had in San Francisco had been purchased by secessionists, and removed to the interior of the State, where they are no doubt still deposited, except such as may have been used to arm Gen. Johnston's party, and the other parties who have left the State for rebeldom. Such was the condition of California at the time Gen. Sumner assumed command here. Let us see what is its present condition.

The order issued from Washington to Gen. Sumner to organize six regiments of volunteers in California was followed by one to send East all the regulars, infantry, artillery and cavalry. This order was carried out, and all the regulars were sent East excepting three companies of artillery and the 9th Regiment of infantry. All those that were left have been reduced numerically, owing to the expiration of the term of service of a large number of rank and file; and up to this time, the commanding general has not been able to fill up their thinned ranks. But owing to that order there was an end—for a time at least—of all idea of a Pacific Republic or secession movements, which gave opportunity to the incoming Administration to change its public officers in the Custom House and other departments of the Government here, nearly all of the old incumbents being Southern men and sympathizers—except some of the officers of the Mint—and who, it was generally understood, were warm advocates of a Pacific Republic or secession.

The exposed condition of the public property at Mare Island, and especially the magazine, was made known to Gen. Sumner soon after his arrival, and for a time he stationed a guard there under the direction of the commander of the Yard, who, about the same time asked authority from Washington to enlist a company of marines, to be placed in charge of a proper marine officer, to guard the public property at the Island. This request has never been complied with up to this time, notwithstanding its importance and absolute necessity has been urged by the present able Commandant, Com. Selfridge, as well as his predecessors; and at this time the Navy Yard, with its valuable dock and stores, as well as its magazine, is without any other protection than the unarmed workmen employed in the Yard; and the magazine, which is remote from the closely inhabited part of the Yard, has no other protector than the keeper, who resides in a small house close to it.

Of the five regiments of infantry and one and a half of cavalry raised in California, but a very few of them are in striking distance of San Francisco and the other thickly populated portions of California; they are mainly distributed over the entire frontier of the State from Humboldt to Tucson, while a column of about 2,000 is now in New Mexico under Gen. Carleton, and Col. Connor's command is distributed from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake. Thus the available military strength of the State is reduced to a force of a few hundred men, to suppress a sudden uprising of secessionists on land, or in case of the advent of a foreign foe, upon the seaboard. It will be perceived that at least 4,000 loyal fighting men have been sent from among us, while the secession element, from its accession of the paroled soldiers and refugees who have come among us from rebeldom, has largely increased; for it is a well ascertained fact that many thousands of this class of immigrants have been quietly locating in our midst, many of whom are known to have walked the streets of San Francisco and other parts of the State, boasting of their exploits against the Yankees at Bull Run and other points.

The late election, to a casual observer, will exhibit a diminished secession strength from last year's vote, but to an acquaintance with their tactics, it is apparent that they really only voted this year in those districts where they had some sympathizing friend to elect. In all other cases, they did not go to the polls, and that, too, for the express purpose of lulling the loyal citizens into a belief that secession advocates are on the decrease in California. The fact, however, is, that the secession element in this State was never stronger or better organized than it is at this time. The secessionists here, and especially the leaders, are bold, daring, talented men, of indomitable will and courage, who exercise an unlimited control over their less informed followers. Nearly all, if not all, the leaders are men who emigrated to California for the purpose of obtaining, and actually did obtain office under the State and General Government, which they held up to the election of Mr. Lincoln. Their loss of office has made them desperate, and having nothing to lose they are ready for any mischief that may be turned to their advantage, while the Government at Washington feel perfect security for the protection of the public property in this State in the loyalty of a very large majority of the people of California, while the people of the State themselves are lulled into a false security as to the loyal strength of California, the secession leaders are maturing plans which, if they be not watched and checked, may cost us dear at no very distant day.

The late proposition to raise, arm and equip a regiment for service in the East has exposed the poverty of California in arms and equipments necessary to arm any considerable number of men for either branch of the service. It is said that there is not a light field battery fit for service in California, except that owned by the old California Guard, which was purchased for them by the citizens of San Francisco; and that there are not muskets enough in the National armory of California to arm a single regiment. Now, if this statement be true—and for one I do not doubt it—then had the patriotic gentlemen who proposed to expend some $300,000 to equip a regiment for the East, better, far better, appropriate the same amount for the purchase of the necessary arms and equipments for the purpose of arming our citizen soldiers in case of an emergency—which, in my humble judgment, will surely arise if the present war continues; for it is apparent to me that the secessionists, while they will leave a strong co-operative force in California, are about to form a settlement in a neighboring Territory, near our southern frontier, that is destined to give us trouble at no distant day, and therefore should be looked to.

It will be remembered by all that some few years ago, an expedition was fitted out under the then Captain, now General Stone, for the purpose of surveying and settling the public lands of Sonora and other parts of Mexico, under a contract with the Mexican Government. At the time it was said, and there is no doubt of its truth, that many men of capital in California, and elsewhere had embarked in this speculation. The expedition left California and commenced its operations, which for a time progressed peaceably, but finally got into difficulty with the State Mexican authorities and was abandoned, at least for a time. Since the commencement of the Southern rebellion and after the idea of a Pacific Republic was abandoned by the secessionists, the State of Sonora in Mexico has been the point selected for the formation of a new Republic. That State and its mineral, and other resources, have been examined by shrewd men under the pretence of establishing mining and trading posts, and thus far under the prudent management of a man well known here as a secessionist, but at Guaymas, where he resides, as a well-informed merchant. This man has the control of a well-established mercantile house in charge of relatives who are secessionists, (or at least known as strong sympathizers,) who are now and have been for sometime past engaged in shipping machinery, stores, and other property, to their mines in the interior of Sonora and near the Yaqui river, and to other points, where it is proposed to establish a settlement of secessionists from California. Among the leaders, if not indeed the leader of the first band of emigrants, will be a distinguished soldier of the wars between Mexico and Texas, and the United States, who lately held a high civil appointment under the General Government. He, it is said, goes for the purpose of surveying and running out some land lines formerly surveyed by Stone. It is well known that the present Governor of Sonora is opposed to the scheme of colonization sought to be carried out under the Stone contract and expedition; and it is therefore not probable that this party of emigrants will attempt to carry out the Stone contract, until they feel strong enough to resist the Mexican authority in Sonora, which would be but a very short time after they once got a foothold.

Such is undoubtedly the present scheme of the secessionists of California to give us trouble; and let any prudent man ask himself if a scheme fraught with more danger to our peace at home, as well as with a friendly power, could be devised; or that would be more dangerous than the settlement of a band of desperate men within a few miles of our territory, but under the protection of a foreign flag, especially connected as they undoubtedly will be in communication and sympathy, with at least thirty thousand men equally desperate, who are now living in our midst? I therefore ask, are there not dangers that should be looked to, and, if they can, be guarded against?

But, in addition to all this, there is another element of danger to the peace of the Pacific coast being organized, to which the secession element, if it once gets foothold in Sonora, will be a most powerful auxiliary to do us harm. It is a fact well known to all the world that France most earnestly desires to acquire a foothold in the Pacific Ocean, and, if possible, somewhere on the coast of America, where the precious metals are found in abundance. It is also a fact well known to our Government at Washington, as well as to all the French officials in Mexico, that it is the determination of the French Government to establish the Church party in power in Mexico, and for doing that the Emperor will require the cession of Sonora, with all its sea coast, to France. Nothing would suit our secession emigrants better, for they never would be content to live again under the American flag. It has long been a fixed fact that Sonora would, at no distant day, form a part of the territory of the United States; and whether the interference of France at this juncture will retard or hasten this result, cannot at this time be predicted with certainty; but sure it is that the secessionists would favor the pretensions of France in opposition to American interests.

At this time there is a population of at least 125,000 able-bodied men fit for military service in California, of which at least 40,000 are secessionists and their sympathisers who are opposed to the Government; and at the same time the most powerful nation of Europe is seeking a lodgment on our border. With these facts staring us in the face, and while the population is boiling over with patriotism and sympathy in support of the war on the Atlantic side, California, who sends forth her monthly tribute of $4,000,000 is left entirely dependent for her safety on her distance from the seat of war and the loyalty of her people. None seem to reflect that however distant we may be from the seat of war, we have in our midst and surroundings a powerful element of destruction, and that our people, however loyal and brave, cannot defend themselves without arms and munitions of war. I have shown in another part of this article our inability to arm 1,000 men; and while we are plethoric with patriotism for the war in the East, and hundreds daily are offering their services to fill the ranks of a California regiment to go East, none can be induced, either for bounty or patriotism, to enter the 9th Regiment of U. S. Infantry now stationed at the Presidio, whose ranks, by reason of the expiration of the term of service, are reduced to about 350 men. The officers of this regiment have no superiors in the army for experience, military knowledge and education, and yet they cannot obtain recruits enough to fill their thinned ranks. None seem to realize the fact that we are at the mercy of a well armed force on land, and that a single iron-clad steamer might either destroy our flourishing city in a few hours or levy a contribution of millions upon our unprotected citizens; for it is a fact that cannot be contradicted, that our entire harbor defenses afloat consist of but a single revenue cutter of 4 or 6 guns, and the land fortifications at Alcatraz and Fort Point. These forts, although in as perfect order and as well manned and supplied as the military force of the Department at his disposal will enable our talented and experienced Commanding General to extend to them, the entire change made in maritime warfare by the advent of the Merrimac will render our forts almost powerless against such an adversary; and yet all, all seem determined to leave California to her fate and go East. Even our experienced "train bands" of the city have caught the fever; for it appears by an announcement in one of the local papers a few days since, that the entire military staff of Brig.-Gen. Ellis—consisting chiefly of the attachees of the Sheriff's office—had authorized their chief to tender their valuable services to the President.

The important question therefore is—is there a remedy or preventative for the evils that may result from such a state of things? I am free to confess, that while from my observation of passing events I may be able to point out dangers that surround us, and which are likely to endanger the peace and prosperity of our now quiet and prosperous State, I have not the ability even to suggest a perfect remedy, but will in a future article venture a few suggestions that may, if carried out, prepare us to meet the storm bravely, if it ever does come upon us.

FROM OREGON.

The following newspapers in Oregon have been excluded from the mails, by the order of Gen. Wright:

The Albany *Enquirer*, *Democratic R[e]gister*, and the Portland *Evening Adve[r]tiser*.

New gold diggings have recently been discovered, according to accounts from Oregon, on Boise river, about two hundred miles from Auburn on Powder river, of great richness. The discoverers, Samuel Moore, of Calavaras county, Cal., and a Mr. Stanford, of Walla Walla, Oregon, found prospects in the gulches of coarse gold, that would reach as high as $50 to the pan. They also found good dry diggings for thirty miles in extent that would pay from $50 to $100 per day to the man with sluices. The mines were easy of access, and a party is reported to have gone to the new Eldorado to winter.

It is said there are seven steamers running on the upper Columbia this fall.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Colonel Connor, on Wednesday last, removed his encampment from where he first pitched his tents on arriving in the city, further northward near the mouth of Red Bute, and named it "Camp Douglas" in honor, of course, of the deceased Little Giant. The location of the camp is very pleasant and eligible for the summer season, but it will probably be found to be somewhat exposed and cold for winter, and should the approaching reign of frost be as rigorous as some which have been experienced within the last fifteen years, guard mounting may not at all times be particularly pleasant or desirable to the soldiers.

[Continued from Page 131.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That the entries made in the books of the distiller, required to be kept in the foregoing section, shall, on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, be verified by oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which oath or affirmation shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector or officer administering the same, and shall be, in substance, as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the whole quantity of spirituous liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, at the distillery owned by ——, in the county of ——, amounting to —— gallons, according to proof prescribed by the laws of the United States."

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books by this act shall not have been made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation of the person by whom they were made the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of one dollar for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States or the Territories thereof, or within the District of Columbia after that day; which duty shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, and shall be paid at the time of rendering the accounts of such fermented liquors so chargeable with duty, as required to be rendered by the following section of this act: Provided, That fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, and any fractional part containing less than one-sixteenth shall be accounted one-sixteenth; more than one-sixteenth, and not more than one-eighth shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth and less than one-quarter, shall be accounted one-quarter; more than one-quarter, and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one half; more than one-half shall be accounted one barrel.

Sec. 51. And be it further enacted, That every person, who, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be the owner or occupant of any brewery or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, or who shall have such premises under his control or superintendence as agent for the owner or occupant, or shall have in his possession or custody any vessel or vessels intended to be used on said premises in the manufacture of beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall, from day to day, enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times, except Sundays, between the rising and setting of the sun, for the inspection of said collector, who may take any minutes or memorandums or transcripts thereof, the quantities of grain, or other vegetable productions or other substances, put into the mash tub, or otherwise used for the purpose of producing beer or for any other purpose, and the quantity or number of barrels and fractional parts of barrels of fermented liquors made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, keeping separate account of the several kinds and descriptions; and shall render to said collector, on the first day of each month in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account, in writing, taken from his books, of the quantities of grain, or other vegetable productions, or other substances, put into the mash tub, or otherwise used for the purpose of producing beer, or for any other purpose, and the quantity or number of barrels of each kind of fermented liquors made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, for one month preceding said day, and shall verify or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector or some officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer the same according to the form required by this act where the same is prescribed; and shall also pay to the said collector the duties which, by this act, ought to be paid on the liquor made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and in the said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering the account thereof, as aforesaid. But where the manufacturer of any beer, lager beer, or ale, manufactures the same in one collection district, and owns or hires a depot or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, lager beer, or ale in another collection district, he may, instead of paying to the collector of the district where the same was manufactured the duties chargeable thereon, present to such collector or his deputy an invoice of the quantity or number of barrels about to be removed for the purpose of storage and sale, specifying in such invoice, with reasonable certainty, the depot or warehouse in which he intends to place such beer, lager beer, or ale; and thereupon such collector or deputy shall indorse on such invoice his permission for such removal, and shall at the time transmit to the collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated a duplicate of such invoice; and thereafter the manufacturer of the beer, lager beer, or ale so removed shall render the same account, and pay the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties as if the beer, lager beer, or ale so removed had been manufactured in the district. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such rules as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Sec. 52. And be it further enacted, That the entries made in the books required to be kept by the foregoing section shall, on said first day of each and every month, or within ten days thereafter be verified by the oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which oath or affirmation shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector or officer administering the same, and shall be, in substance, as follows:

"I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the whole quantity of fermented liquors either brewed or brewed and sold at the brewery owned by ——, in the county of ——, amounting to —— barrels."

Sec. 53. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books shall not have been made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid:

"I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so.

Sec. 54. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any vessel or vessels used in making fermented liquors, or of any still, boiler, or other vessel used in the distillation of spirits on which duty is payable, who shall neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or to do, or cause to be done, any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal all the liquors and spirits made by or for him, and all the vessels used in making the same, and the stills, boilers, and other vessels used in distillation, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said liquors or spirits, with the vessels containing the same, with all the vessels used in making the same, may be seized by any collector of internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law; Provided, That such seizure be made within thirty days after the cause for the same may have occurred, and that proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall have been commenced by such collector within twenty days after the seizure thereof. And the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture of said property shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem, in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 55. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the duties aforesaid, payable on spirituous liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, or beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, shall not be paid at the time of rendering the account of the same, as herein required, the person or persons chargeable therewith shall pay, in addition, ten per centum on the amount thereof; and, until such duties with such addition shall be paid, they shall be and remain a lien upon upon the distillery where such liquors have been distilled, or the brewery where such liquors have been brewed, and upon the stills, boilers, vats, and all other implements thereto belonging, until the same shall have been paid; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay said duties, with the addition, within ten days after the same shall have become payable, the amount thereof may be recovered by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the delinquent, and in case of such distraint, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distraint, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects, at his, her, or their dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be published in some newspaper, if any there be, within the county, and publicly posted up at the post office nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court-house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint: Provided, That in every case of distraint for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained may and shall be restored to the owner or possessor if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and advertising, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing and keeping the goods, chattels, and effects so distrained as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State or Territory wherein the distraint shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or neglect to tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, and effects at public auction, after due notice of the time and place of sale, and may and shall retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the said necessary and reasonable expenses of said distraint and sale, as aforesaid, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use; rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, and effects shall have been distrained.

Sec. 56. And be it further enacted, That every person licensed as aforesaid to distil spirituous liquors, or licensed as a brewer, shall, once in each month, upon the request of the assessor or assistant assessor for the district in which his business as a distiller or brewer may be carried on, respectively, furnish the said assessor or assistant assessor with an abstract of the entries upon his books, herein provided to be made, showing the amount of spirituous liquor distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, or of beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquor made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, during the preceding month, respectively; the truth and correctness of which abstract shall be verified by the oath of the party so furnishing the same. And the said assessor or assistant assessor shall have the right to examine the books of such person for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of such abstract. And for any neglect to furnish such abstract when requested, or refusal to furnish an examination of the books as aforesaid, the person so neglecting shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

[From the speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour.]

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO DO.

Mr. President: It will be asked what do we propose to do? We mean, with all our powers of mind and person to support the Constitution and uphold the Union; to maintain the laws, to preserve the public faith. We insist upon obedience to laws and respect for Constitutional authority; we will defend the rights of citizens; we mean that rulers and subjects shall respect the laws; we will put down all revolutionary committees; we will resist all unauthorized organizations of armed men; we will spurn officious meddlers who are impudently pushing themselves into the councils of our Government. Politically opposed to those in authority, we demand they shall be treated with the respect due to their positions as the representatives of the dignity and honor of the American people. We do not try to save our country by abandoning its government. In these times of trial and danger we cling more closely to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and of personal rights; we will man the defences and barriers which the Constitution throws around them: we will revive the courage and strengthen the arms of loyal men by showing them they have a living government about which to rally; we will proclaim amidst the confusion and uproar of civil war, with louder tones and firmer voices the great maxims and principles of civil liberty, order and obedience. What has perpetuated the greatness of that nation from which we derive so many of our maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its triumphs upon the seas, but its firm adherence to its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of Camden, and Mansfield, have for long periods of time, given strength and vitality and honor to its social system, while battles have lost their significance. When England was agitated by the throes of violence—when the person of the King was insulted; when Parliament was beseiged by mobs maddened by bigotry; when the life of Lord Mansfield was sought by infuriated fanatics, and his house was burned by incendiary fire then he uttered those words which checked at once unlawful power and lawless violence. He declared that every citizen was entitled to his rights, according to the known procedures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self-reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was stilled. Listen to his words:

"Miserable is the condition of individuals; dangerous is the condition of the State, where there is no certain law, or what is the same thing, no certain administration of law by which individuals may be protected, and the State made secure."

Thus too, will we stand calmly up amidst present disasters. We have warned the public that every act of disobedience weakened their claims to protection. We have admonished our rulers that every violation of right, destroyed sentiments of loyalty and duty. That obedience and protection were reciprocal obligations. He who withholds his earnest and cheerful support to any legal demand of his Government, invites oppression and usurpation on the part of those in authority. The public servant who oversteps his jurisdiction or tramples upon the rights, person, property or procedure of the governed, instigates resistance and revolt.

Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully acted upon these precepts. If our purposes were factious, the elements of disorder are everywhere within our reach. If we were as disobedient to this Government and as denunciatory of its officials as those who placed them in power, we could make them tremble in their seats of power. We have been obedient, loyal and patient. We shall continue to be so under all circumstances. But let no man mistake this devotion to our country and its Constitution for unworthy fear. We have no greater stake in good order than other men. Our arms are as strong, our endurance as great, our fortitude as unwavering as that of our political opponents. But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, of order. We ask the public to mark our policy and our position. Opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained him. Differing from the Administration as to the course and the conduct of the war, we have cheerfully responded to every demand made upon us. To-day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of government and to replace it in the commanding position it held in the eyes of the world before recent disasters. We are pouring out our blood, our treasures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land. We do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we award to our opponents, but we now have the sad and bloody proof that we act upon sounder principles of government. Animated by the motto we have placed upon our banner—"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws"—we go into the political contest confident of the support of a People who cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of the last two years.

MIRTHFULNESS.—The power of discovering a comic point, of appreciating a humorous hit, and enjoying the fun of a droll position, is a gift not to be despised. It is not a vain, silly or unbecoming thing, as some moping owls and grave dullards suppose. It is, indeed, like all human faculties, liable to abuse, and capable of being perverted to evil; but it is essentially a good gift, and ought to be turned to the good account of which it is susceptible, and to manifest itself in the increase of cheerfulness, the happiness and affection of social and family life. We might go further; we might say and adduce much evidence to support the proposition, that humor is discerned only by those who can to some extent catch the feeling and spirit of the humorist, so the sense of discernment of humor is one phase or department of sympathy, and thus the springs of mirthfulness and kindness are not far distant; and many a home, and alternations of joy and sorrow that darken or brighten the course of life, has found an ever fresh gladness in the comic vein and jocund humor of some mirthful member of the family. Many of the best men we have ever known—the best in the highest sense of the word—with the best heads and the best hearts, have been men who thoroughly appreciated and highly enjoyed true humor.—[North British Review.

NEW ROUTE TO ARIZONIA TERRITORY.—A new route is to be opened soon through Sonora to Tucson and El Paso, for the supply of our troops under Col. Carlton, in that part of the country. By a recent treaty with the Government of Mexico, indorsed and approved by the Governor of Sonora, permission has been granted to the United States to open this road from Lobos Bay to Tucson, passing through Altar, San Zavico, and numerous other little towns in northern Sonora. Lobos Bay is situated on the eastern shore or the Gulf of California, 220 miles northeast of Guaymas. It is a fine bay, with plenty of water for the largest vessels, affording a good shelter from storms, and excellent anchorage. There is a stream of water emptying into it, which abounds with fish, oysters, etc., of the finest quality, and the surrounding country is very fertile. Should this project prove feasible, of supplying our farms in that country by this route, there is no doubt but a nice business will spring up there at once. What has prevented a settlement there heretofore is the warlike Indians who roam around the bay in large numbers.

UNTRUTHFUL REPRESENTATION.—Our correspondent at Frederick telegraphed us on the 16th of Sep. that ten thousand Union troops surrendered to the enemy at Harper's Ferry. The government censor marked out the ten and put six in it's place. On the same evening our Washington correspondent was permitted to telegraph the falsehood that only four thousand troops were captured, when in fact, as the regimental rolls show, the number that surrendered was 10,518. It is eminently disgraceful that so large an army should have surrendered so strong a position without a desperate battle, but it is still more disgraceful that the government should endeavour to hide this great military crime by statements intended to decieve. It is unspeakably mortifying to our pride as a people that our government is not only arbitrary and vacillating but false and untruthful.—[World.

[From Chember's Joornal.]

AN ICE ADVENTURE.

It is now several years since, that I was returning from the survey of the northwestern district of Lake Superior, my portion of the duty being finished. Winter, with its wild winds and deep snows, had already set in, and instead of the usual lake voyage, my journey to the land of civilization had to be performed in a sleigh. Each day I took my way over roads whose ruts the snow had filled, while my horses' bells rang gaily out through the snow-clad forest, whose pendant icicles flashed in the sun-rays like a fruitage of gems; and when night came, I never failed of a welcome beneath the bark roof of the nearest settler, where my news—albeit five months old—was more prized than my dollars, and my French-Canadian servant, with his broken English jests, and his sweet old Provencal songs, was more regarded than myself.

We had passed Lake Superior, and were threading the forest bordering Lake Huron, when one evening we came to a better cultivated farm than usual, and stopped at the door of a large farm-house, where the scraping of fiddles and echoing of feet announced one of those blithesome frolics with which the settlers at intervals lighten the monotony of backwood's life. On such occasions, every guest is welcome, and we were rapturously received, though the house was crowded to suffocation. But it soon appeared that this was an extraordinary festival, being for the bridal of our host's daughter, whom all these friends—who came from many miles round—were to accompany to see the knot tied on the morrow. What a joyous scene it was! How they jested and laughed till the music was almost drowned, and despite the crush, danced merrily until the spruce and juniper wreaths trembled on the walls, and the forest of candles flickered above our heads; now footing old forgotten dances with the rosy bridemaids, in their yet redder ribbons; now clustering in triumph round the soft-eyed bride, the fairest flower I ever saw in that wild region.

The sun rose on our unwearied revels, ushering in the wedding-day. A hearty breakfast was dispatched, and then one and all—for I deferred my journey in honor of the occasion—prepared to escort the bride on her way.

Through many of the backwoods' settlements clergymen have never passed, and troths are lawfully plighted before the nearest magistrate. But on the present occasion it chanced that a clergyman was visiting his brother at a farm some twenty miles distant, and the marriage was hurried that the bride might have the advantage of a "parson's wedding." My two-horse sleigh being the best appointed vehicle in company, I placed it at the bride's disposal; and we were soon speeding through the forest, followed by a bevy of sleighs and trains, filled with a laughing crowd; and while the sleigh-bells rang out the merriest peals, the young settlers played wild choruses upon their horns, until the old woods echoed with their minstrelsy.

About mid-day we reached our destination, but we had to await the conclusion of another ceremony. It was a wedding, and the strangest I ever saw, for the bride was portly, the bridegroom grizzled, and they made the responses with a decision which showed they had quite made up their minds; while occupying the bridemaids' station in the rear, was an open-mouthed cluster of wondering juveniles, the offspring of the bride and bridegroom, who had long been legally, as they were now religiously, married.

The young people's turn was next; and despite the struggles of the little ones, and the boisterous laughter of their elders, they were all duly christened, and then led away by their newly wedded parents, amid a hurricane of congratulations and cheers, which lasted until they had driven off in the two trains awaiting them.

Then came the wedding of our own fair bride, and she seemed almost scared to find how solemn were the words which bound her to share the burdens as well as joys of her bridegroom; but she had always meant to do so; and taking heart of grace, she smiled happily as he handed her into my sleigh for the return journey. Again we swept through the bush with laugh and jest, and in the intervals my servant, Antoine, sang jubilant bridal pæans, and trolled old ballads of love and marriage enough to have turned Hymenward a whole community. But after a time there were none but the newly wedded and myself to listen, for my high-bred horses, fresh as when we started, had far out-sped the heavy steeds of the other travelers, and were running them out of sight and hearing.

"Let us go by the lake-shore," cried the bridegroom; "then you'll see the "tumble," and we will be home yet before they are."

The idea was highly approved by the new-made wife, and as I was somewhat weary myself of the monotony of the woods, I readily agreed. Between us and the shore was a winding gully filled with frozen snow, which soon brought us to the broad belt of ice bordering the land. Beyond was the lake, which, so far as we could see, stretched a vast expanse of blue, refreshing to the eye wearied by the universal whiteness, and troubled by a recent gale, it heaved and rolled in heavy swells, whose very action was cheering amid the deadly stillness. Meanwhile we bowled merrily on over the wavy ice, which flashed and sparkled in a thousand blinding and gorgeous rays beneath our horses' feet; while on our left the land rose into lofty promontories, crowned with battlements of snow, or swept back into deep bays bordered with pine forests, or with vast expanses of dreary swamp, where the loon made her nest among the moss, and the water-snake lurked beneath the rushes.

At length a deep reverberation announced the tumble—a succession of foaming cascades, by which the waters of a lofty river found their way into the lake, and whose picturesque beauty was enhanced by the long lines of glittering icicles which fringed the overhanging rocks, and the glacier like cone of ice the spray had raised before it. This duly admired, we pressed on, for the short day was drawing to a close, and just as the sun sank behind the pine-crest of a distant headland, we came to a wide estuary, whose further point it formed. Beyond was the farm, and we urged the horses to a swifter pace, for with the sun's departure came a great access of cold.

The estuary, some eight miles wide, stretched deep into the land, and, to save time, we drove straight across the vast sheet of ice which bridged it. Night fell as we proceeded, but though the moon had not yet risen, the misty reflection of the snow lighted us on our way, and ahead was the promontory, showing darkly against the starlit sky. We had about reached the centre of the bay, when a sudden report, like a discharge of artillery, filled the air, and rolling back over the ice, was repeated by the thousand echoes of the wilds. It was the unmistakable sound of cracking ice; and, without a word, I put the horses to their speed. The next moment a yet louder and sharper concussion broke on the silence, quickly followed by a third, which sounded as if it rent the ice asunder.

At once, the truth flashed upon us. As often happens, the heavy swell of that great inland sea was breaking up the solid ice; and, so far from land, among the shattering fragments, we were in a position of the utmost peril, in which our only resource was flight, and again I urged on our bounding steeds. Meantime, my companions peered eagerly into the dimness, seeking to discover where the danger lay; but the silvery haze baffled them, and we could only speed on blindly. At length our horses stopped, and looking before them, we perceived a dark belt of heaving water. The crack was across our path, and the chasm was too broad for our horses to leap; all left us, therefore, was to turn landward and hurry on, if haply we might outstrip the danger. But with each step the gap beside us widened, until it almost resembled a river; then it turned again lakeward, and, to our consternation, we discovered that the ice had parted on either side of us, cutting us off from land, and leaving us floating on a large island of ice, which the swift current of the river was already driving rapidly out upon the lake.

What a sudden dismay came over us as we gazed at the increasing chasm no effort of ours could bridge! The bridegroom was eager to swim the space, and bear tidings to the farm; but it would only have been a useless sacrifice of life, for long ere he had gone half the distance, he would have died in his frozen clothes. There was but one chance left—that we might yet hit on some projecting point of the lake shore. But as our raft floated steadily further and further out from land, that last hope vanished; and before long, we who had lately been so joyous, stood sadly watching the white outline of the hills fade into the night, as they whose last sight of land it was, and with the sorrowful knowledge that the only doubt remaining on our doom was, whether we should perish miserably upon our frozen resting place or be swept off into the ice-cold waters of the lake!

It was a terrible prospect; and the remembrance that we had in a manner brought the evil upon our own heads, increased its bitterness tenfold. Had we but apprised any one of our route when we diverged from the usual track, we should undoubtedly have been sought for in canoes, and most probably rescued; while, as it was, the blind path by which we turned off to the shore would put them all at fault. The bridegroom's self-reproaches were keenest of any, for he felt himself the destroyer of the bride so lately committed to his care; while the poor girl wept in utter abandonment of spirit, not only for the blighting of her bright hopes, and for the young life she must so shortly render up, but for the sudden parting from the beloved ones she should never see again.

Meanwhile, the moon rose in the deep blue sky, making night beautiful, flooding our ice-raft with its silvery light, quivering in broken rays on the broad lake, which now rolled in waves around us, and shining like a glory on the distant hills, giving us one more glance at earth.

But the cold was intense. The wind, straight from the frozen north, swept over the lake in fitful gusts, and seemed to pierce us like icy arrows; and though, wrapped in the heavy sleigh-furs, we crouched within its narrow limits, we could scarce endure the rigor of the night; and worse than all, our fair companion had to share these hardships with no protection save the most sheltered corner of the sleigh, and the warmest wrapper; yet she never murmured, but, with the gentle heroism of her sex, laid her head silently and now tearlessly on her husband's shoulder; and I thought she prayed. Day at last broke on this night of misery and desolation. The imperceptible current of the lake had swept us out of sight of land, and the huge mass of ice lay steady as an island among the surrounding waves. We told ourselves we had no hope of rescue, yet long and anxiously we watched the circling horizon for some sign of coming aid, and it was with a deeper despondency we discovered that, as far as the eye could reach, there was nothing but lake and sky, save on one spot some five miles distant, where floated a fragment of our raft, which, cracked from the commencement, had parted during the night, bearing away with it both our horses. And as the day wore on, another hardship was added, which redoubled all the rest—that of hunger. Since the preceding morning we had eaten nothing, and our long exposure to the cold began to make the want severely felt; while, though many birds flew over the lake, not one came within reach of our rifles to soften this new calamity.

Two days passed, and no words can tell the intensity of our sufferings as we floated on that frozen prison, which the winds and waves appeared powerless to destroy; each hour served but to augment our misery; and when the third day broke upon us, cold and exhaustion were fast doing their work, and we lay helplessly in the corners of the sleigh, as it seemed about to die. But the young bride still bore up; whether it was the unbroken vigor of her youth sustained her, or that marvelous endurance of her sex which has so often carried them through wreck and tempest, I know not, but she was still comparatively unsubdued, and while she drew our coverings more closely round us, she earnestly entreated us still to hope and trust. I began to think with horror that a time would shortly come when the unhappy girl would be left alone upon the ice.

Thus another night closed on our sore extremity, and we did not think to live it out. As the hours passed, a furious storm arose upon the lake, lashing its waters into foaming billows, which dashed against our raft, as if they sought to shatter it to pieces; clouds, black as ink, rolled over the sky, and appeared to fill the air; and to crown all, the faintness of our hunger was succeeded by raging pains, almost beyond endurance, and yet which seemed hourly to increase. Never have I suffered as I did that night. It was well-nigh maddening, and many times as we sat cowering within the sleigh listening to the rushing of the waves, did we almost pray that they would overwhelm our raft at once, and end our misery. At length this desire seemed granted. There was a sudden crash, and a violent concussion, as though we had struck upon a rock, and the billows beat and roared more wildly than ever. But in the darkness we could distinguish nothing, and, pressing down our hunger, we sat with clasped hands and bowed heads awaiting our doom. While we still waited, the dawn crept over the sky, and our indomitable bride, springing up, uttered a cry of joy, then threw herself weeping in her husband's arms. Before us, rising in hills and valleys, lay the snow-clad land, and against its icy border our raft was tightly jammed. Though we guessed it not, the gale had blown from the south, and, by the mercy of Providence, it had driven us back to the northern shore of the lake, and thus saved our lives.

Not far off, the ascending smoke announced a dwelling, but we had no strength to reach it; so we fired our rifles, a signal which quickly brought the inhabitants to the shore. They proved to have been members of the late wedding frolic; and nothing could exceed their astonishment and joy at our discovery, which was utterly despaired of. Every possible care and kindness was lavished upon us, and the bride's parents and friends summoned to rejoice over their lost lamb that was found. "All's well that ends well," we thankfully agreed; but never shall I forget the intense misery and suffering of that adventure on the ice.

AN EPISODE THAT LED TO MATRIMONY.

Mr. Bradshaw. M. P. for Canterbury, who "fell in love" with Miss Maria Tree, hearing that the songstress had taken a place in the Birmingham mail, booked the rest for himself, in the name of Tomkins, and resolved to make the most of the opportunity afforded him. Unfortunately, his luggage and the songstress went by one mail, while he, through a mistake, traveled by another.

On arriving at Birmingham, early in the morning, Mr. Bradshaw left the coach and stepped into the hotel, determined to remain there, and go to the theatre on the following evening. He went to bed and slept late on the following day; and on waking he remembered that his trunk had gone on to Manchester, and that he was without the means of paying his way. Seeing the Bank of Birmingham opposite the hotel, he went over and explained his position to one of the partners, giving his own banker's address in London, and showing letters addressed to him as Mr. Bradshaw. Upon this he was told that with such credentials he might have a loan; and the banker said he would write the necessary letter and check, and send the money over to him at the hotel. Pleased with his kind attention, Mr. Bradshaw sat himself down comfortably to breakfast in the coffee-room. According to promise, the cashier made his appearance at the hotel, and asked the waiter for Mr. Bradshaw.

"No such gentleman here," was the reply.

"Oh, yes, he came by the London mail."

"No, sir; no one came but Mr. Tomkins, who was booked as inside passenger to Manchester."

The cashier was dissatisfied; but the waiter added, "Sir, you can look through the window of the coffee-room door, and see the gentleman yourself."

On doing so, he beheld Mr. Tomkins, *alias* Mr. Bradshaw, and immediately returned to the Bank, telling what he himself had heard and seen. The banker went over to the hotel, had a consultation with the landlord, and it was determined that a watch should be placed upon the suspicious person who had two names and no luggage, and who was booked to Manchester, but had stopped at Birmingham. The landlord summoned Boots—a little lame fellow, of most ludicrous appearance—and pointing to the gentleman in the coffee-room, told him his duty for the day was to follow him wherever he went, and never to lose sight of him—but, above all, to take care that he did not get away. Boots nodded assent, and immediately mounted guard.

Having taken his breakfast and read the papers, Mr. Bradshaw looked at his watch, and sallied forth to see something of the goodly town of Birmingham. He was much surprised at observing a little old-looking man surveying him most attentively, and watching his every movement; stopping whenever he stopped, and evidently taking a deep interest in all he did. At last, observing that he was the object of this espionnage, and finding that he had a shilling left in his pocket, he hailed one of the coaches that ran short distances in those days when omnibuses were not. This, however, did not suit little Boots, who went up to him and insisted that he must not leave the town.

Mr. Bradshaw's indignation was naturally excessive, and he immediately returned to the hotel, where he found a constable ready to take him before the mayor as an impostor and swindler. He was compelled to appear before his worship, and mortification of being told that unless he could give some explanation he must be content with a night's lodging in a house of detention. Mr. Bradshaw had no alternative but to send to the fair charmer of his heart to identify him; which she most readily did as soon as rehearsal was over. Explanations were then entered into; but he was forced to give the reason of his being in Birmingham, which of course made a due impression on the lady's heart, and led to that happy result of their interviews—a marriage, which resulted in the enjoyment of mutual happiness for many years.—[Captain Gronow's Reminiscences.

A GREEN HORN IN AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On a pleasant Sunday morning, during the rectorship of Dr. Wainwright I accompanied a young country relative down to the church in order that he might not only hear that sterling old divine preacher, but that he might listen to music, the like of which had never penetrated his typanum before. The youth was from the State of Vermont, and this being his first sight and hearing of Episcopal worship, he seemed deeply absorbed in the proceedings.—The grand strains from the choir of "We praise thee," "To thee all angels cry aloud," "To the Cherubim and Seraphim," &c., together with the deep and tender pathos of "When thou hast overcome the sharpness of death thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to all believers," at once charmed and subdued him. Not insensible to the power of music then, and at the present time a proficient, he has probably never fogotten the heavenly harmony of old Grace Church choir. It was not the music alone, however, which attracted his wonderment; but the venerable priest, the flowing surplice, the reading of prayers from a book, the frequent changing of postures—kneeling down and standing up, the congregational response, all combined to make a sensible impression. After the morning service had been finished, and the first psalm or hymn had been announced—the rector left the chancel for the vestry room (as you are aware is the custom) that he might throw off the surplice and assume the scholastic gown. At this point my young Vermont friend supposed that matters had about come to a conclusion, and that church was going out, and I shall never forget his puzzled expression of countenance when he observed Dr. Wainwright ascending the pulpit in his black gown. "You don't say there's any more to be done?" he inquired; "Why, haint they got through the meetin' yet?" On explaining to him that the sermon was about to be preached he seemed more perplexed than ever, and in a moment or two he was touching my elbow again, remarking; "Well there, if I aint fairly took in; I thought that was another minister, entirely, but I see that is the identical gentleman that was rigged out in his white coat a little while ago." [—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Cut Off the Back Legs of your Chairs.—I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half as much, have been patented and elevated into a business. It is this: If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat will be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles of the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort of the sitting posture. The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high for the average man, nor more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches for all, which no amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.—[Lewis' Gymnasium.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,......October 29, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

In consequence of the continued censorship of the press and the interdiction of the transmission of news relative to the progress of the war, and the movements of the mighty armies on the Potomac, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisianna, Arkansas and Missouri, but little is known concerning either, further than what unreliable rumour has reported, not considered dangerous to the nation's safety and prosperity.

In Virginia, around Washington, and up and down the Potomac, if anything of note, further than making reconnoisances to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy has been done of late, it has not been permitted to become public. To recount all the expeditions represented to have been made, and the multitudinous discoveries reported, would require much space and time, and the light that would be thrown thereby on the movements of the Confederates, their numbers and intentions would be but trifling. One thing, however, seems quite apparent from what has been discovered, and that is, they do not intend to be conquered, and their lines are not far removed from those of the Federal army, which ejected them from Maryland.

Various causes have been assigned for the apparent inactivity of General McClellan and his numerous hosts since the great battle of Antietam. Want of means has been alleged, but that has been positively and unequivocally denied by those who ought to know. Another reason given for not advancing southward into the enemy's country and driving them "to the wall," is the extreme low stage of the waters of the Potomac, rendering it possible for the Confederates to ford the river at almost any point they might wish in the event the army should be withdrawn from its banks for any considerable distance, which may be true. Many are of the opinion, however, that the army of the Potomac is of sufficient strength to guard the fords of that noted stream and force General Lee to fall back to Richmond at the same time.

It has been made to appear that the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg succeeded in retreating out of Kentucky into Tennessee, without having been drawn into an engagement by Gen. Buell, who followed Bragg closely, and it was supposed that it would not be possible for the latter to elude the strategetic movements of the former, but it seems that the retreating enemy managed to pass through the defiles of the Cumberland Mountains safely with a train of four thousand wagons loaded with provisions gathered up in Kentucky, together with thousands of beef cattle and sheep, and many horses. It was announced that Buell's army was in light marching order, with but little baggage, and that there was but a short distance between the retreating and pursuing armies. It seems a little marvellous, under such circumstances, that the expectations of the country were not realized. Buell has been relieved of his command, and succeeded by Gen. Rosencrans.

Guerrilla Morgan has been, as per report, exceedingly active of late, and has moved about from place to place with great celerity. Some of his detached bands have been encountered and dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and captured, but at latest dates Kentucky had plenty of guerrillas within her borders.

Gen. Scofield is reported to have been successful in driving the Confederates out of South-western Missouri into Arkansas, and the guerrillas in various parts of the State have been somewhat roughly handled of late, as per statements, by the State militia. They do not seem disposed, however, to quit their depredations, and when repulsed in one place they are soon reported to be in force in another.

According to what has been stated the Confederates have of late been making some movements in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, indicating that they are in strong force on both sides of the Mississippi, and a little fighting may be expected in some of those States before Christmas.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The general elections for State officers and members of Congress were held in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Oct 14th, and as asserted by the Democrats, before the election, who had for months been rallying their forces for the contest, and contrary to the expectation of the Republicans who had not been idle, while their opponents were in motion seeking to wrest from them the sceptre of power, but had taken every seeming precaution to counteract the efforts of the "outs" and prevent them from "coming in," the former outnumbered and vanquished the latter in the Keystone, Buckeye and Hoosier States, not by large and overwhelming majorities, but sufficiently so in the aggregate in each State to carry off the palm

According to the reports made, based upon estimates in many instances, the Republicans maintained their supremacy at the polls, in every Congressional District in Iowa, and elected their candidates by undisputed majorities.

In Indiana the Democrats claim to have elected a majority in each branch of the State Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Mr. Bright. Their majority in the State is reported at about eight thousand.

The Democratic majority on the State ticket in Ohio, as indicated by the vote for supreme judge was between eight and nine thousand, and of the nineteen members of Congress the Democrats claim to have elected fourteen. Among the prominent Democrats who failed in securing their election was Mr. Vallandigham, who was beaten by Geo. Schenck.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania elected a majority of the twenty-four members of Congress from that State, as admitted by the Democrats, but the latter claim to have elected a majority of eight members of the lower house of the State Legislature. In the Senate to the Republican is conceded a majority of seven Republicans elect, but the Democratic candidate for State Auditor was elected, as ascertained by the official canvass, by a majority of nearly four thousand. Mr. Speaker Grow was defeated by Mr. Dennison by about one thousand majority.

The success of the Democrats, in three of the principal States which contributed so largely to the success of the Republicans in 1860 has caused considerable speculation as to the effect it will produce in relation to the future conduct of the war.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

The peace and quietness which has for a long time prevailed in Great Salt Lake City, has recently been disturbed, in several instances, by riotous and tumultuous proceedings on the part of certain individuals, who, having been incited thereto by the too free use of "strong drinks" or some other demoralizing agency, sought to gain renown, vindicate character, or avenge wrongs by words and blows after the most fashionable style in vogue among street loafers and rowdies, in which conflicts none of the combatants are said to have escaped without having been—some "seriously" and others "slightly" wounded.

Two of the belligerents were taken before the Mayor on Saturday, one of whom was fined ten and the other twenty dollars, for fighting "contrary to the form of the statutes in such case made and provided," and it is understood that the others will, in like manner, be dealt with for their offences.

If another "fighting season" cannot be avoided, and rowdyism is again inaugurated in this chief City of the Saints, it is hoped that the magistrates will summarily enforce the rules ordained for the preservation of peace and good order, and that there will be no temporizing resorted to, nor leniency extended to those not having the cash to pay when legally required thereto, at least till the streets of the city shall be put in good repair, which they are not at present.

We forbear giving names at this time, hoping that there will not be a repetition of such disgraceful acts very soon; but if street fights, drunkenness and rioting shall be of frequent occurrence hereafter, the participators will of course expect that their names will be presented to the public.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS

There are seventeen daily, eighty-seven weekly, and eleven monthly publications in the Golden State.

It is expected that the population of California will soon, now that the Chinese capitation tax has been declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal of the State, be materially increased, and from the secessionists and celestials the loyalists anticipate much difficulty in time to come.

The Marysville *Appeal*, in speaking of Bishop Simpson's journey across the plains, and his reception and treatment at Salt Lake, says that he "was hospitably entertained by the Mormon Saints, who would hardly be so well received by their Christian friends in the east."

Adjutant-General Kibbe, in view of the peculiar elements of which the population of the State is composed, in all localities has issued an order, a copy of which has been forwarded to all the Militia captains, directing them to be vigilant in guarding the arms and ammunition of the State, and requiring the armories to be inspected daily, and in some locations to be constantly guarded. Every member of their respective companies, who has not previously done so, is required by the order to take the oath of allegience.

Arrests for treasonable language seem to be of very frequent occurrence, and among others recently reported is that of Senator Baker, of Visalia. He was subsequently released, but an investigation is to be had in relation to his alleged disloyalty.

Colonel Kerven, member elect to the Legislature, from Los Angelos county, has been arrested and placed in close confinement at at Fort Alcatraz, where he subsists on soldier's rations. His arrest is said to have somewhat disconcerted the secessionists in the southern part of the State.

The *Union* announces that seven musicians passed through Sacramento city on the 16th, lately connected with the Third Regiment California Volunteers, Colonel Connor, from Ruby Valley to San Francisco, the greater portion of the musicians of the regiment having been discharged by order of Government, to reduce expenses.

The Attorney-General has filed a petition for a rehearing in the case of the Chinese capitation tax, recently decided in the Supreme Court. He argues that the act was really one for revenue, and that it would have paid annually into the treasury a half-a-million of dollars. Large sums of money paid to the collectors by the Chinese under protest, before the decision was made in their favor, have been returned to them; but those who paid the exaction without making protest, have no remedy.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Isaac L. Gibbs, the U. S. Marshal for this Territory, arrived in this city last Wednesday evening. Mr. Gibbs is from Nebraska city.

Mr. Gamble, the Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Line, arrived here on Thursday, in company with Dr. Fuller, Secretary of the Territory, who had been on a visit to the Pacific.

Mr. Ed Creighton, the Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph Line, arrived on Friday.

On Saturday evening, Gen Bela M. Hughes, the general director of the Overland Stage Line, arrived in this city, accompanied by Edward Bliss, Esq., editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, and the Hon. James W. Hamilton, of Denver.

Mr. Morell C. Keith, agent of the Overland Company at Denver, arrived on Sunday evening.

Mr. James Street arrived also one day last week.

Arrival of Troops.—Yesterday afternoon the two companies of the Second Cavalry, Cal. Volunteers, which were detached by Col. Connor from Ruby, under command of Major Geary, to look after the Indians who had been committing depredations on the Humboldt, arrived by the northern route, and proceeded to Camp Douglas, which they reached about sunset. We have not been informed whether they found the Indians they went in quest of or not.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

Great Salt Lake City,
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir.—Through the blessing and favor of Divine providence the President and his company have had the pleasure of a visit to many of the northern settlements of our peaceful Deseret, returning to this city on Saturday evening. I forwarded you a letter from Ogden, giving an account of the doings of the first three days of the trip; I will now proceed to continue my narration of the incidents of our journey, intermingled with such remarks upon and allusions to what I saw as may seem to me timely and appropriate.

It was past nine when our party left Ogden on Monday morning. We found the Ogden river bridge *a la* Weber, and the bridge which used to span the north fork down upon its knees, about the centre of an immense bed of gravel. We saw Slaterville and the "cities of the Plain" looming up in the distance as we traveled up the east side of the Valley to North Ogden, where a meeting was held, at which Elders G. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, John Tayler and Charles C. Rich preached on the necessity of building up and beautifying Zion, and thereby making the place of the Lord's feet glorious; the importance of being classified in our labor, and the necessity of the brethren using the knowledge they have of mechanical arts for the good of society.

President Young then arose and made some encouraging remarks to the brethren; called upon them to build good and comfortable habitations for their families, to labor for the building up of the literal kingdom of God upon the earth in the last days. Told the brethren to do all they could to make everything around them inviting and agreeable, and thus make their homes so many little heavens below. Reasoned to show how men might indulge in recreative amusements, and to what extent they might go and not sin.

After meeting we traveled on to Willard, where we had a fine oppurtunity of witnessing the good feeling of the brethren who came out to meet the President, the band playing "Yankee Doodle," and continuing to cheer our spirits with the sweet strains of their performances till we reached the town. A public dinner was provided in the school-house, of which all partook, returning thanks for the bounties of the earth spread before us.

The people assembled in the bowery immediately after dinner. Elders J. V. Long, John Taylor and G. A. Smith each addressed the congregation, setting forth the design of the Almighty with reference to the building up of his kingdom on the earth; that, instead of dying and going away from this earth to a world of which we know nothing, we are called upon to build up a kingdom here preparatory to the reign of Christ, who is coming to reign with his people as King of kings and Lord of lords, and that the time to favor Zion has now come. Instructed the people to build good houses and to finish them, to make good gardens, orchards, fences and farms, but not to worship them, but to worship the Lord our God and him only, and to hold everything they possess in this life ready to place upon the altar of sacrifice when called for. Reasoned on the way to prepare to build the New Jerusalem, showing that the proper method was to learn to build up good cities, towns and villages right here in Deseret, which is the school wherein the Saints are to learn how to build up the waste places of Zion.

The President then arose and said—"I will not ask any of the rest of the brethren to speak; I am going to preach a short sermon myself, and that is, go to and get out lumber to make yourselves bins, then thrash the wheat that you have raised in such abundance and take care of it, then when you have got these things done I will come and preach to you again."

This was the shortest sermon preached during the journey, but it was so significant that all who heard will doubtless remember it.

Just as we were leaving town we were met by Elders Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan, accompanied by several carriages and twenty horsemen from the town of Brigham and from Cache county. These horsemen formed the President's escort through the upper part of Box Elder, and forward into Cache county. By this time our company numbered eighteen carriages and thirty horsemen.

As we neared the next town we were met and saluted by the Brigham city band, which wheeled and preceded us into town, enlivening our souls with their sweet performances.

President Lorenzo Snow, with his accustomed forethought for the comfort and well-being of his friends, had caused to be provided a sumptuous feast, in the lower rooms of the county building, of which our company partook at 5 p.m. Viands, cakes, puddings, pies, in fact all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life were served up in great profusion.

At 7 o'clock a meeting was held in the large upper room of the Court House. This is the best house and contains the best rooms of any building we saw on our trip, and the one in which the meetings are held is well finished, and capable of holding twelve hundred persons.

Elders John Taylor, Franklin D. Richards, Charles C. Rich and George A. Smith severally addressed the audience on the object of the revelation of the gospel, showing it to be the redemption of the earth and of the whole human race through the efforts and labors of those holding the priesthood of the Son of God. President B. Young then delivered a short address on the downfall of Babylon and

the future greatness and rising spreading glory of Zion. He rejoiced to behold the prosperity of the Latter Day Saints, but when he saw the fruits of the earth bestowed upon them in such abundance he felt anxious to see the people adopt measures to take care of and use wisely those earthly bounties which our Heavenly Father is constantly pouring into the laps of his Saints.

Tuesday, 21st.

Leaving Box Elder county about 8 a.m. we passed over the divide into Cache Valley, arriving at Wellsville in time to dine with our friends, who all appeared happy to see the President and his friends. In proof of this the people turned out by hundreds, including the scholars of the day school, formed into lines, and as the company passed by waved flags and banners in token of the welcome they felt to extend to the company.

The congregation assembled in the School-house, and were addressed by Elder George A. Smith and President Brigham Young, principally upon subjects of a local character, and pertaining to those improvements which tend to make home desirable.

In the afternoon we started for the county seat—Logan,—taking a distant view of Mendon lying off in the north-west and Paradise in the south-east of the valley; then passing Millville and Providence, reaching the point of destination a little after 4 o'clock.

At all the settlements there are unmistakeable proofs of a plentiful harvest. San Pete county has been considered the granary of the Territory of Utah, but Cache county bids fair to become the granary of the State of Deseret.

Before we came to Millville, we were again met by an escort and band of Music, with the "Stars and Stripes" floating in the breeze.

The inhabitants of Logan came out by hundreds, and like most other towns in the north manifested a great interest in the visit of the President, and receiving him with tokens of enthusiastic joy.

On Wednesday the conference of instruction commenced at Logan. Hundreds of the Saints from Hyde Park, Summit, Richmond and other places hastened to hear the counsels of the servants of God. Unfortunately the meeting house was not capable of accommodating more than about one-third of the people who flocked to the place of meeting.

The assembly being called to order and the meeting opened in due form, President Young arose and preached the opening sermon. His subjects were the building up of that kingdom which the Prophet Daniel says shall stand for ever, the organization and classification of labor for the better development of the resources of our Mountain Home. Counseled the brethren not to raise wheat next year, but direct their energies to the procuring of lumber, the making of bins in which to save their grain, then to build some good dwelling houses, make good fences, plant orchards and do such other things as will make their families comfortable, and their homes the most desirable of places, and that their cities, towns and villages may be filled with peace and happiness, and then the Spirit of God will be a constant companion.

Elders John Taylor and George A. Smith followed upon the same important subjects.

In the afternoon Elders Charles C. Rich and Lorenzo Snow spoke of the promised inheritances of the Saints being upon this earth, and not, as had been vainly supposed, away off in the unknown regions of space. President Young observed that the reason the people did not make more and better improvements was for want of better economy, and more of that good common sense of calculation and decision which they ought all to possess. Said all the intelligence now in the minds of men, all the scientific knowledge, together with all the knowledge of the arts has been revealed by the Almighty, at different periods, for the benefit of mankind, and that he will bless them in using and curse them for abasing the many precious things made known unto them. Elders F. D. Richards and E. T. Benson each made a few remarks, and the meeting was dismissed.

The several quorums of priesthood were called together in the evening, and President Joseph Young preached to them on the duties of their respective callings. Dr. Rittau was invited to the stand, and made some remarks expressive of his convictions of the truth of our religion, and of his desire to obey the gospel.

On Thursday we held one long meeting, at which Elders G. A. Smith, George Goddard, James S. Brown, Joseph Young, sen. and C. C. Rich preached; all giving good counsel and imparting much valuable instruction relating to the duties of the prople of God, both temporally and spiritually. President B. Young also addressed the assembly on the necessity of living pure and holy lives before the Lord.

The singing at Logan was a credit to the brethren and sisters composing the Richmond and Logan choirs, especially the former, which has attained greater proficiency than any body of singers I have heard north or south of G. S. L. City. This choir sang and performed several select pieces and anthems, all performing their parts to great perfection, and perhaps in none better than that entitled, "Hard times come again no more."

I was pleased to see the enterprize and praiseworthy example set by Elder Benson in fruit culture, he having got a nice orchard of one hundred trees, about eighty of them being choice varieties of cultivated fruit. This, I understand, is the only orchard containing cultivated fruit in Logan, but I hope that many others will soon engage in the laudable enterprise of fruit raising.

Our company returned to Wellsville and held meeting in the evening, at which Elders Lorenzo Snow, John Taylor, George A. Smith Joseph Young, sen. and myself preached on the science of the gospel.

Friday, 21th.

We resumed our return journey, an escort of ten men accompanied us half way to Box Elder, at which point, agreeably to the previous arrangement of Elders Benson and Snow, they were relieved by a company of brethren from Brigham. On coming into Box Elder county, we saw the flags of our country unfurled to the breeze, emblems of the union of the people. We were again received with marks of kindness, hospitality and brotherly love. A public dinner was given to our party in the Court House; every thing was served up in good style.

We drove on again after dinner, and by 5 o'clock found ourselves with the good folks in Ogden. President Farr called a meeting to commence at "early candle-light." The preaching was done by President Joseph Young, Bishops Raleigh and Davis, and Elder George A. Smith. Elder Kilburn pronounced the benediction.

Leaving Ogden in good season on Saturday, we made pretty good time to Farmington, where we dined and allowed our horses time to rest, after which we drove to this city by a quarter past four o'clock, when we found ourselves literally covered with dust. An escort accompanied our party from Ogden changing at Farmington.

The long continuance of dry weather has filled the north country with dust, Cache Valley in particular, where the soil is a fine, rich loam, which when finely pulverized by constant travel, affords an abundant supply of that very troublesome article.

As ever, your friend and brother
in the Gospel,
J. V. LONG.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

Some two months since, the *Alta*, California, published a communication, purporting to have been written by an overlander en route from California to Washington, giving an account of his trip and of the sights which he saw on the road to and during his short stay in Salt Lake City. From the peculiar diction of the letter and the high sounding expressions of "learned ignorance" contained therein, it was supposed, by some, to have been the production of a Sectarian preacher, probably on his way to Washington in quest of a chaplaincy in the army, where many of the like class of men have obtained situations for which they are so peculiarly fitted. Recently, and since the arrival of the individual in Washington, he has written another communication to the same journal, in which he endeavored to describe some of the wonderful things which he saw "eastward from the city," but having drawn so largely upon the English language, and upon his stock of knowledge, in describing the scenes he witnessed "westward from Salt Lake City" and during his stay here, he was unable, without the too frequent repetition of words and phrases, to fully explain what came within range of his remarkable vision which enabled him to distinctly see things in the night time or by "pale moonlight," which other emigrants and travelers have failed to descry aided by the light of the sun. Had not language failed him in describing what he saw, his "notes of a trip overland" would, unquestionably, have been more interesting. He represents that he left Salt Lake City at 4 p m., July 31, and saw "sights" in going up and down the mountains before reaching "Echo," which, with the passage through, he describes as follows:

The latter part of this day we commence the passage of "Echo Kanyon," celebrated not only for the unapproachable majesty of its scenery, but also for its having been fortified by the Mormons in the days of James Buchanan, and the times when he made war upon them. As to the fortifications, they amount to nothing, being the most absurd imaginable, and about as likely to stop the march of any army, save James Buchanan's, as a scarecrow.

But as to the Kanyon itself, I do not well know where the world has combined a more sublime and beautiful scene. The Kanyon is about twenty miles in length; and all of the way on one side, and parts of the way on the other, is walled up with the most wonderfully sublime precipices of castellated rock. In color, the walls are of a bright vermilion, polished as if painted and varnished. They rise from three to five hundred and a thousand feet perpendicular, and overhanging in the air. The indented niches in the massive sides are filled with majestic and grotesque colossal figures as if of statuary—huge elephants pressed with mighty loads; ante-Adamic monsters—dinotheriums, pterodactyles, winged and couchant horrors of ages before the birth of man; Hercules in his lion's cloak, and Jove himself upon his throne—these all in brilliant, varnished, polished red. The road lay close along the base of these for twenty miles; at times it run underneath their beetling sides. A bubbling brook ran just beside the wheels and made the narrow vale a green line of willow, hazel, wild rose, honeysuckle and wavy grass. The day was deepening into twilight and night, and we were in an open wagon as we rode through the scene. There are storied scenes in Nature that I have visited, that travelers have come thousands of miles to see, that dare not be named in comparison with this.

After passing through the Kanyon, the beauties and sublimity of which he saw in the dark or by moonlight, he describes the ascent of "Wind Gap" range of mountains, how cold it was and how the night was spent in and out of the coach, etc. The night having passed away, he says:

We journey on without incident until we reach Fort Bridger, which is located in a beautiful valley, full of streams of water. There is not a soldier here, and all the Government property is going to destruction. Large numbers of new Government wagons, made in the strongest manner and of the best materials were sold together for ninety dollars. The purchaser built a large house out of the sides and bottoms of some, and has plenty left to fit up a good train for a small army. This was accomplished in the days when another "J. B.," J. B. Floyd was Secretary of War. The "store" here looks as if, some time or other, it had had plenty of custom; it is now full of all manner of goods. There seems to be about a couple of dozen of inhabitants here, who are awaiting with great anxiety the arrival of the California soldiers from across the plains.

Leaving Fort Bridger, he says:

Away we go, and soon strike a desert about like that between Carson and the river Jordan, west of Salt Lake; and the everlasting sage brush and greasewood fill the scene for hundreds of miles. The sun becomes hot by day and at night we gather our blankets around us, for it is cold. As we ride we reach a beautiful stream—Lick's River, or some such absurd name. At the station here we find a woman and her daughter. They "like it pretty well," for they have come from so far north in Iowa, that not even apples will grow there—no fruit but the wild plum. Still on as we ride, we reach Ham's Fork, another river; and on and on, and we reach Green River, about midnight. This is a large, turbulent and dangerous stream, and can only be crossed in a ferry-boat by daylight. So we blanketed down for a sleep on its banks. The next morning, in the bright and beautiful sun, we ferry the river without damage, but it is a fierce stream, and runs wildly along the bases of the Rocky Mountains.

From Green River to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, through "never-ending sage brush and greasewood," the ascent he describes as being so gradual that "you only know the fact from your geographical position" and when he had reached the "backbone of the continent" he found it as level as a plain. The air was exceedingly cold and chilly, but immense musquitoes lit upon the poor fellow and bit him "like the dragon," compelling him to "bunk down" on the ground and cover up with blankets while a change of mules were being looked up on the range in the night time.

Leaving the "back-bone" and commencing to descend the eastern slope, the visionary sharp-sighted "overlander" became enraptured, and he thus represents what he beheld:

There is one strange series of scenery, extending for hundreds of miles on either side of the road, on either side of these mountains, that astonish the most unimpressible of wayfarers. Even the Pike county immigrant pauses and wonders. They are usually termed "The City Mountains," and are the most exact resemblances to the ruins of mighty cities that could be conceived. They are on a much more gigantic scale than those of Echo Kanyon, but lack their beauty of color and polish. The city of Edom, that "dwelt in the clefts of the rock," is here reproduced in every half-dozen miles. Walls, far higher than those of Babylon, and covered with statuary as multitudinous and varied as those on the temples of the ancient Athens, surround you on every side. Immense fortifications frown upon you; pyramids higher than those of Egypt, with tiers of layers of rock more massive than of those—temples, palaces, monuments of proportions that would make pigmies of those of Nineveh and Thebes—all their proportions and ornaments in the most marvellous symmetry, ascend, separate and apart from each other, from the level, sanded plains, aspiring to the sky—a hundred Egypts into one. Did you not previously know to the contrary, you would, on seeing them, never doubt but that they were the works and the present abodes of the greatest and most enlightened of the nations of men.

Travelling "on and on and on and on" he made another discovery, which he thus notes:

Before we reached the Platte, we reached the first grass-swarded beautiful country this side the mountains; around it ran the "Medicine Bow" mountains, and in their bend we rode over the greatest Indian battle-field on the continent, where many thousand red warriors spilled their redder blood in a long and desperate fight, several tribes being engaged on either side. Right here upon this ground the United States are erecting a fort; the huge logs and material are on the ground; skillful officers and willing men are at work; and its name is to be "Fort Baker" in commemoration of the name of the Son of the Pacific, whose unpeered eloquence and chivalrous deeds have made his habitation and his mausoleum—California and Oregon—renowned throughout the earth.

Proceeding with his wonderful narrative, he says:

We reach the Platte River; the meanest of rivers—broad, shallow, fishless, snakeful, quicksand and muddy water—you must hurry up as you ford it; for if you stop you will disappear, horses, stage, passengers and plunder, under the quicksand. The main productions of this stream are countless myriads of the most venomous mosquitoes. Having forded this river we are at "the Junction," the junction of the Pike's Peak and Denver stage with our own. And here the "Colonel," and the "Judge," and the "Major" from Pike's Peak get in with us, and we are a stage load. It is mid-day, and it is hot without and hotter within. On we ride, day and night, and on the second night reach Julesburg, absolutely a village of four or five houses, some four hundred miles or upwards from Atchison.

The next marvellous thing chronicled is the following:

A short distance beyond Julesburg, there had been, a day or two before our arrival, one of those terrible prairie storms that desolate the land, unparalleled elsewhere on the globe. The hailstones fell in great hunks of ice—four inches in diameter, a foot in circumference!—and mules and horses and men and women lay dead in the awful track. Emigrant wagons were scattered in shreds that not a piece could be found; and the few trees that grew on the banks of the Platte were shivered and torn up and whirled away beyond the hope of discovery.

One night we thought the pitiless Demon of the Storm was upon us, and we hastened to the shelter of a strongly-built station-house. It passed over us, however, in the form of a moderate thunder shower.

As the "Overlander" neared the Missouri River, he became, according to his statement, wonderfully elated, and he exclaims:

And thus we ride on to Fort Kearney, 2[illegible]0 miles from Atchison; and on, and on, through a most beautiful country, more and more beautiful as we ride. Horses, stages, drivers, roads, everything of the very best. And thus we reach Atchison, in eighteen days and twenty hours from San Francisco.

A person possessing such extraordinary descriptive and visual powers would be well qualified, according to the notions of the Christian world, to prepare a dying soldier for that "bourne" from which, he said, "no traveler returns."

EXPLOITS OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.

Various rumors have been in circulation, within the last two or three months, concerning the destructive operations of certain Confederate steamers, and among them mention has been made of the Alabama, supposed to be a formidable vessel and capable of doing more damage than any other Confederate craft on the high seas.

From recent reports it is made to appear that the Alabama has been making sad havoc among the American merchant ships in the vicinity of Flores Island, and off the Bermudas, and some ten or fifteen vessels of various kinds are reported to have been captured and destroyed by her recently. She is represented by some who have been captured by her, and subsequently paroled, to be a very fast sailer, armed with six thirty-two pounders, besides two pivot guns, one a forty-eight and the other a one hundred and ten pounder. Her officers were confident of their ability to cope with, or escape from, any vessel belonging to the United States Navy. She has probably had a chance to try either her strength or speed with some of them before this time, as several formidable steamers were reported to have been sent in search of her immediately after her whereabouts became known.

THE SEASON.—The weather continues to be pleasant and unusually delightful for this season of the year. Never since 1847 has the month of October been more favorable for the gathering of late crops, the thrashing of wheat, the manufacture of sugar cane into molasses, the procurement of fuel from the mountains, and for making the necessary preparations for winter than the month now about to terminate, and so far as our knowledge extends, good improvement has been made of the time by the community generally.

THE LAST COMPANY.—Capt. Dame's freight train has not yet arrived, but it is expected to-day or to-morrow.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The following remarks on the subject of fruit culture, from the Germantown *Telegraph*, are to the point. Experience and observation, aidrd by common sense, is certainly all that is requisite to successful fruit-growing, so far as theory is concerned, and the less attention to "the complicated theories and elaborate explanations and descriptions of scientific pomologists" is given by men in general, the more fruit will they grow:

We have for some twenty or twenty-five years endeavored to induce those of our readers who had ground at their disposal, to Cultivate Fruit. We not only told them what to do, but as soon as we possessed land of our own we did ourself that which we recommended to others; and now we have as good fruit for a small place as any one could desire. Raising fruit, with the general farmer, needs but little labor aud expense, indeed it ought to be, and would be, were it followed more universally, a pleasure and a pride; especially should this be the case upon town lots and small places in the country, usually occupied by mechanics and factory operatives. Besides, this fruit-raising could be made a source of considerable profit, providing funds for many a little family comfort now either deprived of, or drawn *from* the daily wages.

We present below a short list of the different kinds of fruit, all of which, with the exception of the apples and peaches, we produce upon our own premises. One dozen varieties of pears and six of apples are all-sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. We shall change this list, add to or take from it, whenever our experience shall justify it, without regard to the opinions of those who set themselves up as judges in Israel.

Low, heavy soils are not so well adapted to fruit-raising as hill-sides or ground that is moderately elevated and light. It may be taken as a rule, we think, that soil which will produce a good crop of Indian corn will answer equally well for the tree fruits. We pay but little attention to the complicated theories and elaborate explanations and descriptions of scientific pomologists. Common-sense, founded upon daily experience and observation, is all the theory and practice necessary to successful fruit culture.

According to our present preference, we should select the following twelve varieties of pears for our own planting, viz.:

STANDARD PEARS.

1. Early Catharine.	7. Flemish Beauty.
2. Bloodgood.	8. Belle Lucrative.
3. Rostiezer.	9. Shelden.
4 Tyson.	10 Buerre d'Anjou.
5. Bartlett.	11. Lawrence.
6. Seckel.	12. Chessarie.

THE BEST SIX DWARF PEARS.

1. Ott.	4. Vicar.
2. Bartlett.	5. Boussock.
3. Shelden.	6. Bell Lucrative.

THE BEST SIX APPLES.

1. Malden's Blush.	4 Jefferis.
2. Baldwin.	5. Smith's Cider.
3. L. J. Russet.	6. Fornwalder.

THE BEST SIX PEACHES.

1. Crawford's Early.	4. Oldmixon (free.)
2. George IV.	5. Oldmixon (cling.)
3. Morris White.	6. Bergen's Yellow.

THE BEST SIX GRAPES.

1. Concord.	4. Diana.
2. Maxatawny.	5. Union Village.
3. Delaware.	6. Hartford Prolific.

THE BEST SIX CHERRIES.

1. May Duke.	4. Black Eagle.
2. Early Richmond.	5. Downton.
3. Black Tartarian.	6. Elton.

THE BEST FOUR RASPBERRIES.

1 Brinkle's Orange.	3. Catawissa.
2. Hornet.	4. Belle de Fontenaye.

THE BEST FOUR STRAWBERRIES.

1. White Pine Apple.	3. Hovey's Seedling.
2. Triomphe de Grand	4. Albany Seedling.

CURRANTS.

1. Black Naples.	2. Red Dutch.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1. Hoaghton's Seedling.

BLACKBERRIES.

1. New Rochelle.

HOW TO IMPROVE A BADLY RUN FARM.

The first and most important point to be considered and attended too, is a general change of crops. Most farms that are run down, have been under a long course of cropping with one or more of the different small grains, such as wheat, rye, barley or oats—one of these grains generally being made a leading crop; in wheat sections, it is wheat, in other sections oats. And although rye and barley are raised to some extent, yet a large portion of badly run land has been mainly cropped with wheat or oats; while these crops are calculated to have as bad effect on land, and to give it a poor worn-out appearance as quick as perhaps any other crops; though in reality it may not be so very badly run down for other crops, besides wheat and oats. Again, such land is generally not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; consequently, though the land may sooner appear to be worn out, yet in reality it is only badly run to that depth. Hence a change of crops, and deep and thorough cultivation, may be expected to produce excellent results.

This may be illustrated by relating a little of my experience. (And here let me say, I do not intend to state or recommend any thing in these remarks, that I do not consider warranted by my own experience or observation.) I commenced farming on a small place that had been let to neighboring farmers—no one residing on the place for many years, before it came into my hands. As is often the case, all that was raised was taken off from, and nothing returned to the land. It had not been seeded down for a long time until the spring before I bought it, it was seeded to clover. Wheat had been the principle crop, alternating occasionally with oats—the last crop, which was oats, only yielded some twelve or thirteen bushels per acre. It was so badly run out, that it was difficult to get any one to take it. The spring it came into my posession, I planted six acres to corn and potatoes at the rate of fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the potatoes at the rate of 160 bushels per acre. These crops were raised without any manure, except the clover sod of the previous spring's seeding, and were undoubtedly due to a change of crops, deep ploughing, and good cultivation. Nor was this all; by making a general change of crops and management, the land was not only made productive and profitable, but the general appearance and credit of the place was brought up and improved so much, that when I wished to sell and buy a larger farm, it sold for about double what it cost me. I have also pursued a similar course or change of crops on my present farm—which was considerably run down—with very satisfactory results.

There are many similar instances of the great benefit of a change of crops, that have come under my notice, but I can make room for only one or two. One is in regard to a piece of rather poor hemlock land, that, as it was not considered very good wheat land, had been kept in spring crops some years, and as the owner said, "wanted seeding down." He said he "did not expect much wheat, as it was not wheat land, and had been a going in spring crops some time and wanted rest; but that in order to get it in a good condition for meadow, and well seeded, he was going to summer fallow and sow it to wheat." Yet that field gave 30 bushels per acre, which was an extra crop for that kind of land. In another instance, the same kind of land that had been badly run to spring crops, was sown to wheat on oat stubble, and gave over 20 bushels per acre.

Having shown that a change of crops produces good results, we would continue to make use of this fact, as far as circumstances will admit, by adopting a systematic change or rotation of crops. There are many good and sufficient reasons besides those already given, in favor of a rotation; but the readers of the *Country Gentleman* being familiar with them, I shall proceed to consider what crops should be included in a rotation for a badly run out farm.

Perhaps the best way to determine this question, will be to consider what crops have been grown to impoverish the land. But this has already been done to some extent, in considering the necessity of a change of crops. Hence, having seen that the small grains have been the principle crops raised in running down the land, it will be best to raise as little as possible of them, and find some other crops to take their place.

Now there is one crop that I have seldom, if ever heard charged with wearing out, or even injuring land. True, we sometimes hear of land becoming "clover sick" in England. But I believe such cases are exceedingly rare, if there are any at all, in this country, and more especially when plaster is sown on the clover, as it always should be on all but very rich lands. But on the contrary, while clover never impoverishes land, it is seldom raised without improving the soil and putting it in a much better state for other crops; and this improvement being much greater and more surprising on badly run land that has been but seldom, if ever, clovered. Again, clover can be made a very profitable crop, as I hope to show when writing more in detail in regard to its cultivation. Nor for these reasons, and many more, some of which may be given another time, clover should be the leading crop in bringing up land.

Next to clover I consider corn the best crop to grow in improving the soil. The reason for this opinion can be easily made apparent to all, in this way. Who ever heard of land being run down where clover and corn were the principal crops; and these crops, made good by thorough and deep cultivation and manuring, were mostly consumed on the farm, as, of course, they should be? Such cases must be exceedingly rare, if, indeed, there are any. For my part, I have yet to meet with the first one. True, run down land will not continue to produce as good crops for any considerable length of time after a change as it does at first. Yet by raising clover and corn for the principal crops, and feeding a large portion of both on the farm, the land may be constantly improving, and the crops after the first and principal effect of a change is worn off, be continually growing better. It is true that corn grown year after year on the same field for a long time will on most soils run down the land. But when it is grown only once in four or five years, in a judicious rotation, and everything in relation to the crop well managed, the general effect and result will be altogether different.

But, though corn and clover should be the principal crops, yet there should be some kind of grain sown after corn to seed down with. What this should be may perhaps be best determined in each particular section, regard being had not only to what would be likely to succeed best, but also to the kind of grain that clover will take the best with, it being always important to get a good seeding.

In considering the best way to improve a badly run farm, I have not alluded to underdraining, for the reason that a man commencing on such a farm, more or less in debt, will have but little means or inclination to do anything of the kind, but will rather choose to buy a farm that may be improved without it. Still there may be instances where it will be best to buy land that needs underdraining. In such cases due allowance should be made for it in purchasing, and sufficient money retained to pay at least some portion of the expense.

As good and deep cultivation and manuring, which should include a liberal use of plaster and ashes, have been frequently alluded to it will not be necessary in concluding, to do more than merely state that while they are very important on all farms, no one need ever think to succeed for any length of time on badly worn land without giving both the strictest attention. And that, as a general change in the course of cropping and manner of cultivation will give good crops on the start; so these crops should be so managed and used as to give the largest amount of manure that it may be practical to make, thus making good crops add largely to the amount of manure, which in turn will add to the amount of crops, and this course followed up, will be sure, sooner or later, to make a good productive farm. F., Orleans County, N. Y.—[Country Gentleman.

SANPETE COUNTY FAIR.

Manti, Sanpete County } Oct. 17th, 1862. }

Editor Deseret News:

I perceive by the columns of the News that the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of this isolated, though highly-favored and growing State are still being moved by the advocates of public enterprise and prosperity in different parts of the country, and I do most earnestly hope that our public benefactors will not only speedily see more abundant fruits of their exertions, but that they will continue to endeavor to develop plans and schemes for the commercial independence of Deseret, not forgetting that a good man's reward is the approval of his own conscience and seeing happiness and prosperity around him of his own creating.

Much might be said on the emulative influence of our annual fairs in promoting improvement in arts and sciences and the various industrial branches in our communities, but it is not my object to discant on that theme in this communication, though I may observe that I am fully persuaded that if our annual fairs were more liberally and extensively supported, a far greater impetus would soon be realized in developing our resources that now lay more or less in a crude state, and their appliances be so usefully variegated that the people would, en masse, soon be speedily induced into a cheerful, willing and intelligent co-operation, and thus be unanimous in their efforts to achieve that much talked-of and very desirable Independence.

I have read with pleasure and much interest the various reports that have recently appeared in the News giving the particulars of the late fairs held in the different parts of the State.

On the 16th and 17th inst. I had the gratification of attending Sanpete County Fair, held in the Assembly Hall, Fort Ephraim, and without entering into detail, feel safe in pronouncing it to have been a complete success especially when it is considered that the Society is only in the second year of its existence.

The following were some of the things on which premiums were awarded: The best sheep; the best quality and yield in field crops; the best orchard; best and greatest variety of poultry; best root crops; best and greatest variety of pod fruits; best fenced garden of one acre; best cultivated garden of one acre; best garden crops, including melons, peaches, plums, cabbage, potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, rhubarb, etc. The best home-spun in all its varieties; best knitting and needlework; best dairy productions; best machinery and mechanism in all their ramifications; best leather, boots, shoes, etc.; best painting and penmanship; best flowers, vegetables and flower-seeds, with a great variety of other things too numerous to mention, but "last, though not least," as our tobacco-chewing friends would say, came Sanpete tobacco, pronounced to be a good article by users of the weed.

The amount of means expended in premiums is represented to have been heavy for so young a society, but considerably inside its income.

The exhibition on the first day was succeeded by a concert, and on the last day by a ball, the spacious and beautiful hall of Fort Ephraim having been appropriated for that purpose. A Swedish band was engaged for the occasion, which, I am told, would compare favorably with the best in the State.

The proceedings of the Fair were very satisfactory to those concerned in the management, so much so as to inspire great hopes for the future of Sanpete county.

Yours truly,

F. C. Robinson.

LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, says a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. The army of Trerab, king of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war. Sesostris, king of Egypt, led against his enemies 600t 000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots. Hamiclar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and landed a force of about 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain. A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men. At the battle of Cannae, there were, of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot, and 6,000 horse; of the Carthagenians, 10,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these, 10,000 were slain in all, and 10.000 taken prisoners—more than half slain. Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered four hundred towns, and destroyed 300,000 men. Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2,200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians an army consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes. Italy, a little before Hannibel's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men. Semiramis employed 2,000 000 men building the mighty Babylon. She took 400,000 Indians prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000 boats. A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes. An army of Combyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind. When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,614,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates. The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000. On the fatal field of Issus 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot fell. When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways. The forces of Darius, at Arbela, numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle, Alexander about 500 men; so says Diodorus. Arian says the Persians in this battle lost 300,000, the Greeks 1,200. The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,000,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1 400,000.

The Best Legacy.—The most precious legacy that a parent can give a child, is that throughout all its after life it should, in connection with every thing that is wise, and true and just, and pure, and spiritual, call to mind father and mother. It is a blessed privilege for parents to write their names on the child's conceptions of wisdom, and truth, and justice, and spirituality, so that all through life, when a child thinks of these things, he shall instantly associate with them father and mother.—[Henry Ward Beecher.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

IN the Sugar-House Ward, near the Paper Mill. For particulars apply to STEPHEN TAYLOR, first house north of the Mill. 17-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM Capt. Horne's train, about Oct. 1st, between the Sugar-House and this City, a dark-brown PONY, three white feet, some white in face, blind of one eye.

Whoever will return said animal or give information of its whereabouts to Mrs. PIXTON, West Jordan, or to E. MARTIN, Painter, Main Street, will be suitably rewarded. 17 3

LOST,

IN Parley's Kanyon, about the 24 of October, a yoke of Red STEERS, 4 years old. One has a large star on forehead, some white under belly. The other, roan about the head and partially lined back. Both branded L. P. on the near hip and L. PETTIT on the near horn, and 19th Ward on the right horn.

Whoever will return said Steers or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded by L. PETTIT, or G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office. 17-3

STRAY PONY,

CAME to my place about the middle of August, a small BAY HORSE, about 5 years old; branded H (with a half circle on top) on left thigh, all his feet are white. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

RANDOLPH ALEXANDER,
17-3 Parley's Kanyon.

STRAYED,

ON or about the 11th instant, from Weber Kanyon, a Gray Spanish MARE and COLT, about 4 months old. The Mare had on a leather heller, and was branded with a Spanish brand on the left shoulder and left stifle. Any person finding the same, and will forward the same to me, or will let me know of their whereabouts shall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE H. PETERSON,
17 2 Weber City, Morgan County.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 18th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 44-6m

FOR SALE,

ONE HOUSE and LOT, west of the Tabernacle, on Jordan Street, with a large House, Barn and Fruit Orchard. Also, a FARM, one mile below Jordan Bridge, west side of the river.

I have also a large Breeding SOW for Sale.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

16-tf ZERAH PULSIPHER.

COTTON FOR SALE,

OR rather, as I intend to have, provided I can Sell my Property, situate in the 12th Ward, consisting of a HOUSE and part of a LOT, with an amount of recent improvements, for which I want a fit-out, consisting of Cattle, Wagons, etc.

For further particulars call at W. Howard's Saddle and Harness Shop, East Temple Street.

17-2 B. Y. HAMPTON.

A GOOD CHANCE.

BEING called to go South, I offer for sale my House and Lot in the 16th Ward; a good work-shop adjoining the house with bench, a lathe and other fixtures. A good variety of fruit trees on the lot.

Also a full lot on the block west, fenced to itself. Also about six acres of grass land in the Union Field, near Mr. Reed's. A lot of new and second-hand Furniture, Fire Wood, chair timber, hay, etc., on the premises.

17-2 THOS. COTTAM, 16th Ward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake who are desirous of procuring his services as Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN, that his engagements are such as to permit of his taking a few more pupils.

Terms—$15 for twenty-four lessons; one-half in advance.

Refer, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr D. O. Calder. Orders left at the Post Office, Box 98, will receive prompt attention.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.
10-3m

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L. CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc., and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.

1f-tf DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 5 6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.

The terms of tuition are $4 or $5 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.

For particulars, apply to

G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 18th Ward, G. S. L. City.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String Instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17tf

TO FARMERS STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. R. JOHNSON.

Spring Lake V'lle, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine,
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.

11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.

11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

11-tf J. B. SHOSTON, 19th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City, in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling-House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.

There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

14tf L. P. EDHOLM.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE endorsigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,60 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.

10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 16, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

I BEG to inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my WOOD TURNING business from the West to the East side of Main Street, near the Cutlery Establishment of James Wells, where I have erected a commodious workshop, and, by attention to business and good workmanship, I hope to enjoy a continuation of your patronage.

ACCORDIANS and FLUTINAS tuned and repaired at my Residence, 7th Ward, opposite the Pottery.

17-2 WM. H. FOSTER.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary to Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED,
IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE,
AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES,
CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES,
PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS,
AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 1f-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 13th Ward.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 13, 1862. 9-tf

General Notices.

WANTED,

TWO CHAIRMAKERS, by the Subscriber, in the 18th Ward.

17-3 JOHN COTTAM.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. H. GROVES,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

TEETH inserted on the Vulcanite Gum Base, also on Gold from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth filled with Gold and warranted for five years.

All diseases of the Mouth treated in the most scientific manner.

Office on MAIN STREET, two doors South of Jennings's Store. 17-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-ty

WANTED,

THIS COMING FALL AND WINTER,

ANY QUANTITY OF

GOOD HIDES,

Either Fresh or Salted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price in

MERCHANDISE.

WM. JENNINGS.
1-tf

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

AT THE

MATCH FACTORY

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send in their Orders and act as our Agents.

Produce of all kinds taken, and Cash not refused.

In the same commodious premises is opened a COMMISSION DEPOT, where the artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, in all branches, may find a market for their productions.

11-tf FINDLAY & MARTIN.

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stack of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 18-tf

NEVADA ITEMS.

The discovery of gold in the Reese river country, about one hundred miles west of Ruby, has caused some considerable stir in Nevada, and several claims have been made; but, in consequence of the opposition of the Indians to the occupancy of the country by the whites, further operations there have been suspended till next Spring. The region is spoken of in high terms as a grazing and stock-raising country, in addition to its mineral wealth.

Snow fell on the mountains around Carson on the 16th, to the depth of several feet.

The building in Carson city heretofore known as the "Great Basin Hotel," has been purchased, as reported, by the County Commissioners of Ormsby county, for a Court House and Jail, and is being fitted up for those purposes. It is expected that the next session of the Nevada Legislature will be held in the upper part of the house. The *Age* says, when fitted up it will be one of the finest court-houses on the Pacific coast.

There were recently some ten or fifteen sick persons, mostly immigrants, in the Ormsby county hospital.

It seems that a report was put in circulation that many of the settlers in Ruby valley were secessionists. A Mr. Stebbins, a resident there, in a letter to the *Age*, contradicts the statements and vouches for the loyalty of the residents of the valley, and in proof of his assertion says they all take "green backs" at par, which is admitted to be proof positive that those settlers are not so much as sympathizers with the rebellion.

Hay in Washoe was selling a few days since, as per report, at $40 to $45 per ton, and about sixty tons per day were required for the Virginia market.

About three thousand tons have been cut in the Truckee meadows and Steamboat valley for that market, which, it was believed, will be insufficient to supply the demand.

FROM THE MINES.

Mr. H. F. Morrell, ex-Postmaster of this city, returned from Deer Lodge, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Pitt, last Wednesday evening. They are satisfied with their prospects in the new country, and expect to return within a few days.

Mr. John Mendenhall returned from the same place on Monday evening. As far as we can learn from all quarters there is certainly a vast amount of gold in that region, which can be had for the getting.

Potatoes.—We have seen some exceedingly large and excellent potatoes grown this season in this and adjoining valleys. Two raised by Mr. H. J. Faust at Rush Valley Mail Station, said to be an average of some two hundred bushels, weighed five pounds. Mr. G. Huntsman, of Fillmore, who was recently in our office, reported that out of two hundred and sixty bushels grown on his farm this season, he had offered to sell one hundred bushels in which there should not be a potatoe weighing less than two pounds. Who can beat that?

An Exception.—When some are wanting to be excused from going on missions, we are pleased to chronicle among the exceptions that on Saturday evening last Messrs. Hullinger, T. Clayton, T. C. Cragan and Lars Jenson, who have styled themselves "the Dixie band," serenaded the clerk who called their names, and they inform us that they will be on their way next week to amuse the Saints on their way to Dixie.

THE CHANGE AND WHAT PRODUCES IT.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

Crossing, yesterday, the threshold of a palatial jewelry store in Chestnut street, we observed at the counter a man accompanied by an overdressed female, paying for a thousand dollar set of diamonds he had then purchased. The buyer of the glittering trinkets, less than a year ago, had as little prospect of owning a thousand dollar set of diamonds as of inheriting the fee simple of all Goconda. The gems were duly disposed upon the person of his companion, and consigning the empty casket to his pocket, the parties walked out.

"How is trade?" we asked of the proprietor, as he led us back into the store, beaming with smiles.

"Trade," said he, "with us was never better—rarely so good."

We marvelled. He called our attention to his long row of show cases, in which the stock was manifestly meagre, and from which very many costly gems that we had known by sight had now disappeared.

"A year ago," said the dealer in jewels, "our stock was so large that we trembled to look at it. We had sets of diamonds, pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds, costing us large sums, whose sale we looked upon as hopeless until national order was restored. Now they are nearly all gone. We have sold six sets to-day, and $1,000 was the lowest priced one among them all."

"And the buyers?"

"The buyers are all, or nearly all, new faces. Our old customers we scarcely ever see, except they come for some trifling purchase or bring their watches to be put in order. So far from buying from us, they oftener come with requests for the purchase back of gems bought from us years before."

"Who are your present best customers," we asked.

"Just such persons as those you passed on entering the door. Army speculators and contractors are now spending the money. It comes easily; it departs upon wings equally rapid. Contractors, indirectly, oftentimes pay for their contracts."

"Pay for their contracts?" we asked.

"Not always directly, but generally by a present other than money. By grateful contractors who desire to exhibit their sense of obligation to friends who influence the contract, the most liberal purchases of jewelry are made. In good times we had many customers who spent at a time as little as three, five or ten dollars. We rarely sell a customer now less than a fifty dollar diamond set of jewelry."

We bowed our thanks for the manifestly veritable information, and walked away in a brown study.

Married:

In this city, on the 23d inst., by P. D. Lewis, JOHN ENTUSTLE and ELLEN FURNESS, both from England.

Died:

In this City, of consumption, at the residence of G. D. Keaton, on Oct. 26th, JOSEPH A. TRANCHARD, late from Jersey, aged 68 years. He has fought the good fight and kept the faith. [Millennial Star, please copy.

At Santa Clara, October 8th, of black canker, LAURA MELVINA, wife of Lemuel S. Leavitte, aged 23 years.

In Ogden city, October 17th EDWARD WHEELER, aged 58 years, 9 months and 26 days [Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Rush Valley, near the Overland Mail Station, on the night of the 11th inst.,

FOUR MULES.

One black horse mule, about eight years old, has a lump on top of hoof on one hind leg.

One black mare mule, about six years old.

One Sorrel mare mule, about nine years old, has some saddle marks.

The above are branded JMB on right hip.

One mouse-colored mule, about six years old, with dark head, branded P on left thigh.

The whole of the above are branded U S on some part of them, and had on head-halters.

Any person who shall deliver, or give information of said mules, to H. J. FAUST, Rush Valley, or to the proprietor, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. BOLLWINKEL,
18-1 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

WANTED,

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Inquire at C. R. SAVAGE'S Gallery, one door North of the Salt Lake House. 18-2

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT, two-horse Thimble-Skein WAGON. Apply to M. CANNON, two blocks west of Tabernacle.
18-1

TOBACCO SEED FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale a quantity of Maryland Tobacco Seed, raised in Great Salt Lake City, deemed by producers the best and most productive kind cultivated in the tobacco-growing States.
18 2 ELIJAH THOMAS, 15th Ward.

NOTICE,

I WISH to buy a good New-Milch COW. Inquire at the Store of Kimball & Lawrence, of
18-1 C. H. BASSETT.

LOST,

ON the road from the City to Parley's Park, a Wool Mattress, a Pillow, a White Blanket, a Counterpain rolled up in a Calico Comforter. Whoever will return the same to DAVID KIMBALL, 18th Ward, will be rewarded for their trouble. 18-1

LOST,

STRAYED, from Townsend's corral, on the 26th of this month, a small, black COW and dark-red CALF.

Whoever will return the same or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

THIRKILL & SPROAT, Tailors,
18-1 Main Street.

WHO'S COW?

I HAVE in my possession a small, light strawberry-roan COW, 7 or 8 years old. Branded on left hip H C, or something resembling it.

Owner, please prove property, pay charges and take her.

SAMUEL FOWLER,
18-1 At J. McKNIGHT'S, 12th Ward.

A CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE-JOINER

WANTING a Dwelling-Room and a commodious Shop, with a Saw and Lathe attached, and run by water-power, can learn particulars by applying to
18 3 S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN and ANN BRADSHAW, who came from England in the year 1851, in the bark Ellen, wishes to know the whereabouts of their Daughter, MARY RICHARDS, who, when last heard from, was in St. Joseph, Mo. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her parents, residing at Virgin City, Washington County.
18 2 JAMES W. BAY.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS are directed to forward immediately to my office all Applications for License, without waiting for their Monthly Returns, which, however, must be forwarded as soon as possible. With some of the Assessors there has been unnecessary delay.

J. O. LITTLE,
18-3 Assessor for District of Utah.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STOVES! STOVES!!

R. C. SHARKEY,

(*Opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store,*)

INFORMS the public that he has just brought from the East a good Assortment of

NEW ERA, CHARTER OAK, AND PREMIUM COOKING-STOVES;

also, an assortment of TIN, SHEET-IRON, etc., which he intends to Manufacture into Articles suitable for this market.

Orders for JOB-WORK promptly attended to. 18-3m

TO HERD BOYS AND OTHERS.

STRAYED, from the Big Bench, about the 16th of Oct. east of the Hot Springs, 4 miles north of G. S. L. City, one yoke of CATTLE, between 4 and 5 years old; one red and white, the other lined back, red sides; both white on forehead. Branded F. PALMER on right horn.

Any information of said Cattle will be thankfully received and the person liberally rewarded by leaving the Cattle, or where they can be found, at F. PALMER'S, 19th Ward, one block north of Union Square. 18-1

FOR SALE,

IN DAVIS COUNTY, 14 miles north of Great Salt Lake City,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containing about 70 acres of Farming and Meadow land of very superior quality.
18 2 A. IVINS.

NOTICE.

HAVING been called on a Mission to the Cotton Country, I wish to Sell TWO FARMS, a little north of Gardner's Grist Mill, Big Cottonwood; consisting of a HOUSE, and 28 acres of Land under Cultivation; the other, 40 acres under Cultivation, with HOUSE and other Improvements. Pasture to each Farm to suit purchasers.

Also, a half LOT in the 11th Ward, rock laid for a Cellar Kitchen.

Apply at THOMAS' Commission Store, West side of Main Street, G. S. L. City, or to JOSEPH WRIGHT, Mill Creek. 18-3

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE Subscriber offers his Professional Services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an Oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted.

Residence at Dr. Wiseman's, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.
18-tf H. J. COOKSLY.

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.
18-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hall, and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 730 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
18-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Regimental Quartermaster's Office, Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, from the 1st day of November, 1862, till the 6th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time the bids will be opened, for the delivery at said camp, at such times, and in such quantities as may, from time to time, be designated by the Undersigned:—

300 TONS OF HAY

AND

250 Tons of Barley or Oats.

The articles specified must be of first-class marketable quality, and bidders must be ready to enter into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of their Contract; nor will any bid be entertained unaccompanied by the names of responsible parties as Sureties.

The Contractor and his Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and persons of doubtful loyalty need not propose.

The Contract will be subject to the approval of the Colonel commanding and of the General commanding the Department.

THOS. B. GATELY,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 3d Inf. C. V.

Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

70,000 lbs. of POTATOES,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months, commencing on the 1st of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th of June, 1863.

Said Potatoes to be delivered, of a good and wholesome quality, in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the Troops, and on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Potatoes."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, and also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER,
Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S.

Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, November 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

250 Head of Beef Cattle,

on,

120,000 lbs. of FRESH BEEF,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months commencing on the 1st day of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1863.

Said Beef Cattle to be weighed on the Scales; from the live weight of a Steer thus ascertained his nett weight shall be determined by deducting forty-five per centum, when his gross weight exceeds 1,300 lbs., and fifty per centum when less than that and not under 800 lbs.

Said Fresh Beef to be delivered of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the troops, not oftener than five times in each week, (unless otherwise directed by the Commanding Officer) on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed, separately, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef and Beef Cattle."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All the bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, as also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER,
Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S.

Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18 2

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 19. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Tabernacle, Sunday afternoon, Feb 9 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

We have had a few remarks from br. Joseph Fielding, and I can say with the best of feelings that they are good and true I am witness that this is the road that br. Fielding has traveled in this Church and kingdom, striving to do right all the time. It was in the spring of 1838 that he was ordained a High Priest, and it will be twenty-four years next April since we left England, after performing the first mission that was ever sent out to England. He was ordained a Priest, I think in Canada, and he traveled with me on that mission to England. His life has been an upright one, and I know that he has made a statement of facts, and he has told the things that are in him and his determinations are good and they are dictated by the right spirit. I take pleasure in making these statements, and I would say in my heart, and my prayer is that man may live in the manner that he has done and be as good a man as he is. His salvation is sure, if he continues in well-doing, and everything that he is capable of presiding over will be given to him, and this will be the portion of every other good man. It is goodness that makes about all the difference between one man and another. You find one man a little better than another, and one woman a little better than her neighbor. What is it that makes us better? It is the righteous acts that we perform, and that we work out before God. Jesus says "work out your salvation as it is my will to work within you." Then again we are commanded to work out our salvation with fear and trembling. All that hinders us and prevents us progressing faster, and going on from one step to another, even as it was with our Father even the Father and God pertaining to this earth, is our lack of confidence in the Almighty, and our slothfulness in the things of God. Joseph the Prophet said that our heavenly Father went on from one degree of knowledge to another until he obtained the knowledge that made him God. So also will it be with us, we shall have to advance from one degree of faith to another until we get that knowledge that will prepare us for exaltation in our Father's kingdom. But we must first prove ourselves in this state of probation, then we rise from step to step till we reach that position that is promised to the people of God.

Jesus says "I am the way, the truth and light; and I and my Father are one" On one occasion the widow came and begged that her two sons who were with Jesus might sit one at his right hand and the other at his left, and Jesus asked her if they could walk with him in the regeneration, for said he "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" Those who can walk with Jesus in the regeneration now will receive the great blessings that are promised to all the faithful children of God. What is regeneration? It is a cleansing, purifying process, by which persons are enabled to advance in the knowledge of God, and grow stronger in the principles of eternal life, to become better, more truthful, more worthy of a benefactor's blessing. Then we may ask what is degeneration? It is departing from the good old way, imbibing evil, becoming impregnated with falsehood and all other evils that are calculated to produce a deterioration in both the body and spirit of man.

This is a wicked and adulterous generation in which we live, and but few of them know what they are doing for themselves. To me it appears that they are taking every possible step to degenerate themselves and those around them. I know what the world is; I understood it to a great extent before I came into this Church. It was a common saying among the good people where I lived that it was impossible for a man to be honest and get a living. How did they get a living, think you where they did not believe in being honest? By living in deceitfulness, by lying, by pilfering from their neighbors. That was the way they managed, and it is so managed at the present time. There are but few things that it is possible to adulterate in this age of the world Our tea is adulterated, our ginger and pepper, and almost everything that we have to purchase is treated in the same manner, and I think we may safely conclude that this is an adulterous generation, and by their evil practices they are bringing upon themselves swift destruction. They have commenced the work of their own extermination, and who can help it? No one, except the Almighty. They are now doing that upon each other which they had in their hearts to do to us; they have got the same hatred towards each other which they formerly had towards us, and the Lord will let them have their full share.

I noticed the other day when reading about the war that one man said the war could be completed and wound up in thirty days, everything settled and the South entirely subdued. They think that the great number of men which they have in the field are going to wind it up quick. But I can tell you that they do not take the right course to accomplish that; they let the devil lead them, that is what I mean. If you are looking forward for peace and thinking that peace will soon be made, you are mistaken. The Lord is permitting things to be prolonged as they are for the purpose of getting his people out from Babylon, just as he did with Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities of the plains that were round about them; for he kept back the destruction till he got Lot out, and so it is now in these days.

Well now, what course shall we take as Saints? It is for us to do our duty in all things, to do our best for the spread of truth, for the gathering of the poor. If we were to do our best we could send a thousand teams this season to gather the poor, but I can say that we shall do all that is required of us, and that will be satisfactory and pleasing to our Heavenly Father.

Some say it is rather discouraging to gather this people, because so many of them apostatize and deny the faith, but we should remember that Jesus says: "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind: which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away. So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."—Matthew XIII., 47—50

Now, supposing I should be at the expense of gathering ten persons and bringing them home to Zion, and by so doing I save one righteous man, will not that secure me a reward hereafter? I say it will. What did the Lord say to Oliver Cowdery about laboring all the days of his life in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to a dark and benighted world? The following is from a revelation given in June 1829, to Joseph Smith, jun., Oliver Cowdery and David Whitmer.

"And now, Oliver Cowdery, I speak unto you and also unto David Whitmer, by the way of commandment; for, behold, I command all men everywhere to repent, and I speak unto you, even as unto Paul mine Apostle, for you are called even with that same calling with which he was called. Remember the worth of souls is great in the sight of God; for, behold, the Lord your Redeemer, suffered death in the flesh; wherefore he suffered the pain of all men, that all men might repent and come unto him. And he hath risen again from the dead that he might bring all men unto him on conditions of repentance; and how great is his joy in the soul that repenteth. Wherefore, you are called to cry repentance unto this people; and if it so be that you should labor all your days in crying repentance unto this people, and bring, save it be one soul unto me, how great shall be your joy with him in the kingdom of my Father?

"And now, if your joy will be great with one soul that you have brought unto me into the kingdom of my Father, how great will be your joy if you should bring many souls unto me? Behold, you have my Gospel before you, and my rock and my salvation. Ask the Father in my name, in faith believing that you shall receive, and you shall have the Holy Ghost, which manifesteth all things which are expedient unto the children of men. And if you have not faith, hope and charity, you can do nothing. Contend against no church, save it be the church of the devil. Take upon you the name of Christ, and speak the truth in soberness; and as many as repent and are baptized in my name, which is Jesus Christ and endure to the end, the same shall be saved. Behold, Jesus Christ is the name which is given of the Father, and there is none other name given whereby man can be saved; wherefore, all men must take upon them the name which is given of the Father, for in that name shall they be called at the last day; wherefore, if they know not the name by which they are called, they cannot have place in the kingdom of my Father."—[Doc. & Cov., sec. xliii, pars. 3, 4]

These are my feelings and always have have been since I became acquainted with the principles of eternal life; and I know that this is the spirit that rests upon President Young, and also upon all faithful men and women in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is our duty to feel for those that are scattered abroad in the world and that are poor, but who desire to gather to the promised land. We used to pray, O Lord, put it into the hearts of thy people to do unto us as we want to have them do. Now it is our turn; we are gathered home to Zion, and we are able to assist our poor brethren that are poor and unable to bring themselves. Where is there a people upon the face of the earth that are blessed like unto us, and then again I may say that a great many do not realize nor appreciate the blessings they enjoy, but they consider this a hard country to live in. There are very few people in this country but are much better off than they were in the country where they came from. There are hundreds and thousands, and I think I may say tens of thousands that were poor and penniless and that were dependant upon their every day labor for their living, and if they did not labor six days in each week they had to go without something that was actually necessary to make them comfortable, and unless they were at their work every day they could not get enough to eat. Scarcely any of them ever owned a cow; a horse, a sheep, pig or chicken in their lives. Brother George D. Watt here knows this to be true, for he has seen enough of the poverty of his native country to understand exactly how it is. Is it any crime to be poor? No, it is not; I have seen the day when I was just as poor as I could possibly be as regards the comforts of this life, and I honestly consider that it would be a pretty hard case for a man to be poorer than I have been. Some people when they come here think it rather shameful to speak of how poor the people are over in the old country. Bless you if you had not been poor and oppressed—down in the depths of poverty, you would not have heard us at all when we went to proclaim the Gospel. That is the case with those who are well-off as a general thing. But if you were not all poor when the Gospel found you I will guarantee that you have been since. I never knew a man who came into this Church rich but who had to become poor, that he might rise up with the rich and be exalted in the kingdom of God.

We have been led here by the hand of the Almighty, and are tied in a barren wilderness a thousand miles from everybody that are called civilized. We came here because we were driven from our homes; hence, we came to these mountains because we were compelled to, for we could not live in the United States any longer, and you that have been driven from the days of Kirtland to the present time know that we could not live any longer among the enlightened and civilized of the United States. After Joseph and Hyrum were mobbed and slain by their enemies, there was no longer any home for the Saints in the States. We could not stay in Kirtland to make a permanent home there, although we succeeded in building a temple, and in it received our blessings from the Almighty. Here is President Young, himself and others that used to lie upon Joseph's floor every night to preserve his life from his enemies, and that too among the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and devils, and there are a great many men and women who know it. We had to flee and leave all we had behind; brother Joseph, brother Brigham and many others, father Smith among the number, and some of us had to watch while Luke Johnson helped the old man out of the window. Then how much safety was there in Missouri, Illinois or anywhere else in the Eastern States? Could we stay there, gentlemen? No, no better than we could be in a smelting furnace without burning Was there any revelation that we should come to the mountains? Yes, and there were predictions in the old Bible that we should come here, and now we are here we are comfortable and blessed above all other people upon the face of the earth, I do not care where you look. You may look to the east, to the west, to the north and to the south, and in all nations you will find them ready to go to war with each other. And you may calculate that there will be war upon war, and that things will gradually grow worse, therefore we should always endeavor to do right

When I reflect upon the instructions of President Young, who is our leader, I see the importance of our sustaining him in all his plans and designs, for he is God's delegate, and he represents the authority of heaven, and we Elders and Apostles are his associates called to represent heaven, to preach the righteousness of Christ, and to strive to do here on the earth as it is done in the heavens, and hence we should so live as to be the true representatives of heaven, of happiness, of glory, immortality and eternal lives, for we have those principles to teach. All these things are before us, and one man can go forward and attain these things just as well as another, and one man can obtain these blessings of life, of peace and joy in the Holy Ghost just as well as another.

Some may think that they are kings and priests, others that they are queens and priestesses, and put others down as servants, and thus make themselves judges of their brethren. But I am now speaking more particularly of men that are unrighteous, of those who will tread the poor man under their feet; and what will be the consequence of oppressing the poor? I would rather be in the place of the oppressed a hundred times than in that of the oppressor, "for with that measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." These are the words of Jesus, and although uttered many years ago they are still in full force, and I know it, and that saying will be fulfilled to the very letter. I have seen it in a thousand instances, and I know it will always be fulfilled. I never knew a man get a prejudice against his brother unrighteously but went the downward road, and the other against whom the prejudice existed invariably rises up above his enemies, for there is no other way to carry out the principles of righteousness, than to do unto others as we want others to do unto us, and thus fulfil the law of Christ.

Now, in the doctrine and practice of plurality one woman will sometimes think that she is queen, and that the others have no right to speak or to do anything without her consent. If I had a case of that kind to adjudicate I should be very apt to say to the woman, 'Serve her faithfully, bear with her patiently, and the day will come when you will sit above her, no matter where she is now. And as it is with the Elders of Israel, he that humbleth himself shall be exalted. The Lord will rule that which is righteous, and if he does not give you your rights in all things in time he will in eternity.

If you will look in the revelations, you will find the principle taught just as I teach, and I can say further that there is not a hymn composed by the saints but teaches some principle of truth just as clearly as the Bible teaches truth. Therefore, let us be alive to these things, and remember that we are exhorted to be one. Jesus prayed that his disciples might all be one, as he and his Father were one. Then let us step forward and do this without waiting to be commanded, without any compulsion, otherwise we shall be considered slothful servants.

Well, now, this is the course for us to take. Let us be one in all things, that the blessings of the heavens and of the earth may be upon us continually.

If you want to know my views in reference to merchants and their goods coming here, I will tell you that I wish there could not any more goods be brought here. Why, can you get along without them, br. Kimball? I can, by the help of God; I want but little to be independent of every merchant that comes into this city. Why this last year my family have made over eight hundred yards of cloth, and that will clothe a great many people, and dresses made of that kind of cloth are as far ahead of those you buy in the stores as your silks are of the Indian blanket. Then consider what a blessing it is to the poor of this community to be able to sleep in nice, comfortable, warm woollen blankets; how much better than either the cotton or linen that is brought from the States Then there are the coverlids, the bonnets and many other necessary articles that can be made at home just as well as not. You can see ladies with the neatest kind of bonnets on of their own make; and if they want a new bonnet for the baby, they know how to make it. There are then the under-garments worn by the people here generally; they are made of wool, and that is produced here. What a blessing it is to be able to supply ourselves with so many of the necessaries and comforts of life here in these mountains! Some of you have got an idea that wool will not do; but let me inform you that when Peter came and sat in the Temple in Kirtland, he had on a neat woollen garment, nicely adjusted around the neck. What do sheep wear next the skin? Wool, of course. What do goats wear? Hair, for that is their nature. These are facts that are apparent to all who will look.

To return to the subject of the garments of the holy priesthood, I will say that the one which Jesus had on when he appeared to the Prophet Joseph was neat and clean, and Peter had on the same kind, and he also had a key in his hand. John also came and administered unto Joseph Smith, and remember that Peter, James and John hold the keys pertaining to their dispensation and pertaining to this, and they came and conferred their priesthood and authority upon Joseph the Seer, which is for the gathering together of all who seek the way of life. What is there that we cannot make within ourselves? There are but few things. If we have a desire to be released from bondage and oppression, we shall labor to produce what we need. I intend to have cloth, that has been made here, from head to foot. What are we going to do? A great many say that they always wish to have their carding, spinning and weaving done so as to be ready for the winter, and be at liberty to go to the parties. That is very good. But there is one other matter I wish to speak of in this connection, and that is that President Young wants this people to bring up some carding machines from the States, so that we can go forward and be in a short time perfectly independent of the world. This is the course for you and I to take, and also to lay aside our vanity and foolishness, and that which destroys the body. I have observed a great deal of the follies of people

in my experience. If we will do right, our children will be a great deal stronger than we are in body, limb, joint and muscles, for many of us have been weakened by folly, just as the present generation of young people are ruining themselves with their foolish fashions.

I have often had my feelings hurt when I have seen men grunt and grumble at every little trial, and then to see their wives, and many in fact that are not wives, murmur and find fault with their circumstances. It is true that some are doing all they can for the good of the community, but it is not so with all. Let us all labor and strive the best we can to build up the kingdom of our God here on the earth.

May God Almighty bless you, my brethren and sisters, may the blessing of peace be with you that you may enjoy the good Spirit, a spirit of integrity and faithfulness, and may that Spirit rest upon all the saints in the mountains and throughout the world, is my prayer. Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder George A. SMITH, G. S. L. City, Bowery, Oct. 26, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

It is always a cause of joy and thanksgiving to me to enjoy the privilege of rising to speak in a congregation of the Saints in this city. I am always glad to witness the sea of upturned faces brilliant with pleasure and with the light of truth which we meet on rising in this stand. This appears to me to be one of the greatest privileges that an Elder of Israel can enjoy. I might enquire of myself what I can say to interest so large and so intelligent a congregation. On the other hand I am satisfied that the Lord might speak through me, if the people had faith, those truths which he might see proper to communicate by the power of inspiration. What business is it to me whether I interest a congregation or not, so that I discharge my duty. I remember in former times when I used to attend Presbyterian and Methodist meetings they used to say a great deal about taking up their cross, which signified to get up and speak in meeting.

Elder Taylor has this morning laid before you many principles pertaining to the organization of the kingdom of God, to the communications from God to the children of men, and the stupidity of the human race in relation to these things. When he was speaking in relation to the Lord sending a messenger to the kings, princes, presidents, rulers, statesmen, politicians and religious ministers in the whole world, asking them if they would receive God's messenger, it forcibly reminded me of the anecdote told of John Tyler when President of the United States. When he was traveling, he sent his negro servant ahead to announce to the landlord of a certain inn that President Tyler was coming and wanted dinner at his house. When the black servant went into the tavern he found the landlord fast asleep in his chair. Said he to the sleeping landlord, "Captain Tyler is coming and wants some dinner." The landlord snored away. The messenger then knocked him out of the chair, saying "get up d—n you, Captain Tyler wants some dinner." I thought that the Lord would have to adopt some such plan to give the great men of the world an understanding that there is such a being, and that he has control, and a right to be heard, and what is still more, to be feared. As the human race is so deplorably stupid in relation to the things of God it takes something more than a negro's fist to wake them up to understand the principles of righteousness, acknowledge and obey them.

I have enjoyed the pleasure of accompanying President Young and his brethren on their mission to the northern settlements. These missions remind me very much of our Conferences. Since the year 1833, I have attended all the general Conferences, with a few exceptions when I have been on missions, or out of health, and I have generally had it to say this is the best Conference that I ever attended in my life. It puts me in mind of Thomas Woolsey, who traveled a part of the way over the plains with the Pioneers. He was one of the hunters and in the evening he would come into camp and said, "I have seen the biggest buck to-day I ever saw in all my life." The next day it was the same, and his buck grew bigger all the way. Every night he brought in word that he had seen the biggest one. It has been so with me with regard to Conferences, each one is the best one I ever attended, and it is the same in relation to these missions every time I go out with the President through the settlements, and hear his instructions, and contribute my testimony to the Saints, I always come back feeling it is the best mission I ever did take. This is the prevailing spirit on the present occasion.

We started from here on Friday the 17th instant. After we passed through the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and some of the wealthier portions of Davis county, we began to find the people expecting us. They had repaired the highway and the bridges and crossings over the small streams. The further we got from the City the more evidence of recent improvement we found in the road, and the least liability of being smashed in crossing over water ditches. Thousands of Saints would turn out at every meeting, and in the finest of spirits. At every place we were hailed with joy, sometimes with bands of music, and sometimes with processions of school children, singing psalms and bearing banners, and sometimes with processions of nearly the whole people, we had every variety of reception in a mild and simple way without noise confusion or disorder that could seemingly be imagined. The general feature of the mission was meeting with and greeting the brethren. They have plenty of fat cattle, and abundance of grain. They are making great quantities of syrup from the sugar cane in Cache Valley that I believe is about equal to that made in Dixie for quality, and that is a good deal for me to acknowledge. Everybody is rejoicing and were looking with their eyes wide open for instruction. The spirit of preaching fell on the President and on his brethren, and they continued to preach and bear testimony, telling the people how to live. The President told them that he did not visit them to tell them how to die, like the sectarians of Christendom who had been teaching the people for generations to prepare for death, but this mission was to tell them to prepare to live and make themselves comfortable, and organize their labor, and direct their energies in such a way as to produce the greatest possible amount of blessings and the comforts of life.

Much good instruction was given on these topics showing the necessity of such an arrangement of labor in the community as would provide for it all these things that are necessary that there should not be a superabundance of some things so much so that much goes to waste while the want of other useful articles prevails in the country.

We were delighted in beholding that a bountiful Providence had rewarded the labors of the husbandmen this season with an abundant harvest. Many settlements are almost entirely covered up with grain stacks. The first notice you could know there was a village ahead, was by the grain stacks around it. "Yonder is the city, see the stacks!" I am sorry to say that in many instances the people will probably lose a large proportion of their grain for the want of means of storing it, and their stacks are not sufficiently secured to protect them from rain and snow; although they were taking measures to get lumber to put up granaries. There will be a large amount fed to animals if the winter is severe. But there is grain enough in Cache valley to last the inhabitants for three years, if it is properly taken care of. Measures will be taken to arrange and systematize labor so as to make it more efficient and profitable. More attention will be paid to the culture of flax and hemp, mechanical works and the construction of machinery for the production of other necessary articles which will tend to the welfare of the community, that there may be an abundance of other useful commodities as well as wheat. They fed us on the bounties of the earth, and we rejoiced with them. The instructions and testimony given to them were universally received with joy and thanksgiving. There were a few men that might be mechanics who were a little nervous for fear they would be asked to work at their trades, but we told them we should not urge them. A man that has not the Spirit of God in his heart to do that which is for the best interest of Zion, and cannot take hold with a disposition to do good and labor in that department where his labor is the most needed, let him have his own way—let him take his own choice, let him be free, because you know when a man feels that he is not free, he has the grunts. Like the legend of the man that had lived in London until he was ninety years of age, and had never left the city. There was a decree passed that he should not go out of London as long as he lived, and he straightway felt miserable and unhappy the remainder of his days, because he was deprived of his liberty and was restrained from pleasing himself. Had it not been for this decree there is no doubt he would have lived the remainder of his days in the city, and died happy. It is so with many of us. Man wants to realize that he is free and then he is willing to do almost anything. If men feel that they cannot devote their energies in this, that or the other direction; if it is contrary to their wishes, don't crowd them, but let them have their own way. Like the man that said he had the best dog in the world for obeying his master. He told him to go out of doors, and the dog ran under the bed. "Go under the bed then, for you shall mind me anyhow."

We wish all the Saints to pay their tithing, that is every man that has a mind to do so. It is the duty of the Elders and all faithful brethren to cultivate within themselves not only a willingness but a desire to do those things which are the best calculated to build up the kingdom of God, irrespective of any little preference we might have naturally for this trade, or that profession, or the other kind of business; and we wish all the Elders to be ready to labor in the vineyard in gathering the Saints from abroad, or in the vineyard at home, in building up Zion or in providing for the Saints at home, by developing the resources of the earth. We want all to do what is for the best possible interest, if they are willing to do so, and if they are not, we wish them to do as they please. But understand, we want a man always to have a mind to do right. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt, vi. 23. If the Latter-day Saints will abide by the counsels given to them they will become the wealthiest people upon the face of the earth, and there will be no poor among them, and this will be the result of abiding by good counsel.

The President addressed the people a little more perhaps than he should for the good of his health, but their anxiety was so great to hear him it was impossible for him to pass by without speaking to them. The brethren that were with him—F. D. Richards, John Taylor, President Joseph Young, a number of bishops and Elder J. V. Long and myself all contributed our mites in the way of preaching according to the best of our ability. May the blessing of Israel's God rest upon you, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

[Continued from Page 138.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 57. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute, or carry on, either of the trades or occupations mentioned in section sixty-four of this act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 58. And be it further enacted, That every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring to obtain a license to engage in any of the trades or occupations named in the sixty-fourth section of this act, shall register with the assistant assessor of the assessment district in which he shall design to carry on such trade or occupation—first, his or their name or style; and in case of an association or partnership, the names of the several persons constituting such association or partnership and their places of residence; second, the trade or occupation for which a license is desired; third, the place where such trade or occupation is to be carried on; fourth, if a rectifier, the number of barrels he designs to rectify; if a peddler, whether he designs to travel on foot, or with one, two, or more horses; if an innkeeper; the yearly rental of the house and property to be occupied for said purpose; or, if not rented, the assistant assessor shall value the same. All of which facts shall be returned duly certified by such assistant assessor, both to the assessor and collector of the district; and thereupon, upon payment to the collector or deputy collector of the district the amount as hereinafter provided, such collector or deputy collector shall make out and deliver a license for such trade or occupation, which license shall continue in force for one year, at the place or premises described therein.

Sec. 59. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required by this act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, and if other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

Sec. 60. And be it further enacted, That in every license to be taken out under or by authority of this act shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, or business for which such license is granted, and the true name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same; if for a rectifier, the quantity of spirits authorized to be rectified; if by a peddler, whether authorized to travel on foot, or with one, or two, or more horses, the time for which such license is to run, and the true date or time of granting such license, and (except in the case of auctioneers and peddlers) the place at which the trade or business for which such license is granted shall be carried on: Provided, That a license granted under this act shall not authorize the person or persons, association or corporation mentioned therein to exercise or carry on the trade or business specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, but nothing herein contained shall prohibit the storage of goods, wares, or merchandize in other places than the place of business.

Sec. 61. And be it further enacted, That in every case where more than one of the pursuits, employments, or occupations, hereinafter described, shall be pursued or carried on in the same place by the same person at the same time, except as therein mentioned, license must be taken out for each according to the rates severally prescribed.

Sec. 62. And be it further enacted, That no auctioneer shall be authorized by virtue of his license as such auctioneer to sell any goods or other property at private sale; and if any such person shall sell any such goods or commodities, as aforesaid, otherwise than by auction, without having taken out such license as aforesaid for that purpose, he or she shall be the subject and liable to the penalty in that behalf imposed upon persons dealing in or retailing, trading, or selling any such goods or commodities without license, notwithstanding any license to him or her before granted, as aforesaid, for the purpose of exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements or hereditaments by auction, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, always, That where such goods or commodities as aforesaid are the property of any person or persons duly licensed to deal in or retail, or trade in or sell the same, such person or persons having made lawful entry of his, her, or their house or premises for such purpose, it shall and may be lawful for any person exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by auction, as aforesaid, being duly licensed for that purpose, to sell such goods or commodities as aforesaid, at auction, for and on behalf of such person or persons, and upon his, her, or their entered house or premises, without taking out a separate license for such sale. The provisions of this section shall not apply to judicial or executive officers making action sales by virtue of any judgment or decree of any court, nor public sales made by executors and administrators.

Sec. 63. And be it further enacted, That upon the death of any person or persons licensed under or by this act, or upon the removal of any such person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were authorized by such license to exercise or carry on the trade or business mentioned in such license, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower, by indorsement on such license, or otherwise, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall shall direct, the executors or administrators, or the wife or child of such deceased person, or the assignee or assigns of such person or persons so removing as aforesaid, who shall be possessed of and occupy the house or premises before used for such purpose as aforesaid, in like manner to exercise or carry on the same trade or business mentioned in such license, in or upon the same house or premises at which such person or persons as aforesaid deceased, or removing as before mentioned, by virtue of such license to him, her, or them, in that behalf granted, before exercised or carried on such trade or business for or during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty, or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until expiration thereof: Provided, always, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on as aforesaid shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority as aforesaid shall be granted.

Sec. 64. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for each license granted the sum herewith stated shall be respectively and annually paid. Any number of persons carrying on such business in copartnership may transact such business at such place under such license, and not otherwise.

1. Bankers shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid out or remitted upon the draft, check, or order of such creditor, but not to include incorporated banks or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, nor agents for the sale of merchandize for account of producers or manufacturers.

2. Auctioneers shall pay twenty dollars for each license. Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer within the meaning of this act whose occupation it is to offer property for sale to to the highest or best bidder.

3. Wholesale dealers in liquors of any and every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every person, other than the distiller, or brewer who shall sell or offer for sale any such liquors or wines in quantities of more than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in liquors within the meaning of this act.

4. Retail dealers in liquors, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of every description, shall pay twenty dollars for each license. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale such liquors in less quantities than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors under this act. But this shall not authorize any spirits, liquors, wines, or malt liquors, to be drank on the premises.

5. Retail dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time, to the same person, (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, or tobacco,) shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

6. Wholesale dealers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign or domestic production, by one or more original pagckage, or piece at one time, to the same purchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer under this act; but having taken out a license as a wholesale dealer, such person may also sell, as aforesaid, as a retailer.

7. Pawnbrokers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandize, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker under this act.

8. Rectifiers shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels or casks, containing not more than

forty gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified, and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred such barrels, or any fractional part thereof, for all persons who rectify, purify, or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, or wine, with any other materials for sale under the name of whisky, rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

9. Distillers shall pay fifty dollars for each license, and every person or copartnership who distills or manufactures spirituous liquors for sale shall be deemed a distiller under this act; and every person or copartnership distilling or manufacturing less than three hundred barrels per year shall pay twenty-five dollars for a license. And provided, further, That no license shall be required for any still, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes which has been used in those processes: And provided, further, that distillers of spirits and persons distilling or manufacturing less than one hundred and fifty barrels per year shall be required to pay twelve and one-half dollars for a license for distilling, and for greater quantities as other distillers.

10. Brewers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, or other grain, shall be deemed a brewer under this act: Provided, That any person who manufactures less than five hundred barrels per year shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for a license.

11. Taxes shall be levied and collected on real and rated according to the yearly rental, or, if not rented, the yearly rental value, yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purposes, as follows, to wit: All cities where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property will be ten thousand dollars or more shall constitute the first class, and shall pay ten dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars, shall constitute the second class, and shall pay one hundred dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be twenty-five hundred dollars and less than five thousand dollars, shall constitute the third class, and shall pay fifty dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be two hundred and fifty dollars and less than twenty-five hundred dollars, shall constitute the fourth class, and shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, shall constitute the fifth class, and shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be three hundred dollars and less than five hundred dollars, shall constitute the sixth class, and shall pay fifteen dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be one hundred dollars and less than three hundred dollars, shall constitute the seventh class, and shall pay five dollars for each license. All public houses and lodging-rooms provided for and furnished to travellers and strangers, for a consideration therefor, shall be regarded as a hotel, inn, or tavern and a tax. All steamers and vessels upon which the United States mail is borne, or which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall be required to take out a license of the fifth class, as aforesaid, under this act. The real or estimated rental value of the house established by the assessor of the proper district as in proper value, but in no case shall the rent or rent agreed on by the parties: Provided, That if there be any free or collusion in the rent of actual rent to the assessor, there shall be a penalty equal to double the amount of licenses required by this act, to be collected and other penalties under this act are collected.

12. Eating-houses shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every place where food or refreshments of any kind are provided for sale or taken and sold for consumption therein shall be regarded as an eating house under this act. But the keeper of any public house having taken out a license therefore shall not be required to take out a license as a confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. Brokers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Any person whose business is to negotiate the sale of stocks, securities, bank notes, or other securities for themselves or others, or who shall negotiate loans or money, shall be regarded a broker under this act.

14. Commercial brokers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Any person or firm, except one who has a license as wholesale dealer or banker, whose business it is, as the agent of others, to buy or sell merchandise, or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages or produce, or to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignees of freight carried by vessels, or whose business it is to purchase, rent, or sell real estate for others, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

15. Land warrant brokers shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Any person, shall be regarded as a land warrant broker within the meaning of this act who shall business in buying and selling land warrants, and of furnishing them to settlers or other persons under contracts to have lands located on said warrants, and who shall be, according to the value agreed on for the warrants, and who shall be furnished.

16. Tobacconists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, inns, taverns, or eating-houses shall not be required to take out, or be required to take out a license as tobacconists, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

17. Theatres shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every place of resort for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays, or performances, or for including balls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act.

18. Circuses shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every place, building, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, shall be regarded as a circus under this act.

19. Jugglers shall pay for each license twenty-five dollars. Every person who shall by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this act. The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated in this section, shall pay for each license twenty-five dollars: Provided, That no license procured in one State or Territory shall be transferable to another State; and but one license shall be issued to any one person to authorize exhibitions within any one State.

20. Bowling-alleys and billiard rooms shall pay twenty-five dollars for each bowling or tables belonging to or used in the building, room, or place, where the bowling-alleys, one alley or table, five dollars for each license; and where exceeding one alley or table, five dollars for each license for each table. Every place or building where bowls or other bowling-balls are used for use by the public with or without pins, shall be regarded as a bowling-alley or billiard room, respectively, under this act.

21. Confectioners shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who is a retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or candies, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, inns, taverns, or eating-houses shall not be required to take out a license for confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

22. Horse-racing shall pay for each license ten dollars. Every person or persons whose business it is to buy and sell horses or mules shall be regarded a horse-dealer under this act. But a horse-dealer, as aforesaid, shall have taken out a license as a livery-stable keeper, if such license be required.

23. Livery stable keepers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person whose occupation or business is to keep horses for hire, or to let out horses, shall be regarded a stable keeper under this act.

24. Slaughter-houses shall pay for each license the sum of ten dollars. Any person whose business it is to kill or slaughter cattle, sheep, hogs, or sheep, shall be considered as a cattle broker.

25. Tallow-chandlers and soap-makers shall pay for each license the sum of ten dollars. Any person or persons who shall make or manufacture candles or soap shall be regarded a tallow-chandler and soap-maker under this act.

26. Coach-of distillers shall pay for each license ten dollars. Any person or persons who shall refine, produce, or distil crude petroleum, or rock oil, or any other or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, shall be regarded as a coach-of distillers.

27. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows: Peddlers of merchandise, on more than two horses, the first class, and shall pay twenty dollars for each license; when travelling with two horses, the second class, and shall pay fifteen dollars for each license; when with one horse, or on foot, the third class, and shall pay ten dollars for each license; provided, that books, maps, charts, stories or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, merchandise, or articles, at any place, or in any place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, shall be regarded as peddlers under this act: Provided, That any peddler who sells, or offers for sale, goods, wares, or merchandise, by one or more original packages or pieces, at one time, to the same person or persons, shall be regarded as a peddler, and pay fifty dollars for each license. And any person who shall be regarded a peddler shall pay fifty dollars for each license: Provided, That manufacturers and producers of agricultural implements, agricultural seeds, stoves, and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware, and peddler, of their own manufacture, or of their own and articles, by themselves or their authorized agents at places of their own, or of their manufacture, shall not be required to take out a license, and to take out any additional license therefor.

26. Apothecaries shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded and prepared according to the formulas of physicians, and sold, shall be regarded as apothecaries under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, who have taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

29. Manufacturers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person or persons firm, companies, or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be regarded a manufacturer under this act.

30. Photographers shall pay ten dollars for each license when the receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars, which over five hundred dollars under one hundred dollars, fifteen dollars; when over one thousand dollars, twenty dollars. But artists, or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

31. Auctioneers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is, for fees, or to procure sales of goods and causes in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States or of any of the States, or in relation to any other matters or matters pending therein, shall be deemed to be a lawyer under the meaning of this act.

32. Physicians, surgeons, and dentists shall pay twenty dollars for each license. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fees and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act.

33. Clerks and agents shall pay for procuring patents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to procure patents in any state or territorial department of the federal government, or in any foreign country, for others, or to obtain patent agent, as the case may be, under this act.

Sec. 60. And be it further enacted, That where the annual gross receipts or sales of any distillery, confectionery, eating-house, tobacconists, or retail dealers, shall not exceed five hundred dollars, distillery, such apothecaries, confectionery, eating-houses, and retail dealers shall not be required to pay the sum of fifty dollars for license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; the receipts or sales of amount of the annual sales to be ascertained or estimated in such manner as the assessor of the Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and so of all other annual sales or receipts, where the rate of the tax is determined by the amount of sales or receipts.

Sec. 60. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the preceding sections of this act shall be construed to require a license for the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise made or produced by the sale of the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the goods, wares, or merchandise are produced, nor to apothecaries, as to wines or spirituous liquors which they use exclusively in their business, or to physicians, or surgeons for sick, lame, or diseased persons; nor shall the provisions of this act, or any other provision extend to physicians who keep on hand medicines for sale, but who do not sell, except on their own prescriptions for their own patients.

Sec. 61. And be it further enacted, That no license herein before provided for, or required shall be construed to authorize the commencement of any business, trade, or occupation, or employment therein mentioned, in any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be especially prohibited by the laws thereof, or in violation of the laws of any State or Territory: Provided, Nothing in this act shall be held or construed to be in violation of any law, which within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax, or license upon any business, trade, or business matter or thing on which a duty, tax, or license is required to be paid by this act.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

The following extract is copied from "Recreations of a Country Parson":—

"I have said that almost every human baby is endowed with intellectual peculiarities and twists, away from the moral standard of right. Sometimes it is a matter of wonder, I think, wonder that the fact should be as it is. I do not think merely of a certain amount of original sin, of original church, which human nature long ago received, and from which it has never been entirely free; but I think, as a theologian, and so I do not suggest the grave and solemn thought of Original Sin, which, I fear, need not be expected to be the right working machinery that it might have been, if we may, at least say, look how most people are educated; consider the kind of training they get, and the hands and heads that train them? What chance have we of seeing a human being, from day to day reader, if horses were broken by the people as unit for their work as most of the people are in their minds, there would not be a horse in the world that would not be dead lame, or, if it had trust your thoroughbred colt, either unbroken, or, if broken, broken and ruined, to any one who is not understood to have a thorough knowledge of the characteristics and education of horses. But in numberless instances, even in the better classes of society, a thing which needs to be guarded against a thousand wrong tendencies, and trained up to a thousand right things from which it is ready to shrink, the human creature is left to have its character formed by hands as hopelessly unfit for the task as the Lord Chancellor is to prepare the Writ of the next St. Leger. You find parents and guardians systematically following a course of treatment calculated to bring out the very worst tendencies of the mind and heart that are latent in the little things given to their care.

If a young horse has a tendency to shy, how carefully the trainer seeks to win him away from the habit. If a young child has a hasty temper, you may find his mother or nurse, or tutor, or governess trifling with his temper. If the little fellow has some physical or mental defect, you have seen people who never miss an opportunity of throwing it in the face of the poor creature, and, if you have seen a touch will always come to wince—the sensitive nerve, the point where the dart of ridicule will never fail to get home.

Now, I think, has not a man made the foolish thing, you will find parents who are constantly trying up the remembrance of it for the pure pleasure of giving pain. Would any kindly man, who knows that his horse has just kicked, and, in the kicking, takes pains, whenever he come to a bit of freshly macadamized road, to drive his poor horse on the sharp stones again with his bleeding knees? And even where you do not find anything so diabolical as those instances with the training of human minds, you find hopelessness of training, and the growth of the most outrageous ailments, and vanity, want of self-control, and utter waste of power.

I say it deliberately, instead of wondering, that most minds are such screws, I wonder that more are not quite unmanageable, or are not a thousand times worse; for they are like instruments of exactitude into which some evil berreaves. They are like horses carefully trained to jump, kick, and rear, and, if any something hopeful as to what may yet be made of human beings, that most of them are no worse than they are. Sometimes, reasoning, too, that they are educating their children to be what they themselves are, from in such a fashion that the only wonder is that the children do not end at the gallows."

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO SCALE THE ALPS.

The Alpine climbers who went forth, early in June, to scale the Matterhorn—and add the last triumph of skill and daring to be won in the Swiss mountains—have been again defeated. The peak defies all attempts. Mr. Whimper, who is the leader of the party, has a higher point than had hitherto been reached; but in attempting to reach it, he and his companions met with one of the most miraculous escapes from instant death on record, caused him to abandon the attempt, and return to Zermatt, for further consults on the virgin summit. In another place we give a sketch of Mr. Whimper, who was alone, was compelled to one side of the mountain, and drops in his face. Seeing there was no difficulty of that kind to be feared, he left his hatchet behind him, and on reaching the top of the rocks, he found to his horror that his steps were cut off, and that he had neither hatchet. As his hat had could not be recovered, he leaned over the rocks and slipped, and, with a crash, down the sides of a chasm eight hundred feet deep. At the bottom he was caught in a rough bed of rock on the crest of a projecting ridge, and was equalled by the fall, and there remained for a instant stunned and bleeding, though not seriously hurt. He was rescued by his friends, and bled from his wounds. A few days later Professor Tyndall and Mr. Hawkins, who have had years adventures. Mr Whimper's tents and provisions were left on the Matterhorn, and the conqueror of the Eiffel set off full of confidence and courage. But his courage and endurance were tested in vain. Mr. Tyndall again he risked his life. Higher than any one has yet been, he was at last, and he had climbed higher than Mr. Whimper; but the steepness of the highest ridge, and the fatigue, the undaunted but unsuccessful mountaineer left the Matterhorn unscaled.—[London Athenaeum.

THE RULING PASSION.—A story is told of a gentleman who had a favorite mule, and ordered Joe to sit for a portrait, a very beaky child of Israel, with a face of Rembrandt cast, very commonly supposed to resight; yet at a certain stage, when the work was nearly completed, the Israelitish countenance gradually grew so radiant as to challenge not only the admiration, but the inquiry of the artist. "Your expression was uncommonly fine" said Mr. Rembrandt, "what was you thinking of?" "you will not think it impertinent, I should like to ask what you were thinking of?" "Well, sir, I was thinking how much I was thinking of the picture, when I was sitting."

DRUNKENNESS CURED BY ITSELF.—A physician at one of the Paris hospitals has just cured a case of delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking, by the singular remedy of subjecting the patient to the constant influence of the vapour of spirits. The plan is not new, having been long used in Sweden to radically cure drunkenness. The persons addicted to drink are shut up in a cell, and all the food supplied them is impregnated with spirits. At the end of four or five days they become completely disgusted with the taste of spirits, and can not even bear the smell. The slightest smell of spirit at last makes them shudder.

The Deseret News.
Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....November 5, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is an old saying that "large bodies move slow," the truth of which has been and is being fully verified by the movements of the Federal armies since the commencement of the existing war. They have fought many battles, but the commanding generals have not been much inclined to make many long marches, nor to change their positions very rapidly, nor further than has been absolutely necessary to carry out their strategetic schemes and keep the enemy within a short distance of their lines, where they could be found without much reconnoitering in the event of their getting ready to fight, which occasionally occurs.

Since the Confederates left Maryland, after the battle of Antietam, it seems to have been no easy matter to ascertain the locations of their encampments. Reconnoissance after reconnoissance was made with no great success, and the exact position of the main body of Lee's army was not ascertained till quite recently, when it was discovered to be but a short distance from the Potomac, and right in front of Gen. McClellan's lines. As soon as the discovery was made, a portion of the Army of the Potomac was put in motion under Gen. Burnside, which passing down the river below Harper's Ferry crossed over into Virginia, and at latest dates was moving on slowly in a southerly direction, followed by other divisions of the army.

So far as reported, there had been but little fighting and not much skirmishing done, with the exception of one severe action, which lasted five hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. The fierceness of the battle, fought exclusively with artillery, can best be determined from the number of casualties reported, those of the Federals being unusually large, one killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the enemy not known, further than it had been satisfactorily ascertained that five were killed.

At latest dates from the seat of war, Gen. McClellan had established his headquarters once more on "sacred soil," and a great battle was expected soon to be fought, the report of which will in all probability, come to hand in the course of the coming week.

Of the movements of the Federal armies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, but little is known, and it is believed that they remain in statu quo.

LITERARY LECTURES.

We are gratified to learn that lectures of a literary character are to be delivered on two evenings of each week, during the winter season, in the Seventies' Council Hall, commencing on next Friday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

The first lecture will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Young, sen., subject: History of the rise, progress, and persecutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and on Tuesday evening the 11th, Mr. J. V. Long will be the lecturer; subject: Popery and the Popes, in the first six centuries of the Christian era.

Among the numerous subjects already selected for lectures, are the following:

Astronomy, Geology, Architecture, Mechanics, Elocution, Witchcraft, Hydrophobia, Mahomedanism, Evidences of Divinity in Mormonism, and General History.

The committee who have the management of these lectures appear to be alive to the true interests of the community, and to be imbued with a desire to disseminate scientific and other useful knowledge, among the citizens of Deseret.

We feel assured that the lectures will be well attended.

For Dixie.—The emigrants for the cotton country will soon all be on their way thither.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It was estimated, a few weeks since, that there were twenty thousand disabled soldiers in the hospitals in Washington City, and fifty thousand more in the immediate neighborhood.

The 7th Maine regiment is reported to have gone home to recruit its strength and numbers. It has been in ten hard-fought battles since taking the field last spring, viz., Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsport, Mechanicsville, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam. The regiment numbered, when it passed through Boston, for the Potomac, on the 23d of August, 1861, eight hundred and fifteen strong; when it reached Boston again on its return, it numbered one hundred and thirty-two, as stated. The survivors, including sick, wounded disabled and prisoners, are said to have been three hundred and sixty. One hundred men fell on the battle-field of Antietam. Of its officers, five are reported killed, four dangerously wounded, several captured and some disabled by sickness. The regiment is said to have presented a sad spectacle of the havoc of war.

Some of the Western States are getting more contrabands than they know what to do with, and many of them are represented as being in a most destitute condition and suffering for food and clothing.

It is said that in New York the large bounties offered to volunteers has induced many to enlist two or three times under different names, drawing the bounty in each instance, in consequence of which there was quite a deficiency in numbers when mustering time came, which had to be supplied after it had been supposed and announced that the required quota had been raised.

An order has been issued by Governor Morgan for a draft to be made on the 10th of November, (Monday next) to make up the full quota of one hundred and twenty thousand, the number apportioned to the Empire State, under the two last calls of the President. It is supposed that about thirty-five thousand men will have to be supplied by the draft, which will, of course, include many abolitionists, who are generally said to be more willing and ready to hiss on the "dogs of war" than to volunteer.

Several aspirants for Congressional honors announced themselves before the election in Ohio and other States as independent candidates, proposing, if elected, to put an end to the war, some on the "peace" principle, and others in a "Constitutional way outside of all parties." The electors seemed to have had very little confidence in the ability of those who thus offered their services to accomplish what they severally proposed.

The draft in Ohio was made the 1st of October. Of the fifteen who "drew prizes," as it is called, in the town of Crosby, Hamilton county, Ohio, as reported, was one clergyman, one Shaker, one hotel-keeper, three common laborers and nine farmers—the preacher drawing the first prize. In Cincinnati, a hotel-keeper obtained the first, a farmer the second, a Shaker the third, and a minister the eighth prize. It would seem, from what has been stated, that such prizes were not much desired by the Buck-eyes, generally, and that many of those subject to the draft were exceedingly tremulous before it was made, who were not of the "Shakers" faith. The Knickerbockers in many instances are said to be similarly inclined.

The Post Office department has issued instructions to Post Masters not to receive soiled government currency stamps for postage, which regulation is everywhere spoken against as unjust, as it will be impossible to use them for the purpose for which they were invented but a short time before becoming soiled with the most careful handling. That is a small matter to be whining about when other things of so much greater importance and involving the existence of the nation are constantly being brought to view.

The Hotels in Washington City are represented as doing a cash business this fall, and the daily net profits of Willard's are estimated at one thousand dollars per day.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was recently in session in Springfield, Mass. Seventeen missionaries from various fields in the east are reported to have been in attendance. The Board has now twenty missions under its control and direction, and had during the last year one hundred and ten stations, one hundred and forty-four missionaries, and about one thousand laborers of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-four churches, and between eight and nine thousand scholars in their missionary schools. Owing to retrenchment effected by the missionaries, and the donations made to them direct, the expenditures for the support of their missionary operations for the year are said to have amounted only to $332 288 48. Liberal donations were made by wealthy individuals for the next year's expenses, Mr Chittenden, of New York, giving $50,000. The Board seems to have great faith in the ultimate success of their scheme of converting the heathen to Christianity.

An Episcopal General Convention has of late been held in New York City, and some of the members are reported to have become exceedingly disgusted with the inhospitality extended to them by their brethren of that city. The Rev Mr. Breck, of Delaware, is said to have made a speech, in which he drew invidious contrasts between Richmond and New York; in the former city the delegates were hospitably entertained by the citizens free of charge, while in New York they were compelled to go to the hotels and pay extravagant sums for their entertainment. At the close of his speech he introduced a scathing resolution condemnatory of the inattention of the New Yorkers to the comforts and wants of the reverend delegates, which, on the suggestion of others less offended, was subsequently withdrawn. The convention, after being assured of a welcome at Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other places, finally decided to hold the next triennial convention at Chicago, as offering the greatest facilities for entertainment.

On the 15th of October, Bishop Hughes visited Camp Scott, New York, and administered the rite of confirmation to about four hundred soldiers of the Corcoran Legion. The ceremony consisted in their coming forward after being addressed by the Bishop, arrayed in his pontifical robes, in relation to their duties as Christians while in the army, and the reading of the usual Latin prayers, assisted by about a dozen Catholic clergymen, kneeling before the prelate, who touched them with his hands and sprinkled them with water. The ceremonies are represented as having been very imposing.

A draft was made in the several towns in Connecticut, on the 10th of September to obtain the quota of men required of that State, but in consequence, as stated, of so many exemptions having been made in favor of those drafted, another draft was ordered to be made on the 27th of October to make up the deficiency occasioned by the exemptions, but what seems a little strange, in some of the towns, the number required by the second draft to make up their respective quotas is considerably larger than called for by the first apportionment and draft.

On the 17th of October there was a great Republican ratification meeting at the capitol, Albany, N. Y., which was addressed by Messrs. Dickinson, Raymond and Cochrane, who poured the "moulten lead" into the Democratic candidates and the Conservatives without stint. They wanted no change. Everything was going right with the government, and but few errors had been committed, and it was no time to right wrongs now, nor till the war had ended, last as long as it might and cost whatever of blood and treasure its vigorous prosecution should require.

Contrabands who flee into Illinois do not meet with a very cordial reception. There were about a thousand of the poor creatures at Cairo, naked, bedless and starving. Some are represented to have died from destitution and exposure. They should be forwarded to Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and the New England States as fast as possible where their presence would be better appreciated.

Acton, Mass., was visited by a destructive fire on the night of Oct. 24th.

Gen. Foster, commanding the department of North Carolina, with his headquarters at Newbern, has recently issued an order, requiring an export duty of ten per cent. to be paid on all cotton and hides shipped from that port.

From the New Gold Mines.—A company of about twenty men arrived yesterday from Grasshopper Creek. Their reports are exceedingly favorable.

SALT ARRANGEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The scarcity of salt in the Southern States having caused the exportation thereof to other States from the salt works in the counties of Smythe and Washington, Virginia, to that extent that the people in the "Old Dominion" were in a suffering condition for the want of that essential article, so much so that the Legislature of the State recently took this matter into consideration and passed an act authorizing the Governor to make, ordain and enforce such regulations in relation to the manufacture, distribution and sale of salt as would secure to the people of the commonwealth a sufficiency for their use, to the exclusion of exportation until their wants should be supplied.

Acting under the law, Governor Letcher, on the 10th of October, issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of salt beyond the limits of the State of Virginia, unless to fill contracts previously existing with the Confederate States, or some State of the Confederate States, or with individuals for the benefit of some county, city or town, under certain prescribed rules and restrictions; and any attempt to transport salt, except under some contract thus existing, and according to the prescribed rules, either by transportation companies or individuals, it is declared shall work the confiscation thereof to the commonwealth.

All salt manufactured after the passage of the act is held to be the property of the State, until otherwise indicated, and in the event that the owners of salt works refuse or cease to manufacture salt, under the direction of the Governor, exclusively for the State, their works and property are to be taken possession of and used for the use of the commonwealth so long as required. Railroad and other transportation companies are required to transport the salt from the works to designated depots, and if they refuse, their railroads, canals, &c., are to be seized and used till the salt shall have been conveyed to the places where it is to be distributed to the people. The price of the salt, and the quantity to each individual, is to be prescribed by the Governor, and after the price shall be thus prescribed, the sale of any salt within the commonwealth at a higher rate per bushel, is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, and any violation of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor is also a misdemeanor to be punished, upon conviction, by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

A board of assessors has been appointed by the Legislature to assess the compensation or damages to be paid for property seized or used by the State under this law. The act prohibited all courts or judges from issuing orders or injunctions to stay any proceedings of the Governor, or his authorized agents, under this law.

Salt certainly seems to be an article of no little consideration in times of war, especially in non-manufacturing countries and States, and the appropriation of the salt made in Virginia to the exclusive use of her citizens may not be satisfactory to her Sister States.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday was the time fixed by law for holding Congressional elections in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin. In New York, and some other States, a Governor and Lieut Governor were to be elected. The contest between the Republicans and Democrats in most of these States was expected to be spirited, as it was believed by some that a principle was at stake involving the fate of the Constitution, and if the radicals should be successful, the blow which has been struck at the "grand old instrument" would prove fatal; but if the conservatives should be victorious at the polls, it was believed, by not a few, that the life of the Constitution would be preserved for "a thousand years." Under such circumstances the result of the ballottings must have been looked forward to with much anxiety by that party not in power throughout the country.

The Season.—The weather continues pleasant, but it has been somewhat cool the last few days. There was some rain fell on Friday last, the first for many weeks; but not enough to wet the ground much. On the tops of the mountains some considerable snow fell, most of which will remain till next summer.

OUR NATION.

BY E. R. S.

Tune,—"Bingen on the Rhine."

How came this mighty nation?
From whence the germ of pow'r?
It first appeared on "Plymouth Rock"—
It came from Europe's shore;
Emerging from its weakness,
And from th' oppressor's hand,
It pluck'd the brightest laurel wreath,
And claim'd the happiest land.
It grew in might and majesty—
In greatness, wealth, and skill;
And held its future destiny
Subservient to its will:
Kingdoms and empires, one by one,
Come bending to its shrine,
While gems of art and genius
In blending beauty shine.
Beauty, beauty
In blending beauty shine.

A change came o'er the nation
That once was brave and free,
That boasted of its patriotism—
Its peace and liberty:
Whose broad sail kiss'd the ocean breeze—
Whose steamers plow'd the deep—
Whose glory lighted distant seas—
Whose prowess scal'd the steep—
Whose sons, in war, were valiant—
In peace, like pillars stood
To guard the post of human right—
To bless and shield the good.
Its banner, every country hail'd,
And called th' oppress'd to come;
And where protection triumph'd,
Enjoy a peaceful home.
Peaceful, peaceful,
Enjoy a peaceful home.

Alas! alas! our nation
Has fallen—O how chang'd!
From justice, truth and liberty
How fearfully estranged!
Its honor has departed,
Its beauty is despoiled,
Its soaring Eagle* chas'd away,
Its banner is defiled!
The light of freedom has gone down,
The son of peace has fled;
And war's fell demon marches on,
With fierce and haughty tread!
The holy ties of brotherhood,
Lie desecrated now—
'Round freedom's blood-bathed altar,
Vile sons of Mammon bow!
Mammon, mammon,
Vile sons of Mammon bow.

The peace that fled our nation
Has won a coronet,
In its only earthly refuge
In the land of Deseret.
Amid the Rocky Mountains
A Phœnix has appear'd,
An ensign has been lifted up,
A standard has been rear'd,
By men, who, with the help of God,
A cruel bondage broke,
And saved a loyal people from
A base, fraternal yoke.
The crown of freedom now is placed
Where freedom's crown should be;
And the noblest hearts are shouting
God, Truth and Liberty.
Shouting, shouting,
God, Truth and Liberty.

——*The Governor's Flag.

G. S. L. City, Oct 1862.

EXPOUNDING THE LAW.

The Internal Revenue Law, passed at the last session of Congress, notwithstanding its extreme verbosity and intended precision and completeness is found, in its workings, to contain many ambiguous sentences and provisions which not a few of those intrusted with its execution do not readily comprehend, and fearing they may go astray and do themselves, the Government or the tax-payers a wrong, they are constantly, it seems, making applications to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, for explanations of the law, its intent and meaning in the several instances which they find it impossible for them to act understandingly and safely in the premises. The Commissioner has, thus far, as understood, readily, with the assistance of the Solicitor of the Treasury, complied with the requests that have thus been made, and not only expounded the law in question, as clearly as possible, but has given instructions to the befogged, how to proceed where the *modus operandi* was not definitely pointed out. His duties, as an expounder, have been exceedingly arduous, and his decisions, explanations and comments have already become quite extensive, and, if continued, will soon be as voluminous, and, perhaps, quite as instructive and interesting as Scott's commentaries, although some Christians might not consider them equally essential to their salvation.

The right of the Commissioner to make decisions and give instructions for the guidance of his subordinates, in the discharge of their respective duties in the collection of the Internal Revenue Taxes, is not questioned, for it is expressly his right and duty to do so, and without expounding the law would, in many instances, become a nullity, and could not be executed; but while the right to expound the enactment is accorded to Commissioner Boutwell, it is denied as to every officious upstart of a lawyer or interested pettifogger in the country, and every such individual who undertakes to explain the provisions of the odious and oppressive statute, as many consider it to be, to the prejudice of individuals who are not sufficiently informed to understand what is and what is not required of them, in every particular, but are afraid to transact business without consulting an attorney, lest they might do something wrong, ought to be compelled to pay the damage accruing to persons through this ignorant, unjust or unwise counsel, and to pay a heavy pecuniary fine for giving wrong advice, and that without licence. A few lessons of that kind might learn some of the professed law expounders wisdom, and be a material benefit to community.

THE SIOUX-INDIAN WAR.

The Indian war in Minnesota is reported at an end, and that about two thousand Indians surrendered to General Sibley. Little Crow was not of the number of those who surrendered, but, as reported, he departed westward for the Yankton country with a considerable number of his warriors before it was too late. A large cavalry force was sent in pursuit of the vanquished and retreating chief, and hopes were entertained that he would be captured with all his adherents. There were those, however, notwithstanding the flattering reports which were made by General Sibley and by General Pope, commanding the department of the Northwest, announcing the result of the campaign against the Indians, who believed that they have not been very thoroughly subdued; that it will be no easy matter to catch Little Crow, and that more depredations may be expected from the natives of that region inclined to war.

The reports from the scenes of the Minnesota war are somewhat conflicting, but it seems that the Sioux or Dacotah Indians are considerably divided, some being for peace while others prefer war, and, it is reported, that those who are opposed to burying the tomahawk have murdered many of those who have accepted presents from the Government, and have attacked some of the bands who did not and will not join them in the war.

Some of the friendly and peacably inclined Dacotahs had an interview with General Sibley at the mouth of the Chippewa river, and through them some ninety captives had been returned. They had separated from the war party and feared an attack from their bloodthirsty brethren. They claimed protection from General Sibley, which he promised to extend to them.

A military commission, had, at latest dates, tried several of those who surrendered or were captured, accused of being engaged in the massacres, some of whom had been found guilty, and sentenced to be hung—a mulatto who had distinguished himself by deeds of blood, was of the number.

The inhabitants (by hundreds and thousands,) who fled from their homes on the breaking out of the war, are represented to be returning with their flocks and herds, under the assurance that the war has terminated, which, if not true and a treaty of peace be not made with the disaffected bands and they become reconciled, the settlers on the frontiers may not be as safe as represented.

More Complaints.—The eastern mail has arrived here of late with great regularity, but long and loud complaints are made about newspapers, magazines, etc., "coming up missing," more frequently than heretofore, and some seem anxious to know the reason, which is, probably, because there is a greater demand for such things along the route than in the summer season. Such has ever been the case, and it is useless to complain for there is no remedy for the evil, and it will have to be endured till Satan shall be bound, and his emmissaries banished from the country or ejected from the plains.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

It is announced that the Secretary of War has authorized Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, to accept a cavalry company from California, and notice to that effect has been received in San Francisco, and thereupon a move was made to raise the company forthwith; the members of which are to uniform themselves and provide their own saddles, sabres, revolvers and all equipments excepting horses. To each enlisted man constituting the company the city of Boston is to pay two hundred dollars, which will defray the cost of passage by Panama. The company is expected to be ready to start shortly for the seat of war.

Five of the leaders in the Healdsburg land riots have been sentenced to pay $500 fine and imprisonment in the county jail for a limited time.

Col. Kerren, of Los Angeles, who was recently arrested and confined at Fort Alcatraz, for alleged disloyalty, soon became weary of confinement, took the oath of allegiance and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 as security against the too free use of his tongue, should he have any more secession spasms.

The boiler of the National Flouring mill, San Francisco, exploded on the morning of the 25th ult., killing several persons and seriously injuring many others. The loss was estimated at $40,000.

On the night of the 24th of October, Henry Wilkinson and Warren Hall, the driver and the road agent of the Colorado Express Company, were murdered at the ranche of Dr. Smith, near Los Angelos, by a man named Gordon, in the employ of the same company. He was after the gold dust in the express boxes, and made his escape.

Large donations continue to be made to the Sanitary Fund throughout the State. The citizens of Sacramento, notwithstanding the great losses they have sustained by floods within the past year have contributed liberally.

It is stated that there are not less than 2,000 acres of all varieties of vines, planted and in bearing, within a circuit of ten miles about Sonoma. The yield is stated at from 350 to 500 gallons per acre this season.

PLUNDERING "OLD ZACK'S" PLANTATION.

A soldier of the 8th Vermont, in a letter published in the Montpelier *Journal*, gives an account of the plundering, by his regiment, of the plantation of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, near Baton Rouge, owned by his son Gen. Richard Taylor, of the Confederate army.

The soldier says:

"It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it seven hundred acres of sugar cane, which must rot upon the ground if the government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brought out hundreds of bottles of wine, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens and honey in any quantity.

I brought away a large camp-kettle and frying pans that belonged to old General Taylor, and also many of his private papers. I have one letter of his own handwriting, and many from Secretary Marcy; some from Gen. Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine. Lieutenant ——— brought away half a barrel of of the best syrup from the sugar house, and a large can of honey. The camp-kettle and pans I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin covered with copper. I think I will send home the private papers by mail, if I do not let any one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder—all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of Gen. Taylor's old hats and coats, belts, swords, and, in fact, every old relic he had is worn about the camp. You and every one may be thankful that you are out of the reach of plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—nothing left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected."

New Publication.—We have received the first number of the *Reform*, a new periodical published at Geneva, Switzerland, in the German language, by John L. Smith. It contains sixteen pages, and appears to be well got up, and is printed in large type. Its pages are devoted to the dissemination of the light of Zion in that far off land. Success to the *Reform*.

HEALTHFUL OBSERVANCES.

1. To eat when you do not feel like it is brutal—nay, this is a slander on the lower animals, they do not so debase themselves.

2. Do not enter a sick chamber on an empty stomach, nor remain a watcher or nurse until you feel almost exhausted, nor sit between the patient and the fire, nor in the direction of a current of air, nor eat or drink anything after being in a sick room until you have rinsed your mouth thoroughly.

3. Do not sleep in any garment worn during the day.

4. Most grown persons are unable to sleep soundly and refreshingly over seven hours in Summer and eight in Winter; the attempt to force more sleep on the system by a nap in the daytime, or a "second nap" in the morning, renders the whole of the sleep disturbed and imperfect.

5. Some of the most painful 'stomach aches' are occasioned by indigestion; this generates wind, and hence distension. It is often promptly remedied by kneading the abdomen with the ball of the hand, skin to skin, from one side to another, from the lower edge of the ribs downward, because the accumulated air is forced on and outward along the alimentary canal.

6. When you return to your house from a long walk or other exhaustive exercise, go to the fire or warm room, and do not remove a single article of clothing until you have taken a cup or more of some kind of warm drink.

7. In going in a colder atmosphere keep the mouth closed, and walk with a rapidity sufficient to keep off a feeling of chilliness.

8. Two pairs of thin stockings will keep the feet warmer than one pair of a greater thickness than both.

9. The night-sweats of disease come on toward daylight; their deathly clamminess and coldness is greatly modified by sleeping in a single, loose, long woolen shirt.

10. The man or woman who drinks a cup of strong tea or coffee, or other stimulant, in order to aid in the better performance of any work or duty, public or private, is a fool, because it is to the body and brain and expenditure of what is not yet got; it is using power in advance, and this can never be done, even once, with impunity.

11. The less a man drinks of anything in hot weather the better, for the more we drink the more we want to drink, until even ice water pales and becomes of a metalic taste; hence the longer you can put off drinking cold water on the morning of a hot day the better you will feel at night.

12. Drinking largely at meals, even of cold water or simple teas, is a mere habit, and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one meal more than a quarter of a pint of any liquid, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, and interferes with a healthful digestion.

13. If you sleep at all in the daytime it will interfere with the soundness of your sleep at night, much less if the nap be taken in the forenoon.

14. A short nap in the daytime may be necessary to some. Let it not exceed ten minutes. To this end sleep with the forehead resting on a chair-back or edge of the table.

15. Never swallow an atom of food while in a passion, or if under any great mental excitement, whether of a depressing or elevating character: brutes won't do it.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Information Wanted.—Inquiry is made through the *Millennial Star* for Jeremiah Whitehouse, formely of the Birmingham Conference, who emigrated to Utah in 1859, and any person having knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating to William Stoker, 7 Coley Street, Reading, Berkshire, England.

Fritz or Fred. Farrer, late from Switzerland, is also inquired after by his friends. He is supposed to be in Tooele county. Will he or some of his acquaintances report either to us or to G. A. Smith, Historian's Office.

The Last Train of the Season.—Capt. Dame's freight train, some forty or fifty wagons, with a few immigrants, arrived on Wednesday last, Oct. 29th, which was the last train from the Missouri river expected this season. Considering all the circumstances, the immigration this season has been exceedingly prosperous, and attended with less accidents than usual, although there has been considerable sickness among the immigrants and more deaths have occurred, according to the number, than last year.

Music.—The attention of those directly interested, is respectfully called to the advertisement of Prof. Raymond, who offers his professional services as a teacher of music to those wishing instruction upon the pianoforte, melodeon, and organ, and also as an agent for the purchase and importation of pianos, etc., from the east. Mr. Raymond has the reputation of being an accomplished teacher, and will unquestionably give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

ON PEACH CULTURE.

BY LUTHER S. HEMENWAY.

Read before the Domestic Gardeners' Club, Oct. 27, 1862, and adopted by unanimous vote.

The present year has added new assurances of the success of peach culture in Deseret; the crop has been abundant on the higher land in Great Salt Lake City and many other settlements, and the quality all that could be reasonably expected from a collection of seedlings, grown from ordinary fruit, with but few exceptions. There is certainly some very fine varities which are but little known by the community, and many more might be obtained by growing the seed of the best. The peach produces from seed nearer the like of the parent than most other varieties of fruit.

On the lower land, the peach has not usually done well, and the cultivator's hopes have been blighted by the frost of winter nipping his trees. Is the fault in the tree or the management? It may be safely calculated that in nine cases out of ten, it is in the latter. The practice of taking the water from peach trees the last of August, or early in September, is as unnatural to the nature of the tree, or ripening of the new wood, as it would be to starve cattle through the fall, to fit them for enduring the severity of winter. The peach will ripen its new wood and the leaves fall several weeks earlier, if the ground is kept suitably moist through the summer and fall. There are peach trees in this city on land so low that water rises in the spring within a few inches of the surface, and in a location on which many doubted three years ago whether the apple could be grown; the soil has been kept moist through the season to the present time; and the trees have borne heavy crops of excellent fruit, and by the 15th of the present month (Oct.) the leaves had commenced falling, and the trees are now in excellent condition for producing a crop of fruit next year. They withstood the hard winter two years ago, as well as any on the bench land, and came into bearing last year; they were hardy, selected varieties.

There is a system that might be adopted, which would enable the cultivator to grow peaches successfully on any passable good land in this valley, that is not too strong of salts, or peaty, and where water can be kept one foot below the surface in the spring, and two feet in the summer and fall. It is simply to procure pips from the best early varieties, and plant them in the usual way early in the spring, on low land; cultivate the ground well, and keep it moist through the summer and fall: be careful not to flood the surface in irrigating, as that is always injurious to the young plants; they should have a free exposure to the sun and air, and not be sheltered by corn or other tall growing crops, or orchard trees, from the fall winds. The following spring, select for transplanting those that have stood the winter without the tops being killed, or that have been injured the least: they will show a marked difference in their hardiness: the more tender trees may be budded with the plum and apricot.

The object in planting the seed on low land is to more fully prove the hardiness of each plant; hardy varieties might be obtained in this way, worthy of general cultivation. In transplanting the trees on low land, it would do well to plow the land, so as to form ridges four or six inches above the general level or surface to set the trees in. A good deal of care should be observed not to injure the roots any more than necessary in taking the trees up from the nursery: protect them from drying till set: the fibrous roots are soon destroyed by exposure, and success in setting greatly depends on their preservation. Cut the trees back one third, and only let as many shoots grow as are necessary to form the top, the young wood will not mature as well if too many are left to grow. An objection might be made to the low land, on account of its being more subject to late spring frosts; but it should be remembered that trees would put forth their blossoms in about a corresponding lateness, and on that account there is no serious objection.

Trees that have been planted out several years, and have been subject to winter killing, had better be discarded, and young hardy trees set in their place. The roots of the peach do not strike down so deeply as the apple, and many other fruit trees, and therefore are sooner affected by drouth; and especially on the low lands, their main roots run very near the surface, and therefore are often in a famished state when the unobserving cultivator has not the slighest conception of their condition. There is quite a large portion of this city on which the culture of the peach has been tried and abandoned, and the humble occupants have made up their minds to buy their peaches or do without; when with a little labor directed in the right channel, they would be blessed with a plenty, and have to spare. We see the trees planted out about their buildings in ground that is not cultivated, or if it is ever stirred, it is soon packed again nearly as hard as stone. If a portion of the garden is set off for them, the maxim is, "They do not want irrigation in this part of the city, especially in the latter part of summer and the fall." The trees become almost an evergreen; nature is retarded from performing her work in her own proper time; the leaves shew no signs of approaching winter by their silvery hue, until severe frost or winter has set in.

WHAT JUTE IS.

The jute plant is scientifically termed *cerchurus copsularis*, and belongs to the family of Tiliaceæ, or Linden trees, generally lofty, ornamental, and well suited for avenues and parks. It is a native of the warmer parts of India, and is cultivated in Bengal to an enormous extent. It is an annual, growing from twelve to fourteen feet in height. Its flowers resemble those of the linden or lime tree. Its fibre contained in its bark, a characteristic of all the plants of this order, is long, fine, and of a satiny lustre. It is obtained by macerating the plant in water, and is used for making cordage, gunny bags, and even paper. These bags may be seen as covers for East India rice and sugar. In England it is mixed with hemp, also with silk in the manufacture of cheap satins imported into this market, and as the foundation of low-priced carpets, which are also imported into the United States. It cannot possibly be detected in the satin fabrics where it constitutes a part. The great objection to it as cordage is that it will not withstand exposure to wet weather, nor will cotton, for that matter. By what process it is to be made equal to that staple is not apparent, but we notice there is claimed for it the advantage of an unlimited supply at a reasonable price, that it can be worked alone or mixed with wool, cotton, flax, silk and alpaca, and that it takes all colors, the newest and most delicate.

Though we have not the jute, we have one of its relations, the lime or linden, white or bass wood tree, one of the most beautiful in our forests. We could doubtless interest our readers in its history, character, uses and localities, but the point which it has in connection with jute is that the cellular integument of the bark, separated from the epidermis, when macerated in water, is convertible into lines and ropes, and was so used by the Lenni-Lenapee Indians. In Russia the linden furnishes the well known article called bast, of which mats are made, forming an article of commerce. Fourteen millions of these are said to be exported annually from Archangel and other Russian ports to Great Britain. This material can be obtained from the American species, and would find a ready sale with our nurserymen and gardeners, who use these mats in their business to cover plants and trees for transportation.—[New York Sun.

EVERGREEN TREES.

The *New England Farmer* says:

Evergreens are always in leaf, and it is therefore important, in planting, to secure a quick action of the roots, in order to sustain the foliage. Early in the spring the ground is cold and wet, and the roots cannot take hold; and therefore sharp, drying winds are very likely to exhaust the tree of all its juices before a new supply can be furnished. Late Fall planting is still worse, for the roots remain dormant a much longer time, and evaporation from the leaves is going on to some extent throughout the Winter. In May and June the ground becomes warm, the roots are ready for action, and consequently the time is favorable for removal. But the conditions are even more favorable in August and September. At this season the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and as the nights begin to be cool and dewy, the earth gives, as it were, a gentle bottom heat. It is surprising to find with what readiness and vigor the roots now act—often showing signs of growth within three days after planting. There is this additional advantage over May, that the tree has made all its growth for the season, and early matured its wood, so that it is not in need of such a full flow of sap as when the young growth is starting, or is succulent, and the plant has need of all its energies. During the Autumn months, the earth being warmer than the atmosphere, while the wood is simply maturing, not growing, the roots on the contrary are in vigorous action, and will insure sufficient strength to resist the succeeding Winter, and also the best possible condition for subsequent growth.

AN EXPERIMENT IN BARLEY.—The *Alta's* correspondent at the Oakland Fair communicates the following:

An experiment made in the cultivation of barley by Mr. Linden, near Oakland, may have an interest for many farmers. Instead of sowing the grain broadcast, he dropped it, while ploughing, into every third furrow, and covered it with the plough. The grain was thus buried about five inches deep, and there may have been 25 grains to a running foot. The furrow, as originally cut, was about a foot wide, but the grain was crowded away from the plough, so that all the sprouts came up within a breadth of six inches. The space between the rows was nearly three feet. The planting was done in November. In the middle of December, when the green spears were appearing at the surface, the field was harrowed twice. In the middle of January the field was tilled with the cultivator, and in March it was hoed carefully. At harvest time, the stalks were very high, and the grain had stooled out to such an extent that to a person looking over the field, the rows were scarcely visible, the heads standing as close together as in fields sown broadcast. There was less than half an acre, but it yielded 3,225 lbs. of grain, equivalent to 6,450 lbs. or 107 bushels per acre. Barley can be planted in this manner in weather too wet for sowing; only about half the quantity of seed is required, and the stalks are stronger and in much less danger of being blown down than if sown broadcast. Wherever grain is planted alongside of crops ploughed during the summer, it is observed that the grain immediately adjoining the ploughed land is more thrifty than elsewhere.

FLAX SEED.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West, reports to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* that the crop of linseed is very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it is not more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last spring, and the low prices of corn in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The present high price of Calcutta will cause farmers to rush into market, and as the Western crushers contracted last spring for all they can now pay for, a large proportion of the crop will find its way eastward. Already large sales have been made for delivery in New York during September, at about $1 85, without bags. The crop of Ohio is now estimated at a million bushels; and if the rebellion continues the West will in another year produce linseed enough to supply the United States, and have a surplus for exportation. The imports of late years into Boston and New York from the East Indies were two or three million bushels.

TOOK ANOTHER ROUTE.—"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Chicago. "I am going to heaven, my son; I have been on my way for twenty years." "Well, good bye, old fellow, if you have been traveling toward heaven twenty years and got no nearer it than Chicago, I'll take another route."

TOBACCO SEED FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale a quantity of Max fax Tobacco Seed, raised in Great Salt Lake City, deemed by producers the best and most productive kind cultivated in the tobacco-growing States.

18 2 ELIJAH THOMAS, 18th Ward.

A CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE-JOINER

WANTING a Dwelling-Room and a commodious Shop, with a Saw and Lathe attached, and run by water-power, can learn particulars by applying to

18-3 S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN and ANN BRADSHAW, who came from England in the year 1851, in the bark Ellen, wishes to know the whereabouts of their Daughter, MARY RICHARDS, who, when last heard from, was in St. Joseph, Mo. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her parents, residing at Virgin City, Washington County.

18 2 JAMES W. BAY.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS are directed to forward immediately to my Office all Applications for License, without waiting for their Monthly Returns, which, however, must be forwarded as soon as possible. With some of the Assessors there has been unnecessary delay.

J. O. LITTLE,
18-3 Assessor for District of Utah.

FOR SALE,

IN DAVIS COUNTY, 14 miles north of Great Salt Lake City,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containing about 76 acres of Farming and Meadow land of very superior quality.

18 2 A. IVINS.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE Subscriber offers his Professional Services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an Oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted.

Residence at Dr. Wiseman's, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.

18-11 H. J. COOKSLY.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. G. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and Judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

18-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Regimental Quartermaster's Office, Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, from the 1st day of November, 1862, till the 6th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time the bids will be opened, for the delivery at said camp, at such times, and in such quantities as may, from time to time, be designated by the Undersigned:—

300 TONS OF HAY

AND

250 Tons of Barley or Oats.

The articles specified must be of first-class marketable quality, and bidders must be ready to enter into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of their Contract; nor will any bid be entertained unaccompanied by the names of responsible parties as Sureties.

The Contractor and his Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and persons of doubtful loyalty need not propose.

The Contract will be subject to the approval of the Colonel commanding and of the General commanding the Department.

THOS. B. GATELY,
1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 3d Inf. C. V.
Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

70,000 lbs. of POTATOES,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months, commencing on the 1st of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th of June, 1863.

Said Potatoes to be delivered, of a good and wholesome quality, in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the Troops, and on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Potatoes."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, and also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER,
Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S.
Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, November 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

250 Head of Beef Cattle,

OR,

120,000 lbs. of FRESH BEEF,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months, commencing on the 1st day of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1863.

Said Beef Cattle to be weighed on the Scales; from the live weight of a Steer thus ascertained his nett weight shall be determined by deducting forty-five per centum, when his gross weight exceeds 1,300 lbs., and fifty per centum when less than that and not under 800 lbs.

Said Fresh Beef to be delivered of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the troops, not oftener than five times in each week, (unless otherwise directed by the Commanding Officer) on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed, separately, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef and Beef Cattle."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All the bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, as also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER,
Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S.
Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1862. 18-2

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

ONE HOUSE and LOT, west of the Tabernacle, on Jordan Street, with a large House, Barn and Fruit Orchard. Also, a FARM, one mile below Jordan Bridge, west side of the river

I have also a large Breeding SOW for Sale.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.
16 tf ZERAH PULSIPHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR?

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. S. L CITY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Deseret that he is, in connection with the WHITE LEAD and COLOR WORKS, Manufacturing a good article of VINEGAR, not easily excelled in flavor, quality, and cheapness.

Wholesale or Retail. No good pay refused.

List of Colors, etc., prepared by F. P.:—

White Lead, dry or in oil; Red Lead, Litharge, for dyers; Yellow and Red Ochres, Putty, etc, and a good quality of White Metal for mill bearings, Refined Lead for bullets.

Orders for Lead Pipe, Sheet, etc., attended to.

Wanted—Old Lead, any quality, Pewter, Copper, Zinc and Liquor barrels. 10-tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!
WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Kanyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties.

The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door.

On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery.

The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises.
11-tf DANIEL G BRYAN, Mill Creek.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 6 6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.

The terms of tuition are $4 or $6 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.

For particulars, apply to

G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NOTICE.

HAVING been called on a Mission to the Cotton Country, I wish to Sell TWO FARMS, a little north of Gardner's Grist Mill, Big Cottonwood; consisting of a HOUSE, and 20 acres of Land under Cultivation; the other, 40 acres under Cultivation, with HOUSE and other Improvements. Pasture to each Farm to suit purchasers.

Also, a half LOT in the 11th Ward, rock laid for a Cellar Kitchen.

Apply at THOMAS' Commission Store, West side of Main Street, G. S. L. City, or to JOSEPH WRIGHT, Mill Creek. 18-3

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.
18-tf F. & M.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT D. O. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17tf

TO FARMERS STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine;

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot.

Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House.
11-tf A. S. BECKWITH.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHOSTON, 19th Ward.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City in North Kanyon ward, near the school-house on the lower road. Said farm contains 35 acres of good land under cultivation, and five acres of meadow. A Dwelling House with two rooms and cellar, adobie granary and stable, corral, a good well of water at the door, and other conveniences.

There is also a good young Orchard; all of which I will sell for cash, wagons, horses, cattle and sheep. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
14tf L. P EDHOLM

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m, and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Casse, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
1tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEFSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc, in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE attention the of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc, in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

WANTED,

TWO CHAIRMAKERS, by the Subscriber, in the 18th Ward.
17-3 JOHN COTTAM.

WANTED,

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Inquire at C. R. SAVAGE'S Gallery, one door North of the Salt Lake House. 18-2

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

TEETH inserted on the Vulcanite Gum Base, also on Gold from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth filled with Gold and warranted for five years.

All diseases of the Mouth treated in the most scientific manner.

Office on MAIN STREET, two doors South of Jenning's Store. 17-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

R. C. SHARKEY,

(Opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store,)

INFORMS the public that he has just brought from the East a good Assortment of

NEW ERA, CHARTER OAK, AND PREMIUM COOKING-STOVES;

also, an assortment of TIN, SHEET-IRON, etc., which he intends to Manufacture into Articles suitable for this market

Orders for JOB-WORK promptly attended to. 15-3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

WANTED,

THIS COMING FALL AND WINTER, ANY QUANTITY OF

GOOD HIDES,

Either Fresh or Salted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price in

MERCHANDISE.

WM. JENNINGS.
16-1

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.

BY EMILY H. MILLS.

Our days pass swiftly onward,
  Like an easy flowing rhyme;
Action cheers the weary moments,
  Labor oils the wheels of time;
Nor trifles can unnerve us,
  Nor fits of darkest blue;
A simple fact preserves us;
  We've something else to do.

Thank God for honest labor,
  'Tis the antidote He sends
For weary hours of waiting,
  In the room of dearest friends;
With such a source of gladness,
  Health, wealth, and honor too;
We may not cherish sadness—
  We've something else to do.

Our sorrows are but bubbles;
  In colors fair they'll go;
But if we score up troubles,
  They'll high as mountains grow;
A busy future opens
  To the earnest and the true;
These fruitful lands will fill our hands
  With something else to do.

Lo! Zion's sons are wooing
  Fair fruits from desert soil,
In hope and trust pursuing
  Their well-directed toil;
While mighty powers are jarring,
  Peace rules a favored few;
Saints have not time for warring,
  They've something else to do.

There are opposites in nature,
  There are drones in every hive,
And a few there are among us
  Who upon our failings thrive,
Who speak of others lightly,
  Nor care if it be true;
'Twould serve such gossips rightly,
  If they'd something else to do.

While those who've slain the righteous
  Drain the cup of wrath and woe,
Shall we pity them? No, truly:
  Retribution answers "No."
We'll gather from among them
  The honest hearted few;
But more we cannot aid them—
  We've something else to do.

So fast the moments fly on,
  We cannot trace their flight;
But we know, in building Zion,
  We must labor with our might;
For God upon the nations
  His purpose doth pursue;
We may not fight against Him—
  We've something else to do.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 5, 1862.

DOINGS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS IN RELATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

In the Senate, Oct. 1st, Mr. Semmes, of La., from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions relative to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, reported the following bill:—

Whereas, these States, exercising a right consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized as fundamental in the American system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew from the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and whereas, the Government of the United States, repudiating the principles on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world, justified the American Revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States under the pretext of repressing rebellion and restoring the Union; and whereas, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations have been studiously denied to the citizens of these States, except in cases where the same have been extorted by the apprehension of retaliation, or by the adverse fortune of the war; and whereas, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment, the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them treasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women and children to confiscation, banishment and imprisonment, burning their dwelling-houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property; murdering men for pretended offences; organizing the abduction of slaves by Government officials and at Government expense; promoting servile insurrection, by tampering with slaves, and protecting them in resisting their masters; stealing works of art and destroying public libraries; encouraging and inviting a brutal soldiery to commit outrages on women by the unrebuked orders of military commanders; and attempting to ruin cities by filling up the entrance to their harbors with stone; and

Whereas, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, the Government of the United States enacted a law, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced, by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that, in pursuance of said law, "on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within a State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be thenceforward and forever free," and has, thereby made manifest that this conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations, but on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers, breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on legitimate battle fields, and determined, if possible, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves, with the atrocious design of adding servile insurrection, and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and whereas, justice and humanity require this Government to endeavor to repress the lawless practices and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution:

Therefore the Confederate States of America do enact

1. That, on and after the 1st of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States, hereinbefore recited, or until otherwise determined by the President.

2. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprize against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death.

3 Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy, who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom, under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting, or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4. That every person charged with an offence under this act, shall be tried by such military courts as the President shall direct, and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment, or pardon unconditionally, or on such terms as he may see fit.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

Mr. Phelan from the same committee presented a minority report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That from this day forth all rules of civilized warfare should be discarded in the future defence of our country, our liberties, and our lives, against the fell design now openly avowed by the Government of the United States to annihilate or enslave us; and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every invader whose foot shall cross the boundaries of these Confederate States.

Mr. Hill—I must be allowed to say for myself that I regard the proclamation of Mr Lincoln as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and so intended by its author. It is to serve a temporary purpose at the North. I fear we are dignifying it beyond its importance. As the Senate has concluded to notice it, I am in favor of the simplest and most legal action. We must confine our action within the line of right, under the laws of nations. In my opinion we have the right to declare certain acts as crimes, being in conflict with civilized war, and the actors as criminals, and a criminal, though a soldier, is not entitled to be considered a prisoner of war. While, therefore, I approve the general idea to treat them as persons guilty of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Semmes), and agreed to that report as being the one most favored by the majority of the committee. I also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, propose the following bill, and ask that it be printed for the consideration of the Senate:—

1. That if any person singly, or in organized bodies, shall, under pretence of war, kill or maim, or in any wise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy, or seize, or damage the property, or invade the house or domicil, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen; or shall persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall, by word, act or counsel, incite to servile insurrection within the limits of the Confederate States, all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military court, and on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the first day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court martial, before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington, on the 22d day of September, 1862, shall be recinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., read a preamble and resolution embracing his views on the subject under consideration. The resolution proposed to recognize the enemy as "savage, relentless and barbarous," and declared that it "is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter for its soldiers or extend it to the enemy until an awakened or created sense of decency and humanity, or the sting of retaliation, shall have compelled our enemy to adopt or practise the usages of war which prevail among the Christian and civilized nations."

On motion of Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, the several bills and resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the next day at 1 o'clock p.m.

The next day the subject came up as the special order, but, on motion of Mr. Wigfall, the Senate went into secret session on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, on Oct. 1st, Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas, It is manifest that, despairing of the subjugation of the Confederate States, or any of them, the Congress and President of the United States have deliberately set about the work of inciting the slave population of these States to insurrection by declaring them emancipated from and after the first day of January, 1863, which action on the part of the said Congress and President is in direct violation of the Constitution which they were sworn to support, in contravention of all laws, human and divine, and has been resorted to for the diabolical purpose of involving the slave and their masters, embracing innocent women and children, in one common ruin, and for the further purpose of maintaining themselves in power by catering to the fanatical spirit of Abolitionism; and whereas, each of the States of this Confederacy have enacted laws punishing with death all persons engaged in inciting the slave population to insurrection or rebellion, and there is much stronger reason for inflicting this penalty upon persons who not only voluntarily conspire to perpetuate this horrible felony, but, in addition thereto, come to devastate our land, burn our dwellings, waste our substance, and murder our citizens; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, that so long as the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, dated the 22d day of September, 1862, proposing to emancipate the slaves of this Confederacy from and after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall remain unrevoked, all commissioned officers of the United States army who shall be seized, captured, taken, or arrested within the limits of this Confederacy, after the said 1st day of January, 1863, shall be deemed and held voluntarily to have entered the Confederate States for the purpose of maintaining said proclamation, and of bringing about the result thereby contemplated—of servile insurrection; and the said officers shall in no wise be regarded or treated as prisoners of war, but as felons; and it shall be the duty of the President to cause to be constituted a sufficient number of courts-martial to try said offenders, and if condemned, to see that they are promptly executed by being hung by the neck until they are dead.

2. Resolved, That should said Lincoln's proclamation continue unrevoked on the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the Confederate States shall make a proclamation that he will cause these resolutions to be strictly enforced

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Rush Valley, near the Overland Mail Station, on the night of the 11th inst.,

FOUR MULES.

One black horse mule, about eight years old, has a lump on top of hoof on one hind leg.
One black mare mule, about six years old.
One Sorrel mare mule, about nine years old, has some saddle marks.

The above are branded JMB on right hip.

One mouse-colored mule, about six years old, with dark head, branded P on left thigh.
The whole of the above are branded U S on some part of them, and had on head-halters.
Any person who shall deliver, or give information of said mules, to H. J. FAUST, Rush Valley, or to the proprietor, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. BOLLWINKEL,
18-1 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

I BEG to inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my WOOD TURNING business from the West to the East side of Main Street, near the Cutlery Establishment of James Wells, where I have erected a commodious workshop, and, by attention to business and good workmanship, I hope to enjoy a continuation of your patronage.

ACCORDIANS and FLUTINAS tuned and repaired at my Residence, 7th Ward, opposite the Pottery.

17-2 WM. H. FOSTER.

LOST,

IN Parley's Kanyon, about the 24 of October, a yoke of Red STEERS, 4 years old. One has a large star on forehead, some white under belly. The other, roan about the head and partially lined back. Both branded L. P. on the near hip and L. PETTIT on the near horn, and 19th Ward on the right horn.

Whoever will return said Steers or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded by L. PETTIT, or G. B. KEATON, Deseret News Office. 17-3

WANTED,

BY a middle-aged man, recently arrived from England, a situation as CLERK or SALESMAN in an office or store, in city or country, or a situation in any capacity where steadiness of character, attention to business, integrity and faithfulness would be considered pre requisites.

Address for one week, "Situation, Applicant, Deseret News Office." 19-1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

STRAY PONY.

CAME to my place about the middle of August, a small BAY HORSE, about 5 years old; branded H (with a half circle on top) on left thigh. all his feet are white. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

RANDOLPH ALEXANDER,
17-3 Parley's Kanyon.

NOTICE.

ALL DRUMMERS and FIFERS that have come to Utah this season, and are going to reside in G. S. L. City, are requested to report themselves to Capt. H. B. Huntington, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 19-1

BOAR HOG STRAYED,

FROM the premises of Robt. L. Campbell, 14th Ward, on Sunday last, a white and black spotted Boar HOG, a year old.

Also, information wanted of a yoke of three-year-old STEERS, turned over Jordan; one very dark brown, the other white and red, branded R. L. CAMPBELL on both horns. Persons giving information will be suitably rewarded. 19-1

LOST,

BETWEEN American Fork and Provo about two weeks ago, a BAND BOX, containing a black and lace Bonnet, a baby's hood, and a few small articles. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with R. C. Kirkwood at American Fork, or with Rt. Matthews at the Deseret News Office, will oblige Chas. Smith, bound for Dixie. 19-1

FOR SALE,

A MOLASSES MILL, with Wood Rollers and Three Boilers. Enquire of

19-1 G. GODDARD, 13th Ward.

LOST,

FROM the Church Freight Train, Oct. 24, in Echo Kanyon (Hanging Rock Station), one three-and-a-half-year-old STEER, red and white, hair rubbed off inside of a white spot on left side, somewhat lame on his hind feet; and one six-year-old STAG in Parley's Park, red and white, a little lame on one forefoot, branded O on left hip, and X X on left horn. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery and delivery of said cattle to

19-1 BRYANT STRINGHAM, G. S. L. City.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

NOTICE.

MOLASSES BOILERS and others desiring to encourage and sustain home manufacture, can manifest such desire by forwarding to the subscriber their Molasses Skimmings, and receive in pay for the same

GOOD VINEGAR.

F. J. P. PASCOE,
Lead and Color Works,
19-2 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STOLEN,

FROM my coral in Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, on the 19th Oct., a black MARE, five years old, branded reversed F on left hip, and wolf scar or bite on right hip, a small white spot on face.

Any one finding the same, and giving the information, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

19-1 JAMES HANSEN.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED at F. J. P. Pascoe's Lead and Color Works, 17th Ward, several cords of good WOOD, for which a limited quantity of Paints, Putty, etc., may be obtained; also, good Vinegar, a double barrelled shot Gun, wagon cover, and a set of new Chicago wagon axle trees. 19-2

WEAVING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on shares, or he will take produce, store pay or cash in payment

A good Fly Shuttle Loom, and many years' experience, warrant me in promising satisfaction to all who may give me a job.

Work shop at Mr. Donelson's, next door to 13th Ward School House. 19-3 JAMES CHISLETT.

NOTICE

TO the Party who took a SHOT GUN from the bush below Ellsworth's Mill, in Mill Creek Kanyon, on Thursday afternoon of the 25th of September last, will please to leave it at this Office as early as possible, to save further trouble. 19-2

NOTICE

CAME into my enclosure, about the 20th of October, a black OX, about five years old, under bit off the right ear, crop off the left, something like the letter B on the left hip. I would like the owner to pay expenses and take it away.

19-2 CHAS. LAMBERT, 7th Ward.

NOTICE.

CAME to my farm, in this city, a dark grey HORSE, about a month since, branded S B on nigh thigh. The owner can have him by paying charges.

19-3 J. O. LITTLE.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
(Opposite the Seventies' Hall),

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may as usual depend upon their orders being executed in the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.

All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice. 19-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 20. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Bowery, Oct. 26, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The Gospel of salvation is interesting to me, to you, and should be to all the world; for by it we are to be judged. This test will be put to all. The principles of life and salvation the Gospel offers to us, which if we neglect will be brought up against us in a day to come. The light of truth has been revealed by the Savior, and through the mercy of the Lord he has sent forth his servants to proclaim this Gospel to all nations What for? To injure them? No; but to bless them. The time has come in this age of the world when God has set himself to take the rule and the power of the earth into his own hands. He has sent forth Joseph, and Hyrum, and Brigham, and Heber, and Jedediah, and Willard, and Daniel, and the Twelve Apostles and the other authorities of the Holy Priesthood which is established upon the earth. The communication has been opened up between the heavens and the earth. He has sent forth a message to all nations, saying, "Fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment has come." It has been proclaimed to the world by faithful men for many years—it has been sounded in the by-ways and highways, in city, and hamlet, and in the nooks and corners of the earth; and in a coming day the people will be judged by it, because it has been sent forth by the direct counsel of heaven.

It is our duty to sustain the principles of truth, virtue, and integrity and every principle that has been revealed from the Almighty to his children on the earth. If it is the duty of one man to do this it is the duty of every man to do the same; and every man will be found wanting unless he obeys this heavenly message. How shall we do it when we are compassed about by all the powers of earth and hell to overcome, overthrow and destroy us? By cleaving to the Lord of hosts, who is mighty to save, and by cleaving to those holy principles of life and power which he has revealed. The more the floods of iniquity surge up against us the closer let us cling to those principles, for they will bear us off victoriously to exaltation and glory in this world and in the worlds to come. The same principles have exalted our father and our God to his present state of glory and power, and they will exalt you and me and all who will abide them in the scale of human existence and eternal progression. They are the same principles which have been revealed in the latter days for the salvation of mankind, and for their exaltation to the presence of God the father in heaven. They have always existed, and always will continue to exist. They will abide after the refuge of lies has been swept away. It is not now as it has been in days and years gone by. The kingdom is now established, it is upon the earth never again to be prevailed against or to be overcome by sin and iniquity.

All men have their volition, and are responsible to God alone for it. As the kingdom of God grows and becomes mighty upon the earth, laws will be given suited to the condition of the children of men in their respective governments and nationalities according to their views and principles. The supreme law of the world will be the law of God, and all people will choose to obey or disobey as they list. All will be governed according to their circumstances and the principles which will be revealed from time to time for their best good. This is not the work of a day, but of eternity—it is without beginning of days or end of years.

I feel gratified that I live in this day and age of the world; I am thankful for this privilege. "Would you not have preferred to live in the days of Jesus?" says one. No, nor in the days of Moses, nor in the days of Noah. Had I lived in Noah's days I might have been drowned in the great flood. I prefer to live now—to-day—in the days of Brigham and Heber and in the days of the great Prophet Joseph and Hyrum, although they did not stay long with us. They are not far away from us, neither is the Lord. Brigham is here, Heber and Daniel are here, and the Twelve Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ are here, and the organization of the Church and kingdom of God is here with the Holy Priesthood which is after the order of the Son of God; and this is the great chain which opens up a communication between the heavens and the earth, and in it there is safety; and through it truth will prevail over the face of the whole earth, and by its power the kingdom of God will be established upon the earth, no more to be prevailed against. What matters it to us who speaks in anger against it? The truth is all the same, no matter who walks it under their feet. The eternal principles of salvation and exaltation are the same, no matter who does despite to them.

In trying to injure the truth, and impede it in its progress, they only injure themselves, and will bring upon themselves swift destruction, and a righteous judgment according as it shall be ordered by our Father in heaven. God is merciful and forbearing. Can we forbear as well as he can? We can, although we are far from being as good as he is. If he can forbear many years with a man who will not say grace over his meat, or bend his knee to his God in acknowledgement of his mercy; we surely can bear a little with the infirmities of our brethren, and the ignorance of the ungodly world.

As a people and community we have borne much; and all we have ever asked of any people or government has been our rights in common with the rest of mankind; but these they seek to withhold from us, which they have no right to do, hence they are under condemnation, and we shall go free. We believe and worship as we choose, and live under a government that guarantees unto us that right. Inasmuch as they do not give us those rights they violate one of the holiest, and most sacred provisions of the Constitution of our country, and destruction will be the consequence. The fathers of the revolution fought and bled to secure this holy right to their children so long as the world should last or the government continue. We are therefore bold in declaring our principles, and in defending our rights. There are countries in the world where imprisonment would be the penalty of the free expression of principles and rights; but they do not live under and enjoy the blessings of the Constitution which we live under. Yet even in this free country some have sought to deprive us of the free enjoyment of the privileges granted unto us in the Constitution of our country, and they will have to pay the penalty for so doing. For they trample under foot the Constitution that grants to them their own liberties, and thus subvert their own liberties, which it becomes them as well as us to preserve inviolate. It becomes us to cleave to God and our holy religion trusting in him, because in him there is power—in him there is strength, and if we remain faithful we shall come off victorious, and walk under our feet every principle that is calculated to destroy, and rear the standard of truth and righteousness in the world in spite of hell and all the hosts thereof. Let us be encouraged, and go steadily on in the performance of our duties, cultivating the earth, and bringing from the elements all we need for our sustenance that we may be free and independent so far as we can by depending on our own resources with which the Lord has abundantly blessed us. We are greatly blessed in that the Lord has planted our feet in these quiet valleys from those who sought our destruction; while he has brought an overwhelming destruction on them he has brought safety to us We can see his wisdom, and his mighty hand manifested in this. Let us henceforth put our trust in that arm which has been so prominently made bare in saving the righteous. May God add his blessing: Amen.

[Continued from Page 147.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 68. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, every individual, partnership, firm, association, or corporation (and any word or words in this act indicating or referring to person or persons shall be taken to mean and include partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof,) shall comply with the following requirements, that is to say:

First. Before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing, any such manufacture for which he, she, or they may be liable to be assessed, under the provisions of this act, and which shall not be differently provided for elsewhere, within thirty days after the date when this act shall take effect, he, she, or they shall furnish to the assistant assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, or affirmed setting forth the place where the manufacture is to be carried on, name of the manufactured article, the proposed market for the same, whether foreign or domestic, and generally the kind and quality manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.

Second. He shall within ten days after the first day of each and every month, after the day on which this act takes effect, as hereinbefore mentioned, or on or before a day prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, make return of the products and sales or delivery of such manufacture in form and detail as may be required, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Third. All such returns, statements, descriptions, memoranda, oaths and affirmations, shall be in form, scope, and detail as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 69. And be it further enacted, That upon the amounts, quantities, and values of produce, goods, wares, merchandize, and articles manufactured and sold, or delivered, hereinafter enumerated, the manufacturer thereof, whether manufactured for himself or for others, shall pay to the collector of internal revenue within his district, monthly, or on or before a day to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the duties on such manufactures: Provided, That when thread is manufactured and sold or delivered exclusively for knitted fabrics, or for weaving or spooling, as provided for in the seventy-fifth section of this act, the duties shall be assessed on the articles finished and prepared for use or consumption to the party so finishing or preparing the same, and any party so finishing or preparing any cloth or other fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, whether imported or otherwise, shall be considered the manufacturer thereof for the purposes of this act; and for neglect to pay such duties within ten days after demand, either personal or written, left at his, her, or their house or place of business, or manufactory, the amount of such duties may be levied upon the real and personal property of any such manufacturer. And such duties, and whatever shall be the expenses of levy, shall be a lien from the day prescribed by the commissioner for their payment aforesaid, in favor of the United States, upon the said real and personal property of such manufacturer, and such lien may be enforced by distraint, as provided in the general provisions of this act: And provided, further, That in all cases of goods manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this act the tax hereby imposed, such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods: And provided, further, That the taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the passage of this act, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 70. And be it further enacted, That for neglect or refusal to pay the duties provided by this act on manufactured articles, as aforesaid, the goods, wares, and merchandize manufactured and unsold by such manufacturer shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In such case the collector or deputy collector may take possession of said articles, and may maintain such possession in the premises and buildings where they may have been manufactured, or deposited, or may be. He shall summon, giving notice of not less than two nor more than ten days, the parties in possession of said goods, enjoining them to appear before the assessor, or assistant assessor, at a day and hour in such summons fixed, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why, for such neglect or refusal, such articles should not be declared forfeited to the United States. Such persons or parties interested shall be deemed to be the manufacturers of the same, if the articles shall be at the time of taking such possession upon the premises where manufactured; if they shall at such time have been removed from the place of manufacture, the parties interested shall be deemed to be the person in whose custody or possession the articles shall then be. Such summons shall be served upon such parties in person, or by leaving a copy thereof at the place of abode or business of the party to whom the same may be directed. In case no such party or place can be found, which fact shall be determined by the collector's return on the summons, such notice, in the nature of a summons, shall be given by advertisement for the term of three weeks in one newspaper in the county nearest to the place of such sale. If at or before such hearing such duties shall not have been paid, and the assessor or assistant assessor shall adjudge the summons and notice, service and return of the same to be sufficient, the said articles shall be declared forfeit, and shall be sold, disposed of, or turned over to the use of any department of the government as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may require of any officer of the government into whose possession the same may be turned over the proper voucher therefor: Provided, That the proceeds of the sale of said articles, if any there be after deducting the duties thereon, together with the expense of summons, advertising, and sale, or the excess of the value of said articles, after deducting the duties and expenses accrued thereon when turned over to the use of any department of the government, shall be refunded and paid to the manufacturer, or to the person in whose custody or possession the articles were when seized. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may review any such case of forfeiture and do justice in the premises. If the forfeiture shall have been wrongly declared, and sale made, the Secretary is hereby authorized, in case the specific articles cannot be restored to the party aggrieved in as good order and condition as when seized, to make up to such party in money his loss and damage from the contingent fund of his department. Immediate return of seizures so forfeited shall be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the collector or deputy collector who shall make any such seizure. Articles which the collector may adjudge perishable may be sold or disposed of before declaration of forfeiture. Said sales shall be made at public auction, and notice thereof shall be given in the same manner as is provided in this section in case of forfeiture.

Sec. 71. And be it further enacted, That any violation of, or refusal to comply with, the provisions of the sixty-eighth section of this act, shall be good cause for seizure and forfeiture, substantially in manner as detailed in the section next preceding this, of all manufactured articles liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act, and not otherwise provided for; and such violation or refusal to comply shall further make any party so violating or refusing to comply liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in manner and form as provided in this act.

Sec. 72. And be it further enacted, That in case of the manufacture and sale or delivery of any goods, wares, merchandize, or articles as hereinafter mentioned, without compliance on the part of the party manufacturing the same with all or any of the requirements and regulations prescribed in this act in relation thereto, the assistant assessor may, upon such information as he may have, assume and estimate the amount and value of such manufactures, and upon such assumed amount assess the duties, and said duties shall be collected in like manner as in case the provisions of this act in relation thereto had been complied with, and to such articles all the foregoing provisions for liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, shall in like manner apply.

Sec. 73. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandize, or articles manufactured or made by any person or persons not for sale, but for his, her, or their own use or consumption, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, or articles manufactured or made and sold, except spirituous and malt liquors, and manufactured tobacco, where the annual product shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, shall be and are exempt from duty: Provided, That this shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make or finish the goods, wares, and merchandize or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandize or articles.

Sec. 74. And be it further enacted, That the value and quantity of the goods, wares, and merchandize required to be stated, as aforesaid, and subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be estimated by the actual sales made by the manufacturer, or by his, her, or their agent, or person or persons acting in his, her, or their behalf; and where such goods, wares, and merchandize have been removed for consumption, or for delivery to others, or placed on shipboard, or are no longer within the custody and control of the manufacturer or manufacturers, or his or their agent, not being in his, her, or their factory, store or warehouse, the value shall be estimated by the average of the market value of the like goods, wares and merchandize, during the time when the same would have become liable to and charged with duty.

Sec. 75. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, upon the articles, goods, wares, and merchandize, hereinafter mentioned, which shall thereafter be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following duties, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, that is to say:

On candles, of whatever material made, three per centum ad valorem;

On all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, three and a half cents per ton: Provided, That for all contracts of lease of coal lands made before the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the lessee shall pay the tax;

On lard oil, mustard-seed oil, linseed oil, and on all animal or vegetable oils not exempted nor provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, two cents per gallon: Provided, That red oil or olaic acid, produced in

the manufacture of candles, and used as a material in the manufacture of soap, paraffine, whale and fish oil, shall be exempted from this duty;

On gas, illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall be not above five hundred thousand cubic feet per month, five cents per one thousand cubic feet; when the product shall be above five hundred thousand, and not exceeding five millions of cubic feet per month, ten cents per one thousand cubic feet; when the product shall be above five millions, fifteen cents per one thousand cubic feet; and the general average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required by this act shall regulate the rate of duty herein imposed; and where any gas company shall not have been in operation for the next year preceding the return as aforesaid, then the rate shall be regulated upon the estimated average of the monthly product: Provided, That the product required to be returned by this act shall be understood to be the product charged in the bills actually rendered by any gas company during the month preceding the return, and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold: Provided, further, That all gas furnished for lighting street lamps, and not measured, and all gas made for and used by any hotel, inn, tavern, and private dwelling-house, shall be subject to duty, and may be estimated; and if the returns in any case shall be understated or under estimated, it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor of the district to increase the same as he shall deem just and proper: And provided, further, That coal tar produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the products of the re-distillation of coal tar thus produced, shall be exempt from duty: And provided, further, That gas companies so located as to compete with each other shall pay the rate imposed by this act upon the company having the largest production.

On coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon: Provided, That such oil refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively shall be subject to pay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: And provided, further, That, distillers of coal oil shall be subject to all the provisions of this act hereinbefore set forth and specified applicable to distillers of spirituous liquors, with regard to licenses, bonds, returns, and all other provisions designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity distilled, and securing the payment of duties, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under regulations prescribed by him, be necessary for that purpose.

On ground coffee, and all preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, three mills per pound;

On ground pepper, ground mustard, ground pimento, ground cloves, ground cassia, and ground ginger, and all imitations of the same, one cent per pound;

On sugar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated, or pulverized, two mills per pound;

On sugar, refined or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado or concentrated melado, two mills per pound;

On all brown, Muscovado, or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, one cent per pound;

On sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, one cent per pound;

On chocolate, and cocoa prepared, one cent per pound;

On saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, five mills per pound;

On starch, made of potatoes, one mill per pound; made of corn or wheat, one and a half mills per pound; made of rice or any other material, four mills per pound;

On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, (not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems,) valued at more than thirty cents per pound, fifteen cents per pound; valued at any sum not exceeding thirty cents per pound, ten cents per pound;

On smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, five cents per pound;

On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, two cents per pound,

On snuff manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, twenty cents per pound;

On cigars, valued at not over five dollars per thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand;

On cigars, valued at over five and not over ten dollars per thousand, two dollars per thousand;

On cigars, valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per thousand, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand;

On cigars, valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, three dollars and fifty cents per thousand;

On gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at eighteen cents per pound or less, five mills per pound, when valued at above eighteen cents per pound, and not exceeding thirty cents per pound, one cent per pound; and when valued at above thirty cents per pound, six cents per pound;

On white lead, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds;

On oxide of zinc, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds;

On sulphate of barytes, ten cents per one hundred pounds. Provided, That white lead, oxide of zinc, and sulphate of barytes, or any one of them, shall not be subject to any additional duty in consequence of being mixed or ground with linseed oil, when the duties upon all the materials so mixed or ground shall have been previously actually paid;

On all paints and painters' colors, dry or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem;

On clock movements made to run one day, five cents each; made to run more than one day, ten cents each;

On pins, solid head or other, five per centum ad valorem;

On umbrellas and parasols made of cotton, silk, or other material, five per centum ad valorem;

On screws, commonly called wood screws, one and a half cent per pound;

On railroad iron and all other iron advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, and band, hoop, and sheet iron, not thinner than number eighteen wire-gauge, and plate iron not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, one dollar and fifty cents per ton; on railroad iron, re-rolled, seventy-five cents per ton; on band, hoop, and sheet iron thinner than number eighteen wire-gauge, plate iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut nails and spikes, two dollars per ton: Provided, That bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails, and spikes, manufactured from iron upon which the duty of one dollar and fifty cents has been levied and paid, shall be subject only to a duty of fifty cents per ton in addition thereto, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. On stoves and hollow ware, one dollar and fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds; cast iron used for bridges, buildings, or other permanent structures, one dollar per ton: Provided, That bar iron used for like purposes shall be charged no additional duty beyond the specific duty imposed by this act. On steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, four dollars per ton; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, eight dollars per ton; valued above eleven cents per pound, ten dollars per ton;

On paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard and binders' boards, three per centum ad valorem;

On soap, castile, palm-oil, erasive, and soap of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above three and a half cents per pound, one mill per pound; valued at above three and a half cents per pound, five mills per pound;

On soap, fancy, scented, honey, cream, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, two cents per pound;

On salt, four cents per one hundred pounds;

On pickles and preserved fruits, and on all preserved meats, fish, and shell-fish in cans or air-tight packages, five per centum ad valorem;

On glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in the solid state, five mills per pound;

On glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in the liquid state, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On patent or enamelled leather, five mills per square foot;

On patent Japanned split, used for dasher leather, four mills per square foot;

On patent or enamelled skirting leather, one and a half cent per square foot;

On all sole and rough or harness leather, made from hides, imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills per pound;

On all other sole or rough leather, hemlock tanned, and harness leather, seven mills per pound;

On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or in part with oak, one cent per pound;

On all finished or curried upper leather, made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties finishing or currying such leather not previously taxed in the rough, except calf skins, one cent per pound;

On bend and butt leather, one cent per pound;

On offal leather, five mills per pound;

On oil-dressed leather, and deer skins dressed or smoked, two cents per pound;

On tanned calf skins, six cents each;

On morocco, goat, kid, or sheep skins, curried, manufactured, or finished, four per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the price at which such skins are usually sold shall determine their value;

On horse and hog skins tanned and dressed, four per centum ad valorem;

On American patent calf skins, five per centum ad valorem;

On conducting hose of all kinds for conducting water or other fluids, a duty of three per centum ad valorem;

On wine, made of grapes, five cents per gallon;

On varnish, made wholly or in part of gum copal or other gums or substances, five per centum ad valorem;

On furs of all descriptions, when made up or manufactured, three per centum ad valorem;

On cloth and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, a duty of three per centum ad valorem: Provided, That thread or yarn manufactured and sold or delivered exclusively for knitted fabrics, or for weaving, when the spinning and weaving for the manufacture of cloth of any kind is carried on separately, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act; but all fabrics of cotton, wool, or other material, whether woven, knit, or felted, shall be regarded as manufactures, and be subject to the duty, as above, of three per centum ad valorem;

On all diamonds, emeralds, and all other jewelry, a tax of three per centum ad valorem;

On and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a tax of one-half of one cent per pound on all cotton held or owned by any person or persons, corporation, or association of persons; and such tax shall be a lien thereon in the possession of any person whomsoever. And further, if any person or persons, corporations, or association of persons, shall remove, carry, or transport the same from the place of its production before said tax shall have paid, such person or persons, corporation, or association of persons, shall forfeit and pay to the United States double the amount of such tax, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof: Provided, however, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper for the payment of said tax at places different from that of the production of said cotton: And provided, further, That all cotton owned and held by any manufacturer of cotton fabrics on the first day [of] October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and prior thereto, shall be exempt from the tax hereby imposed;

On all manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials, not in this act otherwise provided for, a duty of three per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared, the said duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof: And provided, further, That on all oil-dressed leather, and deer skins dressed or smoked, manufactured into gloves, mittens, or other articles on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so manufactured, the said duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased valuation thereof: And provided, further, That in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales the freight, commission, and expenses of sale actually paid, and the duty shall be assessed and paid upon the net amount after the deductions as aforesaid: And provided, further, That printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar printed publications; boards, shingles, and all other lumber and timber; staves, hoops, headings, and timber only partially wrought and unfinished for chairs, tubs, pails, snathes, lasts, shovel and fork handles; umbrella stretchers; pig iron, and iron not advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops; maps and charts; charcoal; alcohol made or manufactured of spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid; plaster or gypsum; malt; burning fluid; printers' ink; flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, until actually woven or fitted into fabrics for consumption; all flour and meal made from grain; bread and breadstuffs; pearl barley and split peas; butter; cheese; concentrated milk; bullion, in the manufacture of silverware; brick; lime; Roman cement; draining tiles; marble; slate; building stone; copper, in ingots or pigs; and lead, in pigs or bars, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act: Provided, That whenever, by the provisions of this act a duty is imposed upon any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to such as are manufactured and not removed from the place of manufacture prior to that date.

—"The Tax-Payer's Manual has just been published, and, in brevity, beats the *Military Manual* all hollow. It has but three principal orders, which are as follows:

1. Draw wallets!
2. Fork over!
3. Retire!—[Vanity Fair.

MR. LINCOLN'S ESTIMATE OF THE REBELS.—Some one recently asked President Lincoln how many men the rebels had in the field. "Old Abe" looked serious, and replied,

"Twelve hundred thousand, according to the best authority."

The interrogator blanched in the face, and ejaculated,

"My God!"

"Yes, sir, twelve hundred thousand—no doubt of it. You see, all our Generals when they get whipped, say the enemy outnumbers them from three to five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three times four makes twelve. Don't you see it?"

The interrogator felt considerable easier when he found how the rebels were proved to have such an overwhelming force.

POLITICAL PREACHING CURED.

The Hartford *Times* relates the following: A congregational church, in a neighboring State, got so completely enlisted in one of the Presidential contests, that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and his deacons and laymen followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally, a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer:

"O, Lord," said he, "uphold the Democratic party, which has received thy support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this Republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, oh carry that party through this struggle to a complete triumph. Oh, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes, if it be thy will to do so, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of Democracy, O Lord, as thou hast been, and in their peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly, man against brother. And, oh, I beseech thee especially to free the Christian churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rending them asunder, destroying their usefulness and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. We have already been plied to fullness with political fanaticism, and our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which thou, in thy wisdom, hath upheld so long, and repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained, in the establishment of sound measures. Oh, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly in the hands of the Abolition party and let them take care of him, and provide us with a true minister of the gospel. At any rate, the present state of things cannot last. If politics are to rule, I shall claim one-half of the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be a fair discussion within these walls. Amen."

This was a stumper. It was the first prayer ever publicly offered in that church for the success of the Democratic party and its nominees, though hundreds of prayers and exhortations had been made against that party. When the old man had finished, there was a silence of half an hour, and the meeting then adjourned. And thus ended the political preaching in that church. From that time forward, the minister attended to his gospel duties and left all political questions to be settled by the people outside of the church. Again, the society prospered, and there was a better feeling among its members—more Christian charity, more brotherly love. The old man's earnest prayer was answered in more respects than one.

HOW TO RESTORE PEACE.

Gen. Curtis, in a letter to some of his friends in Keokuk, Iowa, is said to have prophetically given utterance to the following:

"Break down the rebel armies, confiscate the property of their supporters, deprive the rebels of their slaves and their substance, prostrate foes and elevate friends; and the Union men in thousands, who now tremble in the presence of the apprehension of its return, will proclaim their devotion to our government and unite with us heartily in restoring peace and prosperity to our once happy country.

"I have campaigned through three of the so-called Confederate States, and express to you my observations and convictions. The republic cannot be severed. There is no geographical, moral or political line, on which to divide. No foreign power could prescribe one that would satisfy either party.

"We have embarked in a death struggle, and have no alternative but to steadfastly press forward the engines of war and all honorable disturbing elements till rebellion, weary and worn out and overpowered, abandons its wicked designs and yields to the constitution and the laws.

"Bands of robbers, such as we see in Missouri and elsewhere, will survive the war, and society will for a long time be pestered with thieves and vagrants who only carry on their raids for plunder; but local organizations will ultimately stifle such elements, and peace and security will gradually return."

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.—"Halloa! my little man," said a gentleman from a window in the second story of his country mansion, to a little urchin passing by who was gazing up with much apparent wonder, "I guess you think there is a little heaven up here, don't you, huh?"

"Well, yes, Sir, I should if I hadn't seen the devil stick his head out of the window!"

DIDN'T SEE IT.—The Shakers at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., among their rules relating to visitors, have the following:

Married persons tarrying with us over night, are respectfully notified that each sex will occupy separate sleeping apartments while they remain. This rule will not be departed from under *any* circumstance.

A friend says he was reading this to a married lady when she innocently remarked, *"How foolish that is, ain't it!"*

A NIGHT IN THE CATACOMBS OF THE UPPER NILE.

No feature in the mental idiosyncrasy of the Egyptians is so striking as their passion for excavating, building and burrowing under ground. Half the lives of the thoughtful class of the community, who were so numerous and influential as to impress their peculiarities upon the whole nation, was passed in subterraneous apartments, nominally constructed for the reception of the dead, but in reality for the use of the living, who loved the grim solitude which the company of mummies and the perpetual presence of death insured to the frequenters of the tombs. Accordingly, there is scarcely a mountain, rock or precipice in any portion of the Nilotic Valley, or of the desert bordering upon it, which does not contain suites, more or less spacious, of sepulchral chambers, adorned with sculpture, painted in brilliant and gorgeous colors, abounding with symbolic representations, with deep shafts, long corridors, endless flights of steps, descending, winding, branching off into the bowels of the earth, with here and there niches for coffins, carved and decorated divans for the living, and beautiful tables running along the wall, on which to arrange the wines, fruits and viands designed to comfort and exhilarate the worshipper of Isis and Osiris.

Once, while roaming about the wastes of Nubia, we learned that there existed far out in the desert something which our informants called a ruin, although whether below or above ground they were unable to decide. Respecting its exact distance from the river they were equally uncertain; some estimating it at one hour, some at three or more. Arriving shortly after dark at the village which was to form our starting point, we found the whole population asleep, or determined to appear so, with the exception of four young men, whom we heard, while groping our way through the dusky streets, or rather lanes, talking and laughing in a ruinous, unlighted building. Our Arab servants, who cherished strong prejudices against all inhabitants of the "black countries," argued that they must be murderers, or at least brigands, otherwise, they could have no motive for sitting together in the dark, after all honest people were in their beds. But, brigands or no brigands, they would probably for money consent to be our guides, which, when we had knocked and made known our wishes, they cheerfully did. It must be said for wild and eastern men in general, that they seldom profess knowledge when conscious of ignorance; so that if they undertake to conduct you to any place, you may be tolerably certain they are familiar with the road, though about distance their ideas are often misty. On the present occasion, our difficulties were multiplied by the circumstance that the guides understood not one word of Arabic, while, with the exception of an ignorant river pilot, we were all equally unacquainted with the Noubah language. Scanty and unsatisfactory, therefore, was our intercommunication; but as they affirmed unhesitatingly that they could lead us to the ruins of which we were in search, we bade them move on, and followed. Soon the village was left behind, and the desert entered upon—the desert, vast, monotonous, lighted up by the most brilliant moon, its sand-hills piled up and modeled by the winds, clothed in some places with tamarisk or the oriental willow, alternating at intervals with barren rocks, rising into peaks, or cloven into vast fissures, through which we wound our way, immersed at times in deep shadow, with the yawning mouths of caverns on either hand. Our attendants, little used to walking over deep sand or rugged rocks, presently became tired, and their weariness perhaps induced them to question us as to whether or not we had brought our firearms with us, since they apprehended that our guides might possibly have a design upon our lives, as they often whispered together and laughed. Our rifles, our pistols, even our daggers had been left behind, so that, had the Nubians intended mischief, they had an excellent opportunity; but they entertained no such ideas, and at length, after a weary march of at least three hours, stopped at the foot of a low mountain, declaring us to be now in possession of the object of which we were in search. As neither column nor obelisk, nor wall nor gateway anywhere appeared, we began to suspect they were really mocking us, and, being roused to anger, fiercely demanded what they meant. The men then, with their spears, pointed to an Egyptian cornice cut in the rock, and all but covered with sand, which, kneeling down, they vigorously moved with their hands, till they laid open a small doorway, through which, being the most eager of the party, I forced my way, like the Egyptian deity, Agathodemon, wriggling into a hole.

Once entered, I beheld by my wax taper one of the most astonishing sights I had ever witnessed. Standing on the sand mounds, blown in by the winds, my head nearly touched the roof, which was completely instinct with life; myriads of small creatures, with sooty wings, open mouths, and glittering head-like eyes hung quivering and trembling from the rock, detaching themselves gradually, and darting madly hither and thither in the unaccustomed light. Leaving my companions to work their way through the sand at their leisure, I advanced, with more than my wonted caution, into the cavern. Nor was caution at all unnecessary, for I had not proceeded many yards before a large square mummy pit yawned before me. Into this pit I threw a stone, and by its frequent bounding and rebounding from side to side, conjectured that the depth of the shaft could not be less than seventy or eighty feet. After warning my friends of the danger, I skirted the pit, and then paused in profound admiration of the grandeur, extent and magnificence of this subterranean palace, constructed by the lavish industry of the Egyptians, in an out-of-the-way mountain, which they who quenched their thirst at the Nile could have seldom had occasion to visit, unless—which is not improbable—all this portion of the wilderness had been rendered fertile by their genius and energy. The tamarisks, the willows and the mimosas, still growing on several hillocks and hollows, testified to the practicability of such a transformation.

After gazing round me for several minutes, I discerned a square opening in the rock, leading to a lower suite of apartments; and after estimating the depth, which seemed to be from fifteen to eighteen feet, I leaned forwards with my hands on the sides of the opening, and leaped down, followed by a torrent of bats, all apparently intent upon extinguishing my wax taper, and at length, to my no small annoyance, succeeded. They now considered they had got me all to themselves; and, as I stopped to grope about for my candle, I felt them crawling thick upon the ground and put my thumb and finger into their open mouths, while others of their brethren crawled over my head into my bosom, and down the back of my neck—their cold, clammy touch making me shiver with disgust. Into these halls and corridors no light but that of a torch or taper had ever penetrated since the creation; around me was the true Egyptian darkness—a darkness which could be felt, since it weighed upon the spirits, and made the eyeballs strain to catch a glimpse of something visible and tangible. I picked up stones, and threw them in various directions, and as, however far they went they struck against no rock or wall, but always fell on the sandy or stony floor, I conjectured that I stood in the midst of a vast hall, the pavement of which might be pierced with mummy pits or other dangerous cavities. Beginning to be alarmed, since I knew not how to advance or retreat, I shouted with all my might to my companions, who, not knowing what course I had taken, had probably turned off into other galleries, never supposing I could have descended into that chasm. When her they came to my aid or not, there was not one circumstance which inspired me with the hope that I might find an exit from that dismal den—this was a slight current of air which now and then breathed upon me. Exploring the floor carefully, now with my feet and now with my hands, I moved towards the point from which the air came, but, to my dismay, the little refreshing breeze ceased to blow, and then, a few seconds afterwards, appeared to come from behind. I now resumed my former practice of throwing stones, and at length found that they struck against a wall, which turned out, however, when I reached it, to be only the face of a large square pillar, designed to support the weight of the superincumbent mountain. On a low projection of this pillar I sat down to consider what was next to be done. If I sat there till morning, the returning day would not improve my condition. The stones which strewed the floors were too soft to afford the least spark of fire by collision; all the means of striking a light were with my Arab servants, who, I feared, had given me up for lost and had retreated from the catacombs. At this idea a bewildering terror came over me, and I rose, and, straining my voice to its utmost pitch, sent what resembled a loud roar through the cavern. The echoes took it up and carried it right and left till it became fainter and fainter, and gradually died away in the distance. Visions and phantasma then took possession of my mind. I beheld the slope of a mountain capped with snow, and in a sheltered nook near its base a house, with children, overlooked by a woman, playing on the green sward before it. A baby lay among roses near the woman's feet, who alternately gazed at it and at the page of a book which it was clear she was not reading. Upon this scene I gazed with deep anguish, since it seemed to be the last glimpse I should ever obtain of those figures. Fancy then carried me higher up the mountain, towards where the avalanches roll and roar; and, as I mounted, one of the most enormous bulk appeared to be loosened from its seat, and to be launched like lightning down the steep declivity I was toilsomely climbing. It struck, it overwhelmed, it stunned me—I lost all sensation. When I escaped from the folds of this hideous vision, I beheld my Arab servants, each with a light in his hands, standing before me and inquiring how it happened that I had lost myself and proceeded to so great a distance in the dark.

It was immaterial. We now found ourselves in an immense excavation, whose sides, pillars and niches were glowing with strange imagery, painted in bright colors, and representing, as we conjectured, the passage of the soul from earth to Hades. Descending from amid trees and flowers along a dreary path, the spirit—dim, shadowy, almost colorless—followed two wolf-headed conductors into the presence of the subterranean king, who was to pronounce judgment upon it, and assign it an abode, blithe and joyous, or portentiously dismal, according to the tenor of its career on earth. The spirit in question happening to be one of the fortunate, soon passed its examination, and was received by two ladies, who led it by the hand into a place abounding with all those delights upon which the ancient Egyptians set especial value; wine, fruit, flowers, all sorts of delicious viands, choruses of women dancing in circles, while others of the same sex played upon golden harps, which, from their open mouths, they appeared to be accompanying with their voices. At this reception, the spirit seemed to lose the tenuity of its figure, and was plumped out to respectable dimensions, while its face beamed with joy. Here the artist stopped short, either because his activity had been arrested by death, or wishing to abandon to the imagination the remainder of the scene. In a sculptured niche, close at hand, we discovered a gorgeously-painted coffin, with a face of rare beauty delineated on the lid, having long, black, sweeping eye-lashes, a straight nose, high forehead, and rich, pouting lips, resembling those of a Macedonian rather than of an Egyptian woman; for the chin, too, was Greek—that is, exquisitely rounded, dimpled, and rising over a neck never surely beheld among the genuine natives of the Nilotic Valley. Should we find the mummy within? And if we did, would it answer the flattering indications of the exterior? The discovery was soon made that the coffin had never been opened; and so much like one solid block of wood had time and thick paint rendered it, that it was with no little difficulty we discovered the point of junction between the lid and the coffin. The want of hammers and chisels would have rendered our discovery of no avail, had not our Nubian guides drawn forth heavy crooked daggers from beneath their armpits—one of which I purchased on the spot, and still possess—and suggested the possibility of opening the sarcophagus with them. This we at length did. The mummy, properly speaking, was not visible, being concealed by a thick investiture of swaths and bandages, enveloping its form obliquely, while its face was represented by a painted mask of rare beauty. Round the throat was a necklace, and on the breast a chain of gold beads, exquisitely formed and chased, of which we robbed the mummy.* We were, however, thieves of some conscience, for after having appropriated the necklace and the beads, with a blue porcelain ring, worn probably in life by the deceased lady, we replaced the lid, restored the coffin to its niche, and left it either to become a prey to the next travelers from Europe, or to remain there in silence and quietness till the great Osirian resurrection.

It so happens that the Egyptians, even in their sepulchres, where the mysteries of life and death are strangely mingled, invest their spirits with attributes which will not bear to be spoken of. In one place, the imagination is borne up to the highest level of the sublime; in another, it is dashed suddenly to the earth in the most material way. Bodies mutilated in war are piled up before barbarous monarchs; decapitated trunks lie prostrate on the floor, while the heads which have been severed from them are heaped, grim and ghastly, in a corner. Some attempts are occasionally made to suggest an ethnological distribution of the races whose deeds are celebrated on the walls of these tombs; for, where the painters were real Egyptians, we find groups of red men driving forward other groups of white, yellow, or black men, as captives or slaves. By the white men they are supposed to have designated their Macedonian masters; in which case tombs are of recent construction, while the yellow men represent Persians or other Asiatics. A strong objection to this theory, however, is found in the fact that among the oldest tombs in Thebes excavated and painted, in all likelihood, before the siege of Troy, groups of white men are discovered, who may therefore be merely meant to represent white strangers wrecked by storms on the Egyptian coast, and sold as slaves to the princes and grandees of the Thebaid.

When we had sufficiently examined the paintings, we entered a long corridor, which, after ascending and descending for many hundred yards, terminated in a small chamber, in which we noticed a mummy pit, filled with large stones to the top. In the wall was a hole, about four feet and a half from the ground, which looked into another tomb, for through it we could discern long suites of painted passages and apartments. After much consultation and many tempting proposals made to the Nubians and Arabs, no one would consent to be thrust through that hole into the neighboring tomb; some pretended fear of ghouls and efrits, others refused to explain the ground of their apprehensions. I then volunteered, and, having been raised to a horizontal position, my head and neck were thrust thro' the opening in the wall, but no efforts of my friends sufficed to propel my shoulders after them. Growing apparently weary of keeping my body straight, they were on the point of breaking my neck, when, by a violent effort, I forced back my head out of the opening, and dropped among the piles of rubbish. The twinge I then felt in my spine seems to be renewed as I write, as well as the anger with which I reproached my friends and followers for their disregard of my life. Hunger and fatigue now made us think of a retreat; but it was easier to resolve upon it than to make it, for so numerous were the passages, corridors, flights of steps and suites of chambers we had traversed, that no exit for a long while appeared. At length we arrived in the great hall, whose vast roof rose into the mountain far beyond the reach of the light afforded by our tapers and torches, as well as of the stones which, with strong arms, we cast upwards in search of it. It was the opinion of some of our party that, in this instance, the Egyptians had taken advantage of an immense natural cavern in forming this dome, which for height and breadth exceeded the largest cathedrals in the world. Under the impulse of keen appetite, the taste for the picturesque, however, became faint; so, in spite of the great antiquarian attractions, we hurried towards the adit, and soon found ourselves in the keen, sweet, elastic, refreshing air of the desert. Here we enjoyed a spectacle which threw all the labors of the Egyptians completely into the shade—this was the dawn, which was just then beginning to spread its white skirts over the eastern sky. We forgot the dangers we had passed, forgot our hunger, forgot everything, and climbed the rocky pinnacles of the nearest hill to witness the most glorious show which nature has to present. Along the line of the horizon, just where the eastern desert comes in contact with the sky, a bright flush, every moment becoming more and more luminous, surged up into the firmament, changing rapidly from white to yellow, from yellow to deep saffron, from saffron to pink, to crimson, to purple, till the whole mighty arch of the Orient heaven became one blaze of intermingled colors, flashing, glittering, quivering, as if all the Auroras of the pole had been suddenly thrown together. Not a word escaped from the lips of any one present. In silent astonishment, bordering possibly on adoration, Arab, Nubian, European, gazed at the precursors of the sun, beautiful beyond description, thrilling, absorbing, over-awing, till the vast fiery disc, more resplendent than molten gold, and absolutely blinding through its brightness, thrust up its dazzling rim above the edge of the desert, and in a moment the full day shone upon the earth.

The contrast between the interior of the catacombs, smelling of bats, coffins, mummies, decaying gums, cere-clothes, and wood crumbling under the influence of time, and the buoyant, elastic, etesian breezes blowing up the valley, and diffusing themselves softly over the waste, could hardly be surpassed. Yet it is worthy of remark, that there are no deleterious miasmata in Egyptian tombs. No one was ever the worse for breathing the atmosphere they contain. I have slept whole weeks in the midst of coffins, all containing corpses, and never experienced the slightest inconvenience, though the air occasionally appears close, and on that account, but on that account only, disagreeable.

*Of this we were ourselves afterwards robbed, in our turn, in an Italian custom-house.

"THE LORD'S NO DEAF."

A poor old deaf man, residing in a Fifeshire village, was visited one day by the parish clergyman, who had recently taken a resolution to pay such visits regularly to his parishioners, and therefore made a promise to the wife of this villager that he should call occasionally and pray with him. The minister, however, soon fell through this resolution, and did not pay another visit to the deaf man till three years after, when, happening to go through the alley in which the poor man lived, he found the wife at the door, and therefore could not avoid inquiring for her husband.

"Well, Margaret," said the minister, "how is Thomas?"

"Nae the bet'ar o' you," was the rather curt answer.

"How, Margaret?" inquired the minister.

"Oh ye promised twa years syne to ca' and pray ance a fortnight wi' him, and ye ance darkened the door syne."

"Well, well, Margaret, don't be so short I thought it was not necessary to call and pray with Thomas, for he's deaf, you know, and cannot hear me."

"But, sir," rejoined the woman, "*the Lord's no deaf.*"

The indolent clergyman shrank abashed from the cottage.

SLANG PHRASES.—The use of slang so prevalent among the half-educated and fast portions of the community, is pretty well hit off in the following paragraph:

If you wish to be a 'A No. 1' woman, you have got to 'toe the mark,' and be less 'bifalutin.' 'You may bet your head on that.' You may sing 'slightually like a martingale;' you may 'spin street yarn' at the rate of 'ten knots an hour;' you may 'talk like a book;' you may dance as if you were on a 'regular break down,' and play the piano 'mighty fine,' but 'I tell you' you 'can't come to tea.' You may be handsome but you can't come in.' 'You might just as well 'cave in' first as last, and 'absquatulate,' for you cant 'put it through' 'any way you can fix it.' If you imagine you may 'go it while you are young, for when you get old you can't,' 'you don't come it' 'by a long chalk.' 'Own up' now, and 'do the straight thing, and I'll 'set you down' as 'one of the women we read of.' 'If you come up to the scratch,' why I must 'let you slide.' But if you have a 'sneaking notion' for being a 'regular brick,' there is no other way—'not as you knows on'—'no, sirree, hoss!' If a young man should 'kind o' shine up to you,' and you should 'cotton to him,' and he should hear you say, 'by the jumpin' Moses,' or 'by the living jingo,' or 'my goodness,' or 'I vow,' or 'go it Betsy, I'll hold your bonnet,' or 'mind your eye,' or 'hit 'im again,' or 'take me away,' or 'dry up now,' or 'draw your sled,' or 'cut stick,' or 'give him particular fits,' he would pretty certainly 'evaporate.'

NOVEL TARGET.—A new target, for rifle and fancy shots has been contrived in England. A model of a deer is mounted on a curved railway, and made to descend swiftly from behind one shield to another. The target is a bull's eye placed on the deer's shoulder. If it is hit in the haunches a fine is levied for a miss; if the bull's eye is hit, a prize is won by the shot.

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....November 12, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The great battle which military men and civilians supposed would soon be fought, after the army of the Potomac moved across that noted river into Virginia, and southward up the east side of the Blue Ridge, on the western side of which, in the Shanandoah Valley, were the Confederate hosts under Gen. Lee, has not as yet, so far as known, transpired. Several of those minor conflicts, commonly called skirmishes, have occurred between the van guard or advance division of Gen. McClellan's army, and portions of the Confederate cavalry, and small detachments of artillery and infantry at or near the several Gaps, where roads or passes exist, leading through or over the mountains from one side to the other, of which an exceedingly large number have been reported, the result of which encounters have invariably been in favor of the Federal arms, and Gap after Gap has, as reported, been occupied by detachments composed of a greater or lesser number of Federal troops, as they have been "marching on" towards the South.

The number of casualties reported as the result of the daily skirmishings have been exceedingly small, indicating that the fighting has invariably been of the most scientific kind, and that the forces engaged were not ignorant, unskilled Dutchmen, who, when they fight, know no better than to kill their opponents.

There has but little been made known concerning the number of troops put in motion, to bring on an engagement with Gen. Lee, to force him to evacuate the Shenandoah Valley, or prevent his retreat to Richmond, whichever was the intent of General McClellan. It has been understood that Gen. Burnside's corps was in the advance, followed by Gen. Porter's corps. The cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton is said to have done most of the reconnoitering and skirmishing; but for the want of horses, of which McClellan's army is said to have been of late greatly deficient, that brave officer, as represented, has been unable to feel after the enemy as effectually as desired, and when met and repulsed the retreating foemen have escaped without receiving much chastisement. To supply the deficiency of cavalry horses existing in his command, Gen. Pleasanton is said to have made great exertions, and wherever animals suitable for the service have been found, he has taken them without regard to the opinions of the owners, as to the right, and without reference to loyalty. It is reported, however, that the secessionists in the country through which the Federal troops passed took good care to have their horses removed further south, or to some place which the "Yankees" would not be likely soon to occupy, before it was too late, consequently, most of those obtained were the property of professed Unionists, but the number had, at latest dates, been comparatively small.

The exact location of the main body of the Confederate army under General Lee had not been ascertained, and it was not known whether a retreat towards Richmond by way of Gordonsville was being made, covered by Stewart's cavalry and General Hill's command, no other troops having been seen; or whether it was the intention of the enemy to contest the occupancy of the Shenandoah valley and fight General McClellan on a field of their own selection, which, from the cautious manner in which his columns advanced he evidently intended to avoid.

Among the most important skirmishes reported is one at Barh urville, on the 5th of October, in which some of the best disciplined troops of Pleasanton's command fought three thousand of Stewart's cavalry and routed them, with the loss of thirty-six men left dead on the field. The Federal loss was stated at five killed and ten wounded. Pleasanton and Stewart commanded their respective troops engaged in person, and the conflict is represented to have been one of the most spirited and brilliant of the war.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have spent the afternoon of the 4th at the top of Ashby's Gap, taking observations and endeavoring to discover the enemy, but without success.

Gen. Sickles was detached by Gen. Heintzelman with a strong force from Alexandria, soon after the army of the Potomac was put in motion to reconnoiter the country through which the Confederates advanced on their way northward from the Rappahannock towards Maryland, through the Bull Run region. The service required was promptly and satisfactorily performed, and the expedition returned safely to Alexandria, without having made any very important discoveries. The enemy was seen in several places, their scouts and pickets driven in and a few prisoners taken.

Much anxiety seems to exist throughout the North in relation to the advance of the army of the Potomac into the enemy's country, which will, of course, continue until some decisive action takes place or more is known concerning the object of the campaign which, in consequence of the lateness of the season cannot be of long duration. Many rumors are also in circulation concerning the movements of General Lee, and changes in the organization of the several army corps, and their commanders, etc.; but most of them, probably, have no foundation in truth. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, if the army of the Potomac does any more fighting before cold weather sets in, it will be done shortly.

From what has been reported, it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, what the Federal armies of the south-west have been doing of late. Some few "brilliant" skirmishes have been announced, in which a few casualties have been reported, but no battles have been fought for over a month.

The guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee seem as active as ever, and evidently determined to make desolate those portions of country which have not as yet been laid waste, and why the Federal armies have not arrested them in their work of destruction and desolation, none can tell, only those who measurably comprehend the causes which produced the war, and understand the signs of the times.

TEAMING EXTRAORDINARY.

Early last Spring, Mr. J. M. Bollwinkel fitted up a train of thirteen Chicago wagons, with fifty yoke of oxen, for the purpose of freighting, which in the first instance he sent to Fillmore, and then to Ruby Valley. On its return from Ruby it went to Carson, from thence it came back to Ruby, then returned to Middle gate, where it was loaded with Government Stores for Colonel Connor's command, and is expected to arrive here to-day, each wagon having upwards of two and-a-half tons of freight. These teams will have traveled this season, on their arrival at Camp Douglas, by estimate, upwards of two thousand five hundred miles, heavily laded the greater part of the time. The oxen are said to be in good condition, and when Mr. Bollwinkel left his train on this side of the desert, a few days since, but three oxen had been lost—two by drinking poisonous water and one drowned, indicating good care on the part of the wagon-masters and teamsters.

SENATOR MILTON S. LATHAM.

This distinguished Representative of California arrived here last Wednesday morning on his way to Washington. The City Council, in its session on the evening preceeding his arrival, adopted a Preamble and Resolution, tendering to him the hospitalities of the City during his s journ among us. The Senator was waited upon by Councillors Little, Felt and Groo, to whom he returned his thanks for the complmentary resolutions of the Council, but his short stay prevented his acceptance.

The Senator appeared in excellent health, was pleased with his overland trip, seemed to look around the city with considerable interest, and doubtless thought the contemplated building of the Pacific Railroad not an impossibility after our successful attempt at building a city out of nothing. He left on Thursday afternoon with his companion de voyage, A. J. Cen re, Esq., the Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company.

"THAT CAT."

Some wrongs are vicious, detestable and execrable; others foolish, silly and ridiculous; the former the issue of corrupt hearts; the latter, the offspring of brainless heads. For neither kind of wrongs are we apologists, have never been and hope never to e. If men sustain injuries or have dislikes, let them act openly—if they wish to act at all—freely and above board, and assume the responsibility of their actions, and not by furtive sneaking throw suspicion upon the innocent. We are not particularly sensitive over any person's opinions of this community, and care but little how much they misrepresent us; but we feel keenly any charge against us that has foundation, and feel the worse that charge when we have no power to prevent the repitition of the offences that are saddled upon us, against our will.

Every sensible, thinking person who passes through the Territory of Utah, and becomes acquainted with existence here, though "prejudiced" against some matters, regard us "the most orderly, industrious, moral people in the world, whose progress is a wonder and astonishment." We have reason to be proud of the facts in the past, and look forward to the future with much satisfaction, and, because of this, are we the more jealous that the fair name of our fellow-citizens shall not suffer from the folly of the thoughtless mischief workers wi hout our protest being heard and understood.

The circumstance suggesting this article would be to some trifling, but taken in connection with others of a similar character deserve, it seems to us, public exposure. The police authorities inform us that one evening last week, His Excellency Governor Harding was grossly insulted by a live cat being thrown through the window of his sitting-room by some person unknown. His Excellency and his son ran to the door to see who were the guilty parties, but they had fled, and two young men in the street, a short distance from the place, afterwards told Marshal Little that they saw two boys throwing at each other in their fun. While it is not improbable that two boys were throwing at each other in that neighborhood just at that time, the residence of His Excellency is too far from the sidewalk to admit of the cat being thrown through the window accidently. We believe the act was direct, and the meanness and cruelty of it, point to the class of persons capable of such sport. We take here occasion for ourselves, and for the community to protest against such proceedings and kindred others, which, we are proud to say, have been of rare occurrence among us. We wish our warning words to be felt and remembered, for should the police authorities be successful in tracing out the guilty party in this instance or in any other such villainy, they will feel the weight of the law.

FROM CACHE COUNTY.

We have within the last few days seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Cache County, who give favorable reports of the progress of improvements in that valley, and told "big tales" in relation to the amount of wheat and other crops grown there this season; so much having been produced that the farmers hardly know what to do with it, as their garners are not of sufficient capacity to contain one-half of it, and more and larger granaries will have to be built before the grain can be thrashed without danger of waste, which would be a serious wrong not to avoid.

Among our special and personal friends with whom we have so recently met with from Cache is Major, or perhaps more properly, Judge Blair, of Logan, who seems much attached to that Valley, and will no doubt so long as it may continue to be a frontier county and the granary of Deseret. The Major continues to be a great advocate for improvements and among those he proposes is a telegraph line from this city to Logan, a distance of about one hundred miles. The citizens of Cache might easily furnish the means to construct the line in the event of their exchanging the products of their soil for the "dust" obtained on the headwaters of the Missouri, distant from thence less than three hundred miles. Should the people of Cache valley wish to open and carry on trade with the Grasshopper, Deer Lodge and Beaver Head mines, which bid fair to take the lead of all others in that region, they are better situated than any others in Deseret.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

On Friday evening, President Joseph Young delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the rise, progress and persecutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. After a brief and appropriate introduction, well suited to the occasion, he stated that our history was so well known to all men of education throughout the civilized world that, to some, it might seem that his lecture was uncalled for; but, although our history as a people has been published by our own editors in Missouri, Illinois, England, in this Territory, and many other parts of the world, yet there were many incidents of interest and importance which had come under his own observation. He then spoke of the appearance of an angel to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, the revelation of the fulness of the gospel to them, the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, the restoration of the priesthood, the manifestation of the gifts of the Spirit to believers, and the rapid increase of the church by the constant additions of new members.

The lecturer next spoke with solemn emphasis of the burning rage of sectarian zealots who rose up in opposition to the truth, the persecutions that followed, dwelling at some length on the inhuman butcheries by the mobs in different parts of Missouri, especially the massacres at Haun's Mill in 1838, at which he was present.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. David Candland was invited to address the audience for a short time, which he did in an encouraging manner.

SOMETHING NEW IN DESERET.

Within the last few days it has been reported that a new species of currency has made its appearance in this city, of the kind of "promises to pay" commonly known as "shinplasters"—in other words, little pictures of which, as set forth on the face of some of them, if any person should become seized of a certain amount, will be received by the maker for other pictures or "promises to pay." Some of the merchants of this City are said to be the inventors of the new currency, which they are seeking to palm off on community; if so, we hope that no one will be so foolish as to receive them in exchange for any thing of value, for if they do they may expect to be bitten to the full extent of the expressed fraud.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of WASHINGTON MARSHALL, who has a brother named Marquis De La Fayette, will confer a favor by informing us or Pres. Brigham Young.

Also, Mr. John Stewart of Blackhill, Dunkeld, Scotland, wishes to know the whereabouts of his son Robert. Inform as above mentioned, or write direct to Mr. John Stewart.

SHOULD BE REMOVED.—Complaints are constantly being made about the drift wood which has accumulated in the river above the dam constructed by the Jordan Irrigating Company, and loud calls are made for its removal; a matter, if things are as stated, which should receive the earliest attention of the officers of the Company. Corporations having the right "to sue and be sued" as well as private individuals, should be exceedingly careful not to infringe upon the rights of others.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company will be opened to-day at the office of Ex-Governor Young in this city, and will, as per his announcement in another column, remain open two weeks or more, but those intending to take stock and aid in the construction of the road—the greatest enterprize of the age, and in which every citizen of the Territory has a deep interest, should walk up to the office at once and subscribe, and as fast as required "down with the dust."

FALLING SLOWLY.—Within the last few weeks the amount of water discharged from Utah Lake has been decreasing slowly, as indicated by the Jordan, the waters of which have receded several inches, but as yet are far from being confined within the channel of the stream, excepting where the banks are more than of ordinary height.

THE MARCH OF COLONEL CONNOR'S COMMAND TO AND THROUGH SALT LAKE CITY.

A few weeks since, we published a communication, from the correspondent of the *Bulletin* [S. F.] accompanying Col. Connor's command, written at Ruby, on the day the command left there for Salt Lake. The following giving the details of the march from Fort Crittenden to and through the city, may be equally interesting to those not fully advised in the premises.

JORDAN SPRINGS, U. T.,
Saturday, October 18, 1862.

The Salt Lake Expedition, numbering 750 men, is within 25 miles of the City of the Saints, having marched 20 miles north of Fort Crittenden to-day. From the slope on which our camp is pitched we can discern the white specks which constitute the residences of the modern apostles; but at present we are more interested in the designs and doings of said apostles than in the general appearance of their habitations. I closed yesterday's letter [see *Bulletin* of 30th October] by mentioning a camp rumor, to the effect that the Mormons would prevent a nearer approach of our troops to the city than Fort Crittenden, and that the banks of the narrow stream called Jordan, which empties the waters of Lake Utah into Great Salt Lake, would form the field of battle. At the time it caused no further thought than as the starting-point of rambling conversations respecting Mormondom and the mission which the command has been detailed to execute—both subjects upon which we have but little information. However, at the present writing—sundown—reliable advices received tend to establish the probable truthfulness of the report. When information reached the city, as it did last night, that Col. Connor would not purchase the buildings erected by Johnson's command in 1858 at what was then Camp Floyd, now Fort Crittenden, and that he designed to occupy some locality within striking distance of the heart of Mormondom, the most intense excitement is said to have prevailed. The leaders are represented to be in conclave, meditating upon the question and striving to arrive at a determination, while the people were in a high state of expectancy as to what the leaders would do, what the troops would do, and what they themselves would be called upon to do. The Chief of the Danites—better known perhaps as the Destroying Angels, whose duty it is, if report be true, to place parties odious to the leaders where they never can tell tales—is represented as riding through the streets offering to bet $500 that we would not and should not cross the river Jordan, the bet being untaken. Furthermore, not simple camp rumor, but reliable parties assert that Brigham Young would, when we near Jordan, have us met by Commissioners empowered to inform us that the Mormons objected to our close proximity to their city and would forcibly resist an attempt on our part to cross that stream.

How much truth there may be in these advices, or how much the real state of affairs in Salt Lake is exaggerated I know not. As a faithful correspondent it is only my province to inform you of the exact condition and operations of this command but further than that I cannot go, and, of course, will not be held responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of the rumors which reach the command. Be they, however, true or untrue, and be the opinion entertained by our Colonel what it may, certain it is that he is moving with the utmost prudence, that 30 rounds of ammunition have just been issued to each man, that the two 6-pounders are abundantly furnished with destructive missiles and the 12-pound mountain howitzer amply supplied with shells, that the camp is so pitched upon an open plain that no force can get to it, without a fair fight; in short, that every preparation for war that can be made is made, and equally certain is it that on to-morrow we will cross the river Jordan if it lies within our power.

Col. Connor sent word to-day to the aforementioned chief of the Danites that he would "cross the river Jordan if hell yawned below him;" and the battle-fields of Mexico testify that the Colonel has a habit of keeping his word.

Thus you see that whether we are to have a fight or not rests entirely with the Mormon rulers. And if it be true that United States troops, when ordered by Government to occupy United States territory, are to be forcibly prevented, by those who live upon United States lands, from executing that order—if this principle is to constitute the national policy, then the nation has ceased to be a live nation, and the sooner it recognizes the Southern Confederacy the better. But if our troops are to march on United States territory wherever Government sends them, then those who resist their march, because of polygamy, are as really traitors as those who resist because of slavery, and are to be dealt with as such. This command, from the highest to the lowest, is disposed to treat the Mormons with true courtesy and the strictest justice, so long as they remain friendly to the Government; but the moment they become traitors the river Jordan will be as acceptable to us as the river Potomac, for we shall be fighting for the same precise principle—the flag and national existence—as are our Eastern brethren; and even should annihilation be our fate, of which we have no fears, the belief that our countrymen would think of our graves as they do of those in Virginia, and that the Union men of California, our old friends, would swarm forth by the thousand to avenge us—such a hope and belief would nerve us for death.

Nevertheless, unless he fails to exercise the statesmanship universally accorded to him, Brigham Young cannot but foresee the results which would flow from a war of his beginning. Admitting him to have an army of 8,000 well-drilled and effective men, or, for that matter, one of 50,000—and admitting him to be able to capture our force and all the forces which California could send hither, yet, in the course of one, or two or three years, the Government could flood his valley with regiments, and sweep it with a gulf stream of bayonets. That he is prepared to initiate a movement which cannot fail to bring upon his people the full power of the nation. I do not believe; and yet there may be hot-heads over whom he has but partial control. A small spark can ignite the powder of a vast magazine.

Having given you the prevalent opinion of the camp, there should also be given what probably may turn out to be the cause why some, if not most, of the rumors current in Salt Lake were set afloat. When Floyd, after expending $5,000,000 in the erection of quarters in Camp Floyd, ordered the disgraceful and outrageous sale of the same, the buildings were bought for a mere song by private parties. On several occasions, in fact during the whole march, Col. Connor has been solicited by the agents of owners to re-purchase them. He did not see fit to do so; but it was expected that the smallness of the command and the avowal that the Mormons would not permit him to locate nearer the city, taken in connection with the fact that his arrival so late in the season would prevent him from erecting winter quarters, it was expected, I say, that these and other prudential reasons would induce him to effect the purchase of Fort Crittenden; and it is more than probable that his refusal of the offers was regarded as a financial manœuvre by which to secure the property at low figures. Hence the idea that we really would not winter at that point has never been realized by them; and so thoroughly has the belief that we would winter there pervaded the Mormon people, that when we march beyond it, they—unable to understand the object of the expedition and fearful that the real, and to them a hostile, design is hidden under the avowed one—have their fears a a thousand fold quickened, and imagine an attack upon the city possible. In addition, it appears that the Chief of the Danites is the principal owner of the buildings, and decidedly anxious to sell, and that the agents have from time to time assured him of the certainty of his prospects. Up to the hour that Col. Connor's decision was unknown at Fort Crittenden, the city is reported to have been perfectly quiet; but in about the time that it would take to telegraph his refusal to Salt Lake, the excitement is said to have begun. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the already aroused suspicions of the Mormons have been worked upon by parties interested in the sale of the property, and who, failing to persuade Col. Connor into buying, now seek to frighten him therein by threats of forcible resistance, and mayhap a display of military power. In this they will most signally fail, for I must say that he is a blessed hard man to scare. At the same time, if it is the settled Mormon policy to resist the Federal government, and if the people have been toned up to the Union pitch, a few leaders actuated by selfish motives, can easily initiate its execution. A courier will arrive late to-night with authentic intelligence, which I will endeavor to obtain.

I make my evening bow with the following scraps for your lady readers: As we came into camp, a middle-aged lady, dressed in home-spun, a yellow sun-bonnet, nature's stockings, and no hoops, was espied sitting near the spring busily engaged in sock knitting. Scarcely any power extant could have restrained the embodied and hooped female curiosity of the regiment from paying a scouting visit. We learn that the visitee was married in the States; that her husband became a convert to Mormonism and moved hither; that against the solicitations of her friends she clung to his fortunes; that in the course of time he proposed to take a second wife, whereupon she "reared, kicked, plunged," but finally consented; that he also took a third wife, who was divorced from a former husband for that purpose, and that by her he had a daughter, whom the first wife raised; that said daughter grew into maturity; finally, that he made said mature daughter his fourth wife, and has by her a child one year old. Whether he will also marry his third wife's granddaughter has not yet transpired; but if he should, and his third wife's granddaughter should have a daughter, what relation will that daughter be to each wife, and the whole concern? The first wife lives in a house by herself and takes care of all the children that are born unto her liege lord. She says that she is perfectly contented; keeps her house thoroughly clean; is thrifty and frugal; is a simple-hearted, frank, and child-like mother, and a devoted lover of her husband.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 20, 1862.

When Sunday's *reveille* awoke the command, it awoke expectant of battle ere another one should roll out upon the grey day-break. Blankets never were got from under and compactly strapped in knapsacks more promptly; cooks never prepared steaming breakfast with greater alacrity, and upon the principle that the aggregate stomach of a regiment has a great deal to do with the aggregate prowess of a regiment, they never prepared a more bountiful repast. Upon the same principle, no breakfast during the whole march was ever stowed away in a more cool, nonchalant, jovial manner. The routine of mouths was dissipated, and, doubtless, each man's curiosity to know how he would personally stand fire, and the more general question—which side would whip—made everybody happy. The first scene which met my eyes was Col. Connor seated upon a log, calmly engaged in loading his revolvers and playing with his toddling child. In some directions were heard the popping of muskets and the thud of ramrods, as the men made sure of their pieces, while in others could be seen individuals seated on the ground, vigorously burnishing up their already glittering muskets and brasses—determined no doubt to die according to regulations, if die they must. No difference what thoughts raged within each breast, the exterior seemed quiet and determined.

An incident at the hospital will serve as a criterion of the general *animus*. Five men were sick in the hospital and 36 sick in quarters. At sick call, Surgeon Reid, who had been arranging his abominable knives, saws and probes, said that this was a day when every man able to carry a musket should do so, and one that would determine who were loafers and who were soldiers. 28 out of the 41, many of whom were really unfit for service, shouldered their pieces, and the remainder did not, only because they could not.

A strong force of cavalry preceded the staff and the command moved forward in so compact a body, and with such a steady springing step that Gen Wright's heart would have rejoiced at the sight. The fact that the carriages formed behind the staff as usual was an imitation to the men that a fight was improbable, and word presently passed that a courier had arrived with information that no resistance would be made at the bridge. Before it did so, however, as the Colonel passed the artillery, he put several questions to Lieut. Hunneyman, commanding, respecting the quantity and kind of ammunition in the caissons, and also the numbers of the ammunition wagons. When through, the Lieutenant, who has seen service, said: Colonel, if you expect an attack to-day, I will overhaul those wagons and take more cannister," with the same air that one calls for fried oysters in a restaurant. The reply was, "Not to-day; but to-morrow do so" There were other incidents of the same kind, but I did not happen to see them.

After a speedy march of 15 miles—during which not one of the usual stragglers fell back from his position—we crossed the Jordan at 2 p.m. and found not a solitary individual upon the eastern shore. It was a magnificent place for a fight, too, with a good-sized bluff upon the western side from which splendid execution could have been done; but all were glad that no necessity existed therefor, as we heartily desire to avoid difficulty with the loyal citizens.

While camped for the night, it was definitely ascertained that although there had been some excitement in the laity, yet it was far from general, and was instigated by parties interested in selling the Fort Crittenden buildings. Furthermore, that the mass of the people were glad of our near location, as it would bring many a dollar into the city circulation. Bishop Heber Kimball, who, I am told, ranks next to President Young, is reported to have spoken thus in his sermon at the temple: "Letters have been written to Col. Connor's command, to California and the East, that we are opposed to the coming of the troops; that we are disloyal to the Government and sympathizers with Secessionists. It is all a d——d lie." This certainly was a gratifying assurance, though not mildly expressed.

This morning, Monday, we resumed the line of march, thoroughly ignorant of the spot that would next receive our tents, but decidedly hopeful that it would receive them permanently. That it was to be near the city we knew; that the leading Mormons objected to its proximity because of the danger of difficulties between the soldiers and citizens, we knew; that in 1858 they had resisted the now traitor Johnston's 10,000 men, and after compelling him to winter in the mountains, had, late in the Spring forced him into a treaty by which he bound himself not to locate within 40 miles of Salt Lake, we knew; that they were far stronger and better armed now than they then were, we knew; and that more than one of their leading men—among them a Bishop—had offered to bet that we would not come within twenty miles of the Temple, we also knew. A large and influential party was avowedly opposed to any near approach, and, in view of the advices received by our commander—which were from reliable sources—the precise *animus* of the people and the treatment that would meet us, we did not know. That, should they see fit, it was in their power to vastly outnumber and in all probability annihilate us, was more than possible, and that we were 600 miles of sand and drought from reinforcements, was certain. All these certainties and uncertainties conspired to create the same excitement that passengers in olden days felt when two Mississippi steamers lapped guards, burned tar, and carried the engineer as a weight on the safety valve. We had generally supposed, and the people had universally supposed, that the command would pass around the city, or at the most but through the outer suburbs, which course, under all the circumstances, was considered decidedly bold, and upon the whole not as conciliatory a policy as had been adopted by Gen. Johnson's thousands.

Accordingly, when some two miles out a halt was sounded and the column formed as follows: Advance guard of cavalry; Colonel Connor and staff; Cavalry brass band; Cos. A and M of 2d Cavalry, C. V.; Light Battery; Infantry field Band; 3d Infantry Battalion; Staff, Company Quartermasters and Commissary wagons; Rear-guard of Infantry. You may imagine our surprise—strive to imagine the astonishment of the people, and the more than astonishment of the betting Bishop—as the column marched slowly and steadily into the street which receives the overland stage, up it between the fine trees, the sidewalks filled with many women and countless children, the comfortable residences, to Emigration Square, the theatre and other notable landmarks were passed, when, about the centre of the city, I should think, it filed right through a principal thoroughfare to Gov. Harding's mansion—on which, and on which alone, waved the same blessed stars and stripes that were woven in the loom of '76. Every crossing was occupied by spectators, and windows, doors and roofs had their gazers. Not a cheer nor a jeer greeted us. One little boy, running along close to the staff, said—"You are coming, are you?"—to which it was replied that we thought we were. A carriage, containing three ladies, who sang *John Brown* as they drove by, were heartily saluted. But the leading greeting was extended by Gov. Harding, Judges Waite and Drake, and Dr. ———, who met us some distance out. Save these three instances, there were none of those manifestations of loyalty that any other city in a loyal territory would have made.

The side-walk by the mansion was thoroughly packed with Mormons, curious to know what would be the next feature. It was this: The battalion was formed in two lines, behind them the cavalry with the battery resting upon their right, in front of the Governor's residence.

After giving the Governor the salute due his rank, he was introduced by Col. Connor to the command, and, standing in his buggy, spoke precisely thus:

Here followed the speech as published in the NEWS, No. 17.

At the conclusion of the speech, Colonel Connor called for three cheers for our Country and Flag, and three more for Gov. Harding, all of which would have drawn forth the admiration of your Fire Department. Thereupon the march through the city was resumed—the bands continuing their flood of music; and a tramp of 2½ miles east brought us to the slope between Emigration and Red Bute kanyons, where a permanent post will probably be established.

I have very astutely discovered that we could have reached the spot by a much shorter road, and that we marched over 6 miles for the purpose of passing through the well-built metropolis of the modern Saints. There was no reason why we should not do it that is recognized by the United States Government, and I for one was curious to see rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes.

And so ended the long tramp from your good State, and the attempts to frighten Col. Connor into the purchase of Fort Crittenden.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTER POSTAGE.

We are informed by the Postmaster of this city that a large number of unpaid letters are usually dropped into the post office box every Sunday, from which it is inferred that many of the newly-arrived immigrants are unacquainted with the American postal law, which requires the prepayment of all letters sent to any portion of the United States, and also to certain foreign countries, and that also in the new style of stamps. All such letters are "held for postage," and unless prepaid by stamps, are sent to the Dead Letter office.

The following are now in the office in this city:

Chas. P. Debois, Woodland, Cal.;
Hannah Stayner, Leavenworth City; 2
Geo. Caun, Santa Fe;
Amos Cram, Meredith Village, N. H.;
W. J. Thomas, Euclid, Ohio;
C. H. Raven, Vallejo, Cal.;
Mrs. Mary E. Barnes, Throopsville, N. Y.;
E. B. Bond, Peoria, Ills.;
Thomas Gavton, Fort Desmoines, Iowa;
John Walker, Ione City, Cal.;
Mrs. Mary D. Wilson, New Philadelphia, Ohio;
Miss M. L. Deighan, Mansfield, Ohio;
Mrs Susan Gamet, Nephi;
Rasmus Neilson, Box Elder;
Caroline McIntyre, St. George;
Peter Makkeyram, Cedar City;
M. Yates, Lehi;
Mr. A. Hunter, Florence, Nebraska Territory;
G. J. Taylor, Kaysville;
Thos. Boulder, Ogden;
Jewdith Anderson, Box Elder.
J. B. Thompson, Trail Creek, Colorado Territory.
Farley B. Granger, Alvarado, Cal.

VALUE OF A FILE OF PAPERS.—The San Francisco *Herald* announces that at an auction sale in that city recently a file of that paper—from its commencement to August, 1860, was sold for $510, about four times its subscription price. Some people know the value of a file of papers, but there are many who do not, and never preserve them, but doom them to destruction as soon, if not before they read their contents.

AMERICAN GRAPES—THEIR VARIETIES.

BY C. W. GRANT.

It is generally understood and admitted, that the grapes of America, as represented by the produce of the borders of waters and woods, cannot be regarded as fruit of very high excellence.

Some persons find enjoyment in the trilling pungency of the skins, and a few also in their peculiar odor and flavor, and almost all of us who are forty years of age, had access to none better in our childhood.

These are now offensive to most persons who know something of better kinds, and the grape, as represented by these, never becomes an estimable fruit.

Some of these are very large in size, ripening very early, and, under cultivation, become very productive, but cultivation does not improve their character or render them less offensive.

The Isabella and Catawba are of this class, but vastly better than any that are indigenous to the latitude of New York City, or two degrees south of it.

These are of Southern origin, and, except under very favorable circumstances, require a warmer climate than that of New York to bring them to perfection in all seasons.

Cincinnati, which is two degrees further South, may be regarded as the northern limit of the region in which they will constantly arrive at their best condition of ripeness, without choosing for them the most advantageous exposures for vineyards, or sheltered positions in the garden.

Under such circumstances, they have been grown more than a degree north of New York, so as to afford pretty constant valuable crops for market, and so good in quality that they have been found very conducive to health as well as affording a large amount of healthful enjoyment.

Although constantly associated in their names, the Isabella and Catawba are widely different in character, the Isabella being feeble-flavored and deficient in vinous character, while the Catawba is distinctively refreshing, vinous, and high-flavored.

They both vary greatly in quality, according to circumstances of management and season, but always maintaining the same relative character, and always sure in every latitude far below the richest kinds of Europe, such as the Frontignans and the Riesslings, in the richness of their vinous refreshment, and of the Chasselas in its pure sugary juice.

And, being of Southern origin, they have not shown themselves perfectly hardy even under the parallel of forty degrees, although with care, for which they richly compensate, they could endure the climate of forty-two degrees.

Something more hardy and of much earlier maturity, as well as far better in quality, was required to meet the wants of those who knew how much delight could be furnished by a perfect grape.

The Concord, which was originated by Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., was suited to a more northern latitude by its much greater degree of hardiness, and by its earlier period of ripening; but in quality it fell below the Isabella, and far below the Catawba in excellence. It is able to give the sensation of sweetness, but nothing of vinous refreshment which gives animation to the delight afforded by good grapes. Instead of the latter, it gives a thrilling sensation by the acrid pungency of its skin, and, instead of the tartaric acid which abounds in all good grapes, overcome by a large amount of sugar equally diffused throughout their substance, which are the bases of wine, it gives a moderate amount of sugar, diffused in mucilage near the skin, and a large amount of citric and mallic acids (the acid of unripe fruit) in its tough, fibrous center. Its aroma is also offensive. Like all of its class, its berries having but slight attachment to the peduncle, fall from the bunch soon after picking if they are nearly ripe. It can never make wine, lacking its essential elements.

Taking the Hartford Prolific and the Northern Muscadine as the type of the wild grapes of the same latitude, the Concord is a great improvement upon these, and it is a seedling from that class, but it does not approach very near the character of a good grape.

The Diana, which originated from the Catawba also, in Massachusetts, is a greater improvement upon the Catawba than the Concord is upon the wild grape, more than maintaining the Catawba pre-eminence in their progress toward perfection. This retains all of the refreshing vinous character of its parent, and is even more sugary and rich, and ripens as early as the Concord. After it has considerably progressed in ripening, it retains some of the offensive foxiness and astringency of its parent in its flavor, but at complete maturity all of this disappears, and it becomes pure, rich, sugary, and vinous to its center, and the most cultivated taste will find full enjoyment in it, and a greater degree of animating refreshment than is found in any of the large European kinds. In this respect it surpasses the Frontignans, but not in exquisite refinement.

The Anna has a Muscatel aroma, like that of European Muscats, and an exceedingly rich, vinous flavor, in which it is not surpassed by any grape, but something of adhesiveness remains at the centre. In color, it is light, translucent green, covered with white bloom and amber where exposed to the sun. It is not easy of propagation, and is not a vigorous grower when young, but with age it becomes as vigorous as the Catawba, and is not surpassed in hardiness of leaf by any variety.

Allen's Hybrid in form of bunch is like our natives, not properly shouldered like European kinds, but with a branch like the American. In the structure of its berries, it is altogether like the foreign kinds, ripening quite to the centre, having something of fleshy consistence, which is characteristic of the European kinds, with a sweet, rich, vinous juice that is much more brisk and refreshing than the Chasselas, which it resembles in color. In flavor, it is more like Grizzly Frontignan, and will satisfy the most refined taste.

This is one of the great events of American grape culture. It has been on trial for five years, and has constantly shown itself vigorous and hardy, a very productive and early bearer, ripening at least one week before Isabella.

The past season has afforded the severity of test that was required to establish its character for hardiness. None of our hardy kinds have endured better, and few so well, this, the most trying season that has occurred in twenty years. It has not shown itself difficult of propagation in my hands, although Mr. Allen found it particularly so. It is so new that little wood of best character for propagation has yet been grown, and good plants are in consequence dearer.

For making wine, this will probably be valuable, though not equal to Diana; but for the table, it will perhaps even surpass that in value, and take rank next to the Delaware. Its berries adhere firmly to the bunch, drying to rich, vinous raisins, and still firmly adhering. It keeps long without disposition to decay or losing flavor.

FERMENTED BONES FOR MANURE.

Among the various methods of pulverizing bones, we do not remember to have mentioned that of reducing them to a convenient form for application as manure by fermentation. It is a method practiced to some extent in England, and recommended to the farmers of this country by Prof. S. W. Johnson, in his third report to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, which appears in their Transactions for 1859.

One-third of the weight of bones consists of cartilage or animal matter. This, under the united influence of warmth and moisture, is found to readily decompose or decay, and fall to dust. A single bone or a heap of them never decays alone, but on being exposed become dry and hard, when, if they are brought into contact with an easily fermentable moist substance, a rapid decomposition of the bones will take place. In order, however, to hasten this dissolution of the bones, they should first be broken up, as far as convenient, by a sledge, and then placed in alternate layers with loam, leached ashes, saw dust or swamp muck, using a sufficient quantity of this material to fill the crevices among the broken particles of bones, but hardly more. Begin the heap with a thick layer of muck or loam, mixing in the bones, and as the whole pile is raised, pour over it stale urine or liquid made by diluting cattle manure with water. Enough of this liquor should be poured on to moisten the entire mass, and when the pile is completed, cover a foot thick with earth or muck. If the weather is warm decomposition begins at once, and in from three to six weeks all traces of the bones will have disappeared. If fermentation should spend itself before reducing the bones, the heap must be overhauled and set up anew, as before; and if, by examining the mass, it is found to evolve ammonia, let it be covered deeper with loam. "This bone compost," says Prof. J., "contains the phosphates of lime in a finely divided state, and the nitrogen of the cartilage, which has mostly passed into ammonia or nitrates is retained perfectly by the absorbent earth or muck."—[Maine Farmer.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.—A gardener in an English journal, referring to pruning evergreens, whether hedges or otherwise, gives the following advice:—There is a natural law about cutting in the boughs of all kinds of evergreens which can never be departed from, in a single instance, without doing more or less harm in the long run. It is this: That the lowest boughs all round the bottom of a tree or bush, be left longer than those above them, if only the fraction of an inch, and the rule holds good from bottom boughs to the topmost ones, even of a Wellingtonia. The reason for the rule is this: If the boughs or branches in any part of the tree or bush are allowed to get longer than those below them, the longest will throw off the drops when it rains, and shade them from the sun; and when the sun and rain are kept from an evergreen bough, it soon languishes and dies by inches. That this is the only reason why laurels and fir trees, and all the rest of them, get naked below. People allow the top branches to spread over the bottom ones. Now any one who understands that law, and acts on it, can never go wrong in managing a hedge or tree.

THE REBEL CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following is the majority report of the Rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon the resolutions lately introduced into their Congress, touching the conduct of the war and the tender of conciliatory measures to the inhabitants of the Northwestern states:—

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern states, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept in a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be,) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discover the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the preparation of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your Committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary affects. It is an undoubted fact that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded to a considerable extent in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its great tributaries, and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea by well known acts of formal legislation, yet your Committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehensions in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States, so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties, to contribute freely both of men and money to the prosecution of a war, which, if successful with those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have, of late, become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolution referred to this Committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region through whose influence mainly this wicked and unnatural war has thus far been kept in progress.

—A CLUB of henpecked husbands met once a week—that being their only day of enjoyment and rest. When they adjourned they called it the rising of the *tied*.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorogical observations for the month of Oct., 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)
Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
53	64	61

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
46	66	49

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
56	65	63

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
42	60	56

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 76°. Min. 33°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, was .115, which is a little over one-tenth of an inch of water. The weather was pleasant and warm, with very little frost, during the month: so that peace, pleasure and plenty bless the "Mountain Home" in Deseret,

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear. A splendid meteor at 9 p.m.
2. A.M. clear: p.m. cloudy and windy
3. Clear and cool.
4. Clear and windy.
5. Cloudy: sprinkled at 9 p.m.
6. Clear.
7. Cloudy till evening, then clear.
8. Partially clear.
9. Mostly clear. Frost.
10. Clear.
11. do
12. do
13. do
14. do
15. do
16. do
17. do
18. A.M. clear; p.m. hazy.
19. A.M. cloudy; p.m. clear.
20. Clear.
21. do
22. do
23. A.M. hazy; p.m. clear.
24. do do
25. Clear and cool.
26. Mostly clear.
27. Clear.
28. do
29. Hazy and windy.
30. Clear.
31. Cloudy and windy.

There has not been a more steady and pleasant month of October, since our settlement in the "tops of the Mountains:" it seems that God blesses those that bless him.

CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE-JOINER

WANTING a Dwelling-Room and a commodious Shop, with a Saw and Lathe attached, and run by water-power, can learn particulars by applying to
18 3 S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED at F. J. P. Pascoe's Lead and Color Works, 17th Ward, several cords of good WOOD, for which a limited quantity of Paints, Putty, etc., may be obtained; also, good Vinegar, a double barrelled shot Gun, wagon cover, and a set of new Chicago wagon axle trees. 19-2

WEAVING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on shares, or he will take produce, store pay or cash in payment

A good Fly Shuttle Loom, and many years' experience, warrant me in promising satisfaction to all who may give me a job.

Workshop at Mr. Donelson's, next door to 13th Ward School House. 19 3 JAMES CHISLETT.

NOTICE

TO the Person who took a SHOT GUN from the bush below Ellsworth's Mill, in Mill Creek Kanyon, on Thursday afternoon of the 25th of September last, will please to leave it at this Office as early as possible, to save further trouble. 19-2

NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, about the 20 h of October, a black OX, about five years old; under bit off the right ear, crop off the left, something like the letter 8 on the left hip. I would like the owner to pay expenses and take it away.
19 2 CHAS. LAMBERT, 7th Ward.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. MERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

NOTICE.

MOLASSES BOILERS and others desiring to encourage and sustain home manufacture, can manifest such desire by forwarding to the subscriber their Molasses Skimmings, and receive in pay for the same

GOOD VINEGAR.

F. J. P. PASCOE,
Lead and Color Works,
19-2 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS are directed to forward immediately to my Office all Applications for License, without waiting for their Monthly Returns, which, however, must be forwarded as soon as possible. With some of the Assessors there has been unnecessary delay.
J. D. LITTLE,
18-a Assessor for District of Utah.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

FOR SALE,

ONE HOUSE and LOT, west of the Tabernacle, on Jordan Street, with a large House, Barn and Fruit Orchard. Also, a FARM, one mile below Jordan Bridge, west side of the river.

I have also a large Breeding SOW for Sale.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.
16 tf ZERAH PULSIPHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE B. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 5 6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 3d November.

The terms of tuition are $4 or $6 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.

For particulars, apply to
G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NOTICE.

HAVING been called on a Mission to the Cotton Country, I wish to Sell TWO FARMS, a little north of Gardner's Grist Mill, Big Cottonwood; consisting of a HOUSE, and 20 acres of Land under Cultivation; the other, 40 acres under Cultivation, with HOUSE and other Improvements. Pasture to each Farm to suit purchasers.

Also, a half LOT in the 11th Ward, rock laid for a Cellar Kitchen.

Apply at THOMAS' Commission Store, West side of Main Street, G. S. L. City, or to JOSEPH WRIGHT, Mill Creek. 18-3

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.
18-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 700 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
13-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
17-tf J. B. SHORATON, 19th Ward.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10. 1862. 33-tf

NOTICE.

CAME to my farm, in this city, a dark grey HORSE, about a month since, branded 8 B on nigh thigh. The owner can have him by paying charges.
19-3 J. C. LITTLE.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

(Opposite the Seventies' Hall),

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may as usual depend upon their orders being executed in the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.

All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice. 19-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18 tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Cares, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sheets.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,

(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEFSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary to Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE the attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time affected, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee to the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expence.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE Subscriber offers his Professional Services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an Oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted.

Residence at Dr. Wiseman's, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.
18-tf H. J. COOKSLY.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

TEETH inserted on the Vulcanite Gum Base, also on Gold from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth filled with Gold and warranted for five years.

All diseases of the Mouth treated in the most scientific manner.

Office on MAIN STREET, two doors South of Jennings's Store. 17-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

R. C. SHARKEY,

(Opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store,)

INFORMS the public that he has just brought from the East a good Assortment of

NEW ERA, CHARTER OAK, AND PREMIUM COOKING-STOVES;

also, an assortment of TIN, SHEET-IRON, etc., which he intends to Manufacture into Articles suitable for this market.

Orders for JOB-WORK promptly attended to. 18-3m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks.
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc., etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. B. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

A riot is reported to have been commenced, but was "nipped in the bud," in San Francisco, on the 29th of October, growing out of some misunderstanding between the "Unfermented Bread Company" and a contractor for the delivery of bread of their make in the city. The peace-breakers were soon taken into custody, numbering some eight or ten persons, and the ferment, produced by the unfermented bread manufacturers and venders, was thereby, for the time being, allayed.

A company of hunters recently returned to Sacramento from a hunt of some three mon hs duration in the Coast range. They reported having killed, while out, one hundred and fifty-three deer, five grizzlies and vast numbers of smaller animals. They also discovered many quartz leads of gold and silver from which they expect to realize immense fortunes.

The *Union* announces that a Chinaman has recently made application for the benefits of the insolvent institution of that State to be extended to him. It is said to be the first instance of the kind on record, and that although the Chinese are an imitative and progressive people, it has taken them ten or twelve years, even in the fast State of California, to learn the art and mystery of going through insolvency. The suit was brought by an attorney named Goods, who is supposed to be the applicant's preceptor in teaching him how to pay his debts in way and manner provided for insolvent Christians. It is feared that other Celestials will, on being instructed in the law, follow the applicant's example.

The prizes awarded by the State Agricultural Society, at the late Fair at Sacramento, were attached before they were paid to the successful exhibitors, at the suit of an individual to whom the Society was indebted, but was subsequently released on bond being given for the security of the debt. After which, nothing could be ascertained by those interested as to the whereabouts of the money and other articles to which they were severally entitled. On being requested to enlighten the public in relation to the matter, the *Union* stated that as to the precise locality of the prizes, they were like the army correspondents in the east "not at liberty to state," but they were authorized to say that "the prizes were safe," and that the secrecy necessary to be maintained would soon be removed and the prizes distributed among those to whom they were awarded.

A little difficulty, which it was believed could not be settled without the institution of a Court Martial, is reported to have occurred during a target excursion of the First Battalion State Militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, of San Francisco, on the 27th ult. The circumstances, as reported, were as follows: "When on the steamer, Col. McKenzie ordered the militia troops to "trail arms" from "order arms." Captain Gorham, never having seen such a way of doing things in the book of tactics, at once ordered the Union Guard to "shoulder arms." Colonel McKenzie, seeing the men come to a "shoulder," reiterated the order "order arms," and then "trail arms;" and Captain Gorham again ordered them to "shoulder arms." The Col. bit his lip, declared that he would be obeyed, and ordered Captain Gorham under arrest. Afterwards he requested him to resume command of his company, which Captain Gorham declined to do." The occurrence is reported to have been the only thing that transpired during the excursion of an unpleasant nature, and although but a small matter involving the right to be obeyed, whether right or wrong according to the "book of tactics," it might prevent the unyielding Captain from becoming renowned in the annals of war.

Active measures are being taken to enrol and organize the Militia to prevent, if possible, an uprising of the secession element in the State.

The raising of funds for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east continues to receive great attention on the Pacific coast, and every town and mining camp in California contributes, more or less, to the Fund, the aggregate of which amounts to thousands of dollars weekly. The manufacture of lint, for future wounds, is also carried on by the Female Lint Societies with much success and large quantities are being produced, boxed up and transmitted to the Sanitary Commission for use when required, but the probabilities are that they will not much be needed till next spring.

The Oregon mill at Eureka, Humboldt county, which originally cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and which has produced large quantities of lumber, annually, since its erection in 1852, was recently burned. The property had been in litigation some five years, and had of late been decided to belong to a man named Duff, who is of the opinion that the burning was not the result of accident.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company chartered the steamer "Active" for the purpose of attempting the recovery of the treasure lost by the burning of the Golden Gate. The effort proved unsuccessful and the enterprize was abandoned after a thorough search was made for the "dust," without discovering the place of deposit.

Company E. Second Cavalry Cal. Volunteers is reported en route from Tehama via Benicia for Fort Churchill. The company is said to be nominally under arrest for an alleged refusal to obey the orders of the Captain, but the *Red Bluff Independent* speaks of the uniform sobriety and civility of the rank and file during the two months the company was stationed there.

The books for subscription to the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were opened in Sacramento on the 22d ult., and during the day three thousand, six hundred and forty two shares, as reported, were taken.

The religious papers of San Francisco suggest that the fourth Sunday evening of every month be observed as a season of prayer for the salvation of the country.

FROM OREGON.

The Legislature of Oregon, at its late session, which terminated on the 17th of October, made provision for submitting again to the people of the State the question of a permanent location of the capital. A vote is to be taken in June, 1864, and then the two places receiving the highest number of votes are to be balloted for in 1866, when the decision of the sovereign people on the matter, which has been and yet is one of much interest, shall be final.

During the session a law was enacted requiring all Negroes, Chinamen and Kanakas to pay five dollars per annum for the privilege of residing in the State.

A bill was passed fixing the legal rate of interest in that State at ten per cent, with the right to charge twelve by special contract.

An act was passed to prevent property from being sold under execution for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, and executions cannot be issued oftener than once in six months unless at the expense of the plaintiff.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* makes some very facetious allusions to members of the Legislature, and the generals appointed under a new militia law which was passed. The "big head" and "incapacity" seem to be, as elsewhere, no bar to election or appointment to office in that State.

Another correspondent, in referring to the immigration into Oregon this year, does not speak of the accession thus made to the population in very flattering terms. He says:

"The flood of this year's immigration across the plains has come over and through the Cascade Mountains, and is now spreading along the byways and highways of the valleys of Western Oregon. Of course a family that has just crossed the plains is not to be absolutely judged by appearances, but enough is already manifest to tell us that many of them have never been injured by cultivation. A few uncouth squads that I have seen remind me forcibly of the North Carolina emigrant to Ohio and Indiana of 50 years ago. In advance, a father—tall, wiry and bony, clad in torn linen and low quartered shoes, without stockings; behind him—a carryall drawn by a "flea-bitten grey," slimly geared with a rope bridle and a grape-vine harness; in the carryall were the household goods—a rock, a reel and a spinning wheel, scantily covered with a copperas colored counterpane. Behind the carryall hung the family mush-pot, and straight after it mopingly-paced two long-eared hounds, who had licked that pot a thousand times; and a little further back came the patient mother with sixteen small children and two at the breast, eagerly intent, upon a quarter section of the "promised land" beyond the far-famed Ohio, with plenty of sweet roasting ears and crisp persimmons."

The writer was, of course, a cultivated and highly intellectual Hoosier, capable, in his own estimation, of judging by the "sight of the eye." He had a very favorable opinion of the intellectual powers of the members of the Legislature, of which he was evidently one, and of its doings, in addition to those above-mentioned, he says they elected a United States Senator in less than a week, without money, whisky or tumult; enacted a code of civil procedure; a general corporation law; a system for the letting of the public roads; a limited partnership law; made an apportionment of Representatives and Senators, and passed a Revenue law.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly, there was a meeting of the members and political notables at Salem, who resolved to continue the organization of the Union party "for two or three years longer at least." A resolution is also reported to have been introduced indorsing all of President Lincoln's acts, without reserve. Some say it was passed, and others that it was not in that form.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Empire State, at the election on the 4th, went storngly Democratic, and that party elected their State ticket and a majority of members of Congress and of the State Legislature. In New Jersey, the election resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats, and also in Illinois. Massachusetts went largely for the Republicans, and Michigan somewhat so. Little Delaware was about equally divided, the preponderancy being on the Democratic side.

GONE FOR THE MINES.—Mr. Mendenhall started northward one day last week, with six wagons loaded with merchandise for the new diggings at Grasshopper Creek or Beaver Head. Mr. E. C. Stickney, the manager of the telegraph office here, left on Saturday to overtake the train, representing, we believe, the interest of Mr. Howard Livingston in that concern. Mr. Stickney has been much respected during his residence in the city, and though we have no great faith in speculation of any kind, we cannot but wish him prosperity. If his health is improved by the trip, he will gain, he says, his highest *desideratum*.

RETURNED FROM THE MINES.—Mr. J. Woodmansee and Bro. arrived from the Northern Mines on Friday evening last, and their train came in on Saturday. It is understood that they have, by their adventure, made a snug little fortune, and have brought back a large number of mules and wagons, and not a little of the "dust," but so far as known it has not as yet materially affected the money market.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On Thursday afternoon, the Continental Telegraph had its first instantaneous communicaton between San Francisco and New York—over 4,000 miles! This is the longest direct telegraph communication yet known.

A LITTLE WINTRY.—The weather has been quite pleasant during the past week in this valley, but somewhat cold, and occasionally, when the wind has blown from the north or north-west, it has strongly reminded those who came in contact with it that winter was not far off.

Married:

At Mountain Dell, on the 10th inst., by Elder James Laird, Mr. ALONZO TILLOTSON and Miss CAROLINE WATKINS, also, Mr. GEORGE A. GOODRIDGE and Miss ELIZA ANN TAGGART, all of Great Salt Lake City.

At Fair View, Sanpete county, Oct. 5, by Bishop James N. Jones, PETER NIELS HANSON and MARIA HENDERSON.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, I shall open at my Office in Great Salt Lake City, on this 12th day of November, 1862, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Said Books will remain open at least two weeks, and it is hoped that all who feel able to take shares in the Stock of a Company engaging in so great and useful an undertaking, and one so highly beneficial to our isolated Territory, will promptly avail themselves of the opportunity for so doing.

Terms of subscription can be learned at my Office.

20-2 BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Firm of SNELGROVE & LOWE is this day mutually dissolved.

Nov. 11, 1862. 20 1 SNELGROVE & LOWE.

WHOSE STEER?

WHOEVER has lost a light roan STEER, coming five years old, crop off left ear, under half crop off right ear, branded H 5 on right hip, can learn of its whereabouts by applying to

JOSEPH HAMMOND,
20-1 South Cottonwood.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Rush Valley, near the Overland Mail Station, on the night of the 11th Oct.,

FOUR MULES.

One black horse mule, about eight years old, has a lump on top of hoof on one hind leg.

One black mare mule, about six years old.

One Sorrel mare mule, about nine years old, has some saddle marks.

The above are branded JMB on right hip.

One mouse-colored mule, about six years old, with dark head, branded P on left thigh.

The whole of the above are branded U S on some part of them, and had on head-halters.

Any person who shall deliver, or give information of said mules, to H J. FAUST, Rush Valley, or to the proprietor, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. BOLLWINKEL,
16-tf 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

REVIVAL!

I HAVE on hand and for Sale, eight-day Connection CLOCKS at $15 00; Opera Glasses, from $9 00 to $18 50; Spectacles, $2 00, Spectacle Cases, 25c.

Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Music Boxes, carefully cleaned and repaired.

Cash, green backs, currency, store pay, and produce taken for work.

O. URSENBACH,
20-2 Next door to Godbe's Drug Store.

STOLEN,

FROM North Kanyon Ward, Davis county, on the night of the 5th inst., a dark sorrel HORSE, about medium size, branded O H (low down) on the left hip; had a brand on the left shoulder, but do not recollect what it was; had some saddle marks. There were a dragoon saddle, a common plain bridle and martingale taken with the horse. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the property

WILLIAM BROWN,
20-3 North Kanyon Ward.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening, from a wagon in Emigration Street or the State Road, three Tanned Sheep Skins. The finder will please leave them at my house, in the 14th Ward, and oblige

20-1 JOHN R. WINDER.

FOR SALE,

AS I am called to go south, I will sell my RESIDENCE in the 16th Ward, and also the House and Lot known as the Wardle Place in same ward; also a House and Lot in the 14th Ward, near the Court House; and a Grass Lot in the 19th Ward, and three Five-Acre Lots in the Big Field.

I keep a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES on hand for Sale, and will during the winter; and will take in payment for same Bark, Hides and Cash. Call one door north of Kimball and Lawrence's.

20-1 E. B. TRIPP.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE above Farm is three miles west of Ogden City, on the north side of the Weber, and contains 40 acres of the very best cultivated Land, 25 acres of Pasture, two log Houses, corals, sheds, and other improvements, with good water privileges. To be sold cheap.

Apply to DANIEL DANIELS, at his other farm across the river. 20-2*

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

ONE red COW, with line back, white under the belly, half of her tail white, one horn droops a little, branded N D on the left hip; supposed to have a calf with her: last seen on the West Jordan Range in May. Whoever will deliver said cow, or give information of her whereabouts to A. B. Anderson, in the 6th Ward, will be liberally rewarded.

19 3 O. J. BULLEN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM Capt. Horne's train, about Oct. 1st, between the Sugar-House and this City, a dark-brown PONY, three white feet, some white in face, blind of one eye.

Whoever will return said animal or give information of its whereabouts to Mrs. PIXTON, West Jordan, or to E. MARTIN, Painter, Main Street, will be suitably rewarded. 17-3

WANTED,

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST

CASH PRICE

WILL BE PAID AT THE OLD STAND OF

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

20-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 21. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, Sep. 28, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

We have had a very interesting journey to the southern settlements. In twenty-five days we have traveled nearly eight hundred miles, held thirty meetings, and spoken to thousands and thousands of Saints. I am somewhat fatigued, and would like to be excused from speaking long to-day.

My heart is full of blessings for the people; I feel to bear them continually in my prayers before my Father in heaven.

I trust we shall be benefited by the discourse we have just heard from Elder Amasa Lyman. We should seek to understand and know the principles he has advanced, striving continually to know the things of God for ourselves. All the works of mankind amount to but little, unless they are performed in the name of the Lord and under the direction of his Spirit. Let every man seek to learn the things of God by the revelations of Jesus Christ to himself. The gospel we have been hearing this morning I am seeking continually to understand. I reduce the gospel to the present time, circumstances and condition of the people, and I can say truly, that the longer I live and the more experience I gain, the more I see of the weakness of humanity. We are but children, and are far from being capable of beholding the great things of eternity.

As far as we can compare eternal things with earthly things that lie within the scope of our understanding, so far we can understand them. We can think of the greatest earthly wealth, grandeur, magnificence and power that it is possible for mortals to attain, and somewhat understand how great a blessing it would be to be entitled to the possession of all this throughout eternity, but to be told that there never was a time when there did not exist an earth like this, peopled with men and women as this is, is a declaration that reaches far beyond the limits of our comprehension. No man can comprehend that there never was a time when there did not exist an enemy to God, that there never was a beginning to the order of creation in which we find ourselves situated. Who can comprehend the duration of time? To return to our friends after an absence of some time and greet them with a glad heart, to mingle our mutual joy, happiness and congratulations is one of the sweetest phases of human bliss, and were we told that there never would be a time when this heaven of happiness cannot be enjoyed, we could partially understand it; we only understand it so far as we are capable of appreciating the co-mingling of kindred joys at the re-union of parted friends. The present is that portion of time that more particularly concerns us, and the greatest, and most important labor we have to perform is to cultivate ourselves. That man may know his fellow creatures, it is necessary that he should first know himself. When he thoroughly knows himself, he measurably knows God, whom to know is eternal life.

We have been hearing that Jesus Christ is our elder brother. Yes, he is one of us, flesh of our flesh bone of our bone, and became a partaker with us of all that is earthly. He also inherited a greater portion of the divine nature than we can possess in this life. He was the Son of our heavenly Father, as we are the sons of our earthly fathers. God is the Father of our spirits, which are clothed upon by fleshly bodies, begotten for us by our earthly fathers. Jesus is our elder Brother, spirit clothed upon with an earthly body begotten by the Father of our spirits.

Our heavenly Father delights in his good children, he delights continually to bless them, yea, "he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." All are equally his children. We are all the children of our common Father, who has placed us on this earth to prove ourselves, to govern, control, educate and sanctify ourselves, body and spirit, unto Him, according to His will and pleasure. When all that class of spirits designed to take bodies upon this earth have done so, then will come the winding-up scene of this particular department or the works of God on this earth. It is his will that we should prepare ourselves to build up his kingdom, gather the house of Israel, redeem and build up Zion and Jerusalem, revolutionize the world, and bring back that which has been lost through the fall.

The inhabitants of the earth are ignorant of the way to secure their present and future happiness, but if we are faithful we shall see the time when we can speak to the understandings of the people. It is now very difficult to do that. Their minds are closed against every conviction that would lead to their present and eternal welfare. They take the downward road. This is very lamentable. Let all who call themselves Latter Day Saints walk in the path that points to eternal life. I mourn and lament when any of my brethren come to me and confess that they have been guilty of this or that crime, especially when I learn that they have been in the church for years. We are yet subject to sin, and more or less give way to it; and in so doing we more or less disgrace the priesthood and the high vocation to which we are called. Latter Day Saints should live their religion, as they would that their neighbors should live it. If I delight to see my brother walk in the path of obedience, let me pursue the same path, saying come, brethren and sisters, walk as I walk, and follow Christ as I follow him. Were this the case, but few could be found who would raise their voices against the kingdom of God upon the earth.

To say that sin is necessary is an unusual saying. Sin is in the world, but it is not necessary that we should sin, because sin is in the world; but to the contrary, it is necessary that we should resist sin, and for this purpose is sin necessary. Sin exists in all the eternities. Sin is co-eternal with righteousness, for it must needs be that there is an opposition in all things.

I exhort the Latter Day Saints to live their religion, and learn to take care of themselves. The elements with which we are surrounded are as eternal as we are, and are loaded with supplies of every kind for the comfort and happiness of the human race. It is designed by the Great Architect of the universe that our bodily wants shall be supplied from the elements, and by judicious and well-directed labor and a reasonable amount of industry, the wealth of food, clothing and shelter can be obtained by all.

It has been supposed that wealth gives power. In a depraved state of society, in a certain sense it does, if opening a wide field for unrighteous monopolies, by which the poor are robbed and oppressed and the wealthy are more enriched, is power. In a depraved state of society money can buy positions and titles, can cover up a multitude of incapabilities, can open wide the gates of fashionable society to the lowest and most depraved of human beings; it divides society into castes without any reference to goodness, virtue, or truth. It is made to pander to the most brutal passions of the human soul; it is made to subvert every wholesome law of God and man, and to trample down every sacred bond that should tie society together in a national, municipal, domestic and every other relationship. Wealth thus used is used out of its legitimate channel. If a man wishes to stamp an honorable fame upon the tablets of eternity, he can do so only by living a holy and virtuous life. While stations, emoluments, sceptres, thrones, or any honor this world can give do not in the sight of God raise the possessor above the standing of the poor, humble, hungry supplicant for bread at His gate. God is cognizant of the acts of all men, and dictates the results thereof to his glory, to the salvation of his people, and to the interests of his kingdom on the face of all the earth. "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father's notice; but the very hairs on your head are numbered."

There cannot be a more truthful saying than that this people do not yet fully know how to take care of themselves, and hence they expose themselves to many unnecessary sufferings and inconveniences. After we have smoothed the path through this life all in our power by accumulating around us all the common creature comforts, and done all in our power to make those who depend upon us happy and comfortable, still there is enough of trial to sufficiently prove to God and the faithful ones whether we will be true to him and to our holy religion, or false to him and to our best interests. Let God be first in our thoughts when we awake in the morning, and let our actions through each day reflect honor on ourselves, credit on the cause of God, and secure to us the confidence and good will of all good and holy beings. While we should be diligent and industrious, filling every moment of our time to some advantage and profit to ourselves and others, we should not suffer a covetous and grasping spirit to take possession of us. It is lamentable to see the ignorance manifested by many of this people in that respect, for no man who possesses the wealth of wisdom would worship the wealth of mammon. Let the people build good houses, plant good vineyards and orchards, make good roads, build beautiful cities in which may be found magnificent edifices for the convenience of the public, handsome streets skirted with shade trees, fountains of water, crystal streams, and every tree, shrub and flower that will flourish in this climate to make our mountain home a paradise and our hearts wells of gratitude to the God of Joseph, enjoying it all with thankful hearts, saying constantly, "not mine but thy will be done, O Father."

The earth must be redeemed and it and all that have dwelt upon it be brought back into the presence of God, for all have suffered more or less by the sin that has entered into the world. This is indeed a great work, and our God has given us the privilege of taking part in it, then let us prepare ourselves for this stupendous undertaking by seeking above all things to understand the things of God, by seeking studiously to understand ourselves, remembering that no man can know himself without so far knowing God. There is no mystery in the gospel of salvation for those who are heirs of salvation, and they can readily comprehend the truth in many places of the Bible where the language does not do justice to the principles designed to be set forth.

Brother Amasa M. Lyman, this morning, quoted the following passage, "For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first born among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, he also called, and whom he called them he also justified: and whom he justified them he also glorified." The Apostle understood full well the principles here advanced, but it would have filled volumes to have written them out in full as they were revealed from God by the power and gift of the Holy Spirit. God foreknows all, and has predestinated all who believe the truth to the possession of eternal life, and this in short is all there is of it. He foreknew Pharaoh king of Egypt, and placed him upon the throne of Egypt for the express purpose of showing forth his power to Israel, and to the wicked nations of the gentiles. The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart in the same way that he hardeneth the hearts of his enemies at the present day, after they have rejected the testimony of his servants and oppressed his elect.

The Lord has led this people out of bondage with an high hand and an outstretched arm. No man acquainted with the history of this people is ignorant of the almighty power of God that has been manifested in the organization, growth and present condition of the church, though they be unable naturally to account for it. And the more we grow and prosper, the more our enemies are angry with us. They are angry with us because we told them, thirty years ago, that calamity would come upon this nation. Their anger still increases, while they are drinking of the bitter cup, and at the same time the Saints are increasing in numbers, in faith, in hope, in wealth and in power. I have talked with men who professed to be gentlemen and dispensers of life and salvation to the people, who, Pharaoh like, declared they would rather be damned than believe that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet of God. I promised them they should have their choice. Who is to blame for this? Moses was not to blame because Pharaoh's heart became more and more hard. He was not to blame because an overwhelming destruction came upon that devoted army. Neither is God, Jesus Christ, Joseph Smith, myself, or the Apostles and prophets of this last dispensation to blame for the unbelief of this nation and for the dark and lowering tempest that now threatens to overthrow them with a terrible destruction. Still, as Pharaoh's heart became harder and harder, so will it be with the persecutors of God's people and purposes in the latter times, until they are utterly destroyed.

Not only did God foreknow the wicked and predestinate them, but he also foreknew the righteous and predestinated them; he knew that they would be conformed to the image of his Son and live according to the words of Christ, while he knew that the wicked would not fulfil the terms requisite to be conformed to the image of his Son, but would do the works of the devil whom they would list to serve. It is written that God knows all things and has all power. He has the rule and command of this earth, and is the Father of all the human beings that have lived, do live, and will live upon it. If any of his children become heirs to all things, they in their turn can say by-and-by that they know all things, and they will be called Supreme, Almighty, King of kings, and Lord of lords. All this and more that cannot enter into our hearts to conceive is promised to the faithful, and are but so many stages in that ceaseless progression of eternal lives. This will not detract anything from the glory and might of our Heavenly Father, for he will still remain our Father, and we shall still be subject to him, and as we progress in glory and power it the more enhances the glory and power of our Heavenly Father. This principle holds good in either state, whether mortal or immortal, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end; upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever." There will be no end to the increase of the faithful. What a pleasing thought! We shall enjoy each other's society in purity, in holiness, and in the power of God, and no time will ever come when we may not enjoy this. Such great happiness is beyond the comprehension of mortals.

There never was a time when man did not exist, and there never will be a time when he will cease to exist. Eternity is without confines, and all things animate and inanimate have their existence in it. The Priesthood of God that was given to the ancients and is given to men in the latter-days is coequal in duration with eternity—is without beginning of days or end of life. It is unchangeable in its system of government and its gospel of salvation. It gives to Gods and angels their supremacy and power, and offers wealth, influence, posterity, exaltations, power, glory, kingdoms and thrones ceaseless in their duration to all who will accept them on the terms upon which they are offered.

It is very pleasing to dwell upon the glory to be revealed in the future, but while our thoughts are thus occupied we should not fail to give our attention to our present wants and necessities. Do we know how to procure the means for our present subsistence? Have we learned how to handle the things of this life in the name of Israel's God to his glory, for the building up of his kingdom, for the bringing forth of his Zion, for the redemption of the earth, for the establishment of everlasting righteousness, and for the endless happiness of those who will thus be made happy? I am satisfied that there are hundreds of people in this community who would starve to death, if they were not continually told how to obtain the means of subsistence. Do they know how to cultivate the earth and draw from its bosom beauty and embellishment? No; they would do no more towards this than the Indians do, unless some person not only tells them how, but also shows them by his own works. How many of the ladies present have made the ribbons they wear? How many of them have made the bonnets and hats they wear? The time is at hand when you must make them or do without them.

I love to see the human form and the human face adorned, but let our adorning be the workmanship of our hands, from the elements with which we are constantly surrounded. I love beauty whether adorned or unadorned. I love chaste and refined manners, especially when they are founded upon virtue. The etiquette that is of the world is not after God and godliness. It bears upon it a false gloss; it has not for its purpose the happiness of mankind. The etiquette which is after God is to make my brother or my sister as happy as I am, if they will accept of it. It is to teach men how to rise from a state of degradation to an honorable standing in the society of the just.

In the days of the Apostles it is written, "And all that believed were together and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men as every man had need. And they continued daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and with singleness of heart," &c. This was all right in the Apostles, to show a certain principle that was hereafter to be acted upon. It does not require more than common enlightenment to discover that such an order of things, if persisted in would result in poverty, hunger, nakedness and destitution. I say to my brethren and sisters, come let us learn how to gather around us from the elements an abundance of every comfort of life, and convert them to our wants and happiness, filling our storehouses with wheat, wine and oil, filling our wardrobes with woolen cloth and fine linen, with silks and satins of the finest quality and patterns from the looms of Deseret, going onward and upward until the whole earth is filled with the glory of God. Let us not remain ignorant with the ignorant, but let us show the ignorant how to be wise.

I am constantly trying to teach the people how to extract from the elements the means for their present comfort and independence, and how to first become perfectly obedient to the gospel of Christ, and then children will be obedient to their parents, and in the church and kingdom of God every person will learn to act in his order and station, and wisdom will take up her abode with us. Let fathers be willing to be taught by the Holy Priesthood, then let them in all mildness, by example and precept, teach their families; and let wives be one with their husbands in this labor of salvation, that the rising generation may be a better class of people than is the present.

I have promised the people South that if they will cultivate the ground and ask the blessings of God upon it, the desert shall blossom as a rose, pools of living water shall spring up in the parched ground, and the wilderness shall become glad. The Lord has planted the feet of the Saints in the most forbidding portion of the earth, apparently that he

may see what they will do with it. I may confidently say that no other people on the earth could live here and make themselves comfortable. If we settle on these desert and parched plains, upon the sides of these rugged and sterile mountains, and cultivate the earth, praying the blessing of God upon our labors, he will make this country as fruitful as any other portion of the earth.

May the Lord bless the people. Amen.

[Continued from Page 147.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 76. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sales of real estate, goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, a duty of one-tenth of one per centum on the gross amount of such sales, and every auctioneer making such sales, as aforesaid, shall at the end of each and every month, or within ten days thereafter, make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sale, made as aforesaid, with the amount of duty which has accrued, or should accrue thereon, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true and correct, and shall at the same time, as aforesaid, pay to the collector or deputy collector the amount of duty or tax thereupon, as aforesaid, and in default thereof shall be subject to and pay a penalty of five hundred dollars. In all cases of delinquency in making said list or payment the assessment and collection shall be made in the manner prescribed in the general provisions of this act: Provided, That no duty shall be levied under the provisions of this section upon any sales by judicial or executive officers making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators.

Sec. 77. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, by any person or persons owning, possessing, or keeping any carriage, yacht, and billiard-table, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same respectively, or otherwise specified and set forth in schedule marked A.

SCHEDULE A.

Carriage, gig, chaise, phaeton, wagon, buggy-wagon, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, and valued at seventy-five dollars or over, including the harness used therewith, when drawn by one horse, one dollar, - $1.00

Carriages of like description drawn by two horses, and any coach, hackney-coach, omnibus, or four-wheel carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at seventy-five dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, including the harness used therewith, drawn by two horses or more, two dollars, - - 2 00

Carriages of like description, when valued above two hundred dollars, and not exceeding six hundred dollars, five dollars, - - 5 00

Carriages of like description, valued above six hundred dollars, ten dollars, - - 10.00

Pleasure or racing vessels, known as yachts, whether by sail or steam, under the value of six hundred dollars, five dollars, - - 5.00

Yachts valued above six hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars, - - - - - - - - - - - 10.00

And for each additional one thousand dollars in value of said yachts, ten dollars, 10.00

Billiard-tables, kept for use, ten dollars, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10 00

Plate of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, fifty cents, - - - - - - - - - - 00 50

Plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy, three cents, - - - - - - - - - - 00.03

Provided, That silver spoons or plate of silver, to an amount not exceeding forty ounces, as aforesaid, belonging to any one person, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 78. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by any person or persons, firms, companies, or agents or employees thereof, the following duties or taxes, that is to say:

On all horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, thirty cents per head;

On all calves and cattle under eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, five cents per head;

On all hogs, exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds twenty in any one year, ten cents per head;

On all sheep, slaughtered for sale, five cents per head: Provided, That all cattle, hogs, and sheep, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 79. And be it further enacted, That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, any person or persons, firms, or companies, or agents or employees thereof, whose business or occupation it is to slaughter for sale any cattle, calves, sheep, or hogs, shall be required to make and render a list at the end of each and every month to the assistant assessor of the district where the business is transacted, stating the number of cattle, calves, if any, the number of hogs, if any, and the number of sheep, if any, slaughtered, as aforesaid, with the several rates of duty as fixed therein in this act, together with the whole amount thereof, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration of said person or persons, agents or employees thereof, as aforesaid, under oath or affirmations, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true and correct, and shall, at the time of rendering said list, pay the full amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue, as aforesaid, to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid; and in case of default in making the return or payment of the duties, as aforesaid, the assessment and collection shall be made as in the general provisions of this act required, and in case of fraud or evasion the party offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of ten dollars per head for any cattle, calves, hogs, or sheep so slaughtered upon which the duty is fraudulently withheld, evaded, or attempted to be evaded: Provided, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe such further rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for ascertaining the correct number of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep, liable to be taxed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 80. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railroads upon which steam is used as a propelling power, or of any steamboat or other vessel propelled by steam power, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such railroad or railroads or steam vessel for the transportation of passengers over and upon the same; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railroads using any other power than steam thereon, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any ferry boat, or vessel used as a ferry boat, propelled by steam or horse power, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one and a half per centum upon the gross receipts of such railroad or ferry boat, respectively, for the transportation of passengers over and upon said railroads, steamboats, and ferry boats, respectively; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any bridge authorized by law to receive toll for the transit of passengers, beasts, carriages, teams, and freight of any description over such bridge, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the gross amount of all their receipts of every description. And the owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care and management of any such railroad, steamboat, ferry boat, or other vessel, or bridge, as aforesaid, shall, within five days after the end of each and every month, commencing as hereinbefore mentioned, make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district within which such owner, possessor, company, or corporation may have his or its place of business, or where any such railroad, steamboat, ferry boat, or bridge is located or belongs, respectively, stating the gross amount of such receipts for the month next preceding, which return shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such owner, possessor, manager, agent, or other proper officer, in the manner and form to be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall also, monthly, at the time of making such return, pay to the collector of the district the full amount of duties which have accrued on such receipts for the month aforesaid; and in case of neglect or refusal to make said lists or return for the space of five days after such return should be made as aforesaid, the assessor or assistant assessor shall proceed to estimate the amount received and the duties payable thereon, as hereinbefore provided in other cases of delinquency to make return for purposes of assessment; and for the purpose of making such assessment, or of ascertaining the correctness of any such return the books of any such person, company, or corporation shall be subject to the inspection of the assessor or assistant assessor on his demand or request therefor; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the duties as aforesaid when the same have been ascertained as aforesaid for the space of five days after the same shall have become payable, the owner, possessor, or person having the management as aforesaid, shall pay, in addition, five per centum on the amount of such duties; and for any attempt knowingly to evade the payment of such duties, the said owner, possessor, or person having the care or management as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay a penalty of one thousand dollars for every such attempt, to be recovered as provided in this act for the recovery of penalties; and all provisions of this act in relation to liens and collections by distraint not incompatible herewith shall apply this section and the objects therein embraced: Provided, That all such persons, companies, and corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax imposed hereby to their rates of fare whenever their liability thereto may commence, any limitations which may exist by law or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid or be liable to pay such fare to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 81. And be it further enacted, That on and after the day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, any person or persons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad company or railroad corporation, being indebted for any sum or sums of money for which bonds or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is, or shall be, stipulated to be paid, or coupons representing the interest shall be or shall have been issued to be paid, and all dividends in scrip or money or sums of money thereafter declared due or payable to stockholders of any railroad company, as part of the earnings, profits, or gains of said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all such interest or coupons or dividends whenever the same shall be paid; and said railroad companies or railroad corporations, or any person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad company or railroad corporation, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, after the first day of July, as aforesaid, on account of any interest or coupons or dividends due and payable as aforesaid, the said duty or sum of three per cent.; and the duties deducted as aforesaid, and certified by the president or other proper officer of said company or corporation, shall be a receipt and discharge, according to the amount thereof, of said railroad companies or railroad corporations, and the owners, possessors, and agents thereof, on dividends and on bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness, upon which interest or coupons are payable, holden by any person or party whatsoever, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when said interest or coupons or dividends become due or payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the duties received and chargeable, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and remaining unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under oath or affirmation, in manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, treasurer, or some proper officer of said railroad company or railroad corporation, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties so withheld and received during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the making or rendering of such list or return, with the declaration annexed, as aforesaid, the person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such railroad company or railroad corporation, making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of any default in making or rendering said list, or of any default in the payment of the duty, or any part thereof, accruing or which should accrue, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions of this act.

[From the London Times.]

THE THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Letters from St. Petersburg inform us that Russia celebrated her thousandth birthday on the 20th ult. There were great rejoicings at St Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was held at Novgorod, which, as our readers are aware, is regarded by native historians as the cradle of the Russian Empire, though the Poles assign a more modern origin to what is now called "Russia," and look upon it merely as an aggrandizement of the Grand Duchy of Moscow, whose Tartar traditions it continued, and has not yet entirely departed from.

But if the political origin of modern Russia is to be found in old "Muscovy," and if Muscovy had the misfortune to be subjected for two centuries and more to the Tartars—to whom she never would have been abandoned by Western Europe had she consented to abjure her ancient religion and acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope—that is surely no reason why the Russians of the present day should not look back to the period before the Tartar invasion, and trace their history through various channels to its true starting point.

The founder of St Petersburg was of the same race as the founder of Moscow, and the founder of Moscow was lineally descended from Ruric, the great Russo-Norman, who, when the Republicans of Novgorod were disgusted with liberty, kindly went over to them a thousand years ago, to teach them the blessings of despotism. As, in spite of this more or less friendly invasion, the Novgorodians retained their popular institutions until many centuries afterward, when they were destroyed by the Moscow Czars, it is clear that despotism in Russia was of a milder character in the ninth century than it has shown itself on several occasions in the nineteenth. For this reason, and on account of the reflections which Novgorod must suggest, it is well that that city should have been chosen for the great commemorative festival that has just been held.

About half a thousand years have now elapsed since the establishment of the Czarate of Moscow, and, according to many historians, it is there, where the great bell of Novgorod is preserved as a trophy taken from the free city after the massacre of its inhabitants, that the Russian Empire ought to celebrate its birthdays. Any departure, however, from Muscovite traditions, is desirable; and no man—not even an Emperor—can be expected, in recalling his ancestors, to dwell upon the merits of those who are known to have been the least meritorious. Whatever strict historians may say, it is better that Russia should regard Novgorod and not Moscow as "the cradle of the Russian monarchy."

Besides, in plain truth, Russia has not inherited Tartar-Muscovite traditions alone. Novgorod and the other duchies in which representative institutions were maintained were not without their effect on the central duchy which destroyed and absorbed them. At the beginning of the 17th century the first of the Romanoffs was elected by the States-General of Russia, and in accepting the crown accepted also a constitution, which was abolished by Peter the Great, but which since his death has been constantly redemanded; in the reigns of Nicholas, Alexander I., Catharine, and her predecessors, by conspirators; in that of Alexander II. by the nobility of the Empire in open assembly.

We have not yet heard that the uncovering of the Novgorod Memorial was accompanied by the publications of any new concessions either to the nobility or the peasantry, though the former are said to have expected that it would be made the occasion of granting them certain political privileges, while the latter are known to be in constant anticipation of such a change in the Law of Emancipation as will give them for nothing the land they have hitherto cultivated on condition of either working or paying for it.

Our letters state that on the 19th inst. the Emperor, the Empress, the Heir to the Throne, and the Grand Dukes Alexander, Vladimir, Alexis, Michael, and Nicholas, with the Grand Duchesses Marie and Olga, proceeded by the Moscow Railway to Sotnitzki, and thence by steamer to Novgorod, where they were received by the nobility of the Province, the merchants of the city, and the elders of the village communes. The banks of the River Volkov were lined with peasantry, who are said to have exhibited the greatest enthusiasm, and to have filled the air with their shouts as the Imperial steamer passed.

On Sunday, at 12½ o'clock, the news was received by telegraph at St. Petersburg that the commemorative monument had been uncovered at Novgorod. This was announced to the city by a discharge of artillery from the citadel. A *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral of St. Isaac, where divine service had already been performed by the Archbishop of Riga in presence of the chief military and civil authorities. The Square of St. Isaac was filled with troops of all branches of the service, who, after the *Te Deum*, were paraded by the General-Governor (Souvaroff).

The peasantry were in a very excited state, but wherever Gen. Souvaroff, the Emperor's representative, appeared, he was received with acclamations.

St. Petersburg was illuminated in the evening, and gratuitous performances were given at the Grand Opera, the Maria Theatre (Russian Opera), and two other theatres. Outside the Kazan Church the Novgorod monument was reproduced in illumination lamps.

Monday (21st) was also to be kept as a holiday. None of the Russian newspapers appeared on Sunday, nor were expected to appear on Monday.

The following letter from St. Petersburg of the 21st of September contains a description of the festivities which took place there on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Empire:

"A grand religious service was performed at the Church of St. Irene. Salvos of artillery were fired at the moment the monument of Novgorod was uncovered in presence of the imperial family. The theatres were opened free to the people, and all the public buildings were illuminated. The Emperor harangued the deputations from the nobility and from the magistrates.

"He reminded the latter of the affair of the thirteen Justices of Tver, telling them at the same time that he reckoned on the active and devoted co-operation of their body to accomplish the emancipation of the serfs. He told a deputation from the peasants that they should not expect any further liberty than what he had granted to them, and that they ought to hasten to make terms with their lords. It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine is to receive the title of Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland on the occasion of the anniversary just celebrated."

A supplement to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 21st inst. publishes the following:

"We have just received the following telegraphic dispatch:

"'NOVGOROD, Saturday Evening, 8th (20th) Sept.

"'Their Imperial Majesties, on arriving here yesterday, were received with indescribable enthusiasm. This morning the inauguration of the monument took place. The festival was superb. The weather was magnificent. There was a grand religious and military ceremony. The crowd was immense.

"'After the review a dinner was given in the open air, to the troops, by the merchants. Their Majesties took part in it. They were continually cheered.

"Everything has passed over with perfect success. This evening there is a banquet for the Court, and a general illumination.'"

—A Union soldier in General Grant's army thinks the next Congress should not adjourn without doing one thing, and that is 'make the d——d niggers a *legal tender*.'"

CHEMISTRY, WITH REFERENCE TO ITS HISTORY.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

A knowledge of the most common principles of chemistry is important to every one, whether a scholar or not. In Europe it is considered an essential branch of a*college or gymnasium education.

It is intimately connected with natural philosophy or physics, and a stranger to the same would prove his ignorance egregiously relative to the most common phenomena of Nature.

Everything has to be learned systematically, and with a good understanding of its rudiments. Thus, step by step new principles are being unfolded to the mind of the student, without becoming confused and mystified by things which ought to have been explained in a regular routine. The idea of picking up here a little and there a little, of having, for instance, a smattering of organic chemistry or of optics without a knowledge of the preliminary principles, is absurd, and will always show mental shallowness. Far better to know *little*, and that little *well*.

Not only the peculiar condition of the world, but also our isolated position demand peremptorily a development of the natural resources of the country we inhabit. Hence the necessity of familiarizing ourselves and others with those principles which will enable us to benefit both ourselves and others, and thus assist in building up the kingdom of God. With this view, I will treat in a series of sketches on the most essential parts of chemistry and physics.

Chemistry, as a science was known to the ancients, such as Aristotle, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, &c. The celebrated library which was established at Athens, 526 before Christ, is said to have contained interesting documents on chemistry. But, singular to say, a people that have now sank into the depths of barbarism, like the Arabs, knew, according to Averroes of Cordova, the great commentator of Aristotle, and †Al Farabi, more of this important science than the Greeks, Romans and other contemporaneous nations.

Since the seventeenth century, however, more discoveries have been made in the fields of chemistry and physics than ever, and the present age bids fair that still greater, more interesting and more important principles will be brought to light. It is frequently erroneously asserted that the Hindus had been very expert in chemistry—that their sacred writings contain much valuable information on this subject; but the Sanscrit literature is only a wild, fantastic, speculative, absurd theory void of every scientific principle whatever. Seas of milk, and curds, and spirit, and butter and sugar-juice, with mountains 256,000 miles high, bearing trees 8,000 or 9,000 miles tall; seas and continents ranged in succession round a central nucleus or navel, like the peels of an onion, and other similar extravagancies and fooleries, form the staple of Sanscrit lore.

The Chinese, who are said to have made many discoveries even previous to the Christian era, prove, according to recent critical investigations by Professor Dr. Bernstein, Bowring and other orientalists, not in the least their having much contributed to the development and enrichment of chemistry. Even the assertion of the Chinese having invented gunpowder long before Berthold Schwarz, the German monk, was born, cannot bear a strict criticism.

According to the testimony of Mr. H. H. Wilson, the celebrated professor of Sanscrit in Oxford University, there are thousands in Germany who understand oriental tongues, and the mythology thereof. At different times men of great genius and learning, like William von Humbold, brother of Alexander von Humbold, Professors Drs. Niebuhr, ‡Middeldorf and others have been traveling extensively by order of their governments to examine the literature and topography of oriental nations, for the purpose of ascertaining the scientific standard of those distant countries, and the result has generally been the same.

Whatsoever the annals of Oriental literature contain, it is nothing but a philosophy of fancy not of reality. Fabulous and extravagant legends are all that is furnished. European ingenuity, penetration and perseverance may indeed by dint of hard and continued labor elicit a few isolated facts here and there, and comparison of dates and circumstances, rejecting the crudities and absurdities that have gathered round them; bring them to bear upon some point of ancient story, yet in the depths of obscurity. But nothing is certain; all is only a happy guess or probable inference at best. The very principle of historic narration appears either never to have entered the minds of the early writers of oriental languages, or else a base and selfish policy led them to falsify, obscure and mysticize everything in order to conceal their own usurpations, violence and injustice. To sum up the matter relative to the merits of oriental literature, All science is at zero. Empiricism rules the day united with absurd quackery.

I could say much more and quote many authorities to show the error of believing the oriental or Eastern nations much expert in chemistry; suffice it to say it was the Anglo-Saxon race, who, in the intellectual development of the different nations took the lead. England, Germany, and lately France and Scandinavia have done much for the study of chemistry and physics. And it is to those nations that we owe the wonderful discoveries which have been made within the domain of these sciences.

It is very true that in the seventeenth and even as far as the eighteenth century societies existed on the continent of Europe, under the name of the "Knights of the order of the rosary," who pretended to have discovered the mysteries of chemistry—the elixir of life, by means of which they expected to live eternally, and that so great were the influence, superstition and ignorance of those times that even persons of the highest rank as the beautiful and accomplished Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI. were duped by the famous Cagliostro, *alias* Count St. Germain, one of the greatest liars, swindlers, quacks and impostors of his age. It will almost sound incredible to mention the fact that even one of the keenest and most cunning men of his age, Mr. Roban, general superior of the Jesuits, became a tool of that impostor. With all due deference to the ingenuity of Mr. Barnam, of New York, his wonderful buffalo-hunt and his exhibition—woman who never grew old, I really believe that Count Cagliostro did beat him. He had access to all the crowned heads of Europe, could make himself invisible, and when banished by Frederic II. of Prussia from Berlin, left that capital by all the gates at the same time.

Chemistry at those times was almost synonimous with magic or the black art, and the professors of the same were generally supposed to be leagued with the evil one. Whenever a chemist was reported to be in town, he was sure to have been seen with the necessary appendages of a cloven foot and the smell of brimstone about him.

Yet with all these imperfections of the human mind, that is but too apt to believe in anything marvelous and supernatural, gradual enlightenment made its slow but steady march, the clouds of mental darkness and superstition dispersed before the light of some men of genius who showed the true merits of chemistry. Torricelli, a pupil of the celebrated Galileo, Scheele, Dr. Priestley, Lavoisier, Laplace and others improved rapidly on the principles of chemistry already discovered, published valuable works, delivered lectures to crowded houses, and directed the attention of the people to the importance of studying chemistry; thus, after having passed through the ordeal of ignorance, superstition and persecution, it received the citizenship as a science, became respected as such, and forms now a connecting link in the philosophical studies of a liberal education.

No medical student on the continent of Europe can take the degree of Doctor, and become a practitioner, without having a perfect knowledge of chemistry and physics; Pharmacy is not confined to mere empiricism but it is guarded by the light of science which is improved continually by some of the most talented men. No person is allowed to act in the capacity of a so-called pharmacopolist or apothecary unless he has passed a strict examination in chemistry and physics. An extensive chemical laboratory is attached to every college and university, where every principle is properly illustrated by a variety of interesting experiments.

*The English term College does not fully interpret the Greek term Gymnasium used in the German language, for a school where the classical and modern languages with the leading sciences of the age are being taught, and the pupil is prepared for professional studies at Universities. The educational standard at American and English high schools differs much from that in Germany, as every one well knows who has been a student at Berlin, Heydelberg, Bonn or some other University which is frequented by English and Americans, who generally have to prepare themselves for some time before they are competent to pass the examination pro ability and be legitimately immatriculated.

†Al Farabi, the great Arabic author whom I mentioned in a former article, was a prodigy of his age. He spoke 70 languages and wrote upon all the sciences. His encyclopedia is said to be still in the Emperial library of Paris.

‡Professor Dr. Middeldorf, the great Orientalist and one of the best Hebrew scholars in Europe, was for many years Dean of the Physolophical Faculty at the University of Berlin. His Bible translations, which were generally performed without the aid of a Lexicon, are pronounced by the most competent critics as correct and classic.

A BONE CAVE IN FRANCE.—A discovery of great interest with regard to the natural history of France in bygone times was made some days ago at Verrieres, Jura. In that part of the country there are great numbers of deep, funnel-shaped cavities, called "baumes" some of which have never been thoroughly explored. Last week M. Lavaur, stationmaster Verrieres, determined to see what they contained. Accordingly, accompanied by two friends and provided with ropes and torches, he went down one of these "baumes," about fifty feet in perpendicular depth, and at the bottom found an open passage. They had not advanced far when they found a quantity of bones of various animals, and among them the skulls of two elks with antlers of enormous size.

NEW DEFINITION OF LAW.—Seventy years' practice has incorporated it as a principle in our constitutional law, that what the necessity of the hour demands and continued assent of the people ratifies, is law.—[New Haven Palladium.

This may be regarded as the higher, very highest law yet discovered. According to this doctrine, whatever impudence may assume and the public is tame enough to submit to, is the law and the Constitution! Courts have lost their occupation, and discussion is useless.—[New Haven Register.

TERRIFIC TYPHOON IN CHINA.

The following particulars of the terrific typhoon which visited some of the principal cities of China in July last, referred to some time since, was taken from the Hong Kong Trade Report of Aug. 10th:

A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton and Whympoa on Sunday, 27th July, 1862, committing dreadful ravages on property and being the cause of the death of no less than 40 000 lives. The centre passed over Canton and Whampoa. Macao did not have it quite so strong, and Hong Kong escaped with a stiff gale, which simply caused a few ships in the harbor to foul one another.

The most peculiar feature in this terrific scourge is the short time it lasted, and the extraordinary high tide—eight feet higher than usual.

Mr. Max Wenzler, of the firm of Messrs. Courjau, Hubener & Co., was drowned by the capsizing of his boat in the harbor.

Two other house boats capsized and lost—crews saved.

Several houses belonging to the Chinese fell down, causing the death of many of the inmates. Hong Kong may be considered as having come off well.

CASUALTIES IN MACAO.

Whole fleets of West Coast boats are lost. In the inner harbor of Macao alone, one hundred oil, sugar, and other boats have been lost. The Fast boats, on their passage from Hong Kong to Macao, were lost, one of them with sixty souls on board. The Praya Grande is completely destroyed, and the damage done to houses, gardens, verandahs, &c., considerable.

The American ship Comet was at anchor in the outer Roads, laden with a cargo for New York. The glass stood as follows on board:

The sympiesometer touched 27 deg. 10 sec.; the most sensitive marine barometer 27 deg. 70 sec.; the lower marine barometer 29 deg. We hear that another captain in the Roads reports his marine barometer as low as 28 deg 40 sec.

The loss of life in the inner harbor alone was seven hundred.

CASUALTIES IN WHAMPOA.

New Town and Bamboo Town, two villages forming part and parcel of Whampoa, are one mass of ruins; hardly a native house is standing.

The Custom-house chop was capsized with nine tidewaiters (Europeans) in her, four of whom were drowned. The Bethel was smashed to pieces. Nearly all the chops went on shore. After the gale was over, no sampans could be seen, and laborers were not to be had. The loss of life in Whampoa is estimated at six thousand.

CASUALTIES IN CANTON.

With few exceptions the river was clean swept of all its flower boats, hong boats, and every other kind of boat; houses fell and killed people by the hundred; large junks broke adrift and came thundering up the river, doing much damage to the Shameen Site, and the houses along the shore. It is estimated that forty thousand lives have been lost in Canton and its vicinity. The Mandarins are giving $1 for every body found. $8,000 have already been spent.

The Rev. Mr. Gailliard was killed by a wall of his house falling on him. The ruin caused by this typhoon is wide spread.

In Canton it came on to blow at 9.30 a.m ; the glass standing at 29.68 and wind from N E. The wind veered to S.E. at 11 a m. It was a dead calm at noon and the sun shining, and then blew furiously from S. and S.W., passing away at that point. Lowest pitch of barometer 29 17. The imperial fleet of war vessels numbering sixty, with an immense flotilla of covered soldiers' boats, are all dispersed, and their wrecks line the shore. Ten merchant junks remain at their old anchorage.

The war junks had just been reviewed and were upon the point of being dispatched for the North, covered with paint and decked with flags, but with very few effective guns. The gale was very severely felt in the new suburbs, where the town has not yet been entirely rebuilt: detached houses of great depth went down as if they were built of cards. In one of these near the Five Genii gate, one hundred and sixty refugees from the river, &c. had effected a lodging when they were overwhelmed in its ruins.

The old Chinese boat people say that within their recollection there has not been so heavy a typhoon, nor so high a tide. It is ruin for a populous place like Canton, to be in the centre. Macao was in the centre in the typhoon of July, 1841, and the strength of this one was very similar to the Macao one, as also in its phenomenon as regards the way in which the wind veered round from N.E. at 9 a.m., and S.W. at 3 p.m.

GENERAL SCOTT'S SUGGESTIONS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RELATION TO THE REBELLION.

After having failed in his efforts to induce Buchanan to take some salutary measure in the incipient stage of the rebellion, to prevent the ultimate subversion of the nation, General Scott thought proper to make the following suggestions to Mr. Seward, for the consideration of President Lincoln on his taking the chair of State.

Washington, March 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last)—on the highly disordered condition of our (so lately) happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the time, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union Party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the peace convention, and my life upon it we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measures, the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days; when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Dessaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and the loss of a greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invader.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest—with at least $250,000,000 added thereto and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the nett duties or taxes, which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States—wayward sisters, depart in peace.

In haste, I remain,
Very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

According to the Navy Register recently published, the aggregate number of vessels in the navy, exclusive of those specially chartered, is 385, with an aggregate of 3,079 guns and 287,536 tons. Of this number 52 are iron-clads, 15 entirely completed, and the balance (37) in the course of construction at the following ports: 1 at Portsmouth, 5 at Cincinnati, 6 at St. Louis, 3 in Brooklyn, 2 in Jersey City, 4 in Boston, 8 in New York, 2 at Chester, 1 at Brownsville, 1 at Mound City, 1 at Washington, 1 at Pittsburg and 1 at Philadelphia.

The regular force of the Navy, exclusive of enlisted men, is stated as follows:

17 in Navy Department, at headquarters, 16 in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 40 in other Bureaus, 13 rear admirals; 18 commodores, 17 on the retired list; 40 captains, 22 on the retired, 10 on the reserve list; 91 commanders, 7 on the retired list, 12 on the reserve list; 144 lieutenant-commanders, 89 lieutenants, 6 on the retired list, 17 on the reserve list; 80 surgeons active list, 5 retired and 6 on the reserve list; 124 assistant lieutenants, 62 paymasters, 9 on the retired list; 31 assistant paymasters; 16 chaplains, 7 on the retired list; 27 professors, 317 midshipmen, 54 boatswains, 93 gunners, 60 carpenters, 46 sailmakers, 29 agents, 50 professors at the Naval Academy, 48 chief engineers, 32 first assistants, 78 second assistants, 246 third assistants and 96 officers in the Marine Corps—total officers, 1,789. If the acting officers are added, the total will be 3,729.

PINE WOOD.—According to a statement in the *Technologist*, there has for some time been in operation near Breslau, in Silesia, an establishment errected by M. Pannewitz, where pine leaves are converted into a kind of cotton or wool. This material, which is also known by the name of "woody wool," can be curled woven, or jetted. The method of operating pursued by M. Pannewitz in obtaining this kind of wool, is not given; but it is stated that a fibrous material can be obtained from pine leaves by boiling in alkaline liquors, and saturating them in a solution of chloride of lime. Blankets made of pine wool have been extensively sold in Vienna, and jackets, stockings, and other articles of dress are now made of this material. In the preparation of the wool an ethereal oil is produced, which is said to possess valuable properties.

DESCRIPTION OF A BIGOT.—The celebrated John Foster thus describes a bigot: "He sees religion, not as a sphere, but as a line, and it is a line in which he is moving. He is like an American buffalo—sees right forward, but never on the right or left. He would not see a legion of angels or devils at the distance of ten yards on the one side or the other.

The Deseret News. TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....November 19, 1862.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Grand Army of the Potomac, according to the meager reports published, continued moving on southward towards the Rappahannock, and Gen. McClellan had established his headquarters at Salem, where late in the evening on the 8th instant, he received an order relieving him from the command of the army, which he immediately turned over to his successor, Gen. Burnside, and with his staff left the field for Trenton, New Jersey, where he was ordered to report.

It is represented that on the evening preceeding the order, Gen. McClellan expressed his belief to his officers that, within three or four days, at the furthest, the greatest battle of the war, would be fought by the army of the Potomac, and a great victory won; which would probably end the rebellion.

On Gen. Burnside's assuming command, the army which was represented to have been previously moving onward, suddenly came to a halt, and no further advance had been made up to the 13th, at which time it was massed in the vicinity of Warrenton. The five days preceeding had been as represented, most profitably spent by Gen. Burnside, in perfecting his plans, for the great battle so long expected, and which when fought, it is believed by many, will result overwhelmingly in favor of the Federal arms, and probably terminate the war.

Concerning the movements of the Confederates, so many reports are in circulation that it is difficult to determine, where the main body of their troops are located. It was announced on the 10th, that Gen. Johnson had succeeded Gen. Lee, in the active command of the Confederate armies north of Richmond, and that he had established his headquarters at Culpepper. Reconnoisances made about the same time, reported that the Confederates were in strong force between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, under the command of Gen. Hill. Other reports represented that Gen. Hill was with Jackson, in Shenandoah valley, and that Longstreet was in command at Culpepper.

On the 11th, it was announced from Harper's Ferry, that the enemys pickets had again made their appearance on the Potomac, between Berlin and Point of Rocks, and their cavalry were scouring the country in the vicinity of Loudon Heights. It was subsequently reported that Johnson was at Winchester, with a large force intending to move westward, and then it was stated that he was between Winchester and Harpers Ferry, with a force of from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, and that the Confederates had occupied some of the gaps in force, in Gen. Burnsides rear, threatening him from that direction.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Since the arrival at Camp Douglas of the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, detached by Col. Connor from Ruby, under command of Major McGarry, to look up and chastise the Indians which had committed the murders and depredations on the Humboldt and in that vicinity the present season, many rumors have been in circulation relative to the service performed and the punishment inflicted upon the few Indians who were found along the road from Gravelly Ford to City Rocks. Of the truth or falsity of the rumors we had no means of judging, but from the nature of the orders which were given to Major McCarry by the Colonel commanding, as reported at the time, it was but reasonable to suppose that all the natives found had been killed, whether innocent or guilty. It was believed, however, that the numbers killed by the expedition were comparatively few, notwithstanding most of the rumors indicated that many had been slain. It was also believed that, whether few or many, none of the guilty had been caught, for if those who had murdered and robbed the emigrants passing that way had not left the road before the expedition started, they of course decamped as soon as they ascertained that troops were marching that way. Not wishing to give utterance to anything not strictly or substantially correct in relation to these matters, the rumors were allowed to pass unnoticed at the time, but since then several communications have been published, which purport to have been written by persons fully advised in relation thereto, in one of which it is stated that between Gravely Ford and City Rocks Major McGarry captured twenty six Indians; that he held twenty-four of them as hostages, and sent two out to bring in those who committed the murders—informing the two that unless they returned within a certain number of days he would shoot the remaing twenty-four, and that as the two did not return within the time specified, the twenty-four were taken out and shot. It is further represented that the order from Colonel Connor was to hang all Indians that it should be found necessary to execute, but as the Major could not find trees large enough, he was compelled to carry out the order as above stated. The same writer sets forth that the Indians had nearly all gone to the buffalo country on a big hunt, which was undoubtedly true.

That the Indians captured and killed, as set forth by the correspondent, were not those who committed the murders, is fully made to appear in his statement of the tragic affair. They may have had some complicity in the matter, but the presumption is that they did not consider themselves guilty, otherwise they would not have been captured.

Another version of the capturing and killing of the Indians has been given by "an eye witness" which differs some little from the one to which reference is made, not so far as numbers are concerned; but relative to the way the captures were effected and the times of execution, which represents that they were not all taken at one time and place, that their execution, generally, soon followed their capture, and that in the instance when the two were sent out to bring in the murderers they had not time so to do before the hostages were shot. How that may be we know not, and it matters but little whether they were shot at sight or kept a month before they were executed, as it may not be expected to have any influence with the Aborigines in that region in their future hostile operations, for if other and more salutary measures be not taken by the Government to induce those ignorant wanderers to peace before next summer, the emigrants who may pass that way will doubtless witness a repetition of the bloody scenes of the present and past years—as the chastisement inflicted, if such it may be termed, admitting that it was of the right kind, of which serious doubts are entertained, cannot be deemed effectual, and in the absence of military power, will probably make the natives in that region more vindictive and bloodthirsty than they were before.

The difficulties existing among the hostile bands in Washington Territory, which have resulted in the indiscriminate massacre of hundreds of men, women and children within the last few years, have been of long contiouance, and were engendered, as generally admitted, by the evil practices of the whites with whom they have had intercourse as traders, and by the inhuman treatment they have often received from travellers and emigrants passing through their country from one side of the continent to the other, many of whom have shot Indians when opportunity presented, and committed other deeds calculated in their nature to arouse the worst passion of the savages and incite them to revenge, which they would reek upon some of the white race, even upon those who were friendly to them and had treated them kindly, if no others could be found, for under such circumstances Indians know but little or no difference between friends or foes, and if they consider blood their due they will take life the first favorable opportunity they may have after becoming thus impressed, and oftener than otherwise in such cases the innocent, become the victims of their wrath. Such has almost invariably been the case in the massacres that have been committed by the Sho hones and Bannocks within the last three years; but with all these facts before the world, no efforts have been made to effect a settlement of the difficulties with those tribes by the Government or its officers, and their hostility to the whites, especially to emigrants, has increased from year to year, till none have been safe of late in passing through their country unless traveling in large companies and well provided with the means of defence.

It is very generally believed by those acquainted with the Indian character, that if a wise and judicious course had been pursued towards the Indians roaming over the desert immediately north of this Territory, after it became known that they entertained hostile feelings towards all whites traveling through their country, they might have been disposed to peace long ago, and many lives might have been saved. As things now are, not only the lives and property of emigrants passing that way are decidedly unsafe, but the settlements in Utah and Nevada, bordering on the country of the disaffected bands, are and will be exposed to their hostile incursions, so long as the present order of things shall continue to exist, and may be expected to be more so as time progresses.

The American Indians are a treacherous, uncertain race of beings at best, and are generally troublesome neighbors, particularly those inhabiting the western deserts, but the history of the past shows conclusively that much of their hostility to Europeans and their descendants has not been without cause. The *World* in speaking of the late Indian difficulties in Minnesota, recently gave utterance to the following, which cannot be successfully controverted.

"It is to the serious discredit of our Government that while it has quarreled with and made war upon every Indian tribe within its jurisdiction, an Indian war has been unknown in British North America during the present century. The difference consists simply in the mode of treatment adopted by the two governments. The British system protects the aborigines from gross injustice; ours inflicts intolerable wrong upon them."

The course pursued by President Lincoln towards the Sioux, who, as alleged, made war upon the settlers in Minnesota because of the gross frauds practised upon them by the Government agents, massacred some five hundred persons, and laid waste a large extent of country, as reported, is decidedly more wise and humane than that of some of the officers of the army. Gen. Pope recently sent a dispatch to the President, informing him that some three hundred of the captured Sioux had been found guilty, on trial, by a military commission, of having been engaged in the massacres, and sentenced to be hung, which the people of Minnesota were very anxious should be done, and asked the approval of the sentence by the President, to which he replied—"Hang some of the ringleaders only;" a decision for which the settlers in that Frontier State will probably have reason to be thankful in time to come.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that all the regular Confederate forces have been withdrawn from Western Virginia, but the country continues to be infested with guerillas who are very active in their operations.

As stated by the New York City papers, some of the recruiting officers in that city have been making quite a speculation out of the recruiting business. It is alleged that they have paid recruits fifty dollars, the amount of the city bounty, and sold them to other towns in the State for one hundred and fifty dollars, to fill up the quotas of said towns, thereby pocketing one hundred dollars for each recruit thus enlisted and transferred. Five thousand men have, it is said, been thus enlisted and transferred, at a cost to the city of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by which operation the speculating recruiting officers have realized half-a-million. They will, of course, be rewarded for their patriotism.

Active measures are being taken in the east to relieve the sufferings of the twenty thousand citizens of Minnesota who lost their all by the operations of the late Indian war, and are now in a suffering condition with winter fast approaching. The massacre of five hundred men, women and children, the devastation of a considerable portion of the State, together with the expense incurred by the war and the sufferings ensuing to those who are left destitute of food and clothing is charged to the Indian Agents who have been needy politicians, with whom a fraud upon the Indians has been the rule and fair dealing the exception. It is alleged that the Indians have been shamefully treated and that they made war upon the whites to be revenged upon their plunderers.

The well-known American ship-builder, Donald McKay is announced to have recently returned from Europe, where he has been visiting the navy yards of England and France, and inspecting the iron-clad fleets those nations are constructing. He doubts the propriety of the United States constructing so many vessels of the Monitor pattern, as he regards them inferior to the large vessels building in Europe for offensive purposes. Their lowness in the water and inferior speed would, he thinks, put them at the mercy of the huge rams, for such they all are, that compose the European fleets. The Ironsides, and the great ram building by Mr. Webb, he fears will be the only two effective vessels in the navy for deep water purposes.

According to rumor, charges of a grave and serious character have been preferred against Gen. Curtis, and it is expected that he will soon be suspended from command, and his cotton speculations investigated by a court of inquiry. It is alleged that he has realized thereby about three million of dollars—a real money making arrangement, if true.

It is stated that some Government commission brokers have been sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department, for buying up Government claims at usurious discount.

It was reported recently that there were nearly sixty thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the United States' hospitals, more than one-half of the number being in the hospitals along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. There were twelve thousand in the west and seventeen thousand in Washington city; a sad spectacle of the horrors of war.

The mortar schooners at the New York navy yard are having their mortars removed and replaced by two rifled guns on their sides, and two one hundred pound Parrot guns, one forward and the other amidships. It is rumored that as soon as ready for sea they will sail on some important expedition, but whither has not transpired.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

Mr. Long delivered his promised lecture on Popery and the Popes in the first six centuries of the Christian era, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., to a large and attentive audience. His denunciations of the Emperors Nero and Trajan, for their cruel persecutions of the early Christians, were rather severe, but the climax of severity was not reached until the speaker began to describe that enemy of literature, Pope Gregory the Great, who took the chair of St. Peter in the year 590. The lecturer spoke of him as the enemy of mankind, and the particular scourge of the human race; the destroyer of all the valuable libraries in Europe and Asia, the most determined enemy to the progress of civilization that ever entered the Vatican, and finally as the usherer in of these horrible scenes of blood and carnage that were witnessed in the dark ages.

The lecturer gave the names of the Popes, and the number that swayed the Papal sceptre in each century as he passed along, and gave his views in regard to the baneful influence which was spread through the then known world in succeeding ages, by those pretended successors of St. Peter.

The introduction of infant sprinkling, the Council of Nice, under the auspices of Constantine, the son of the sainted harlot, the two vacancies which occurred in the holy see in the 4th century, and the departure of the Priesthood from the earth to heaven: all received the attention of the speaker.

Last Friday evening, Mr. Elias L. T Harrison delivered a highly interesting lecture on that pleasing and inexhaustible subject, to the lecturer, Astronomy. In his opening remarks he stated that astronomers, like geologists, deal in hypothesis, but astronomy does not. The lecture was replete with interesting information upon almost every conceivable question connected with this glorious science. Mr. Harrison's simple method of showing how astronomy determines the size, distance and parallax of the planets rendered the lecture unusually interesting.

Towards the close of the lecture, when describing the vastness, the magnitude and glory of the countless millions of the creations of God, the speaker was truly eloquent.

☞ Phelps' inimitable Almanac for 1863 is in press, and will shortly appear!!

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD FIELDS.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. C. H. Howard, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, late from the "Omega" gold mines, by whom we learn many interesting facts concerning affairs there, which we publish, that the readers of the "News" may be reliably advised in matters of general interest relating to the opening of the Rocky Mountain Ophir.

Being informed, when within two hundred miles of Fort Hall, en route from the States to Salmon River, that those mines were "played out," and hearing of recent gold discoveries along the Rocky Mountain Range, Mr. H. and company turned northward, continued in that direction some two hundred miles, with good road, "prospecting" at nearly every camping place, and usually finding what is by miners termed "the color," (very small quantities of fine gold) and, on August 30th, reached the "Omega" gold mines, in the Valley of Grasshopper Creek, whose waters there flow eastwardly through a narrow defile and finally through Beaver Head and Jefferson's Fork, into the Missouri river. Here already they found from fifty to seventy-five miners. Since their arrival some two or three hundred more have joined them from various directions, attracted by the prospects of obtaining the precious metal.

These mines are located in latitude 45° N., longitude 113° W., at the head waters of Jefferson's Fork, on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; and, from details furnished us by Mr. H., we infer that the season for "gulch" operations are somewhat limited, though it is generally presumed that "drifting," or digging horizontally into the hill and mountain bases, may be continued during the winter. Quite a number of the miners, however, believing that winter operations there will be necessarily suspended, will go elsewhere to winter—some to Deer Lodge or Bitter Root Valley, others to Walla Walla or Salt Lake. Deer Lodge is one hundred and twenty, and Bitter Root Valley two hundred miles to the northward of the Omega mines. To Salt Lake the distance is four hundred miles.

There is a species of wild timothy, also clover, growing in abundance throughout the valleys lying at the head waters of Jefferson's Fork, affording excellent summer pasturage; but whether they will suffice for winter grazing is yet an open question, which will undoubtedly be tested the coming season.—Should these grasses prove inadequate, stock may be driven to Deer Lodge or Bitter Root Valley, where cattle and horses thrive on the range the year round, without other attention than guarding and herding.

Though the mining region is infested with the Bannock, Snake, Flathead and other tribes of Indians, hostile to each other, and in some degree to the whites, no alarm is felt by the miners; yet, to be prepared for any sudden uprising, their cabins are built with a view to defense.

When these mines were opened the season was far advanced, in consequence of which but little "prospecting" was done. Enough, however, has been developed, as Mr. H. assures us, to establish the fact that gold exists there in quantities sufficient to pay for working the mines. Old California miners, he says, assert that they never knew a better opening of new mines, and anticipate rich returns from next season's labors there, as also in other "diggings" in prospect.

Miners were making from $3 to $50, and even $100 per day—instances of the latter, however, being somewhat rare. His estimate of the average daily produce to the digger is about $4 since the time operations were first commenced. The gold is generally rather fine, but of good quality, being current at $18 per ounce.

Common labor is quite remunerative—$3 per day with board and $4 without. Supplies and incidental expenses, also, are of course held at proportionately high figures. We make the following quotations in retail prices:

Flour, per cwt.	$25 00
Beans, per sack of 50lbs.	25 00
Salt, per cwt.	25 00
Bacon, per lb.	60
Fresh Beef, per lb.	15
Butter, do	1 00
Potatoes, do	20
Turnips do	20
Sugar, do	75
Coffee, do.	1 00
Tea, do	3 00
Saleratus, do.	60
Cream Tartar, per lb.	2 50
Dried Apples, do	60
Vinegar, per gall.	4 00
Milk, per quart,	15
Bar Soap, per lb.	1 00
Powder, do	8 00
Lead, do	1 00
Gun Caps, per box	1 00
Ax and Helve	5 00
Heavy Boots, per pair	10 & 15 00
Woollen Socks, do	1 00
Chewing Tobacco, per lb.	3 00
Smoking do "	1 00

Timber for cabins, lumber and firewood, is mainly drawn eight or ten miles—some also being procured from near the summits of neighboring mountains. Lumber is cut with whip-saws and sold there at first for $400 per thousand feet, but has successively fallen till now the market price is but $150 per M. The timber is pine and balsam, of fair growth and quality.

Some hostile demonstrations were made by a large combined warrior band, principally of Bannocks and Snakes, on the morning of October 3d, which created no inconsiderable alarm among the miners; and not without cause, as the Indians were well armed, most of them with rifles, many having revolvers also, and a few with bows and arrows. The loud, violent harangues and frantic gestures of the chief, named Winnimuck, addressing his braves, halted before him in battle array, were well understood to be the precursors of evil. They succeeded, however, in temporarily pacifying Winnimuck and, in the evening, at a meeting of the miners, three beeves, 150 lbs beans, 20 lbs tobacco, 50 pipes and 100 boxes matches were raised as a present to the Red Men, which appeased their wrath and drew forth from the chief a speech expressive of his entire satisfaction.

Upon the delivery of the presents, Winnimuck, followed by the whole band, prostrating himself to the earth, uttered a prayer of thanks to the Great Spirit, then arose and, assisted by the subordinate chiefs, proceeded to justly distribute the articles. The pipe of peace was subsequently smoked and the council dissolved with amicable feelings and good humor.

Money is not much cared for by these tribes; but for anything to eat or wear they give great bargains—ponies having been purchased from them for a sheath knife, a few cups of flour or a wagon cover. Their chief hunting and winter camping grounds are on the Yellowstone.

The "Omega," or "Grasshopper Creek Gold Mines" are not as heretofore supposed in Oregon, or Nebraska, but in Dakotah Territory.

An organized company have laid out a village plat and named it Valley City. They have also elected Wm. Clancy, President, C. H. Howard, Treasurer, and Iram B. More, Secretary; and anticipate, from future immigration to that region, to build up a flourishing settlement, which may occupy a commanding influence in the destiny of the Young Territory of Dakotah.

Mr. H. is full of encomiums for Utah and her people, called forth by a personal observation of the energy, enterprise and order everywhere exhibited in that portion of our Territory through which he passed on his way to this city; and his declaration that, with such fine valleys, cultivated by such a strong-armed and industrious population, Utah, not far in the future, should be a great producing and self-supporting country—rich in the wealth of her cultivated lands and comfortable homes, and in the virtue, intelligence and happiness of her people, are as just as they are generous.

"WHAT IS FREMONT DOING?"

Of the whereabouts and doings of this notable individual, the public have recently heen but little advised. In the "pomp and circumstance of war," his career, since his last appointment, has not been as brilliant as was confidently expected by his enthusiastic admirers. The apparent oblivion that has shrouded his late movements is explained partially by the announcement in the New York papers that he left that city for St. Louis to bolster up Gen. McKinstry, now under trial by court martial, charged with extravagance and peculation when Quartermaster of the Department of the West, which charges, if substantiated, will also criminate Gen. Fremont himself.

The enmity well known for some time past to exist between Col. Blair and Gen. Fremont —previously warmest friends—has become intensified, it would appear, much to the disparagement of the Pathfinder. In a recent speech by Col. Blair, referring to affairs transpiring while Fremont was at the head of the Department of the West, he makes the following withering statements:

"Fremont was then plotting against the government which had trusted him, and using the means placed in his hands for its support to work its destruction, and establish for himself a Dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to enact the *role* now being played by Jeff. Davis. The patriotism of our people and his imbecility were our safety. When I represented to our government that in my opinion Gen. Fremont had not the capacity to conduct successfully the military command entrusted to him (his conspiracy against the government had not then developed itself,) I was not unprepared for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the Gen. and his California contractors and dependents."

Fremont's major-generalship was the creation of Blair, says the New York *Sun*, and while he deserves some credit for unmasking him, he can only completely atone for his original blunder by forcing the "California contractors and dependents," to disgorge a portion, at least, of their plunder.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

It is reported that George N. Sanders returned from Europe a short time since with assurances that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European powers was certain at no distant day, which caused great rejoicing among the seceders.

It is announced that Gen. Lee arrived at Richmond about the 25th of October, and resumed his position as Commander-in-Chief.

The Merrimac No. 2, which has been in building at Richmond for a long time, is said to have been completed, and that about the 1st of November, she ran down to Fort Darling, from which place, owing to the peculiar nature of the obstructions placed in the river to prevent the Federal gunboats from getting up, in the event of the reduction of that Fort she could not return.

It is stated that Fort Darling has been materially strengthened of late by a heavy wall of masonry, and the most exposed parts shielded by thick iron plating. Other recent fortifications along the banks of James river are reported.

Recent advices from Charleston represent that the British frigate Racer had been permitted, by the officer commanding the blockading squadron off the harbor, to go into that port and take away the British consul. The Confederates are said to have lately launched a powerful ram and have two more in building, so far completed that they are ready for plating, the iron for which is supposed to have arrived from England in a vessel which safely ran the blockade through a shower of shot from the rifled guns of the Flambeau, several of which are said to have struck the steamer but without making any impression whatever.

There was, according to the Grenada *Appeal*, a great fire at Augusta, Georgia, on the 14th instant, destroying property valued at half a million of dollars, principally cotton, and on the 5th, the cartridge factory at Jackson, Mississippi, exploded, killing thirty persons, the entire number employed in the works.

Some of the Southern papers, and among them the Charleston *Courier*, have been discussing the evils of peace, representing that if the seceders should again let the North impose upon them with their "false propositions," and peace should follow, the Yankees can do the Southerners a greater injury after the war has terminated than they can while the conflict continues. The general tone of the press in the seceded States is Independence or "Death!"

THAT BUFFALO ROBE.—On the 15th ult., in the 16th number of the NEWS, we published a notice of a buffalo robe lost on the Old Emigration Road, between the Little Mountain and this City. We understand that the robe was marked A. H. with some kind of paint. The finder will certainly oblige the owner, as well as justify himself by leaving it at this office, or with Bishop Davis, 17th Ward.

COLORADO ITEMS.

The returns of the late election in Colorado Territory shows that there were 8,296 votes given for Delegate to Congress, of which Bennet, the present Delegate, received 3,490, Francisco, 2,633, and Gilpin, ex-Gov., 2,173.

The First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, Col. Chivington, has been ordered from the East back to Denver, where it will, as represented, make its headquarters during the coming winter, which arrangement those whose patriotism seems to be measured or estimated by dollars and cents are much pleased with as it will enable them to do a thriving business. It is stated that the regiment is to be mounted, which will make it more effective for service on the Plains.

On the first instant there was a horse race at Idahoe, and a dog fight at the "People's Theatre," Central city, both exciting much interest, particularly the latter, indicating the degree of enlightenment and fine taste prevailing in the capital of that thriving Territory.

A building in Denver known as the "River House," which from its having been used as a tippling shop and a dance house, with their concomitants, a portion of the citizens, considered a nuisance was recently abated by fire without orders from either the civil or military authorities, which some of the editorial fraternity consider a dangerous expedient.

AN ALLEGED TRUTH.

The Chicago *Times* recently gave utterance to the following, which several conservative journals have copied and endorsed as truth:

"Abolition is the primary cause of our difficulties—not Slavery. Slavery is constitutional, abolition is not. Slavery was entitled to be let alone within its proper sphere; abolition arose and assailed it, and undertook to teach the people that the Union could not survive half slave and half free. Then appeared secession, and between the two abominations the Union is in deadly peril. It is the mission of the Democracy, joined by other conservative people, to bring it out of this terrible chaos. We pray Democrats never for a single moment to lose sight of this grand truth."

If it be true that the Democracy have a mission to bring the country out of the "chaos" referred to, and free it from the "perils" which attend it, no time should be lost in entering on the duties assigned, for it is certainly a great undertaking, a da work which many are of the opinion, the conservatives will not have power readily to perform, and that the evils existing can be cured only by the sword.

MUSIC.—We are pleased to notice that the Deseret Musical Association contemplate giving two public concerts in the Tabernacle, in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Calder has been indefatigable in his labors with the young, and has succeeded in creating among them a taste for music here, which we hope to see extended through every settlement in the Territory. President Young has given every encouragement to the Association, and his liberal patronage will, we expect, be warmly seconded by the public at the forthcoming concerts. We understand the object of the concerts to be the procurement of aid in order to purchase books, instruments, etc., for the classes of the Association, an object deserving of the co-operation of the people.

HE JOINED THE CHURCH.—Uncle Sam had a neighbor who was in the habit of working Sunday, but after a while he joined the church. One day he met the minister to whose church he belonged.

"Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes;" said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend his fences on Sunday, he carried an ax on his shoulder; but now he carries it under his over-coat."

ONE STORMY DAY.—Friday last was a cold, stormy day, and snow fell on the mountains in considerable quantities, mantling them nearly to their base. The weather has since been cold but pleasant, excellent for wood-hauling and such like operations.

THAT BRIDGE.—Travelers complain that the Kanyon Creek bridge, on the State road, is badly out of repair. Where is the Supervisor whose duty it is to keep the roads and bridges in repair without asking questions.

PRESERVING FLOWERS IN SAND.

The Chicago *Prairie Farmer* thus speaks of a beautiful art of preserving flowers:

Those of our readers who attended the late Horticultural Fair in this city, did not fail to notice those two framed wreaths of natural flowers that hung upon the wall near the horticultural tools. They were the admiration of all, and many times did we hear visitors wondering by what process they were thus preserved in their natural form and colors. In as few words as possible we will give it. Get the finest and whitest of river or lake sand, wash it so clean that the water in flowing from it will be pure as if from the well. Heat it very hot and while hot mix it thoroughly with stearic acid in the proportion of one pound of the latter to one hundred pounds of sand. Let it cool. Take a small common sieve and nail boards under the bottom to prevent the sand from running through; place enough sand in the sieve to hold the flowers in position—not covering them; then with a sheet of paper twisted in the form of a cone or funnel, carefully let the sand pass through it, between, around and over the flowers—cover about half an inch. Set by the stove or in some warm place where the sand will be kept at a temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit. When they have remained sufficiently long, remove the boards carefully from the bottom and let the sand run out, leaving your flowers preserved in perfection. The only difficulty is to know when the process is complete, different plants differing in the time required, those with thick leaves and petals needing more than light ones. No exact rule can be given on this point. Seven hours are sufficient for some, while others require twelve and even more. Experience alone can determine this. It is best always for a beginner to experiment with a single plant at a time at first. When he has succeeded with a certain variety and noted the time required, he can proceed to others, and in a short time become versed in this art. It should be mentioned that the flowers for this purpose should be picked dry—say midday, after the dew is all evaporated.

SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

The *North British Agriculturist* says:

"It appears from the most recent accounts from Wiltshire that the disease known as small pox is spreading in the district. A flock, kept on a farm which is separated from the one in which the sheep were first affected by several fields and a canal, has also become diseased. This renders the case a subject of considerable apprehension to owners of sheep. The sheep (wedders) were being fattened for market, and consequently in high condition—thus showing that high condition does not prevent the animals becoming affected with small pox. There is as yet no evidence that the disease in the second flock affected is the result of contagion, but it is highly probable that there has been some agency at work, which is at present unknown to the owner of the flock. Since the first appearance of the malady in England, in 1847, there has not existed the same anxiety among flock-masters in the south of England. The disease was exterminated in 1848; the cause of its reappearance after a lapse of fourteen years is present unknown, but we believe it will be ultimately traced to the importation of sheep, which brought the germs of the disease with them, and, by contact or otherwise with sheep which were taken into the county of Wiltshire, communicated the malady to Parry's flock. The time of holding the Autumnal Fairs of these southern counties is at hand. At Wilton, Weyhill and Appleshaw several thousands of sheep are annually sold, those sold going into other counties. In all probability, the sheep exposed for sale this year will be the means of spreading small pox over a wide area. At the present time the disease is confined to the district where it originally appeared.

CURE FOR A JIBINO HORSE.

J. R. S., writing to *Wilkes's Spirit* from Pittsburg, Pa., thus describes an occurrence to which he was witness:

I noticed a novel cure for a fit of "balks" applied to a horse yesterday. A fine iron gray horse, about 16 or 17 hands high, and weighing probably 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, with a fine, large, open forehead, and bright, clear eyes, showing no signs of vice or stubbornness, was coming up the street, harnessed to a light, open, express wagon, and at a corner suddenly balked, and could not be persuaded to move; his driver then tried the usual remedy of careless, brutal drivers, viz., a tremendous flogging with a barrel stave. The poor animal evidently could not understand the operation, and showed no sign of vice, but stood still, with his head turned back, and his ears put forward, starting at each blow, but not rearing or kicking. The brute who was driving him kept up his cruelty for at least ten minutes, until a by-stander stepped forward and offered to start him, and the driver rather surlily consented. The gentleman went up to the horse and quieted him by patting and soothing, and then stooped down, and gathering a handful of dust from the roadway thrust it into the horse's mouth, and then taking him by the head, the animal, whom coaxing, pounding and flogging failed to move, stepped off as quietly and docile as a lamb. The cure was entirely new to me, and I thought it quite a valuable one. The almost universal mode would have been to flog and hammer until either the two-legged or four-legged brute got tired.

APPLES RECOMMENDED FOR CULTIVATION.

Apples recommended by the Domestic Gardeners' Club, which have fruited in Deseret, and their properties have been satisfactorily proven to be worthy of cultivation. Other varieties will be added when they have been properly tested.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest,	properties,	8	counts*	July.
Red June,	"	8	"	July & Aug.
Red Astrachan,	"	7	"	August.
Sweet Bough,	"	7	"	August.
Golden Sweet,	"	6	"	July & Aug.
Keswick Codling,	"	8	"	Aug & Sept.
Summer Pearmain,	"	6	"	Aug. & Sept.

FALL VARIETIES.

Porter,	"	8	"	Sept. & Oct.
Maiden's Blush,	"	8	"	Sept. & Oct.
Rambo,	"	7	"	Nov. & Jan.
American Golden Russet,	"	8	"	Nov. & Dec.
Neal's Russet,	"	6	"	Nov. to Jan.
Twenty Ounce,	"	5	"	Nov. & Dec.
Belmont,	"	7	"	Nov & Dec.
Deseret Pippin,	"	8	"	

WINTER VARIETIES.

Esopus Spitzenburg	"	8	"
Rhode Island Greening	"	8	"
Wagoner	"	8	"
Herefordshire Pearmain	"	7	"
Baldwin	"	6	"

* See Deseret News, No. 15 of the present volume.

A PRODUCTIVE LOCATION.—Mr. W. Geddes, of Plain city, has called at our office and exhibited a potatoe weighing upwards of four pounds, from whom we learn that in that settlement excellent crops have been raised by the settlers this season; their wheat and barley averaging 35 bushels, and their oats 40 bushels to the acre; their sugar-cane received the first premium at the county fair, also their squashes, one of which weighed 114 lbs.

Plain city is west from Ogden 10 miles; about one mile north of the Weber river, and is situated on what in this county is called table land, and contains only about fifty families, who have raised this season somewhere about 8,000 bushels of grain, with a fair proportion of roots. The heaviest burden which the settlers have had to encounter, has been the construction of eight miles of water ditch, at a cost of $10,000 dollars. The fertility and productiveness of this location has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

WAR WITH THE WOLVES.

The following premiums will be paid on the 25th day of December, 1862:

For the largest number of Wolf Pelts to be killed in San Pete co., after this date		$10 00
For second largest number		9 00
" third	"	8 00
" fourth	"	7 00
" fifth	"	6 00
" sixth	"	5 00
" seventh	"	4 00
" eighth	"	3 00
" ninth	"	2 00

No premium will be paid unless the applicant produce a certificate signed by the Director in his precinct, showing the number of wolves killed, and that they were killed in this county after this date.

Premiums to be paid in wheat at two dollars per bushel.

By order of the Board of Directors of the San Pete Branch D. A. M. Society.

A. L. SILER, Sec.

Fountain Green, Oct. 21, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS: I have long wanted to write an article upon the subject of destroying the worst enemy of the stock-raiser and poulterer, but have hardly known when to commence. I feel that the attention of every settlement should be awakened to this matter for the next five months.

We obtain means to pay the premiums in this County by Donations which are made in wheat by any person wishing to do so, and the prize list is open for any one who wishes to enter the arena. The business is transacted by the Agricultural Society of this county, without charge: thus you see that all the means subscribed is devoted exclusively to the work of destruction.

I believe that by publishing the foregoing premium list that it may be the means of awakening an interest in these matters that will tell upon wolf and fox-dom

Last winter there were nearly two hundred wolves killed in this county, and about $100 paid in premiums.

A. L. S.

BENEFITS OF AUTUMN PLOWING.—The London *Agricultural Gazette* says:

The tillage and drainage of the soil are very closely related to each other. So, indeed, are the tillage and manuring the soil. And these, not merely as cause and effect, are related—though drainage does enable tillage, and tillage does alter composition—but as being operations of the same class and kind. And thus Bailey Denton, though engaged in a lecture upon land drainage, could not help referring to the steam plow as the great tillage implement of the future. And we had from him, too, the striking fact, bearing on the composition of a fertile soil, that in a state of perfect tilth one-quarter of its bulk is air. Smith of Lois-Weedon says that in all clay soils containing the mineral elements of grain, perfect tilth dispenses with the need of manure; and there cannot be a doubt that a deep and thorough tillage enables soil to draw immensely on the stores of vegetable food contained in air and rain. The Hardys again say that perfect tilth dispenses with the need of drainage, and there can be but little doubt that deep and thorough tillage facilitates the operation of whatever drainage may exist, whether it be natural or artificial. In both these cases the useful lesson is well taught, that it is true economy rather to put the cheap and copious storehouse of nature's agencies to its fullest use, than by laborious and costly artificial means to imitate expensively their operation.

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF HORSES, FEET.—The day will, I believe, soon come when people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said in former papers that the wall, sole and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown, is secreted between the wall and sole at their union, is also required to be left entire; but, by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances, which in their nature are rebounding springs, are destroyed or greatly impaired. The custom of thinning the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung, or other wet soddening material, under the name of "stoppings," was brought much into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools.—[Mr. Gamgee, Sen., in the Edinburgh Veterinary Review for August.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS.—Mr. Thomas Ward is the largest manufacturer of corn brooms in the State. He says that last year about 480,000 brooms were manufactured in California, valued at $150,000, driving the imported article entirely out of the market. The best customer is Oregon, yet large quantities are sold and shipped to Australia, China, the Sandwich Islands, Amoor River, British Columbia, Washington Territory, Mexico and Lower California. The business is increasing yearly, and broom-corn is now extensively raised in almost every county from Siskiyou to San Diego.—[Stockton Republican.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS.—To dream of a mill stone around your neck is a sign of what you may expect when you get an extravagant wife.

To dream that you are lame is a token that you will get into a hobble.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue the use of tight stays and always go warmly and thickly shod in bad weather.

To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that the lights are out in your house before you go to bed.

To dream that your nose is red at the top is an intimation that you had better leave off brandy and water.

To dream of eggs is a sign that you will discover a mare's nest.

If you dream of clothing, it is a warning not to go to law, for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a non-suit.

It is very lucky to dream you pay for a thing twice over, since afterwards you will probably take care to have all your little bills paid up and receipted.

CELEBRATED AUTHORS.--Steele wrote excellently on temperance—when sober. Sallust, who declaimed so eloquently against the licentiousness of the age, was himself an habitual debauchee. Johnson's essays on politeness is admirable, but he was himself a perfect bore. The gloomy verses of Young gives one the blues, but he was a brisk lively man. "The Comforts of Human Life," by B. Herron, was was written in prison, under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," by Beresford, were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing-room, where the author was surrounded by every luxury. All the friends of Sterne knew him to be a selfish man, yet as a writer, he excelled in his pathos and charity, at one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead monkey. So Seneca wrote in praise of poverty, on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

—The ceremony of blessing the river Neva took place at St. Petersburg, on the 18th of August, by permission of the Emperor, and at the request of the Church and inhabitants of the district of St. Isaac. Of late years this once grand ceremony had fallen into disuse, but it is henceforth to be repeated annually. The blessing was given by the Metropolitan of the Greek Church.

A THINKING SOCIETY.

A historical fact was related to us a day or two since which is not lacking of a significance at the present time, and might be repeated with some advantage. During the reign of the elder Adams, and when the Alien and Sedition laws were in full force, a society of gentlemen in Pennsylvania who were, in a measure, debarred by one of these laws from a free expression of opinion, determined to meet together at stated times and sit together in perfect silence for a given period of time at the close of which they would adjourn without uttering a word. These meetings were denominated "Thinking Societies," and, strange to say, they were largely attended, the number of members increased daily, and were remarkable not only for their unanimity but for the influence they wielded against the party in power.

Their practice was to meet simultaneously at a certain hour, take their seats without a word, and at the striking of the clock they would rise and disperse. We can well imagine the influence of such a proceeding upon the public mind, then burning with indignation at the tyranny of the government which had made it a penal offence to criticise the acts of the Executive, and, to that extent deprived the people of the natural and inalienable right of the freedom of speech. They were determined, however, to exercise the freedom of thought, which is beyond the reach of human tyranny, and who can measure the power of that electric sympathy passing around the circle of those silent men as from eye to eye they flashed the story of their wrongs and their determination to redress them? It was more eloquent than the eloquence of a Demosthenes or a Cicero.—[True American.

WEAVING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on shares, or he will take produce, store pay or cash in payment.

A good Fly Shuttle Loom, and many years' experience, warrant me in promising satisfaction to all who may give me a job.

Workshop at Mr. Donelson's, next door to 13th Ward School House. 19-3 JAMES CHISLETT.

NOTICE

TO the Person who took a SHOT GUN from the bush below Ellsworth's Mill, in Mill Creek Kanyon, on Thursday afternoon of the 26th of September last, will please to leave it at this Office as early as possible, to save further trouble. 19-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 18-tf

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE above Farm is three miles west of Ogden City, on the north side of the Weber, and contains 40 acres of the very best cultivated Land, 25 acres of Pasture, two log Houses, corals, sheds, and other improvements, with good water privileges. To be sold cheap.

Apply to DANIEL DANIELS, at his other farm across the river. 20 3*

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

ONE red COW, with line back, white under the belly, half of her tail white, one horn droops a little, branded N D on the left hip; supposed to have a calf with her: last seen on the West Jordan Range in May. Whoever will deliver said cow, or give information of her whereabouts to A. R. Anderson, in the 6th Ward, will be liberally rewarded.

19 3 O. J. BULLEN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

WANTED,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST

CASH PRICE

WILL BE PAID AT THE OLD STAND

OF

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO THE

POST OFFICE.

20-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

REVIVAL!

I HAVE on hand and for Sale, eight-day Connecticut CLOCKS at $15 00; Opera Glasses, from $9 00 to $18 50; Spectacles, $2 00, Spectacle Cases, 25c.

Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Music Boxes, carefully cleaned and repaired.

Cash, green backs, currency, store pay, and produce taken for work.

O. URSENBACH.
50-2 Next door to Godbe's Drug Store.

STOLEN,

FROM North Kanyon Ward, Davis county, on the night of the 5th inst., a dark sorrel HORSE, about medium size, branded H (I w down) on the left hip; had a brand on the left shoulder, but do not recollect what it was; had some saddle marks. There were a dragoon saddle, a common plain bridle and martingale taken with the horse. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the property.

WILLIAM BROWN,
50 3 North Kanyon Ward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-6m

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 2d November.

The terms of tuition are $4 or $6 per quarter, according to the studies pursued.

For particulars, apply to

G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal,
15-tf 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.
15-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
18-1t H. L. RAYMOND.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17 f

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf. W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHOATON, 19th Ward.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10. 1862. 33-tf

NOTICE.

CAME to my farm, in this city, a dark gray HORSE, about a month since, branded S B on right thigh. The owner can have him by paying charges.
19-3 J. C. LITTLE.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

(Opposite the Seventies' Hall),

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may as usual depend upon their orders being executed in the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.

All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice. 19-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 12-12m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Careo, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House.)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.

Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 10-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEYSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,

To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry, Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.

For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.

Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE the attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES; CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines, suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee to the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions, Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicines; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE Subscriber offers his Professional Services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an Oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted.

Residence at Dr. Wiseman's, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.
18-tf R. J. COOKSLY.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

TEETH inserted on the Vulcanite Gum Base, also on Gold from a single tooth to a full set.

Teeth filled with Gold and warranted for five years.

All diseases of the Mouth treated in the most scientific manner.

Office on MAIN STREET, two doors South of Jennings's Store. 17-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

R. C. SHARKEY,

(Opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store,)

INFORMS the public that he has just brought from the East a good Assortment of

NEW ERA, CHARTER OAK, AND PREMIUM COOKING-STOVES;

also, an assortment of TIN, SHEET-IRON, etc., which he intends to Manufacture into Articles suitable for this market

Orders for JOB-WORK promptly attended to. 18-3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-ly

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

ON TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 10-tf

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m.

[For the Deseret News.

SUMMIT OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BY C. H. HOWARD.

Alone I stand upon the towering hight,
And o'er the landscape cast an eager eye
On lofty pinnacles that touch the sky,
Aglow with roseate hues of sunset light.

Far down beneath I see the tiny rill,
Threading the valley like a gleam of light;
While, reaching far to almost range of sight,
Its silvery line reflects the mount and hill.

The scraggy pines that clothe the rugged side
Of towering precipice and rock-bound wall;
The voice of echo, starting to each call,
Gives answer back in circles far and wide.

But snow-clad peaks on either side I view,
Lifting their heads the very clouds among,
In eloquence mute, yet passing speech of tongue
Is theirs in language most sublime and true.

Humbled, I stand as on the verge of time,
Amid the scenes not mortal foot hath trod;
Except I view these mighty works of God,
And raise my soul unto the Great Sublime.

While thus I view this voiceless solitude,
The mighty silence on each mountain crest,
My soul attunes in harmony most blest,
The Spirit calms with holy peace imbued.

October 9, 1862.

LIFE.

Like opening flower in breeze of spring,
Is life in youthful glow;
While fragrant from the heart comes forth
Rich notes unknown to woe,
And happy in a guileless dream
The sunny moments flow.

Then comes the time that dreams cross
The careless joys of youth;
And emulation spurs each arm,
How weak or how uncouth,
Until experience adds its strength
To deeds of godlike truth.

In fancy's realm the wand'ring mind
Its airy progress lends,
And in imaginative wealth
It leaves undone good deeds,
Until deep waves of feeling rouse
Virtues from 'midst of weeds.

'Tis manhood's hour in rich perfume,
Like summer flower full blown,
That casts around its fragrant breath—
Tells us we're not alone,
And that in strength and nobleness
Is greatest wisdom shown.

And when with age are silvered o'er
The locks once dark as night,
Still happy we, if yet we seek
Example great and bright,
To guide our life in truthful path,
By wisdom's glowing light.

Frosted with age our tottering steps
Wend slowly to the tomb,
Still like the flower that's crushed and dead,
Gives forth its sweet perfume;
So will we live, our spirit's youth
Is still in strength and bloom.

ORION.

G. S. L. City, Oct., 1862.

[For the Deseret News.

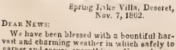
AUTUMN LEAVES.

Ye are passing in your beauty,
From a sunny world away,
With your crimson hearts imprinted
By the summer's glory-ray.
Ye are folded in the garments
That the golden sunlight weaves,
For all its latest worshippers,
Bright-tinted, autumn leaves.

Ye are passing in your beauty—
I have seen ye in your prime,
When ye mingled with the roses
In the early summer time.
I loved ye, when the bird-song trilled,
Where now the wind-sob grieves;
But ye are lovelier, dearer now,
Sweet, fading, autumn leaves.

Ye are passing in your beauty,
I had wept to see ye go;
Were ye trampled down to perish,
In the spring time's morning glow;
But, to part with life, possessing
All the laurels life achieves;
I'd proudly share a fate so fair,
Sun-painted, autumn leaves.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.



Spring Lake Villa, Deseret,
Nov. 7, 1862.

DEAR NEWS:

We have been blessed with a bountiful harvest and charming weather in which safely to garner and secure everything. Never before in my life did I witness so delightful an autumn. The highways are lined with teams, some bound for the cotton region and others laden with grain, merchandize, &c., passing to and fro, while thousands of head of horses, mules and fat kine are grazing upon the rich and luxurious grass, broadspread over these vales and mountain sides.

The denizens of our region, after having had a couple of months run of sweetening (in which time much fine syrup has been made), are busily employed in building, hauling wood, making lumber, &c. Work is plenty and help in demand. Our Indian friends see no more big *Snaix*, but are making themselves useful among the farmers, and are fast learning the value of labor and the convenience of its product. Grain and vegetables are abundant, but money and merchandize rather scarce, yet our population are nevertheless in good spirits, and by the industry of our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters we shall be clothed in the comfortable habilliments of home manufacture from sheep of our own raising. A few thieves are about yet, and we learn that one was picked up near here a few days ago, though I cannot now give the particulars.—The rouges are watched.

Messrs. Matthews and Wagner are manufacturing a nice article of salt from the springs near Payson, and a rich vein each of alum and copperas has recently been discovered near the Sevier, which is said to give better promise in those coloring materials than any discovery heretofore made. Mr. Butler has discovered in sight of this place fair prospects of stone coal, which we believe he is following up with pick and shovel.

A general spirit and disposition seems prevalent to improve and increase our manufactures, open new lands, build better houses and become more independent and comfortable.

Owing to a scarcity of Kanyon hands, lumber comes slow, thus retarding many desired improvements. Well, we find plenty of hard work and little time for news or correspondence: take it more quietly by-and-bye when the weather is chilly.

So adieu for the present,

J.

Died:

In this city, Nov. 12, of inflammation of the lungs, ADA, twin daughter of Henry and Agness McEwan, aged 9 months and 22 days.

In this city, on the 17th Nov., of epilepsy on the brain, HEBER, son of Edward and Lucinda Ooa, aged 1 year, 3 months and 27 days.

In this city, on the 5th inst., of liver, EMELINE KINSON, daughter of Chester and Mary Andrews, aged 16 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In G. S. L. City, Nov. 21, EMMA, wife of William J. Nichols, of typhoid fever, aged 27 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Also, on the same day, in the same place, FREDERICK CHASE, infant son of William J. and Emma Nichols, of typhoid fever, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

In Great Salt Lake City, on the 21 inst., GEORGE HENRY, son of James and Alice Needham, aged 22 days.

In Big Cottonwood Ward, of the croup, on the 11th of October, JENKIN, the son of Arthur and Mary Vickery, late of Aberdare, Wales, aged 10 years, 6 months and 4 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

In Paragoonah, Iron county, Sept. 15, of cholera morbus, THOMAS KILLIEN, aged 41 years, 4 months and 15 days.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, I shall open at my Office in Great Salt Lake City, on this 12th day of November, 1862, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Said Books will remain open at least two weeks, and it is hoped that all who feel able to take shares in the Stock of a Company engaging in so great and useful an undertaking, and one so highly beneficial to our isolated Territory, will promptly avail themselves of the opportunity for so doing.

Terms of subscription can be learned at my Office.

20-2 BRIGHAM YOUNG.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Winter Quarter of my SCHOOL will commence on Monday, the 1st day of December next, in the building known as the Union Academy, 17th Ward.

21-1 H. I. DOREMUS.

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and North Kanyon Ward, about three weeks ago, a BUNDLE, containing Ladies' Dresses and under-clothing. The person that found the same will please leave it at the tin shop of F. Hawkins, on Main St., and be rewarded. 21-2

STRAY COW.

CAME to my premises, on the night of November 8 a brown and white COW, with a calf about four months old. The cow is about five years old.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. CHAS. KIDGELL, Sen,
21-3 9th Ward.

MRS. E. WHITE,

STRAW HAT MAKER,

MILLINER, MANTILLA AND DRESS MAKER,

At Mr. Eddington's, 14th Ward.

Patronage of the ladies of the city solicited. Work executed with neatness and dispatch. Latest English or American fashions. 21-3m

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Dunn), in the 6th Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

STRAYED,

FROM the mountains east of City Creek Kanyon, a black HORSE, branded A S on the left shoulder, with a white star in the forehead, and two white feet and a short tail. Whoever will deliver the horse, or give information that will lead to his recovery to Thomas Parsons, residing in the 12th Ward, shall receive Ten Dollars' Reward. 21-1

STRAYED,

FROM my farm on Mill Creek, two American HORSES; one branded R D on left hip, points of ears split, of a brown color, and has a star in forehead, the other is a roan, points of ears split, no brands, but has a sore on right side, where it is supposed it was shot by an Indian.

Whoever will deliver said horses to me, or inform me where they are, will be handsomely rewarded.

V. SHURTLIFF,
21-3 Mill Creek.

NOTICE.

CAME into my lot, on the 8th of November, a red and white STEER, about a year and a half old, three legs and bush of tail white, a patch on left side, and star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

21-1 WILLIAM ATKIN, 11th Ward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the range near the Hot Spring, one OX, dark red or brindle, branded J H J, also W D J on the near horn; also, two COWS, one a dark red, the other a line back, with dapple sides, both branded W D J on near horn, also brass nobs on their horns. Any one giving information, or delivering the same to me in the 15th Ward, three and a half blocks below the Tabernacle, on the south side of South Temple Street, shall be liberally rewarded for the same.

21-3 W. D. JOHNSON.

WINE! WINE! WINE!!

LOVERS of a really pure article, will find a constant supply of my CURRANT WINE for Sale, at the Drug Store of W. S. GODBE, Great Salt Lake City. This wine is not only well calculated to cheer the hearts of the healthful and vigorous, but is peculiarly beneficial in low fevers and in cases of general debility.

ELI B. KELSEY.

Tooele City, Nov. 12, 1862.

Reference, by permission, to Doctors W. F. Anderson, J. L. Dunyon, and — Field; also to the physicians of the Territory generally. 21-tf

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Returns of J. M. Simmons, Assistant Assessor for Division No. 1, embracing Great Salt Lake County, District of Utah, have been made. The lists, valuations and enumerations will be open for inspection at my Office for the space of fifteen days, to all parties interested therein.

I will on the 28th day of November, and so many days thereafter as may be necessary, be at my Office to hear and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals in writing which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said Assistant Assessor.

JESSE C. LITTLE,
21-1 Assessor Internal Revenue for District Utah.

LOST,

A WHITE COW, with spots on side of face and neck, had a rope tied round the horns; was turned in the Big Field, south of G. S. L. City. Any person finding and delivering said cow to Mrs. Emma Edwards, 16th Ward, will be amply rewarded. 21-2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office Nov. 15th which, if not called for before Jan. 15, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

LADIES' LIST.

A
Anderdatter Helena
Austen Sarah

B
Batchelor Harriet
Bibby Mrs
Bjork Anna Sophia
Brown Jane
Brown Abby C
Bydberg Clara

C
Call Emma
Chapman Catharine
Chase Christeen
Chase Phebe
Clarke Southwell Mrs
Collins Miss Mary E
Cullington Emma
Corbit Mrs Lewis
Crowther Mrs

D
Davies Mrs C
Dent Susan R
Dibble Hannah A

E
Ems Harriet

F
Foot Lucia

G
Gale Mrs E
Green Sary Amanda

H
Hardy Sally
Hastings Emily
Hillman Sarah
Houghton Ann
Hutchings Sarah

I
Irie Elizabeth

J
Jeffs Mrs M W
Jones Mrs W
Jones Miss Mariah
Jones do Carolina E

K
King Miss M A

L
Larson Mrs C
Leland Martha
Livingston Christina

M
Mecham Permelia
Meben Jemima
McCamish Nancy E

O
Orton Mrs Patona
Overwater Susan

P
Palmer Mary H
Pattin Mrs R R

R
Reinarts Julia

S
Stabler Miss Ann
Stubbs Mrs Ann
Svens Helena

T
Taylor Louisa
Thompson Mrs W

U
Upton Cloey

W
Walker Jerusha
Warrillow Sophia
Wells Isabella

Y
Yanson Catharina

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Ainslee George
Alder Elijah
Alger Silas 2
Andrews John
Andersen George
Andersen M
Applebee Nathan
Argent Jesse

B
Barber A
Barnes Geo H
Barnett Henry
Bartholomew N W
Barrett Charles
Batchelor Kyle
Brazier Wm
Bennam Rt
Biddle W G
Biggs R M
Blackmore John
Bunt Charles
Braddock Henry
Brown Thos J
Brown Wm
Brown T

C
Carpenter Saml T
Carr H R
Case Amos
Chambers George
Chase E O
Chisholm R B
Colton Alonzo
Cone Jesse B
Copland J W 2
Crane James
Crompton John
Crosby Jonathan
Cunningham Thomas
Curtis Saml F
Cushing Stephen R

D
David Adam
Davies Jas P O
Dumas Harrison
Detwem George
Dey Peter A
Dugan E
Dyer Wm

E
Ellison J P
Ellis George
Evans Joseph

F
Frank George W
Fridley Chas 2
Forbes J
Foster John H 2

G
Gilbert H S
Glode Rudolph
Grarier Augustus
Gray John
Greaves Joseph
Greer John
Gunundsen S

H
Haddon Wm
Haire Benjamin
Halls Wm
Hanson Leviath
Hansinge Hans Olsen
Hartcastle John
Hasting Ephraim
Hawk John
Hill William
Hills George S
Hinds Wm
Hollows John
Hongaard Rasmus
Hudson O

J
Jensen Hans
Jensen Neils
Johnson J F
Jones John R
Jones Merlin

K
Kelly H
Keyes Marshall S
King F S
Kilford Andrew

L
Larson Olof Christian
Larson Peter
Larson N
Larson Neils
Laursen Saren
Longmore Henry
Low John Oscar
Lucas Thomas R
Luce Ephraim
Ludington Elam
Ludvigsen Frederick

M
Mansell Henry 2
Meeks Jacob
Meeker H R
Merrill R W
Miles Charles
Moans Joseph
Molyneux John
Moulder Wm Place
Murphy Augustus
Moich Wm
McColgan Jno
McLean Wm R
McMahon Jas 2

N
Niel John
Neills Wm W
Newton Mr
Nicuol Thomas
Nielson Hans
Nielson Mouns Peter
Nielson Peter
Noall Simon

O
Orton O O

P
Parker Henry H
Parker Martin R
Parker Richard
Pears Thomas S
Pedersen P
Phillips T B
Poulsen Yens

R
Randell Frank M 2
Ray Robert
Ream Charles S
Risley Joseph P
Robertson Jas M
Robertson John
Robertson Alexander
Rodwell John
Roe George
Rose Wesley
Rossman Jeremiah
Rumels Jas M

S
Schleich George A
Stephens Isaac
Stevens Joseph G P
Strong Jacob
Stuard James
Shesbourne Joseph
Sanbabye L C Pederson.
Skinner Wm M
Smith Robt F
Smith John G
Smith Wells
Sorensen Olof 2
Speedy Wm

T
Tamroch H
Tallman John
Thompson J
Thorne Wm 2
Tirrell Joel
Trauchard Joseph

V
Van Valkenburg Alonzo
Van Valkenburg Peter
Vyelbge Peder O J

W
Waeslaff W
Walker James
Ward James S 2
Watson Wm
Welch T R
Wibley E S
Wickliff Wm A G
Wilkerson James Eli 2
Winchell George
Woodhead Wm
Worthington Thomas

Y
Yagnen Laon

Z
Zinsen M H

OTHER PLACES.

Lewis Orlon
Tolberg Petter
Bryre Ebenezer 2
Hanson Peter
Elliott Thomas 2
Field John 2
Franklin Thomas J 2
Carruth James 2

P.S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 18, 1862.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 22. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Bowery, Sunday Afternoon, July 27, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Brother Taylor gave us a very interesting discourse this morning upon the first principles of the gospel, contrasting them with the religion of the Christian world, showing the authority by which they administered, in different ages, the ordinances of religion according to the traditions of their fathers. He remarked that the elders of this church went forth as the apostles did in the days of the Savior, promising to the people, on conditions of obedience, the gift of the Holy Ghost; and he remarked that no other people would do that, because they do not possess the authority to do it.

I do not know that I can spend the few moments that I may speak here better than to read a little on the authority that we have for pursuing this course. This portion that I am going to read is the word of the Lord to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as well as to the whole world.

"Hearken, O ye people of my church, saith the voice of Him who dwells on high, and whose eyes are upon all men; yea, verily I say, hearken ye people from afar, and ye that are upon the islands of the sea, listen together; for verily the voice of the Lord is unto all men, and there is none to escape, and there is no eye that shall not see, neither ear that shall not hear, neither heart that shall not be penetrated: and the rebellious shall be pierced with much sorrow, for their iniquities shall be spoken upon the housetops, and their secret acts shall be revealed; and the voice of warning shall be unto all people, by the mouths of my disciples, whom I have chosen in these last days, and they shall go forth and none shall stay them, for I the Lord have commanded them.

"Behold, this is mine authority, and the authority of my servants, and my preface unto the book of my commandments, which I have given them to publish unto you, O inhabitants of the earth: wherefore, fear and tremble, O ye people, for what I the Lord have decreed in them shall be fulfilled. And verily, I say unto you, that they who go forth, bearing these tidings unto the inhabitants of the earth, to them is power given to seal both on earth and in heaven, the unbelieving and rebellious; yea, verily, to seal them up unto the day when the wrath of God shall be poured out upon the wicked without measure; unto the day when the Lord shall come to recompense unto every man according to his work, and measure to every man according to the measure which he has measured to his fellow man.

"Wherefore the voice of the Lord is unto the ends of the earth, that all that will hear may hear: prepare ye, prepare ye for that which is to come, for the Lord is nigh; and the anger of the Lord is kindled, and his sword is bathed in heaven, and it shall fall upon the inhabitants of the earth; and the arm of the Lord shall be revealed; and the day cometh that they who will not hear the voice of the Lord, neither the voice of his servants, neither give heed to the words of the prophets and apostles, shall be cut off from among the people; for they have strayed from mine ordinances, and have broken mine everlasting covenant; they seek not the Lord to establish his righteousness, but every man walketh in his own way, and after the image of his own god, whose image is in the likeness of the world, and whose substance is that of an idol, which waxeth old and shall perish in Babylon, even Babylon the great, which shall fall.

"Wherefore I the Lord, knowing the calamity which should come upon the inhabitants of the earth, called upon my servant Joseph Smith, jun., and spake unto him from heaven, and gave him commandments; and also gave commandments to others, that they should proclaim these things unto the world; and all this that it might be fulfilled, which was written by the prophets; the weak things of the world shall come forth and break down the mighty and strong ones; that man should not counsel his fellow-man, neither trust in the arm of flesh, but that every man might speak in the name of God the Lord, even the Savior of the world; that faith also might increase in the earth; that mine everlasting covenant might be established; that the fulness of my gospel might be proclaimed by the weak and the simple unto the ends of the world, and before kings and rulers.

"Behold, I am God and have spoken it: these commandments are of me, and were given unto my servants in their weakness, after the manner of their language, that they might come to understanding, and inasmuch as they erred it might be made known: and inasmuch as they sought wisdom they might be instructed; and inasmuch as they sinned they might be chastened, that they might repent: and inasmuch as they were humble they might be made strong, and blessed from on high, and receive knowledge from time to time; and after having received the record of the Nephites, yea, even my servant Joseph Smith, jun., might have power to translate through the mercy of God, by the power of God, the Book of Mormon; and also those to whom these commandments were given, might have power to lay the foundation of this church, and to bring it forth out of obscurity and out of darkness, the only true and living church upon the face of the whole earth, with which I, the Lord, am well pleased, speaking unto the church collectively and not individually, for I the Lord cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance; nevertheless, he that repents and does the commandments of the Lord shall be forgiven; and he that repents not, from him shall be taken even the light which he has received, for my Spirit shall not always strive with man, saith the Lord of Hosts.

"And again, verily I say unto you, O inhabitants of the earth, I the Lord am willing to make these things known unto all flesh, for I am no respecter of persons, and will that all men shall know that the day speedily cometh; the hour is not yet, but is nigh at hand, when peace shall be taken from the earth, and the devil shall have power over his own dominion, and also the Lord shall have power over his saints, and shall reign in their midst, and shall come down in judgment upon Idumea, or the world.

"Search these commandments, for they are true and faithful, and the prophecies and promises which are in them shall all be fulfilled.

"What I the Lord have spoken, I have spoken, and I excuse not myself; and though the heavens and the earth pass away, my word shall not pass away, but shall all be fulfilled, whether by mine own voice or by the voice of my servants, it is the same; for behold and lo, the Lord is God, and the Spirit beareth record, and the record is true, and the truth abideth for ever and ever. Amen."—[See Doc. & Cov., pages 65—68.

What do you think of that revelation, brethren? Does this look like a Yankee scheme, or something made up to cheat somebody? No, this is the word of the Lord; it is a sermon of itself. The Lord has sustained that revelation from that day to the present, and that is the reason why br. Taylor and the elders of this church go forth declaring the words of life, and they know that they have not taken this honor upon themselves, but that they were called of God as was Aaron. I do not care how illiterate an elder in this church is, if he has been faithful to his calling; it is a matter I care but little about if a man can neither read nor write, if he has been called and ordained to the priesthood in this church and kingdom by Joseph Smith, or any of those ordained by him to that priesthood which was given unto the Prophet by Peter, James and John, who by commandment came and ordained him to the Melchisedec priesthood. John the Baptist held the Aaronic priesthood, and the authority commenced there, and by those men that held the keys of the kingdom of God in former dispensations. It is that authority that has inspired this; it is this that has inspired the elders of Israel from the commencement to the present day.

Why should the elders and people now think it strange that those messengers who have gone forth, shouldering their knapsacks, and traveling thousands of miles to preach the gospel, should be the especial objects of his favor? The Almighty has proven them all the day long, and he has been with them, and in fact there has never been any portion of the priesthood officiating in sacred ordinances but God has been with them. In this revelation the Lord calls upon his servants, and says, "I the Lord am willing to make this known to the children of men, that I have called my servant Joseph, that the world may be left without excuse."

Joseph Smith knew just as well as the Lord knew that he was called of God, and that he was called to perform a work for the redemption of man. Has he ever disappointed anybody when he has made a promise to them? Has he ever disappointed a prophet or lawgiver in any age of the world? No, never. But he has declared that the heavens and the earth shall pass away, but his word shall never pass away, but that it shall all be fulfilled. It is just so in our day. All the words which the Lord has spoken through his servants will be fulfilled to the very letter, whether those words are in reference to the salvation of the righteous or the condemnation of the wicked. Christ had his mind upon this point when he said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."—Matthew xxiv, 35. Again, it is written, "For I will hasten my word to perform it;" and when the Lord spake through Isaiah upon this subject he said, "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." The elders go forth to preach the gospel to the nations of the earth, knowing that the Lord will back up their word by the power and demonstration of the Holy Ghost.

There is but one gospel, neither will there be any other for the salvation of this, nor of any other world that we know of; but this we do know that this gospel preached in any age of the world will produce the same effect. We also know that any man who receives this priesthood, and is faithful thereunto, will receive the same blessings and power in any and every age of the world. On this account and for this reason, Utah—the valleys of Deseret are being filled with the children of men. The Almighty has sent his servants to preach the gospel; they have not gone upon their own authority: had they done so, they might have called upon the inhabitants of the earth till doomsday, and they would not have been successful; but this land would still have been a desert, occupied only by Indians and wild beasts. But the hand of God was with us, and hence we had no fear of telling the people our message, and now there are tens of thousands who know the truth as well as we do, for they have embraced the gospel and received this testimony for themselves. There never was a man that embraced this gospel, but has received this testimony of the truth, if he has done so in sincerity and in truth. The Lord has always been ready to redeem his promise, and in giving that testimony which was necessary for the establishing of them in the most holy faith.

The Lord has sustained us as a people in all places and under all circumstances. We have gone forth as sheep among wolves; among a people full of tradition and superstition, and we have had all these things to cope with in our administrations among the people, but the Lord was with us wherever we went, backing up our words by the testimony and power of the Holy Ghost, and the people to whom we administered received the same testimony as had been given unto us.

We are beginning to realize that the things which the Lord has promised unto us thirty years ago are now being fulfilled to the very letter. Is there much peace in the world of mankind? No, there is not; peace is fast being taken from the children of men. We are at peace in Utah, but let me tell you that the Lord has foretold by the revelations of Jesus Christ all these things that are now fulfilling before our eyes.

I copied a revelation more than twenty-five years ago, in which it is stated that war should be in the south and in the north, and that nation after nation would become embroiled in the tumult and excitement, until war should be poured out upon the whole earth, and that the war would commence at the rebellion of South Carolina, and that times should be such that every man who did not flee to Zion would have to take up the sword against his neighbor or against his brother. These things are beginning to be made manifest, but the end is not yet, but it will come, and that too much sooner than the world of mankind anticipate, and all these things spoken by the mouths of his Prophets will be fulfilled.

We are gathering together here for certain purposes understood and in the mind of the Lord, one of which is that we may be sanctified and prepared for the great work of the future. We have carried this work to the various nations of the earth, and the people to whom we have preached have thought of us saying that there was no other gospel than that which we had to proclaim, as was clearly and demonstratively set forth to-day. The gospel of Jesus Christ is perfect in all its parts. The words of the Psalmist David will apply to our religion, where he says: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb."

According to the vision of John the Revelator there are to be "six hundred, threescore and six" false sects of religion, how many of these already exist is a matter of dispute among theologists, but I suppose that the number is nearly complete. Let me now ask if you think things look, or indicate that these contending creeds are all of God. It is certainly not like the order carried out in the days of Christ and his Apostles. It is much more like the confusion of the Pharisees, Essians, Herodians, Sadducees and Stoics, for they had different creeds, principles and notions by which they were governed, and it is just so now with the sectarian world. It is composed of every sect and party that profess religion upon the face of the earth. But the honest in heart will be gathered out of all these creeds and systems and be brought home to Zion.

There have been thousands of men and women who have listened to the preaching of the Elders of this Church, who have not embraced it for fear of their good name; and there have been many clergymen who have listened attentively to the Elders of Israel, and they have spent days and nights in meditating upon the things of God, and studying what to do, realizing within themselves that if they received this testimony they would be dishonored in the eyes of the world. They fear becoming a hiss and a by-word among the children of men in this generation. Hence the majority of them have rejected it.

Many celebrated men have investigated this subject, and far more of them have had fears that it was true than that it was false. I visited folks in Long Island in 1837; I talked with one minister named Newton, in fact I stayed with him some twelve days and preached the gospel to him. He attended meetings, and finally became so that he could neither eat, drink nor sleep, he was so troubled about the gospel; but instead of embracing it he sent after a minister who lived on the south side of the Island for the purpose of having me put down or silenced. I persevered and soon baptized most of the members of Mr. Newton's church. Mr. Douglass, a methodist minister of the south side of the Island came, stayed a short time and then returned. I followed him home and succeeded in baptizing most of his church, and instead of these men getting any honor by opposing me they were both brought into disgrace. They lost their religion, their church and members, and were really disgraced. When I was there last, one of them was in the Penitentiary for one of the worst crimes that a man can be guilty of, except murder, and the other was traveling the streets pedling small articles for his bread. The chastening hand of the Lord will always follow those that oppose the truth of heaven as revealed through the Prophet of God. This is in accordance with the experience of all our Elders. The Holy Ghost has been with them to back up their words, and I can say for all that we have not done a thing but it has been backed up by the power of the Almighty, so far as we have labored for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God.

In regard to holding office in the priesthood, I can truly say that I never asked any man for any office in this church, and I believe I never asked the Lord but once, and my asking the Lord came about in this way. I went up to Missouri in Zion's camp, I saw the Prophet every day, and I knew he was a Prophet of God. About this time I had a great anxiety to preach the gospel; this desire increased upon me, and I finally resolved to ask the Lord to open my way, so I went down into a hickory grove and prayed, during which I asked him to give me the privilege to preach the gospel. I prayed fervently to the Almighty to give me the privilege of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, and when I got through praying I started for the place from whence I came, and I had not walked more than about forty rods before I met a High Priest, and the first thing he said to me was, "It is the will of the Lord that you go and preach the gospel." I told him I was ready and willing to do anything the Lord required of me, I was therefore ordained a Priest and sent to labor in Arkansas.

I will now name a circumstance which I have never named in public before. I went into Arkansas, traveled a hundred miles out of my way to see a man that had embraced the gospel some time before I went there. He was full of wrath and indignation when I went in; he railed against Joseph Smith, Bishop Partridge and Father Morley. The Lord showed me the night before that I had enemies in that town. I talked over my feelings with the brother who accompanied me, and he wanted to leave the town, but I said no, I would not go away, for I wanted to see what the Lord wanted of me. All the people were mad with rage, and we could not get anybody to preach to, in fact they were all full of rage till they were mad with it. For some time I could not see my way clearly, but we finally called upon an old man named Hubbard, and engaged to go and clear timber. During the short time that we were employed at that the Lord sent me three times to visit that old apostate, and each time when I went there I could only bear testimony to him of the truth of the gospel. When I went the third time he followed me out of the house as full of wrath as the devil, and he had not followed me more than about eight rods when he fell dead at my feet. This is a short story and a very singular one.

At that time I had not power to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, only holding the Aaronic priesthood, but the Lord sustained me and his work just as well as if I had been an Apostle. We baptized father Hubbard and his wife, after which we went on our way rejoicing. The Lord has fed and sustained his servants, and manifested his power according to circumstances, and so he will continue to do through life to all that are faithful and true to their covenants.

When the United States sent an army to

this land for our destruction, the Lord had his eye upon us for good and he delivered us from all our enemies. The wicked have designed our destruction from the first organization of this church and kingdom, but our leaders have been inspired by the gift and power of God. Who frustrated that army in their design? The Lord our God; and now the judgments that have come upon the nation in consequence of their treatment to this people, are a sore vexation to them but it is the hand dealing of the Almighty and we cannot help it. Every Elder in this church who lives his religion knows that this which is now transpiring is according to the mind and foreshadowings of the Holy Spirit, and those out of the church may know if they will. If persons will believe the Bible, the Book of Doctrines and Covenants and the Book of Mormon they can therein learn the fate of the world, for it is there pointed out in great plainness. Who can say this war that is devastating the whole nation both north and south? No human hand; it is out of the power of man, excepting by the repentance of the whole nation, for they have shed the blood of the Prophets, driven this church and people from their midst, yes, the very people that hold the keys of salvation for the world they have banished from their midst, they have turned those keys that will seal their condemnation, and for this the Lord our God has taken peace out of their midst. Will there ever be any more peace among them? No, not until the earth is drenched with the blood of the inhabitants thereof. When the spirit of the gospel leaves any people it leaves them in a worse condition than it found them, the spirit of ferocity, darkness and war will take hold of that people, and the time will come when every man that does not take his sword against his neighbor will have to go to Zion for safety.

These things sound strange in the ears of our neighbors of the nation with which we are connected, but let me tell you they are strictly true. Remember Christ's words in regard to the temples, viz. "There shall not be left here one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down."—Matthew XXIV, 2. The Lord Jesus Christ is as truthful now as he was then, and no power can stay his hand. Have we any fears of the consequences of what will transpire? No, we have not, for we know that God is at the helm.

When this kingdom commenced it was like a mustard seed, very small, but the Lord has sustained it and he will continue to control it to the end of time. Although peace is being taken from the earth yet this kingdom will thrive and prosper until every kingdom and government shall be broken to pieces, and every power shall be subject to the God of heaven.

Here are Elders who are faithful and true who have preached the gospel from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to California, and the warning voice has been lifted in Europe and in the Islands of the Sea, and thousands have embraced it and been made to rejoice in the truth.

We know that this work is of God, and that it will roll forth and prosper though all the world oppose. War is only one of the troubles that the United States are going to receive, and I can further testify that there is no nation that will escape the judgments of the Almighty. There is no ear but what has to be penetrated with the sound of the gospel of Christ; and by and bye the Elders of Israel will be taken from those nations where they are now preaching, and there will be another set of missionaries sent amongst the people; there will be the voice of lightning, the noise of war, and of all those judgments which have been enumerated and prophesied of since the beginning of time, and they will go forth among the nations until the land is cleansed from the abominations that now reign upon the face of the earth.

When this gospel was first proclaimed to the world darkness covered the earth, and wherever this doctrine is preached by those having authority and it is rejected, that people become more dark than they were before, and go blindly along like the ox to the slaughter, and they will sooner or later be overtaken by the judgments of the Almighty.

This is the nature of our testimony, brethren and sisters, we know that this work is true, we also know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and the Bible could not have been fulfilled unless the Lord had raised up Prophets to declare the everlasting gospel unto the children of men; he never could have brought his judgments upon the nations until he had raised up those prophets who were ordained to come and warn the world. The Lord is now doing this work of warning, first by his servants and then by his judgments. In speaking of the kingdom of God I will here remark that it is always alike, or in other words it is always governed by the same laws, by Apostles and Prophets, and you cannot have a church of Christ without these officers; there never was such a church since the beginning of the world. If any person will show me a people that were acknowledged of God who did not have Prophets to lead them, I will confess that to be something which I have not found.

Paul says, speaking of the Church of Christ, "And he gave some, Apostles; and some, Prophets; and some, Evangelists; and some, Pastors and Teachers." Then in another part of the writings of the same Apostle he shows that with such an organization one part cannot say to the other "I have no need of thee," but that all are necessary in the church of Christ. It is just so with the gifts and graces of the gospel. A great many of you have seen men without some of their limbs, and just as quick as I come to a man who has lost an arm I see it. I remember once seeing a man in London without any legs, dragging along as best he could, and of course it was very inconvenient for him to travel; but I will tell you one thing which I never did see, I never saw any man going around without any head. A man can live without arms or without legs, but he cannot without a head, and it is precisely so with the church of Christ; one is just as impossible as the other. No other order has been manifested in this our day. We have a Prophet to lead and govern this people; we also have pastors and teachers, the Holy Ghost and the revelations of Jesus Christ right from heaven unto us, and we are realizing every day the fulfilment of these things that are promised to the faithful.

Brethren and sisters, we ought to be truly thankful to our Father and God, for he has been merciful to us, he has bestowed upon us his spirit so that our ears have been opened to hear and our hearts to understand and to rejoice in the good things of the kingdom of God. And how lamentable it is that so few in the present generation have embraced the fulness of the gospel, perhaps not one in ten thousand have received the truth. The Jews have suffered long and greviously for their rebellion and they will continue to suffer for some time yet, but wo unto the gentiles when they reject the light that is offered, for when that stone which is spoken of in scripture, falls upon them they cannot escape the crushing power thereof, it will grind them to powder.

Let us be faithful, serve our God and trust in Him, and then, through the influence of his Spirit we shall know the signs of the times, and be prepared and made mete for our Master's use.

I ask that this may be our portion, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

[Continued from Page 162.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 82. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by all banks, trust companies, and savings institutions, and by all fire, marine, life, inland, stock, and mutual insurance companies, under whatever style or name known or called, of the United States or Territories, specially incorporated or existing under general laws, or which may be hereafter incorporated or exist as aforesaid, on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due or paid to stockholders, to policy holders, or to depositors, as part of the earnings, profits, or gains of said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, or insurance companies, and on all sums added to their surplus or contingent funds, a duty of three per centum: Provided, That the duties upon the dividends of life insurance companies shall not be deemed due, or to be collected until such dividends shall be payable by such companies. And said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable, as aforesaid, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the said duty of three per centum. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when such dividends or sums of money shall be declared due and payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued or which should accrue from time to time, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for, and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, or some other proper officer of said bank, trust company, savings institution, or insurance company, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued or should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, trust company, savings institution, or insurance company making such default shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 83. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad company or railroad corporation, bank, trust company, savings institution, or insurance company, as heretofore mentioned, required under this act to make and render any list or return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall, upon rendering the same, pay to the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list should have been made and rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions heretofore prescribed in this act.

Sec. 84. And be it further enacted, That on the first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and on the first day of each quarter of a year thereafter, there shall be paid by each insurance company, whether inland or marine, and by each individual or association engaged in the business of insurance from loss or damage by fire, or by the perils of the sea, the duty of one per centum upon the gross receipts for premiums and assessments by such individuals, association or company during the quarter then preceding; and like duty shall be paid by the agent of any foreign insurance company having an office or doing business within the United States.

Sec. 85. And be it further enacted, That on the first day of October next, and on the first day of each quarter thereafter, an account shall be made and rendered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by all insurance companies, or their agents, or associations or individuals making insurance, except life insurance, including agents of all foreign insurance companies, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the insurance made, renewed, or continued, or indorsed upon any open policy by said companies, or their agents, or associations, or individuals during the preceding quarter, setting forth the amount insured, and the gross amount received, and the duties accruing thereon under this act; and there shall be annexed to and delivered with every such quarterly account an affidavit, in the form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made by one of the officers of said company or association, or individual, or by the agent in the case of a foreign company, that the statements in said accounts are in all respects just and true; and such quarterly accounts shall be rendered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter for which they shall be made up, and upon rendering such account, with such affidavit, as aforesaid, thereto annexed, the amount of the duties due by such quarterly accounts shall be paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for every default in the delivery of such quarterly account, with such affidavit annexed thereto, or in the payment of the amount of the duties due by such quarterly account, the company, or agent, or association, or individual making such default shall forfeit and pay, in addition to such duty, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 86. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, a duty of three per centum on the excess above the said six hundred dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters, and all disbursing officers, under the government of the United States, or in the employ thereof, when making any payments to officers and persons as aforesaid, or upon settling and adjusting the accounts of such officers and persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid duty of three per centum, and shall, at the same time, make a certificate stating the name of the officer or person from whom such deduction was made, and the amount thereof, which shall be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and entered as part of the internal duties; and the pay-roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such duty, as aforesaid, shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment.

Sec. 87. And be it further enacted, That for every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be paid the sum of three dollars; which amount may be paid to any collector appointed under this act, and his receipt therefor shall be forwarded with the application for such passport to the office of the Secretary of State, or any agent appointed by him. And the collectors shall account for all moneys received for passports in the manner hereinbefore provided, and a like amount shall be paid for every passport issued by any minister or consul of the United States, who shall account therefor to the treasury.

Sec. 88. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by any person or persons, firm, or company, publishing any newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific, or news publication, issued periodically, on the gross receipts for all advertisements, or all matters for the insertion of which in said newspaper or other publication, as aforesaid, or in extras, supplements, sheets, or fly-leaves accompanying the same, pay is required or received, a duty of three per centum; and the person or persons, firm or company, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any and every such newspaper or other publication, as aforesaid, shall make a list or return quarterly, commencing as heretofore mentioned, containing the gross amount of receipts as aforesaid, and the amount of duties which have accrued thereon, and render the same to the assistant assessor of the respective districts where such newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary or news publication is or may be published, which list or return shall have annexed a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made according to the manner and form which may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the owner, possessor, or person having the care or management of such newspaper, magazine, review, or other publication, as aforesaid, that the same is true and correct, and shall also, quarterly, and at the time of making said list or return, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions contained in this section, or to make and render said list or return, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list or return ought to have been made, as aforesaid, the assistant assessor of the respective districts shall proceed to estimate the duties, as heretofore provided in other cases of delinquency; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the duties, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after said duties become due and payable, said owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care or management of said newspapers or publications, as aforesaid, shall pay, in addition thereto, a penalty of five per centum on the amount due; and in case of fraud or evasion, whereby the revenue is attempted to be defrauded, or the duty withheld said, owners, possessors, or person or persons having the care or management of said newspapers or other publications, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence, or for any sum fraudulenty unaccounted for; and all provisions in this act in relation to liens, assessments, and collection, not incompatible herewith, shall apply to this section and the objects herein embraced: Provided, That in all cases where the rate or price of advertising is fixed by any law of the United States, State, or Territory, it shall be lawful for the company, person or persons, publishing said advertisements, to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price of said advertisements, any law, as aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, further, That the receipts for advertisements to the amount of one thousand dollars, by any person or persons, firm, or company, publishing any newspaper, magazine, review, or other literary, scientific, news publication, issued periodically, shall be exempt from duty: And provided, further, That all newspapers whose circulation does not exceed two thousand copies shall be exempted from all taxes for advertisements.

Sec. 89. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of modifying and re-enacting, as hereinafter provided, so much of an act, entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as relates to income tax; that is to say, sections forty-nine, fifty, (except so much thereof as relates to the selection and appointment of depositaries,) and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 90. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually, upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits, or income exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, and do not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, a duty of three per centum on the amount of such annual gains, profits, or income over and above the said sum of six hundred dollars; if said income exceeds the sum of ten thousand dollars, a duty of five per centum upon the amount thereof exceeding six hundred dollars; and upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents, and dividends accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, except as hereinafter mentioned, and not in the employment of the government of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per centum.

Sec. 91. And be it further enacted, That in estimating said annual gains, profits, or income, whether subject to a duty, as provided in this act, of three per centum, or of five per centum, all other national, State, and local taxes, lawfully assessed upon the property or other sources of income of any person, as aforesaid, from which said annual gains, profits, or income of such person is or should be derived, shall be first deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person or persons who actually pay the same, whether owner or tenant, and all gains, profits, or income derived from salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, above six hundred dollars, or derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, or savings institution, insurance, gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferry-boat, or railroad company, or corporation, or on any bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed and paid by said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, gas, bridge, telegraph, steamboat, ferry-boat, express, or railroad companies, as aforesaid, or derived from advertisements, or on any articles manufactured, upon which specific, stamp, or ad valorem duties shall have been directly assessed or paid, shall also be deducted; and the duty herein provided for shall be assessed and collected upon the income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying and collecting said duty, that is to say, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and in each year thereafter: Provided, That upon such portion of said gains, profits, or income,

whether subject to a duty as provided in this act of three per centum or five per centum, which shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty not exceeding one and one-half of one per centum, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 92. And be it further enacted, That the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three and in each year thereafter until and including the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and no longer; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid for thirty days after the thirtieth of June, as aforesaid, and for ten days after demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of duties unpaid, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased and insolvent persons; and if any person or persons, or party, liable to pay such duty, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, the amount due shall be a lien in favor of the United States from the time it was so due until paid, with the interest, penalties, and costs that may accrue in addition thereto, upon all the property, and rights to property, stocks, securities, and debts of every description from which the income upon which said duty is assessed or levied shall have accrued or may or should accrue; and in default of the payment of said duty for the space of thirty days, after the same shall have become due, and be demanded, as aforesaid, said lien may be enforced by distraint upon such property, rights to property, stocks, securities, and evidences of debt, by whomsoever holden; and for this purpose the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the certificate of the collector or deputy collector that said duty is due and unpaid for the space of ten days after notice duly given of the levy of such duty, shall issue a warrant, in form and manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by virtue of such warrant there may be levied on such property, rights to property, stocks, securities, and evidences of debt, a further sum, to be fixed and stated in such warrant, over and above the said annual duty, interest, and penalty for non-payment, sufficient for the fees and expenses of such levy. And in all cases of sale, as aforesaid, the certificate of such sale by the collector or deputy collector of the sale, shall give title to the purchaser, of all right, title, and interest of such delinquent in and to such property, whether the property be real or personal; and where the subject of sale shall be stocks, the certificate of said sale shall be lawful authority and notice to the proper corporation, company, or association, to record the same on the books or records, in the same manner as if transferred or assigned by the person or party holding the same, to issue new certificates of stock therefor in lieu of any original or prior certificates, which shall be void whether cancelled or not; and said certificates of sale of the collector or deputy collector, where the subject of sale shall be securities or other evidences of debt, shall be good and valid receipts to the person or party holding the same, as against any person or persons, or other party holding, or claiming to hold, possession of such securities or other evidences of debt.

Sec. 93. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age, and all guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, to make return in the list or schedule, as provided in this act, to the proper officer of internal revenue, of the amount of his or her income, or the income of such minors or persons as may be held in trust as aforesaid, according to the requirements hereinbefore stated, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such return, the assessor or assistant assessor shall assess the amount of his or her income, and proceed thereafter to collect the duty thereon in the same manner as is provided for in other cases of neglect and refusal to furnish lists or schedules in the general provisions of this act, where not otherwise incompatible, and the assistant assessor may increase the amount of the list or return, or of any party making such return, if he shall be satisfied that the same is understated: Provided, That any party, in his or her own behalf, or as guardian or trustee, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that he or she was not possessed of an income of six hundred dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act, or that he or she has been assessed elsewhere and the same year for an income duty, under authority of the United States, and shall thereupon be exempt from an income duty; or, if the list or return of any party shall have been increased by the assistant assessor, in manner as aforesaid, he or she may be permitted to declare, as aforesaid, the amount of his or her annual income, or the amount held in trust, as aforesaid, liable to be assessed, as aforesaid, and the same so declared shall be received as the sum upon which duties are to be assessed and collected.

Female Duelists.—Two sisters, named Munzia and Maria Granata, fought a duel at Naples three weeks ago, from motives of jealousy. The combat took place with the national weapon, the knife, and one of the sisters was killed on the spot, while the other, who still survives, received eighteen wounds.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

In 1810 that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp and Paris were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with much enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the garrison of Al Verte, and as the different regiments passed, remarked a grenadier who wore the chevrons of a sergeant major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, which an enormous moustache rendered still more formidable or *bizarre*. When the lines were reformed, the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high and his cheeks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon. "Your name?"

"Noel, sire," he answered, with a faltering voice.

"Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes sire; drummer at the Bridge of Arcole."

"And you became a sergeant major?"

"At Marengo."

"But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions.

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the colonel for a few moments, the quick glances of his eyes towards Noel showing that he was talking of him.

The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him one that he wore. "You are a brave man."

The grenadier, who at that moment stood between the Emperor and colonel, could not speak, but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the colonel, turning toward the new knight, who with trembling hands was placing his cross upon his breast, said, in a loud voice:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant Major Noel as a Sub-Lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream, and only the immoveable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling upon his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the colonel spoke:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sub-Lieutenant Noel as Lieutenant in your ranks."

This new thunderstroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled; his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks, when he heard a third roll of the drums and the loud voice of the colonel:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieutenant Noel as a Captain in your ranks."

After this promotion, the Emperor continued his review with that calm majestic air which none who beheld him ever forgot, but Noel bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the colonel, while from the regiment came a loud united shout of *Vive l'Empereur*.

A Railway Through the Pyrenees.—The London *Times*, speaking of the successful completion of the Spanish railway across the Pyrenees, says:—On the 21st of August, 1862, the first railway train, drawn by locomotive engines, crossed the chain of the Cantabrian Pyrenees, over the northern division of the Tudela and Bilboa Railroad, from the seaport of Bilboa to the town of Miranda, on the Ebro. The distance from the Bilboa to Miranda is about 66 English miles, of which more than 40 miles are in ascending from the coast to the summit, which is 2,163 feet above the sea, being the lowest pass in the whole range of the Pyrenees. The northern slopes are almost invariably steep. Here the difficulties to be overcome are concentrated. In the present case they have been surmounted by winding along the shoulders of the mountains, with heavy works of excavation, tunneling and embankments, until the railway resembles a turnpike road more than such a line as is usually considered should be made to enable a locomotive engine to travel over it with speed and safety, and dragging heavy loads. The average rate of ascent from the sea is 54 feet per mile; the maximum is 76 feet. The predominant curvature has a radius of 300 yards only, and the curves are constantly reversing. There are two points on the line at the entrance of the Concha, or Basin of Ordima (the ancient capital of the province of Biscay,) distant only 600 yards apart measured horizontally across the neck or gorge of the basin, which are distant fully eight and a half miles from each other in traveling along the line, and which differ 456 feet in level.

Stonewall Jackson Surrounded.—The Richmond *Whig* tells the following story:

"An army correspondent mentions an incident that occurred in Maryland between Stonewall Jackson and the ladies. They surrounded the old game cock. He said: "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded."

They cut every button off his coat, and, they say, commenced upon his pants; and at one time, it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia Colonel—minus all except a shirt, collar and spurs. For once, he was badly scared.

ITEMS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The Moon's influence on the weather has long been asserted by popular opinion, and science seems to be confirming it as a fact. Mr. Park Harrison, from a study of the thermometric observations at Greenwich, finds that there is a tolerably constant increase of temperature from the new moon to the full, and a decrease from the full moon to the first quarter. He also finds that the maximum of rainy or cloudy days corresponds with the first half of the lunar period, and the maximum of fine clear days with the last half. He explains the fact by the dispersing action of the full moon upon the clouds. This dispersing action is in turn accounted for by Sir John Herschel thus: The heat rays of the moon are almost inappreciable even by the most delicate instruments. Melloni found that the index of an extremely sensitive thermo-electric pile scarcely moved when a moonbeam was concentrated on it by a lens so powerful that a sunbeam thus converged would have burnt platinum into vapor.

The heat rays sent from the moon, therefore, must be intercepted and absorbed by our atmosphere. Being thus concentrated in the upper strata of the atmosphere, the heat necessarily warms that region, and thus dissipates the clouds and hinders their formation. The full moon will therefore clear the sky, and by so doing will lower the temperature of the earth, for clouds act as a blanket to the earth, keeping its heat from radiating into space. The new moon, deprived for some time of the sun's heat, is incapable of exercising a similar influence, and the rainy or cloudy days are, therefore, more frequent during the first half of the lunar period. Leverrier accepts this hypothesis of Herschel, but it has been combated by other astronomers, and must still be considered *sub judice*.

The influence of the nurse upon the nursling has been the subject of a series of experiments by M. Flourens, and he has lately submitted their results to the Academie des Sciences. These experiments are most important in their suggestions to humane mothers, especially to those who suffer their children to be brought up by wet nurses or "by hand." These are M. Flourens' facts: The litter of a sow was kept carefully separated from her, except during the moments of sucking. She was fed on food with which madder had been mingled. In a fortnight or three weeks all the bones of the little pigs were reddened. Now the milk of such a sow is, to the eye, as white as that of any other sow; nothing reveals the presence of the madder save the remarkable effects on the bones of both mother and offspring.

This raised a doubt as to whether the pigs really received the coloring matter through the milk; and M. Flourens, observing that the sow, when she was admitted to her young ones, had her snout covered with the remains of the food in which she had plunged it, and this the little ones speedily licked off, therefore choose other animals, with which he could certainly avoid such a course of error. White rats and rabbits were the animals he selected, for their young do not eat in the early weeks, but only suck. M. Flourens began to feed a rat with madder directly after she had fed her young, and on the eleventh day he found every part of their osseous tissue red. It was the same with the rabbit on the ninth day.

He carefully examined, in each case, the mouth, throat, stomach and intestines of these young animals, without finding a trace of madder. The conclusion seems inevitable. The milk of the mother effects the organism of the child, and whatever the mother eats or drinks effects her milk. It has long been known that medicines administered to the nurse effect the nursling, and if the nurse indulges in alcoholic drink, the nursling suffers for it; but it is now clear that influences less obvious than these are not without a marked and powerful action. The practical deductions from these facts must be so obvious to parents, that we need not specify them.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL FOREY AT VERA CRUZ.

General Forey arrived on the 21st of September, and on the 24th issued the following proclamation:

Mexicans! When the Emperor confided to me the command of the new army which has arrived upon your soil, he charged me to make known to you his true intentions.

Some months ago, Spain, England and France, actuated by the same motives, entered upon a combined expedition. The Imperial Government sent but few soldiers, in order to leave to the nation which had suffered from the greater number of outrages the principal part in an enterprize which had for its object the redress of common grievances. But by a fatality which it was difficult to foresee, the parts have been changed, and France alone remains to defend that which she believes to be the interest of all. We have not recoiled before this new situation. Convinced of the justice of her demands, and strong in her intention to effect the regeneration of Mexico, France has persevered, and will persevere with more energy than ever, until she attains the end she has proposed to herself. We do not make war upon the Mexican people, but upon a handful of unscrupulous men, who have trampled international laws under foot, who have ruled by sanguinary terror, and who to maintain their power have not been ashamed to sell their country, by piecemeal, to the foreigner. They have endeavored to excite the national sentiment against us, and wish to persuade you that we come to force our government upon your country. Far from that; when Mexico has submitted to our arms, it will be free to choose its own form of government. I have received positive orders from the Emperor to make to you this declaration.

The men whom threats could not banish from your midst merit our special protection. In the name of the Emperor, I appeal to all, without distinction of party, who desire to maintain the independence of their country and the integrity of her territory. It is not the policy of France to aggrandize her selfish interests by interfering in the domestic dissentions of foreign nations; but when, by force of legitimate reasons, she finds herself compelled to intervene, she will do so in the interest of the country in which her action is demanded.

Mexicans! remember that wherever France plants her standard, whether in America or Europe, she represents the cause of people and of civilization.

Vera Cruz, 24th September, 1862.

General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps for Mexico, FOREY.

THE DEBT WE ARE PILING UP.

The New York *Christian Advocate* comments on the National Debt which this rebellion is creating, as follows: They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun! —Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man, and reaches the alloted age of man; but the sun is not reached. Let another take his place, and live his three score years and ten; another and another—and still with no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axles, and yet the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for the journey's end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions—not of ninety-five.

For a hundred years and more, churches have been gathering property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly deeded, dying men have left their accumulations to their loved churches; and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property—not enough to pay the price of victory for one month.

We have a missionary society.—It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its influence into every part of the world. But the whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury but a single hour.

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if half a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, for then laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipments; but harvests perish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful accounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory. France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of its wares; and Interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory.

An Inappropriate Tract.—The following anecdote is related at the hospital at Nashville. A soldier whose legs had been carried away above the knees by a cannon ball, and who had been long a patient in the hospital, one day, while sitting up in bed, asked the nurse: "When will these tract distributors be round again?" "To day," said she. "When they come I would like something to read," he added.

A colporteur came in the afternoon and made a hasty distribution of tracts, giving one to each bed without stopping to read the titles or to see the fitness of the selection. The poor fellow who had lost his legs received a a little four page message, and began to read with great eagerness. The nurse, noticing his interest, stole up behind him to see the subject of the tract, when, to her astonishment, she read the following title: "The Evil Effects of Modern Dancing." Repressing her laughter, she said to the man:

"That tract is hardly suited to your condition."

"Well, madam," he replied, "to tell you the truth, I think my dancing days are about over."

A Clergyman on the Rampage.—The Clark County (Ohio) *Democrat* of the 27th says, the Rev. Mr. Childs, in a war speech made in this city (Springfield) on the evening of the 19th inst., said: "The man who desires to have the Union as it was, ought to be hanged up by the heels until he be dead, dead, dead, and the wolves and ravens ought to eat the flesh from his carcass!" This fiendish remark was received with loud shouts of applause by the crowd around him.

Rather Exclusive.—The Congregational Association which lately met at San Francisco, resolved, among other things, that "There can be but one power of rank in North America, but one dominating power, and that ought to and must be the people of the North, they being those who, of right should give character to this power by reason of their superiority in art, science, progress, schools, learning literature, social condition, civilization, principles of government and style of christianity."

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday ....November 26, 1862.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The war which has been in progress only a little over one year and a half, has caused much destruction, desolation, mourning and woe, no inconsiderable portion of which has been visited upon the people of the border States, as they have suffered severely from the effects of the fratricidal strife. Not only has the land been laid waste, but ruin and desolation has been spread far and wide by the armies which have been stationed in and marched to and fro through those States generally taking whatever was needed for their subsistence and the prosecution of the war.

Virginia has been the principal theatre of strife and has suffered almost beyond measure from its direful effects, but the desolation and destruction which has been meted out to the Old Dominion has not been as universal over the entire area of that State as in Missouri and Kentucky. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have suffered more or less from the presence of hostile troops, and each of the Seceded States have been visited by fire and sword; but from the many accounts which have been published, Kentucky has been more effectually used up, and the people thereof more generally despoiled of their substance, within the last three months, than any other of the North American States. There are but few counties if any in the State which have not been visited by both Federal and Confederate armies, alternately. The latter are represented to have taken from the people wherever they went, all the cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, provisions and clothing that could be found, and carried off their booty regardless of ownership, caring not whether it belonged to friends or foes, and, if recent reports be true, the Federal troops have too often done the same, but that the Confederates took the lead in the work of despoliation, there can be no doubt. The effects of brother warring against brother, father with son and children with their parents, have been such that the scenes of horror thus far enacted cannot well be described, and the end is not yet.

The following in relation to the state of things existing which have been engendered by the war is from the Nashville correspondent of the New York *Herald* of recent date:

Not half the horrors and hardships of this terrible war will ever reach mortal eye or ear. A full recital of the enormities committed on both sides would appal any heart not already soured or petrified by the inhuman excesses it has engendered. All ties of blood and kindred seem to have been sundered, and in their places there are loathing and hate, which might be termed diabolical were it not slandering the devil to use the term. I have known mothers to curse their children, wives their husbands, and children to crave the blood of their parents in this unholy strife. Our once happy people seem to have lost their reason, and to dwell on nothing but a mode in which they best can wreak their vengeance on one another. The sanctity of the domestic household is no security against violence; property is wantonly wasted, the bread is taken from the mouths of famishing and crying children, and human life is held in so slight concern that it is considered no crime to shoot down men and women in the public streets. Two men were shot down in Nashville the other day, and the malefactor goes unpunished. A woman was shot dead, and no more than a passing remark was made about it. Pickets are shot every night, and no one has the curiosity to ask their names, nor even to inquire to what regiment they belonged. A hospital, in which there are two or three hundred patients, is required at midnight to be surrendered to soldiery, and death's cold finger already touching the brow of the sick and wounded. Surely God and all his good angels must have deserted us in this our nation's dire extremity; and should we not all pray for an early restoration to divine favor and protection?

INJURED SERIOUSLY.—On Friday last, Oscar, son of Prest. B. Young, was thrown from his horse and badly hurt. Of the circumstances attending the sad occurrence we have not been advised. It is understood that he is slowly recovering.

INDIAN OUTBREAK ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

The regular evening's report on the 24th was interrupted in rather an unusual manner. The operator at Pacific Springs hearing his dog bark with unusual ferocity, with a companion named Good, went out to ascertain the cause. They were met at the door by a shower of arrows and bullets, which caused the death of his comrade in a few hours. This was instantly reported both East and West.

The Indians had surrounded the station, taken part of the stock and, with the aid of a large fire some two hundred yards distant—which they built for the purpose—made repeated sallies on the station.

Brig. Gen. Craig, in anticipation of trouble, had sent a posse of soldiers to this station for the protection of the telegraph. With the exception of five they were all on the mountains and, at 2 p.m., on the 20th, had not returned. They may have met the Indians and been disposed of.

At daybreak on the 25th the hills were covered with Indians in small parties; and this was the first time the proper estimate could be made of their number—when it was judged they numbered at least one hundred and fifty.

Their demonstrations ceased at 10.30 a.m., when they went out of sight; but the dog plainly traced them to some bushes where they were awaiting the night, to make another attack.

As in nearly every other instance, they failed to cut the wire, while it was at the same time bringing ruin to themselves from both directions, in the shape of troops; and if they attack again they will meet a different reception.

Col. Connor, of this city, was telegraphed for troops within ten minutes of the outbreak and sent them yesterday. Three Crossings, sixty miles east of Pacific Springs, had a posse of horsemen immediately under way for their relief. They arrived at the station about dark last night. The Indians were then in sight, but had not renewed the attack.

The Indians will probably, before this is printed, be left to wonder the cause of their destruction.

In the fight several Indians were known to have been killed; and their yells are reported to have been terrible.

Johnson, the operator, is a splendid marksman and a noted bravo.

GREAT SUFFERING AND TENACITY OF LIFE.

In the thirteenth number of the current volume we gave an account of an attack on a company of emigrants by a band of Indians, near City Rocks, on the 11th of September, in which it was stated that, of the fifteen men composing the party, six were killed and two wounded. The statements made in relation to the tragic affair were derived from Mr. McBride and others of the party, who, fortunately, effected their escape.

The incidents of the attack and the circumstances attending the escape of the survivors, as narrated by them, have, by recent reports, been corroborated, and they appear to have been substantially true and correct in every particular, with the exception of the item in relation to the number killed, said to have been six, which they no doubt supposed was the case, but it has since been ascertained that there were only two of the party killed during the fight, and six wounded, two of whom were able to come away with those who left the battle-ground that night—two were left, as stated, supposed to be mortally wounded, and the other two, severely wounded, had concealed themselves in the brush or among the rocks, where they remained unapprised of the departure of their comrades in the dark, who had good reasons for believing that they were dead. One of the four thus wounded and left was subsequently found and killed by the Indians. The other three are reported to be yet alive, having been rescued, after many days of severe suffering, by the company of emigrants under Capt. Price, who were met by McBride and those with him, at, or near, the Malade.

The statement of Capt. Price who, with his company, arrived at Virginia City, Nevada Territory, a few weeks since, sets forth that his train met McBride and the others who left the battle-field with him, at the crossing of the Malade, seven days after the fight. Three of the party, Messrs. Jackson, Reilley and Grant, joined his train and went back, and the others came on towards Salt Lake. During the second night after, two of the wounded men, supposed to have been killed, Messrs. Goodman and Sharp came into camp, almost overcome with starvation and exhaustion. These men were badly wounded, one of them, Goodman, having been shot through one of his lungs; they had tasted no food for nine days and nights except rosebuds; had lain hidden in the willows on the bank of the stream every day and traveled on foot every night, half clad, although the weather was so cold that ice froze to the thickness of half an inch and the ground was covered with a white frost. In this way they had managed to drag themselves about twenty miles from the scene of conflict.

Goodman and Sharp informed Price's party that two wounded men, White and Comer, or Komer, were still in the vicinity of the battle-ground, and eleven horsemen were immediately despatched to bring them into camp. They reached the spot before daylight, where they found Comer stowed away in the willows. He had remained there nearly ten days, subsisting, or rather starving gradually, on rose-buds, unable to get away, and tortured by the pains of nine bullet wounds, added to which was the suffering he experienced from the bitter coldness of the weather. White had remained exposed where he fell, during five days and nights, when a party of the Indians returned and killed and scalped him. Comer was placed on a sheet and carried about five miles by the horsemen. Here they stopped until the train came up. After the three dead men had been interred, the train moved on. Comer went on with the company to Virginia City, the other two, Goodman and Sharp, stopped at Unionville, Humboldt county. In referring to their sufferings and hardships, the *Enterprise* says: "the three men are rapidly recovering from their wounds and the effects of the terrible hardships they have experienced; and if a restoration to health leaves their tenacity of life unimpaired, insurance companies need not be afraid to take risks on them."

The men composing the company thus attacked by the savages, and so effectually used up—those who escaped unhurt having lost everything they had with them excepting what clothes they had on, a part of their arms and some little change in their pockets, and those wounded who so marvellously escaped death having suffered more than most men could have endured and lived, are represented to have been seceders, or sympathizers with the Confederate cause, and their misfortunes and sufferings have not been much lamented by their acquaintances in California and Nevada, professing to be of the Union faith.

When Capt. Price's company left Brigham City, fears were entertained that they would, like many others, be attacked by the hostile natives while en route, and perhaps roughly handled, but it appears that, with one exception, they were not molested by the bloodthirsty revengeful red men. On the 22d day of September, while resting at noon, a few miles beyond City Rocks, the company was fired into by a party of eight Indians, and a young man named George Kauffman, from Nebraska, was wounded in the head, from the effects of which he subsequently died. The Indians were pursued, but, being better mounted than their pursuers, they escaped the punishment they deserved. They were well-armed with long range rifles, taken from emigrants. Capt. Price thought that the chief of the band, from his style of dress, and manner of riding, belonged to that meanest breed of Indians which the world has produced—renegade white men.

A CURATIVE ADMINISTERED.—There was a row at the old Tannery, Fifteenth Ward, on Thursday last, in which fists and clubs were freely used, judging from the appearance of some of the combatants, after the affray terminated. The parties, including Mr. Taylor, one of the proprietors, and three of the workmen, were arrested instanter by officer Heath, who happened to be near by at the time, and taken before Alderman Clinton. Upon the investigation of the matter, it was made to appear that Taylor was the aggressor, and a fine of fifteen dollars was imposed as a curative which may prove effectual; but doubts are entertained by some, as the individual has the reputation of being somewhat belligerently inclined.

EXPEDITION FOR THE RECOVERY OF A CAPTIVE.

On last Thursday evening, a detachment of some sixty men belonging to the 2d cavalry Cal. Volunteers, under Major McGarry, left Camp Douglas, by order of Col. Connor, for Cache Valley, the object of the expedition being, as understood, the recovery of a white boy, held as a captive by an Indian, belonging to a band of Shoshones, now encamped, as reported, on the north side of Bear River, not far from Franklin. How long the boy has been a captive, who his parents were, and where and when he was taken by the Indians, we know not; but have been informed that the Indian who now has him in possession, was not his captor; but that he was obtained by purchase or otherwise, from another band, together with a sister, younger than he; that after it became known to the people in Cache county, that the band of Indians who frequently roam through that part of the Territory had two white children in their possession, efforts were made to get them by fair means, if possible; that the little girl, who was sickly, was obtained from the Indian who claimed her, by some person who succeeded in persuading him to part with her, for a pecuniary consideration; but nothing would induce the owner of the boy to give him up to the whites. The little girl subsequently died, and the boy is yet with the Indians, who are said to think highly of him, and value him at twenty ponies.

The little fellow is represented as being a very active, sprightly lad, about ten years of age, and can speak the Shoshone dialect as well as the English language quite fluently. He is said to remember the massacre of his father and mother by the Indians, somewhere on the plains, who took him, a younger brother and two sisters captives. He says his brother cried a good deal, and that the Indians took him off with them one day, after which, he never saw him again, and does not know what became of him—neither does he know whether the other sister is dead or alive.

The circumstances which led to the expedition to which reference is made, as understood, are in substance as follows:

Some weeks since, a man from Oregon, whose name has not transpired, claiming to be the boy's uncle, while at Smithfield, saw the lad and conversed with him, and, altho' the Indians were about, had a very good opportunity to take and bring him away, which for some cause, he thought proper not to do, but subsequently made some threats of what he would do, in the event that he could not obtain the custody of the boy, and then came to Salt Lake City and succeeded in getting the detachment of troops sent out to take him from the Indians by force. The result of the expedition will shortly be made known. It is hoped that it will be favorable, but fears are entertained that it will not, and that the life of the boy will be imperiled thereby.

SERENADE.—On the arrival of the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney on Wednesday last, Professor Thomas with his band welcomed him on his return to our mountain home, by a well-executed serenade, expressive of the loyalty of the people of Utah, and their good feelings towards the Judge. His Honor acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate manner, thanking the band for the kind expression of their feelings, accepting the same as an index to the good will of the citizens of the Territory in general.

We learn that the serenade was executed in such a manner as to reflect much credit on Professor Thomas and his band, not only for the excellence of the performance, but for the loyal sentiments embodied in the inspiring national airs of our country, performed by them.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—It is reported, and very generally believed, that the war continues to progress as rapidly as ever, although the people are not very well advised, as to the whereabouts of the principal portion of the troops composing the Federal armies.

HAY FOR THE ARMY.—Major Sharp, having contracted some two weeks since, for the delivery at Camp Douglas, of three hundred tons of hay, for the use of Col. Connor's command, it soon commenced rolling into and through the city in that direction, and the contract was filled in the course of a very few days, during which time, the city had the appearance of an extensive hay market.

AN EXPENSIVE CHARIVARI.

About ten days since a company of some ten or fifteen rowdies, at the head of which was a negro and two or three young men who have several things to learn before they will be considered wise, visited in the night time the house of an old gentleman, named Holmes, residing on Little Cottonwood, about ten miles south of the city, whose son had recently married a wife, to induce him by a peculiar demonstration called a Charivari to treat them severally to a dram of whisky, a practice which the father and son, being teetotallers, refused to tolerate, considering it a low, semi-civilized custom, degrading in its nature and operations. The obstinacy of the parties made the rowdies more clamorous, and they instituted such riotous proceedings as they supposed would be calculated to induce compliance with their wishes, but to no effect; and after disturbing the peace of the neighborhood with their hellish orgies for several hours they retired sorely disappointed at the result of their efforts.

The next day they resolved to make another assault with an "increased force" to obtain which their "recruiting sergeants" had seemingly but little difficulty, as several thoughtless youths in the neighborhood readily volunteered in anticipation of the glory to be achieved in assisting the rowdies in the procurement of their alleged rights and sharing in the whisky which might be obtained. Having been thus reinforced, the gang, then about "twenty-five strong," in the course of the following night made two unsuccessful attacks upon the house of the old gentleman and his son, which in "noise and confusion" are represented to have exceeded any demonstration before witnessed "on this continent," terrifying the settlers for miles around with the discharge of fire-arms and their hideous whooping and yelling which savages could not well imitate. Failing to get anything to "drink" by such proceedings, they went again on the third night, seeking to obtain, by diplomacy, what they could not get by the means they had thus far instituted, having engaged the services of two "peace-makers" or "interventionists," who, by their sophistry tried to persuade the recussants to comply with the demands of the bacchanalians. They were, however, again unsuccessful, as Mr. Holmes and his son refused to purchase for others what they did not use themselves and thought not good for people to drink, and would not in any form give countenance to such riotous and tumultuous proceedings, be the result what it might. Failing in all their schemes to get a "treat," they left the premises with threats of continued nocturnal visitations until the "whisky" was forthcoming, and the gang dispersed without further proceedings that night.

On Monday week, on complaint of the elder Holmes, a warrant was issued by Judge Smith for the arrest of ten or fifteen of the principal rioters, and placed in the hands of officer Brimhall, of Union, who soon had them all in custody, excepting James Banks, the negro, and a fast youth named Powell Johnson, the former having fled to Camp Douglas, and the latter to some place unknown. Banks was subsequently arrested and with the others brought into court, which was in session on on the 19th inst. Pleading guilty to the allegations made on the investigation of the matter, eight of the number were fined—the three ringleaders, James Banks, Nephi Owen and William Woolsey, twenty-five dollars each; three others ten dollars, and two five dollars each, and costs. The others were discharged, as it did not appear that they took a very active part in the proceedings.

This disgraceful occurrence is the first of the kind that has come to our knowledge in Deseret, and it is hoped that it will be the last. Such things are detestable, debasing and corrupting in their tendency, and reflect no credit upon the citizens generally where they are tolerated or transpire.

CONCERTS IN THE TABERNACLE.—We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Deseret Musical Association in to-day's paper. The Programme is on the cases of our typos, and will soon be before the public. We think Mr Calder cannot fail to accomplish the object he has in view by giving these concerts. Besides the general interest in the youth of the Association, he has the co-operation of our public favorites, vocally and instrumentally.

THE MASSACRE NEAR AMERICAN FALLS.

Mr. H. F. Swasey in a communication to the Quincy *Union* gives a corrected statement of the massacre near American Falls on Snake river, about the 10th of August last, from which it appears that Capt. George W. Adams' train was attacked when the wagons were scattered along the road for a considerable distance, but they hurried up and corralled as speedily as possible, and prepared for defense, to but little or no purpose, as the attacking party numbered from seventy-five to one hundred well armed and mounted Indians, who would ride up and fire at long range, and then retire to load. Meantime they were rapidly forming a circle around the camp, when the little band, finding that their only hope was in retreat, left their wagons, and while fleeing, three men were killed, and several persons were wounded.

During the afternoon other trains came along which gathered up the fugitives. The several trains camped together at night for mutual defense, numbering over one hundred wagons. The next morning a company of forty well armed and mounted men, under Captain Kennedy, started out to recover if possible the stolen stock. About five miles from the road they came upon about three hundred well armed Indians, who charged upon them and forced them to retire. Three men were killed by the first fire of the Indians, and several wounded, among them Captain Kennedy mortally. That day Captain John Walker's company, of between forty and fifty wagons, came up. A strong guard was posted at night, the fires put out and the wounded taken care of as well as circumstances would permit. The next morning a company of volunteers went back to the place of attack and recovered five dead bodies, which they brought away and buried.

At the junction of the Oregon and California roads, the several companies which had joined and traveled together for mutual safety, divided, part of them taking the California, and part the Oregon road. The California emigrants, with over one hundred wagons, appointed John Walker captain, who selected twenty men, well armed and mounted, for an advance guard, and a like number to keep behind the train to prevent surprise from that quarter, while those not engaged in driving stock or teams marched on each side of the train within supporting distance and in that way they proceeded on their journey. They saw, as they passed along, the remains of several trains which had been destroyed by the savage foemen, and were attacked several times by them, but suffered no serious loss after leaving Raft river, although they hovered about and were often seen till after reaching the Humboldt.

The names of those killed in the several attacks, as given by Swasey, were George W. Adams and his sister Elizabeth Adams, from Madison, Iowa; M. O. Tappi, Wisconsin; A. J. Hunter, Iowa city; Charles Bulluvickle, New York city; George Teaser (scalped), Iowa; W. Mottes, Washington county, Iowa; Thomas Newman, Wapaloo, Iowa; and Thomas Paul, Fremunt, Iowa.

Wounded: James Crawford, John Walker, John Miller, E. Taylor, J. K. Kenedy, Thomas Bradford, P. O. Sullivan, A. J. Cassidy, John Papperson and Giovanni Bennetti (Italian).

The amount of stock lost at American Falls massacre, including horses, mules and cattle, was ninety head.

The amount of cash taken by the Indians from the train is stated at seventeen thousand, five hundred dollars, and the entire loss of property at thirty thousand.

ALDERMAN'S COURT.—A person named Mooney, who accompanied Col. Connor's command from the West, was brought before Alderman Clinton on Monday last, on a charge of selling liquor without licence, was found guilty and fined one hundred dollars. We are informed that Mooney has established a liquor shop on the site of the old quarantine ground near the mouth of Emigration Kanyon and within about a mile of Camp Douglas, where he has been selling liquor to soldiers and others. Col. Sims is reported to have appeared as defendant's counsel, but abandoned the case before the close of the investigation, probably finding that his client had not as good a case as he had represented. We understand that Mooney intends to take an appeal.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The third session of the Thirty-seventh Congress will commence, nothing inhibitory intervening, on Monday next. The usual hour of meeting is at twelve, meridian; 9.10 a.m. Salt Lake time. The President's message may be expected to be flashing over the wires as early as Tuesday, as there will be no organization to be effected to delay its delivery. It will, of course, be a lengthy document, and reference will be made to but few things unknown to the people throughout the country, but what Congress may do during the session is beyond mortal ken.

WALKER'S TRAIN.—The firm of Walker Brothers of this city have just brought in twenty-two wagons freighted with goods from California. They sent their train loaded with provisions for the Carson market, in June, then crossed the Sierra Nevadas, and took in their own freight at Folsom. This class of enterprise is a decided improvement upon the old style of our merchants, purchasing from "Jobbers," who momentarily enjoyed credit elsewhere, came here, sold their goods, sold their cattle and wagons, and did sundry other things while here, and left bankrupt, and not unlikely charging their delinquency upon the Utah community.

PAYING OFF THE TROOPS.—During the past week, Major Sprague, of San Francisco paid $74,000 to the California Volunteers, the amount in full due them by Uncle Sam up to date. We think it both creditable to the commander and to the troops that such an amount of money should pass into their hands, without attracting more attention in our streets. We are told that Col. Connor is much respected by his men, and that to his instructions and discipline are those results due. We are pleased to know that there is a large number of temperance men in the camp.

COUNTY COURT.—The December session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake will commence, as a I do or should know, on Monday next, and all having business to present for consideration will do well to be in season, as the session will not be unnecessarily prolonged. It is understood that Messrs. Rockwood, Winder and Beatie will make application for certain privileges in connection with making a road up one of the tributaries of Big Kanyon creek, which may effect some of the citizens engaged in wood-hauling, and if so, they will, of course, make proper representation before action be taken thereon.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington on the 7th of October, referred to the Patent Office, and other matters connected therewith as follows:

The Patent Office, usually the center of so much attraction in more peaceful times has of late been almost entirely overlooked. The inventors are all in the ranks; the examiners are left with but few models to inspect, save for new styles of cannon, and improved cartridges, and rare inventions for moving down whole companies at a single shot.

Meantime there continue to come to us from across the water proofs that European inventors are improving their opportunity to come up with and even outstrip their fleeter American rivals who have turned aside for the time to other pursuits.

Among the latest of these European reminders is an Austrian application to our Patent Office for American protection for "improved methods of manufacturing various products of the maize plant." When it is explained that the objects of this improvement, or discovery, is to furnish a new fiber for the manufacture of textile fabrics, and a new material for the use of paper makers, it will be at once seen to possess peculiar interest for the public.

Years ago the scarcity of materials for paper had already become so great that the London *Times* offered a reward of a thousand pounds for the discovery of a new substance from which paper could be made. Since then the scarcity has been continually on the increase, while thus far all the efforts to find a substitute for rags that could be afforded at a lower price, have failed. Even the manufacture of paper from straw, which at first promised so well, is practically abandoned, while still the prices go up, and the scarcity of materials increases. The Austrian invention proposes to make a better paper, of a firmer and more uniform texture, and at a less cost, out of common Indian corn husks, than can now be manufactured from rags.

This is not all. At a time when every effort is being made to develope some substitute for cotton; when old projects of spinning flax on cotton mills, and "making cotton fabrics from flax," are revived, the Austrian inventor comes in with a proposition to furnish "maize yarn" and "maize linen cloth," of superior quality and lower price, from these same worthless cornhusks.

A few days ago Commissioner Holloway received from Vienna an application for a patent for these "improved methods of manufacturing the products of the maize plant" from the discoverer, Dr. Alois Ritter Auer Von Welsbach, to whose formidable name is attached the following more formidable string of titles: "Imperial Royal Aulic Counselor; Director of the Imperial Royal State Printing Establishment in Vienna; First Superintendent of the Imperial Royal Paper Mill at Schlogelmuhle, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences."

Accompanying the application were three handsome boxes, each containing specimens of thirteen different kinds of the new "maize products," as the Dr. Alois Ritter Auer, &c., quaintly calls them, as follows:

1. Some Indian Corn leaves, or so-called maize shucks, the raw material from which, the following are manufactured:
2. Fibers, made out of maize shucks.
3. Maize—yarn.
4. Maize—linen cloth.
5. Paper—half stuff, made out of the waste, (a) in its natural color, and (b) bleached.
6. Maize—flour (the only nutritive substance of the corn shucks,) obtained out of the mass.
7. The maize-fiber paper, viz: A. Dipped paper, of twenty-four different sizes, (thick and thin,) of each two sheets. B. Machine paper, in its natural color, (unbleached,) of twenty-eight different sizes. C. Machine paper, bleached, of twenty-four different sizes, (thick and thin,) of each two sheets. D. A few sheets of silk-paper, (dipped and machine paper).

One of these boxes was, of course, sent to the Commissioner of Patents to accompany the application, and may now be seen at Mr. Holloway's room in the Patent Office. Of the other two, one was sent to the President, and the other to Secretary Seward.

The corn husk paper is remarkably good. Some of the qualities forwarded are fine tracing paper, which, though exceedingly thin, has nevertheless a firm, solid body and an excellent surface. From that the qualities range down to the coarsest wrapping papers, which certainly seem much stouter and tougher than corresponding grades of straw wrapping papers, and, it is claimed, can be produced at greatly reduced cost. Some of the sheets are an excellent article of book printing paper; others would almost pass for parchment. The inventor's own account of the various steps toward his discovery, is printed handsomely on a large sheet of the corn-husk paper, in a style which it would puzzle our printers with their best presses and paper, to surpass.

The corn-husk yarn and cloth are not nearly as good in their way as the specimens of paper. The yarn, however, is about equal to some of the old-fashioned tow yarn with which our grandmothers in this country were familiar; and the cloth is a trifle coarser and less firmly woven than the coarsest tow cloth.

Of this, the inventor, in his quaint, German, way of writing English, says:

"That the spinning and weaving of maize fiber is not yet so far advanced as manufacturing paper out of it, is not to be wondered. The textures of maize-flax will look quite different in a short time, especially when men of the profession will have taken it into their hands, and when the spinning and weaving machines will be adapted to the maize fiber. Not one invention came out of the head of its author complete; every one had to have time for its perfection. Why should it be otherwise in this case? But so much can be said already at present, that the detection of the capability of the maize fiber to be spun and woven is of the greatest consequence. The process applied and invented by me is not only in Austria, but also in all great European States, protected by patents, to secure for Austria the priority of the invention."

For many purposes for which coarse linen fabrics are now used, the corn-husk cloth, as already manufactured, is well adapted. If the process of manufacture can be so improved, as the inventor claims, as to make finer qualities equally well, the importance of this new process can hardly be overrated. In this country, especially, where the raw material is already produced in the utmost abundance, the discovery of these new qualities will be like the *creation* of a new article of manufacture, that shall cost nothing in the outset, and be capable of supplying some of our most costly wants.

Meantime, the capabilities of corn husks in the manufacture of paper seem definitely established. Should the inventor's claims stand the test of a more rigid examination at the Patent Office, and the processes prove as easy as represented, paper makers and paper consumers (i. e., everybody) will await with interest the introduction of the new manufactures in this country.

The first attempts to make paper out of corn husks date back as far as 1772, but till the Austrian authorities turned their attention to it in 1856, it seems to have been regarded either as impracticable or useless. From 1856 till the beginning of the present year, the Austrian experiments have been in progress. What they have accomplished is substantially set forth above.

WORK AND WAIT.

Oh, learn to work and wait,
For if the cause be just,
'Tis certain, soon or late,
Succeed you really must.
Our country's vast estate,
On which ne'er sets the sun,
With all that makes us great,
By labor hath been won:
Then learn to work and wait,
For if the cause be just,
'Tis certain, soon or late,
Succeed you really must.

"All things their level find,"
Like streamlets as they stray;
The low, the lofty mind,
The same great law obey.
The true, the nobly brave,
In time assert their right;
The slow receding wave
Returns with ten-fold might.
Then learn to work and wait,
For if the cause be just,
'Tis certain, soon or late,
Succeed you really must.

"WORK AND WAIT."

A writer in the *North American Review* very pithily and critically handles those unphilosophical individuals who, in Dr. Johnson's style, growl about "the frightful interval between the seed and timber," drawing therefrom a paltry plea for allowing their grounds to go unadorned and unimproved by fruit-growing trees and shrubs. To such (but we trust none are found among the readers of the News) the perusal of the story of the student who, on being told that the crow would sometimes live a hundred years, bought a young crow to try the experiment, might be highly beneficial.

How many of the choice varieties of luscious fruit—that, during the past few years have adorned the tables of our agricultural exhibitions and gardeners' meetings, and enhanced the attraction of "Our Mountain Home,"and so largely contributed to the comfort of our families—would be produced, had the short-sighted, time-serving policy obtained among us? We say, therefore, to all who are dwellers in these mountain vales, for your own personal, private and peculiar profit and gratification, plant trees. Plant fruit trees and plant shade trees. Plant vines and plant fruit-growing and ornamental shrubs. Complain not of the shortness and uncertainty of life. Have benevolence enough to plant for posterity. Transmit to your children an inheritance of rural beauty, that shall be before their eyes as a delightful remembrancer of paternal providence.

Nor let the work be ill done. Train and feed your trees from year to year and guard them from injury; and, adopting the sentiment of an old planter, what joy may you have in seeing the success of your labors while you live, and in leaving behind you, to your heirs or successors, a work that, many years after your death, shall record your love of home and country.

LOOSE ANIMALS.

We notice many cows, oxen and calves running at large in various parts of this city, doing damage to fences and trees, also by destroying fodder, and in other ways.

It may be said in palliation of this that, if all fences were in suitable repair, no damage could accrue. To this we reply that, though the fences on the outside and around the blocks may be generally good, yet all owners, it is well known, have not fenced in their lots separately—some, perchance, from inability, others from absence—and the consequence is that, if bars are left down or a gate open at any one point on the street, the vagrant quadrupeds are admitted to the freedom of every one's premises not separately inclosed.

Self interest alone should prompt owners of stock to keep up their animals in secure corrals or yards, or turn them out to range; for while thus running loose, they are much exposed to serious injury. Now, if to the usual degree of self interest possessed by most men, we add the amount of interest that should be felt by Saints in the personal and pecuniary well-being of each other, we can see no excuse for carelessly permitting stock to make common range within the boundaries of this city.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

EXAMPLE IN AGRICULTURE.

"If men are to be made intelligent," says Henry Ward Beecher, "give them specimens of intelligence." And he illustrates the influence of example as follows:

"Let a man go into a village where the houses are all going to decay, where the fences are all tumbling down, and where no pains are taken with trees and flowers, and build a neat house, and enclose his grounds with a good fence, and tastefully decorate his yard with comely trees and beautiful flowers, and his example will be a blessing to the place. It will not be three years before there will be twenty neat houses, with good fences, and yards decorated with trees and and flowers, as the result of his judicious outlay of means. The taste of the whole village will be educated and improved by the influence that he will exert through the instrumentality of the advantages which he possesses over them."

We have observed the same thing in agriculture. When a thorough practical farmer goes into a neighborhood of "worn out" farms, and engages in the work of reclaiming and improving his new purchase, his success is sure to awaken a spirit of inquiry, and his example can but exert an improving influence upon all who witness or hear of it. He is seen to grow better crops than his neighbors on a soil which has been comparatively sterile heretofore, and the methods pursued are sought out by those around him. It is found that he does not grow crop after crop of wheat, corn or grass on the same field, but he grows good crops of these products upon different fields in a series of years, entering at once on a system of rotation. He introduces new and improved varieties of grains and seeds, the products of which are seen at a glance to be better than those commonly grown—at least they command a better price in market. The same is true of his orchard and garden. Better fruits and finer vegetables are introduced, such as at once attract the attention of the observer. The improved breeds of live stock with their better care and feeding, cannot fail to gain the notice of all around him. With improved plows and other implements of tillage he accomplishes a more thorough cultivation of the soil, giving a deep and mellow seed bed, insuring the crops against the excess of drouth or moisture, and bringing abundant crops despite "the season" so unreasonably complained of by the careless farmer. But as the real basis of improvement he is particularly careful in making and saving manure, seeking in every way to increase the fertility of his soil—to feed his crops, that they may produce large and profitable returns for his care and labor. An example of clean culture is also given, and it is seen how much more the soil can do for the farmer's crop if no self-sown intruding weeds are allowed to rob it of its proper sustenance.

These improvements, and many others we might particularize, as remarked before, exert an influence on the farms of those who witness or hear of them. Their owners may cavil for awhile, but the unmistakable signs of prosperity—of the paying nature of the new system of management—will generally influence the most incredulous into some sort of an imitation, which is nearly always followed by better returns, encouraging further progress—and thus the work goes on until the whole neighborhood shows the influence of the example. In this way, and by the constantly recurring lessons of an enlarged experience, a better system of culture has been in part introduced, and thus also diffused and extended.

Those who learn by hearsay, we remarked, are also influenced. The agricultural fair has its part in this teaching; but its great apostle is the newspaper, filled in large part by the writings of experienced and skillful farmers, who can not only tell how to work profitable results, but draw their illustrations from their own experience. Though no period in the history of agriculture has been without its examples of productive farming, at no period, on the broad acres tilled by American industry have so many bright spots shown out to gladden the hearts and encourage the hands of the friends of improvement. As much room as there evidently is for advancement, a comparison of farming now with that of even ten years ago, shows marked progress. May it go on until *thorough work* shall make our land teem with golden harvests, with the finest flocks and herds in the world, with peace, plenty and universal liberty and intelligence.

Preserving Potatoes.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives publicity to the following mode adopted by himself, by which he has kept potatoes for four years—not losing a bushel during that time after they were harvested, and this, too, when half diseased as taken out of the ground:

"Dust over the floor of the bin (or cellar,) with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches more of potatoes, and lime again; repeating the operation till all are stowed away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.

Drinking Wine on Time.—Twelve cents per hour only is charged in Burgundy for drinking wine, so abundant was the grape crop this season.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS.

Though the season is now somewhat advanced, there may yet be a short interval for making needed fall preparations to improve and enrich the house garden.

The action of frost on the soil during winter will pulverize it, also destroy many of the insects, and doubtless impart elements of fertility, derived from the melting snows combined with the favorable action of the wintry sun and air upon the upturned loam.

This is especially true of cold, heavy soils, such as generally compose the lowlands of Deseret. It is now too late for such operations on an extensive scale, but we would here recommend breaking up in the fall to all of our farmers who have to work clayey or other stiff soils, as a general practice.

Our present hints, however, are more directly designed for the denizens of Great Salt Lake City and other cities and settlements, where commendable pride and emulation exists to improve in the substantial cultivation of their home-grounds and city lots.

So long as the weather continues favorable, small plats of ground intended for vegetables next year may be spaded, letting the lumps remain as thrown up. Spade deeply and thoroughly. In the spring it will be very mellow and the labor of re-spading for spring planting will be trifling.

We are of opinion that by this practice the culture of "adobe" and other lots in low, moist localities might be rendered not only more easy and profitable, but also capable of being worked earlier in the season—which premise, if proved true by well tried experiment, would be of no small benefit to all concerned.

Cream in Cold Weather.—It is well known that cream, in winter, does not ordinarily come to butter so quickly as in warm weather. Various probable reasons have been assigned for this, and numerous methods derived to obviate it. We give our readers the following modes, not particularly new, but simple and readily tried:

First. Set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—say until a bubble or two arises, or until a skim of cream begins to form on the surface.

Second. Add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed.

Thus prepared, cream will generally come to butter in a few minutes. The salt, it is said, acts upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them so tender that they break readily when beaten in the churn.

A Vermont Dairy.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following statement of the yield of a small Vermont dairy of fifteen cows:

The average yield of butter per cow for the year was two hundred and thirty pounds, which was sold at the highest market price. The regular winter feed was hay and straw, with the addition of two quarts of unground oats per day—the oats being given at 9 o'clock p.m., the last feed before sleep.

When seen in March last by this correspondent these cows looked as slick and thrifty as a bullock for the shambles.

STRONG ARGUMENT VS. STRONG BUTTER.

'Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is with the butter side down?'

'I don't know; it hadn't orter, had it? The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strongest butter I ever seen.'

'Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning.'

'Did she churn it, the great lazy thing?'

'What, your aunt?'

'No, this here butter; to make the poor old woman churn it when it is strong enough to churn itself.'

'Hush, Zeb; I've eat a great deal worse in the most aristocratic houses.'

'Well, people of rank ought to eat it.'

'Why people of rank?'

''Cause it's *rank* butter.'

'You varmint, you! what makes you talk so smart?'

''Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue.'

'Zeb, don't lie; I can't throw away the butter.'

'I'll tell you what I would do with it, keep it to draw blisters; you ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it.'

Animal Food.—A down east rustic (certainly not a mountaineer) had been ill and, on recovering, was told by the pill and powder man that he might now take a little animal food. "No sir," said he, "I took your gruel easy enough; but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

ONE OF 'EM.

An odd-looking person joined the passengers on the New York and Erie railroad the other day, at a distant western station. When he entered the spacious car, he looked around in utter amazement at its extent, and the comfort and elegance of its accommodations. And he now began to talk to himself, which he continued "by-the-way" until the cars arrived at Piermont. "Wal," he commenced, "this is what they call a car, eh? Wal, it's the biggest bildin' *I* ever see on wheels! Thunder and *light*-nin how we do skit away!"

In this way he ran on, staring around, and talking *at* everybody, and finding nobody to talk *to*. At length he saw his man. A solemn visaged person, with a "choke" tied at the exact point where "ornament is only not strangulation," a straight-collared coat and a flat broad-brimmed hat, sitting on a distant seat, "caught the speaker's eye."

"Hello, Dominie! Be you there? Goin' down to York? How do they do down to L——? How's Mr. Williams gettin' on now? Pooty 'fore-handed, ain't he! Where be you goin'? Goin' to preach in York? Ain't goin' to Californy, be you? Did'nt know but you might be; almost everybody seems to be goin' there now!"

As soon as there was sufficient pause in this avalanche of unanswered queries, the grave passenger replied, "Yes, I am on my way to California."

"Lord-a-massy, you ain't though, be ye? You ain't 'gin up preachin', hev ye? 'Pears to me I would'nt; I was to camp-meetin' when you telled your 'xperience and strugglin.' You had the dreadfulest hard time gittin' 'ligion 'at ever I see in my life! Seems to me a'ter so much trouble, I would'nt give it up so. None o' my business, though, o' course. So, goin' to get gold, eh?"

As soon as the roars of laughter, which now filled the car had subsided, the grave gentleman explained that deeming California a fruitful field for missionary labor, he had determined to go forth as a pioneer in the good work, and he was therefore to sail from New York in three days for San Francisco.

The Russians in Palestine.—The Russian Government is carrying on extensive improvements in Palestine. A piece of ground outside the walls of Jerusalem, on the Meidan belonging to Russia, and containing nearly 16,000 square yards, has been inclosed by a stone wall, several houses erected on it, and four tanks constructed for a supply of water. The cathedral of the Holy Trinity is ready to receive its cupolas and a large house for the ecclesiastical missions has been nearly completed, a hospital to receive sixty beds has reached the first floor, and the foundation of an asylum capable of receiving three hundred male pilgrims has been commenced. Inside the city the ground belonging to Russia, near the holy sepulchre, has been cleared of the rubbish which covered it to the height of thirty-five feet. During the excavations remains of porticos and pillars were found which formed part of the principal entrance to the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre in the time of Constantine. Before the end of the present year an asylum for female pilgrims will be commenced.

One of the Exempts.—Surgeon: What's the matter with you?

Would-be-Exempt: Weak back, sir—very weak back.

S.—Weak knees, you mean!

W.—Yes, sir, weak knees. Very weak knees; can't march.

S.—Yes, I'll give you a certificate. (Writes) "Upon honor I hereby certify that the bearer, ——, is weak in the knees, a great coward, who shrinks from defending his country. Hope he will be put in the front ranks where he can't run away. ——, Surgeon.

W.—(Handing the surgeon a quarter.)—Thank you, sir. I knew I was entitled to a certificate. This rebellion must be put down. It has done my heart good to see the energy of the President in ordering the draft.

(Here he reads the certificate and faints.)

Many years ago, at a dinner party in Glasgow, there was present a lawyer of rather sharp practice, fond of giving toasts or sentiments. After the cloth was removed, and the bottle had gone round once or twice, the ladies withdrew to the lighter pleasures of the drawing-room; all but one very plain old maid. She remained behind; and the conversation began to get a little masculine. Our friend of the long robe was anxious to get rid of the "ancient," and for this purpose rather prematurely asked Thrumbs the privilege of giving a toast. This being granted, he rose and gave the old toast of "Honest men and bonny lasses." The toast was drank with all honor, when the dame, who was sitting next the lawyer, rose from her seat, gave the lawyer a poke in the ribs with the end of her finger, and after having said, "Mr. ——, that toast neither applies to you nor me," left the room.

Old Age.—In Moravia there is a man living, a peasant, who is one hundred and forty-seven years old, and still hale and hearty. He was formerly a soldier, and re-married at the age of ninety. He lives on milk and potatoes.

The next thing we shall hear of will be a "milk and potato" society in New England, and every man, woman or child refusing or failing to join it will be arrested for treason.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

STOLEN,

FROM North Kanyon Ward, Davis county, on the night of the 5th inst., a dark sorrel HORSE, about medium size, branded H (i w down) on the left hip; had a brand on the left shoulder, but do not recollect what it was; had some saddle marks. There were a dragoon saddle, a common plain bridle and martingale taken with the horse. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the property.
WILLIAM BROWN,
20-3 North Kanyon Ward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.
JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.
Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT; and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,
17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and North Kanyon Ward, about three weeks ago, a BUNDLE, containing Ladies' Dresses and under-clothing. The person that found the same will please leave it at the tin shop of P. Bawkins, on Main St., and be rewarded. 21-2

STRAY COW.

CAME to my premises, on the night of November 8, a brown and white COW, with a calf about four months old. The cow is about five years old.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. CHAS. KIDGELL, Sen.,
21 3 9th Ward.

MRS. E. WHITE,
STRAW HAT MAKER,
MILLINER, MANTILLA AND DRESS MAKER,
At Mr. Eddington's, 14th Ward.

Patronage of the Ladies of the city solicited. Work executed with neatness and dispatch. Latest English or American fashions. 21-3m

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns O C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6 h Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

LOST,

A WHITE COW, with spots on side of face and neck, had a rope tied round the horns; was turned in the Big Field, south of G. S. L. City. Any person finding and delivering said cow to Mrs. Emma Edwards, 16th Ward, will be amply rewarded. 21-2

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the range near the Hot Spring, one OX, dark red or brindle, branded J H J, also W D J on the near horn; also, two COWS; one a dark red, the other a line back, with dapple sides, both branded W D J on near horn, also brass nobs on their horns. Any one giving information, or delivering the same to me in the 15th Ward, three and a half blocks below the Tabernacle, on the south side of South Temple Street, shall be liberally rewarded for the same.
21-6 W. D. JOHNSON.

STRAYED,

FROM my farm on Mill Creek, two American HORSES; one branded R D on left hip, points of ears split, of a brown color, and has a star in forehead, the other is a roan, points of ears split; no brands, but has a sore on right side, where it is supposed it was shot by an Indian.
Whoever will deliver said horses to me, or inform me where they are, will be handsomely rewarded.
Y. SHURTLIFF,
21-3* Mill Creek.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER'S, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.
44-6m

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7 h Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.
17tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:
8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7 000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.
Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc, etc. 60 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.
One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B on left shoulder.
Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHOATON, 19th Ward.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.
Wheat received in payment at $1,60 per bushel,
Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.
10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10. 1862. 33-tf

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
(Opposite the "Beehive Hat"),

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may as usual depend upon their orders being executed in the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.
All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice. 19-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved styles, and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 6th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.
As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
15-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carpets, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
11tf Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP,
(Half Block South of the Court House,)

CHARLES F. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the public in general for their patronage, and wishes to inform them that he is still prepared to Repair and Manufacture Wrought-Iron Stoves; also, every kind of Sheet-Iron, Tin and Copperware.
Persons' own materials worked up on reasonable terms. Call and see. 16-3m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at
STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEPSON.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.,
To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO comprise instruction in Plan Drawing, with Perspective and Practical Geometry necessary in Carpentry Masonry, etc. Also, to include the Drawing and Designing of every branch of Ornament required in Wood, Stone, Iron or Plaster decorative work.

AN ADULT CLASS,

Established last winter, for tuition in Drawing the Diagrams requisite in Building Operations, to which will now be added the Drawing of Architectural Ornament, will commence its second course, with a new Class for beginners, on Sept. 13th, 1862.
For further particulars apply to E. L. T. HARRISON, Emigration Street, opposite Bishop Pugmire's.
Designs furnished for Villas, Cottages, etc., in any style of Architecture. Designs also prepared for Cabinetmakers, Furnituremakers, Plasterers, or Carvers in every branch of their trades. 10 3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE the attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.
The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.
Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.
ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES
AND
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines, suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.
Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee to the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.
Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions. Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.
WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicine; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.
☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.
RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.
White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

ON TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.
700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.
FANCY SHIRTING,
HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,
School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.
5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap,	Candles,
Gunpowder,	Honey,
Indigo,	Glass,
Scythes,	Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 10-tf

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.
A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.
18-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.
Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.
Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.
I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained otherwise.
For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.
The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.
These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.
Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.
I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.
Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.
Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
18-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

GETHSEMANE.

"And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane: and he saith to his disciples, Sit ye here while I shall pray."—St. MARK xiv. 32.

Tress night.
The field of shadows wrapp'd above the hours
Was bright with silver fringes. Still and quiet,
And beautifull, the stars came forth, to look
Upon Jerusalem.
The breeze scarce quivered, while the soft winds crept
With soft sleep-step! the night-opening flowers,
Where, hushed and lowly, in the moonlight crept,
The garden of Gethsemane. Jesus knelt,
Alone with his own high and solemn thoughts,
Pass as the lilies crushed by his best area,
Or the white moonbeams found him.
"Father, all things are possible unto thee!
Take away this cup from me! nevertheless,
Not what I will, but what thou will."
He had been, in tears
All that a human lip might shudder from;
And now in that strong hour of suffering,
How much may of a death. He rose, and looked
Upon the beauty that was endured there. The stars
Gave back no answer from their cold blue deep,
To the fixed gaze of anguish. Beautiful
Serenity beautiful, as that they looked
Only upon the sleeping wave that passed
An image of the lightsome. Mournfully
He turned to where the three disciples knew
And waited for his coming. Ah, they slept.
He stood a moment gazing on them there,
And bent above the one that must be lonely,
With lip that wrinked and trembled. Oft when pain
Breathes on the quivering pulses of the heart—
When storms are swallowed thickly on our path,
And clouds shrouse our heaven; then is dark
The love of them, whose love is much to us,
Is, oh! so very bitter.
And he, from whom the cup passed not, drank it,
And tasted all its sorrow.
"Could ye not watch one hour?" and then he looked
Fully upon their weary forms and said,
"Sleep on, why should ye waken?"
The sound of footsteps trampling on the sward—
The flash of weapons gleaming thro' the leaves,
And Judas stood before him. Fearously
He gazed his mournful eyes upon his face,
And calmly waited while the traitor pressed
A writhe lip to his cheek. There was no scorn
Mingled with the stern sorrow of his look;
No, no—he rested on his traitor, or heavy,
But that which pity wove. Waving back
The bonds that flashed around him, with a smile
Of deep exhaustion, he approached to be said,
"Come ye with swords and staves?" and, falling
down,
His mingle mantle o'er his suffering heart,
Went calmly forth with them.
The sheet leaked down,
The blossoms trembled, and the soft winds trod
That garden path again.
But is not more the stain of dust could rest
Upon the tent, where sadness halloweed once
The garden of Gethsemane.

S. B. CARMICHAEL.

NO SMALL CHANGE.

The government postal currency, issued for the purpose of supplying the demand for small change," so imperative in daily business transactions, has entirely failed to meet the wants of the people.

Silver, copper, and even the later coinage of small counterfeit cents (as well as gold) having altogether disappeared from the people's pockets and from the counters of merchants, business men in the east are resorting to many expedients to provide for the annoying deficiency.

A penalty having been imposed by Congress upon all issues intended to circulate as money, except those authorized by law, the merchants of Burlington, Iowa—and doubtless in many other places—have introduced printed pasteboards designating certain sums payable in "merchandize," in an evasion of the law. The United States Marshal for Iowa, however, was recently in hot pursuit of all who had been guilty of trying to circumvent the contraband currency; but, on investigation, it is reported, he found he had too big a job on hands; "from the wholesale merchants down to the lowest beer shops, almost every one was engaged in these *disloyal* practices; and, under the suspension of the habeas corpus writ, his prisoners would have been more numerous than he could well take care of. The Marshal, when last heard from, had concluded to defer making any arrests and to wait instructions from Washington."

DEATH TO ABOLITIONISM.

The noted street-car projector and late peace champ on of the American Union in England, Co. Francis Train, in a recent letter to the San Francisco *Herald*, proposes the following significant terms of peace:

"1. Have ten Secessionists and ten Abolitionists executed, if public opinion can make the selection.

"2. General amnesty.

"3. Repeal confiscation bills.

"4. Assume their (the Southern) debt, and then shake hands all round."

He also declares that he has knocked the bottom out of old England, and that he is smashing up the fossils in the Old Bay State, preparatory to going to Richmond to take away Jeff's gun, and predicts that, the moment he has done for the North what he has done for England—namely, to make them respect white men, peace will be restored.

He has prepared the following inscription for the tombstone of the Abolition party:

BIRD,
November 4, 1862,
THE ABOLITION PARTY,
In the twenty-fifth year of its age,
After a lingering illness
of
Nigger on the Brain.

Notwithstanding the above, it is not presumable that the stone upon which may be chiselled his annointed decease of the Abolition faction will be so soon required to stand at the head of the grave of that party; it being quite apparent that Abolitionism, (with the tedious list of other secondary political ills and sins of the day) and Emancipation—disguise and mismame them as you may—are consistent and correlative with eschotherz faction being the legitimate progeny of Secessionism. So long as the one is found influencing the minds of men, so long will the other, evil-genius like it brooding over the fair heritage of peace, to make it the abode of contradiction and terror.

As to Abolitionism proper, it has already outlived many of the fungous forms in which political weaklings have disclosed their listlessness; and we shall not be discomfited or disappointed if it should survive many more of them.

Married:

At East City, Nov 19, by Bishop David Evans, SEWELL A. BROWN and MARTHA J. THOMAS. [Gloucester papers please copy.]

At Pilmore City, on the 9th inst, by Elder Daniel Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM LE BOY and MISS ELIZA TARBOR DAME.

At the same place, on the 11th inst, by Bishop Thos. Callister, Mr. JOHN NEWTON MCBRIDE and MISS CATHARINE BURNHAM.

Also, at the same time and place, by Bishop Callister Mr. WILLIAM PAINER and Miss ELIZA MARILOE.

At Ogden City, on the 19th inst., by Bishop L. J. Herrick, Mr. ABRAHAM S. HALL and Miss SARAH LLOYD.

On the 9th of Oct., by Bishop David Pettegrew, in Wards, G. S. L. City, JAMES C. SORENSEN and TOMINE EVENSEN, both of Denmark.

In this city, Nov. 6, by O. H. Riich, STEPHEN WILKINS and SARAH ANN COGLES, both born from Southampton, England.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

Died:

In this city, on Saturday, the 22d inst., of cholera morbus, LAVINIA ANN, daughter of William and Jane Hickenlooper, aged 1 year, 7 months and 22 days.

At Cedar Springs, Willard county, on the 12 h of Nov., of consumption, Mr. John W. Russell, Sen., aged about 81 years, 7 months and 8 days.

Deceased had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints nearly thirty years, and stuned to the persecutions which the Saints endured in Missouri and Illinois. He was a faithful Elder in the year 1834. He husband died in 1836.

At Kanesville, October 24th, of consumption, JOHN D. DAVIES, son of William and Rachel Davies, late of Kimberry, Monmouthshire, Wales, aged 22 years and 1 month.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

At St. George, of mountain fever, Oct. 28, HANNAH ANNER, daughter of James W. and Hannah Crosby, aged 2 yrs, 3 months and 28 days.

At Wellsville, Cache Valley, Oct. 22, JOHN CHARLES, late of Bolton, Lancashire, England, aged 32 years and 15 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

New Advertisements.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MOTHERS.

A CARD for the use of Juveniles, cards using the Alphabets, Primer and Lessons in words of two and three letters, illustrated with Wood Cuts, calculated to interest the attention of children, may be had at the Office, and at the residence of E. L. Pratt, 14th Ward, Twelfth Ward.

The cards by unprepaid mail, well, a whole dozen may be bought from the same address, then avoiding the use of other expensive books.

Those living in the country can be supplied by forwarding their order to Elizabeth Ann Pratt, Box 34, Logan.

22-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. STENHOUSE

Has on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' LATEST FASHION DRESS BONNETS,

Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Bonnet Shapes; Also, a variety of Fancy Goods—Hats for Ladies, Misses and Boys.

Just received, a number of WHEELER & WILSON'S First Premium

SEWING MACHINES,

To be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ Your Bonnet not Fast sale.

CONCERTS.

THE DESERET

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Announce to the Public that

TWO CONCERTS

Will be given in the

TABERNACLE

OF

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

On the Evenings of TUESDAY and FRIDAY

9th and 12th of December.

Anthems, Quartettes, Trios, Duets, Songs, Readings, Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Concertina Solos.

With choice pieces of music by the

THEATRICAL ORCHESTRA.

TWO HUNDRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS

TICKETS FOR EACH CONCERT, FIFTY CENTS. N CASH OR PRODUCE.

To be had at the Tribune Office, of Mr. A. N. Hill; and at the Stores of Messrs. W. S. Godbe, Kimball & Lawrence, Wm. Jennings, Walker Brothers, Findlay & Martin, and at the Post Office.

WHOSE HEIFER!

I HAVE in my possession, a dark roan HEIFER, three years old, no ear marks, branding or brands, or anything resembling it. The owner will please prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBT WIMMER,
22-1 Big Cottonwood.

LOST,

ON Thursday last, between the Hot Springs and H. O. Kenon's Ranches, two LIFEAD HORSES and one WAGON COVER. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received at the Hot Springs.

22-1t M. KATZ, 13th Ward.

$25 REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will bring to Cil Cannon or myself, the two horses mentioned double-harnessed BAY MULES, last seen here near Sandy Douglas, about the middle of last month.

22-1* Jo. Kitchen.

LOST,

ONE red STEER, with blue back, and white under the belly, and white rooted at the legs over the belly, except the left hind leg that of both ear crops, a hole in each, and branded on the left thigh with a large G; the horns are turned forward and inward. Whoever will deliver him to Christopher Williams, 3d Ward, Co. S. L. City, shall be his fair reward. The ox was last seen on the West Jordan Range.

22-1

NOTICE.

FOUND in my Corn Yard, one brindle STEER, about three years old, a drop slit in each ear, branded on left hip and rights? Believed by several persons to be my property. In any persons think otherwise, let them come and see.

Jo. Kitchen.
Cottonwood, Nov. 22, 1862.

TOOTHACHE

TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE!

Immediate Relief, without pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say

THE ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

Or Toothache Drops,

which is an immediate cure, can be obtained by applying to O. H. RICH'S.

22-1t One dose is sth at Godbe's Drug Store.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or PHOSPHOR MATCH, should at once procure themselves with the New Electric Matchs, a home manufacture, and inexpensive.

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, where residing, resided knowledge of Match-making in particular, or its chemical departments, will always sought to the public.

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not all good by the winter. Does not it epoded by long keeping, and will always ready to ready light with ready friction.

For cheapness, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To sell the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory, South Cottage Street, two doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of jobbing done by the Manufacturer.

N. B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The trade will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all counties throughout the Territory.

22-3t.

WANTED,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS

AND

BARLEY,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST

CASH PRICE

WILL BE PAID

APPLY AT THE OLD STAND

OF

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO THE

POST OFFICE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Agent.

22-1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 23. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery a.m of Oct. 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

We have opened our Conference to present before the congregation such principles and doctrines and to transact such business as may be necessary for the instruction and edification of the Saints and the advancement of the cause of truth.

It has been remarked by some of the missionaries who have lately returned that though they had arrived at home, they did not consider their missions at an end. When persons become subjects of the kingdom of God they enter upon a mission that will never end. They may turn away from the holy commandments, and forsake the kingdom, but so long as they remain faithful so long will their missions as advocates for God and his righteousness be continued. There may be intervals of rest, of relaxation from the more arduous duties of their missions, but in such times they are not by any means to consider their missions ended. Christ will not cease his labors pertaining to this earth until it is redeemed and sanctified ready to be presented spotless to the Father.

Luke records the words of Christ as follows: "But rather seek ye the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." Matthew records the saying still fuller: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Jesus Christ did not exhort his followers to seek something they could not find, something that was not within their reach. He did not exhort them to ascend up to heaven to bring the kingdom down, nor to descend into the deep to bring it up, but he came to establish that kingdom, and it was nigh unto them. I would say to the Latter Day Saints, seek to know that the kingdom of God has been organized in our own time. When this kingdom is organized in any age, the Spirit of it dwells in the hearts of the faithful, while its visible department exists among the people, with laws, ordinances, helps, governments, officers, administrators, and every other appendage necessary for its complete operation to the attainment of the end in view. Seek to know that the kingdom of God is organized upon the earth, and be sure to know that you have an interest in that kingdom, and enjoy the Spirit of it day by day, for this is or ought to be nearer to our hearts than all earthly considerations. This privilege is within the reach of all, when the gospel is proclaimed to them. When men truly and heartily repent, and make manifest to the heavens that their repentance is genuine by obedience to the requirements made known to them through the laws of the gospel, then are they entitled to the administrations of salvation, and no power can withhold the Good Spirit from them. Cornelius is an instance of this. The Holy Ghost fell on him and his household, through their faith and earnest repentance, before they were baptized.

That we may understand things as they are, and thereby learn to sanctify ourselves before the Lord our God, it is essentially necessary that we practically live our religion. Every true believer of this gospel is anxious to gather to the home of the Saints. I think I am safe in saying that if there was a highway cast up from England to the shores of the continent of America, there are men who would be willing to measure the ground with their bodies to reach this place. Even this does not tell their anxiety to be here; it must be seen in the spirit, to know it as it really is. We are agreed in gathering the Saints, as well as in the initiatory ordinances of the gospel of peace.

It may be said that the tug of trials has commenced when the Saints begin to cross the plains to this place. This temporal duty puts all their spiritual attainments to the test. There are but few persons who thoroughly understand how to organize and lead a company across the plains, and in this alone arises many inconveniences and trials to the immigrants. How many hearts are prepared to meet the difficulties, privations, trials and labors to be encountered on the plains, without murmuring and complaining? I should think but few. To believe the gospel and embrace it, to believe all that is written in the Bible, Book of Mormon and Book of Doctrine and Covenants, is but a small matter compared with giving up comfortable homes, friends and relatives, being tossed upon the boisterous ocean, confined in narrow limits, and being jostled in railway cars, exposed to the insults and ridicule of rude and wicked persons that always assemble on the public highways, and suffering the hardships and privations incident to traveling over the plains.

I wish the people not to lose sight of one thing: that every day's labor, every moment's toil, every prayer and exertion which they make points to the building up of the kingdom of God upon the earth. Let us seek daily to know that the kingdom of God is established among us, according to the pattern in the heavens. Under this knowledge our actions will constantly point in the right direction, and every move we make will enhance the interests of the general cause. When this kingdom is established in its two-fold capacity—spiritually and temporally—then it is given unto us to know how to secure everything else that is necessary to enjoy on the earth. But it is our duty first to seek to know that the kingdom of God is established and organized upon the earth, that we have an interest in it, that that interest above all others is the nearest and dearest to our hearts, as our present and eternal welfare is embraced in it, and that we possess the Spirit of this kingdom and enjoy it day by day.

Remarks have been made relating to the Saints traveling in independent companies. When an independent company undertakes to travel across the plains, they are generally too independent for their own safety and good. There never was and never will be a people in heaven nor on earth, in time nor in eternity, that can be considered truly and entirely independent of counsel and direction. Our independent companies entertain the same mistaken views of independence, as people generally do of the independence of a Republican government. Man in his ignorance is impatient of control, and when he finds himself from under its influence he supposes that he is then independent, or, in other words, that he is a free man. Independence so viewed and so employed, either individually or collectively, religiously or politically, must open a wide arena of action for all the evil, selfish and malignant qualities of depraved men, introducing distraction into every ramification of society, destroying confidence, checking the onward progress of industry and universal prosperity, and bringing in famine, pestilence and destruction everywhere. An independent company of immigrants can appoint their own captain to guide them across the plains, and they can also dispute every act of his for their good. They can find fault with him for camping too soon or too late; for camping in this, that or the other place; and if he offers them good advice, reject it because they are independent and free, as they suppose. Individual self-government lies at the root of all true and effective government, whether in heaven or on earth. Those who govern should be wiser, and better than the governed, that the lesser may be blessed of the greater. Were this so, then the people would willingly repose their dearest interests to the trusts of their rulers or leaders, and with a feeling of pleasure bow to and carry out to the letter their instructions and conclusions on all matters that pertained to the general good. This will apply to great kingdoms and mighty nations, to small companies of immigrants crossing the plains, or to the home circle. A Republican government in the hands of a wicked people must terminate in woe to that people, but in the hands of the righteous it is everlasting, while its power reaches to heaven.

I had the pleasure of leading the first company of Saints to these valleys, assisted by a few of my brethren. In this business we have had a good experience.

I will here take the liberty of relating a little of my first career in 'Mormonism.' In 1834 Br. Joseph Smith the Prophet started with a company from the State of Ohio, picking up others as he passed through various States on his route until he arrived in Missouri. We had grumblers in that camp. We had to be troubled with uneasy, unruly and discontented spirits. This was the first time we had ever traveled in the capacity of a large company, and it was my first experience in that mode of traveling. Br. Joseph led, counseled and guided the company, and contended against those unruly, evil disposed persons. When we arrived in Missouri the Lord spoke to his servant Joseph and said, "I have accepted your offering," and we had the privilege to return again. On my return many friends asked me what profit there was in calling men from their labor to go up to Missouri and then return, without apparently accomplishing anything. "Who has it benefited?" asked they. "If the Lord did command it to be done, what object had he in view in doing so?" I was then comparatively ignorant, to what I am now, in regard to the spirits and actions of mankind. But I then learned that those persons who asked me such questions were weak in the faith and, like a faulty column in an edifice, could not bear up under the burden designed to rest upon them. This has since proved to be the case. I wish this fact to sink into your hearts, that when men or women have doubts, they also have fear; and when they have fear, they are in danger of what? Of themselves. Want of confidence is the parent of moral imbecility and intellectual weakness. Hear it, ye Saints, that man or woman that is crowned with crowns of glory, immortality and eternal lives will never be heard to grumble or complain. I told those brethren that I was well paid—paid with heavy interest—yea that my measure was filled to overflowing with the knowledge that I had received by traveling with the Prophet. When companies are led across the plains by inexperienced persons, especially independent companies, they are very apt to break into pieces, to divide up into fragments, become weakened, and thus expose themselves to the influences of death and destruction.

I sometimes think that I would be willing to give anything, to do almost anything in reason, to see one fully organized branch of this kingdom—one fully organized Ward. "But," says one, "I had supposed that the kingdom of God was organized long ago." So it is, in one sense; and again, in another sense it is not. Wheresoever this gospel has been preached and people have received it, the spiritual kingdom is set up and organized, but is Zion organized? No. Is there even in this Territory a fully organized Ward? Not one. It may be asked, "Why do you not fully organize the church?" Because the people are incapable of being organized. I could organize a large Ward who would be subject to a full organization, by selecting families from the different Wards, but at present such a Branch of the church is not in existence.

I am satisfied that the mechanical ability of the people of this Territory will rank with that of any other people, but there is not one in five hundred that knows how to husband his ability and economize his labor when he first comes to this new country. They are for a time like a feather in the wind, until some circumstance occurs to settle them in some position where they can begin to do something to provide for themselves. It is not easy to find a Bishop that knows how to settle, in a proper way, the smallest difficulty that may occur in his Ward. There are but few men that can guide themselves, and gather around them the comforts and wealth of this life. In the settlements I passed through during my late visit south, I saw comparatively little wisdom manifested in the style and extent of their improvements. Men who have been in this church ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and in this country from the first settlement of it, possessing flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses running upon the plains, what kind of houses have they? Log hovels and mud huts. What have they in their houses? Two tin plates, a broken knife, and a fork with one prong. If a person calls for lodgings, "O yes, you can stay and welcome. Come wife, bake some potatoes and squash, and roast some meat, bake some biscuit, and stew a little of that fruit I bought at the store," and all this the poor woman has to do in one little bake kettle. A good natured man enough, an easy going sort of person, and his hair looks as though it had not been cut or combed for years. After supper you retire to bed, and before morning you are made fully satisfied that you are a man of feeling. Is such enterprise worthy of Saints? Is this the way to build up cities and make the earth like the garden of Eden? Do such people know that the kingdom of God is set up on the earth? "O yes, I have it in me." You have the spiritual kingdom within you, but there is a literal kingdom to build up.

There are scores of Elders in this church who can preach, baptize, and lay on hand for the reception of the Holy Ghost, that do not know how to produce a livelihood for themselves, a wife, and one child. It requires but little experience to do this, and much less do they know how to build a good house, how to lay out and build up a city, how to lay the foundations of Zion, etc., etc. Can they lead a company of Saints across the plains? They can try, and very likely the company will break to pieces, unless the power of God is among them. This gives us a striking proof of the necessity of the people's having faith and power with the heavens, that if their Bishop does not know what he ought, their faith will keep him in the right path and the Spirit of the Lord will open to the vision of his mind the things that he should do. That is the duty of the people.

We have a kingdom to organize, and I say seek to know that you have the kingdom within you and that you are in it. Seek to establish the kingdom of God upon the earth, for that will give you wisdom to add to yourselves everything necessary. The Lord will not himself plow our grounds, sow our grain, and reap it when it is ripe. The man that understands the kingdom of God will seek to understand the elements in which he lives, and to know something of his own organization, the design of it, and the designs of Heaven in it. Is the kingdom of God in its perfection on the earth? It is not. True, we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, we believe in his ordinances. We believe that the Lord called Joseph Smith and ordained him an Apostle and Prophet to this generation, giving him the keys and power of the Holy Priesthood. We believe in the gathering of the house of Israel in the latter days, in the redemption of Zion, in the building up and establishment of Jerusalem and in the gathering of the Jews from their long dispersion; in short, we believe all that the ancient Prophets have spoken, but where is the people that is willing to build up the visible kingdom of God, and that is capable of dictating this great work?

The Lord will make the people willing in the day of his power. This cannot refer to making the people willing to acknowledge Jesus to be the Christ: it must refer to something else. Shall we wait until we are whipped from among the wicked before we are willing to gather out from among them and flee to Zion? This has been the case with some, and what are such persons good for when they get to Zion? I do not, however, wish to disturb any body's feelings; I am glad to see them come to a place of safety when they are obliged to, but I would rather have seen them come in the beginning, when they could have helped to kill the snakes, build the bridges, make the roads, and manifest their faith that we could raise fruit, grain and every staple necessary of life in this country, help to open the kanyons, build the mills, bring out the lumber and build towns and cities. But we are glad to see them as they are, and we will do the best we can with them. There are more coming.

Which will be the best eventually, to go to with our might to build up the Zion of God on the earth, or wait until we are whipped to it? I can only broach the subject of building up the kingdom of God as it must be built up in the latter days; I will leave it for others to talk upon during the Conference, or not, as they please. I know what I have to do, and that is to teach this people to appreciate their own present lives. There is no life more precious than the present life which we enjoy; there is no life that is worth any more to us than this life is. It may be said that an eternal life is worth more. We are in eternity, and all that we have to do is to take the road that leads into the eternal lives. Eternal life is an inherent quality of the creature, and nothing but sin can put a termination to it. The elements in their nature are as eternal as are the Gods. Let us learn, under the guidance and direction of Heaven, how to use these eternal elements for the building up, establishment and sending forth of the kingdom of God, gathering up the poor in heart to begin with, and the further things we will learn as we progress.

Some of you may ask why the Lord did not perfectly organize at least one Branch of the church? When a great blessing is bestowed upon a people, and that blessing is not strictly honored and lived to, in proportion to the greatness of that blessing, over and above what has been previously enjoyed, it will be a curse to them. I recollect that Joseph once said to me, when he was talking upon the principle of the Lord's raising up seed to himself upon the earth—a royal priesthood, a holy nation that can offer sacrifices acceptable to God—"Br. Brigham, it will damn many of the Elders of Israel." There are but few men in this kingdom that are now worthy of that blessing, yet all who are in full fellowship must enjoy it.

We will wait patiently until we can get the people to know how to secure to themselves the comforts of life, good houses, for instance, and know how to raise fruit as well as bread. The best fruit I ever saw in any country I saw exhibited in our recent fair. It has been told the people, from the first of our coming into this country, there existed in these elements as good material for fruit as can be found anywhere. Then let us go forth in faith and plant seed in the ground, and cultivate mother earth and pray over the earth and over our crops and over all we possess, and the curse will be removed, and God will restore geniality to the atmosphere and fertility to the soil.

I wish to teach the Elders of this church how to lead a company across the plains, as well as how to preach the gospel; to learn them how to be a Bishop—a father to the people—as well as how to kneel down and pray, or to rise up and preach. I wish to learn them how to reconcile the people one to another, how to build cities, how to beautify and redeem the earth, how to lead and guide this people to life eternal, how to preside over their families, and how to conduct themselves in the common avocations of life. I have all this and more constantly before me.

Brethren, is your mission ended? No, it is as much upon you here as when you are out in the distant parts of the earth preaching the gospel. Jesus Christ made water into wine by calling together from the elements the properties of wine. He fed thousands of people with five loaves and two small fishes by calling the elements together to compose bread

and fish; and he says, "greater works than these shall ye do, because I go to the Father." It is our privilege and our duty to continue to learn, until we shall have wisdom enough to command the elements as he did, and until the earth is brought back to its paradisaical state But we must first redeem ourselves from every root of bitterness that may be in our nature, striving daily to overcome the evil that is in the world and in ourselves, sanctifying our hearts and affections until there shall be nothing abiding in us contrary to the Holy Ghost in its perfect and full fruition of enjoyment to the creature.

I think it likely that after a while I may be able to so humble myself and become like a little child, as to be taught more fully by the Heavens. Perhaps, when I am eighty years of age, I may be able to talk with some Being of a higher sphere than this. Moses saw the glory of God at that age, and held converse with better beings than he had formerly conversed with. I hope and trust that by the time I am that age I shall also be counted worthy to enjoy the same privilege.

I pray you not to forget what I have said to you this morning, but lay it up in your hearts, and pray that it may bring forth fruit for the more perfect establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth. Amen.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, G. S. L. City, p.m. of Oct. 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I will offer a few remarks in relation to the difference between this and the next state of existence. The next state of existence is a spiritual one. The spirit which is now clothed with mortal flesh will be set free from that encumbrance, and the spirits of Saints will be free from the power of sin and Satan.

This state is a state of trial, wherein the spirit clothed upon with flesh labors to sanctify, redeem and save the flesh, that in the resurrection the spirit and the body may be made eternally one through the power of the atonement and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The next state of existence is the paradisaical state of the spirit, a state of waiting until the body shall pass through the purification and refinement given to it by passing through death and the grave, then cometh the resurrection which bringeth to pass the reunion of the body and the spirit. "O, how great the plan of our God. For on the other hand, the paradise of God must deliver up the spirits of the righteous, and the grave deliver up the body of the righteous; and the spirit and the body are restored to each other again, and all men become incorruptible, and immortal, and they are living souls," etc.

From the state of embryo to the time of birth and from infancy to ripe old age unseen dangers lurk in our path to mar our bodies or to render our senses inefficient, hence we see the lame, the maimed, the blind, the deaf, dumb, weak, sickly, and so on.

I think it has been taught by some that as we lay our bodies down, they will so rise again in the resurrection with all the impediments and imperfections that they had here; and that if a wife does not love her husband in this state, she cannot love him in the next. This is not so. Those who attain to the blessing of the first or celestial resurrection will be pure and holy, and perfect in body. Every man and woman that reaches to this unspeakable attainment will be as beautiful as the angels that surround the throne of God. If you can, by faithfulness in this life, obtain the right to come up in the morning of the resurrection, you need entertain no fears that the wife will be dissatisfied with her husband, or the husband with the wife; for those of the first resurrection will be free from sin and from the consequences and power of sin. This body "is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body." "And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly."

God has done his part towards putting us in possession of celestial glory and happiness, by providing the means whereby we may attain to it; and if ever we possess it, we must do so by conforming to the means provided. God has given the children of men dominion over the earth and over all things that pertain to it, and has commanded them to subdue it, and to sanctify themselves before him, and also to sanctify and beautify the earth by their industry, and by their wisdom and skill which cometh from God. Learn, for instance, how to yoke together a pair of oxen, how to manage, and drive them across the plains, how to get timber from the kanyons, how to make brick, and how to hew stone and bring them into shape and position to please the eye and create comfort and happiness for the Saints. These are some of the mysteries of the kingdom. To receive the gospel and believe and enjoy it in the spirit, is the simplest part of the work the Latter Day Saints have to learn and perform.

God has made man Lord of all things here below, and it is the labor of man to bring all things unto subjection to God, by first subjecting himself to the will of God, and then subjecting all things over which he has control, in their time and order. The will of God is eternal life to his people and to all they control.

May God bless you. Amen.

PAUPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—England and Wales has 892,067, or 4-7 per cent; Scotland, 120,624, or 4 per cent.; Ireland, 80,830, or 1-0 per cent.

[For the Deseret News.

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL.

What deep impression on the loving heart,
Makes counsel flowing from loved mother's lips;
That striking on the ears of youth, sweetly
Makes virtue smile—makes deep integrity
An inmate of the soul, and causes dreams
The child indulges in to fly before
Reality. Not so bright the scenes, or hues
Imparted to our manhood's eyes, for they
Have not the mirage of our youth, and are
Mere facts, culled from life's experience—
Realities as that are unclothed with that
Poetic zeal, luring to childhood's bowers.
All bright our scenes in youth—instructive to
The counsel from a loving mother's lips.
When evening comes to lay our head upon
Her knee, and meet her kindly eye, lit with
Maternal love, that smiling welcome is
Our heart, in treasured sweetness lines upon
Our inmost soul her form; so beautiful
A mother's love, so kind, so good, so grand,
That even the savage heart is tamed, and gall
Is turned to honey. Her smile lights up
The darkest night, and lifts the cloud of anguish
From the boyish heart.
The scene will change.
Perhaps the prison cell is now thy home;
The felon's fate thy doom: hope no longer lives,
But dark on every hand the adverse clouds
Descend. Guilt shrouds thy heart, and terrible
Its darkness lowers—so grim, so horrible
Its presence that bolts and bars are heaven,
To its enthralment. Are not then a mother's
Teachings felt? Are not then her anxious watchings
Prized? How pure her love—her soul how vast
To face the ills, the woes of life, to rescue thee
Her child from dreaded death. Though fell disease,
Contagious in its virulence, were thine,
And each embrace were death; yet still she'd clasp
Thee to her bosom, and call death blessed,
So thou might'st live. Even now, when infamy
Around thy name is clinging—when to own
Thee, is but to meet the sneers, the scoffs of
Wordly wisdom, yet still she loves thee—still
Her soul goes forth in prayer for thee, and
Infamy, dishonor, weigh as chaff 'gainst
Love maternal.
And in the darker hour
Of life, when all around gaze on in scorn,
And turn with coldest look away from thee,
Then within the soul arise scenes long past—
Of childhood's hours, when innocence was thine;
When guiltless sport were done, to sit beside
Her chair and listen to her voice's music,
Relating godlike deeds. Do sights like these
Ne'er pass thy mind and goad thy spirit on
To fiery desperation? Methinks I hear
Thee answer, "No more—'tis past; Lithe's waters
Were preferable to fierce regret. O! that
Forgetfulness were mine—thought poisons all,
And when I would do wrong, my mother's form
Reproaches me, but mad, wild desire still
Conquers.
Another scene. 'Tis of the wise,
Where mother's words a goodly fruit oath borne,
Leading heavenward every effort made.
A world's renown are his, but far more valued
Is that inward peace bespeaking soul at rest,
And won by following maternal counsel.
The cheerless breath of adverse fate can ne'er
Appal a soul like this, wherein submission
To heaven's decrees is found and prized.
The conquering madman knows it not, for he
Desires destruction, blood and anarchy,
That in the flames of discord he may mount
To wordly fame, and rule mankind. That blood
And fire, and corse, may strew the miry field
Where fiends combat and perish. Ah! good, wise,
Is he who rightly lives—who loves sweet virtue,
And 'neath her mandates lives to bless her.
But yet how many scenes darken life's page,
And show the folly of human power,
Of manhood's aspirations and its insane hopes.
When trials come, when sore assailed the heart.
When dire temptations shrowd in gloom the path
We walk in, how weak our wisdom? How
Trifling every effort, and firm resolve
So confident in virtue's hour, before the breath
Of adverse winds is as the changeful
Zephyrs, kissing every flower, the bad
As well as good. So we in earthly life,
A mother's goodly counsel is not always prized,
Nor is it always present in our soul—
And back and forth we move at syren call
Of pleasure and of interest, nor do we dream
That we can fall; that prejudice may cloud
Our better judgment and mar our hopes of life.
But yet 'tis so—and only do we fall when
Over-confident.
But thou, O mother,
Teachest nobler things—that pride is sin—
That from its presence other faults arise,
And with increasing darkness leads our minds
Astray, and steeps our soul in poverty,—
For that is poverty which brings us pain
And misery, and woe, deservedly.
Speak then, ye mothers; let your tones be heard,
That living chords may vibrate at the sound
Of such sweet music. Soul harmony is
There, and blessed is the heart that childhood
Clings to—blessed the joyous smile of youth,
Of innocence—blessed the rosy tint
Of health and joy, and blessed ye, for God
And ye have placed it there to ever bloom.

ORION.

HEAVY BLOW EASTWARD.—*Punch* regards it as very strange that at the present moment in America, when they have the greatest difficulty in raising the wind, that every one should be rushing away as fast as he can 'to get out of the draft.'

JEWELERS' GOLD.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine* contains the following interesting remarks on this subject:

From very ancient times it has been the practice to divide the ounce troy into twenty-four imaginary parts. An ounce of pure gold, therefore, and what is called twenty-four carat gold, are identical terms. Anything less than twenty-four carat gold indicates that in an ounce of that substance there are so many twenty-fourth parts of pure gold, and that the remaining portions of an ounce of it is made up of an alloy of some inferior metal, usually copper. Except for wedding rings, which are, or should be, made of standard gold, consisting of twenty-two parts or carats of pure gold, and two of copper alloy, jewelers seldom use gold of a higher rate of purity than eighteen carat. How often they use it of a much lower degree of fineness they know best. There is no doubt that it is possible to give almost any color to gold, by the addition of particular alloys, and of late ingenuity has been at work to give the sixteen carat gold the appearance of pure gold This is done by the aid partly, of what is technically known as the coloring-pot, in which the metal is treated to an acid bath of a certain amount of strength. By the judicious use of this contrivance, twenty-two carat gold may be made to resemble very closely native gold, as found in the shape of nuggets in California or Australia. Nuggets are never, however, found to be pure gold—they consist for the most part of twenty-three or twenty-three and a half carat gold, the fraction being made up of an alloy of some inferior metal. In order to test the purity of gold the application of heat is, perhaps, one of the simplest means. Pure gold will not be in the least discolored by it, while twenty-three-carat gold will take a slightly red tint. There is this advantage about the mode of testing suggested, it will certainly discolor very materially all gold of degrees of fineness inferior to that of twenty-three carat, and nothing but the acid bath will restore it to its original hue. In order to effect this latter operation on a small scale, nothing more is necessary than to obtain an earthen pipkin, or gallipot, place the article in it, cover it with nitric acid, and hold it over a spirit or gas lamp, or even a candle, until the acid boils. The result will be that the metal will be restored to its original brightness

As regards the testing of the genuineness of gold coin, there is nothing equal in simplicity or efficacy to weighing it. It is impossible that any metal inferior to standard gold can be used in the manufacture of counterfeit sovereigns or half-sovereigns which will give pieces, of the same size, of equal weight.

The testing of "jeweler's gold," when used in the manufacture of many kinds of trinkets, is a matter attended with considerable risk and difficulty, and perhaps the only means readily at the command of the purchaser for ensuring a proper relationship between quality and price in such cases, is to ascertain the respectability of the seller.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.

How many of those who daily see X appended to a document of those who are unable to write, ever take the trouble to discover its signification. The mark that persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is the sign of a cross, and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance anciently. The use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for among the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could not write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive or presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus* or clerk was synonymous with penman; and the laity or people who were not clerks, did not feel any necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was indeed the symbol of an oath from its holy association, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakspeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark" as the form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or four times in the plays of Shakespeare; but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity. With these associations clustering round it, the sign of the cross should not be made a subject for ridicule, but rather be treated as having an important meaning when appended to a document; being at once a signature and an affirmation to the truth of what is there written.

A PRAYING WHEEL.

We went over the monastery, which was just the church of Goroogunial over again on a larger scale. Amongst other things we were shown with great pride a monster praying wheel; the cylinder was at least ten feet in height, and five or six feet in diameter, and it was hard work for two priests to turn it. These praying cylinders were the great feature of the place, and were of all sizes; the smallest were about the size of humming-tops, and resemble that toy in shape. They are called *chos-khor*, and are carried in the lama's right hand—the handle being the axis on which they revolve. They turn at the slightest movement; and as each revolution counts as one prayer, it is easy to carry on an animated conversation, and get through any amount of prayers to Boodh at the same time. Others, a little larger, were placed in shelves along the walls about the height of a man's waist. The pious, in passing, always give these a twirl. But the most perfect specimen of this business-like way of getting over their spiritual duties practised by the Boodhists of Ladak, was a little water-mill which we noticed a short time after, near a village. The stream turned the mill-wheel, which was nothing more or less than a prayer cylinder, and revolved unceasingly—as long as the stream flowed on, so long would its devotions last. Unlike a "friar of orders gray," apt to fall asleep over his beads, and to shirk the number of *aves* which have been bargained for, this charming little mechanical contrivance never stopped to take breath—never slept—never left off for meals; but prayed continually, and all "free, gratis, for nothing." He certainly was no fool, whatever else he may have been, who invented the praying wheel.—[Travels in Ladak, Tartary and Kashmir, by Lieut.-Col. Torrens.

A CONFIRMED GRUMBLER.

Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen, or indigestion, produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without the looked for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy," said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in Spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him do what I can."

The dinner time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken, roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked!"

At the instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amid a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave!"

GREAT LIARS.—An Arkansas volunteer in the Mexican war riding on horseback, came across an Illinoisan who was shot in the leg. The Illinoisan told him he was wounded, and asked to be taken up and conveyed out of danger. "Arkansas" placed him on behind his saddle and fastened him to himself with a leather strap. While they were hastening from danger, a grape shot took "Illinois" head off, but "Arkansas" thought he had only fainted from fatigue and pain. When a safe place was arrived at, the horseman released his charge, and seeing his head was gone, exclaimed, "Well the Illinoisians are the greatest liars! Here's a rascal with his head cut off; he told me he was only shot in the leg. You can't believe a word that these fellows say."

ABOUT BILLIARDS.—Somebody wrote to the editor of the Bucyrus *Journal* a letter of inquiry as to billiards; to whom the editor replied, as follows:—"Yes, sir, we can tell you all about billiards. It is a game consisting of two men in their shirt sleeves, punching balls about on a table, and presenting the keeper of the table with fifteen cents, or as is commonly the case in this country, telling him to mark it down. This last mentioned custom has given the title of billiard markers. If you have a decided genius for the game, you will make a superior player at the expense of about $100. Blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., play it for exercise. It was invented by a shrewd saloon keeper, who was not satisfied with the profit of whisky, and was too much opposed to temperance to water it."

COLLOQUY IN NEW YORK.—Small boy, No. 1—'Sam, mother says your dad's shut his house all up and lives down cellar, so's to pretend to be away, for fear he'll have to go for a soldier.'

Small boy, No. 2—'No he haint, neither. He's only shut all the winders up 'on account of the draft,' he says, so there now.'

Small boy, No. 1 retires to report "corrected version" to mother.

[Continued from Page 171.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 94. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned, and described in the schedule (marked B) hereunto annexed, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed, by any person or persons, or party who shall make sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

Sec. 95. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall be be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Sec. 96. And be it further enacted, That no stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, shall be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, or if so used the same shall be of no avail.

Sec. 97. And be it further enacted, That no vellum, parchment, or paper bearing a stamp appropriated by name to any particular instrument, shall be used for any other purpose, or if so used the same shall be of no avail.

Sec. 98. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof, or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale, any vellum, parchment, or paper, article, or thing, having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or get off, or cause, or procure to be cut, torn, or got off, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offence, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years.

Sec. 99. And be it further enacted. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this act without so effectually cancelling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That any proprietor or proprietors of proprietary articles, or articles subject to stamp duty under schedule C of this act, shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his or their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for his or their separate use, which shall not be duplicated to any other person. That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of his or their writing his or their initials and the date thereon, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package, that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed; and in default thereof shall be liable to the same penalty imposed for neglect to affix said stamp as hereinbefore prescribed in this act. Any person who shall fraudulently obtain or use any of the aforesaid stamps or designs therefor, and any person forging, or counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting any representation, likeness, similitude or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, or any engraver or printer who shall sell or give away said stamps, or selling the same, or, being a merchant, broker, peddler, or person dealing, in whole or in part, in similar goods, wares, merchandize, manufactures, preparations, or articles, or those designed for similar objects or purposes, shall have knowingly or fraudulently in his, her or their possession any such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to all the penalties, fines, and forfeitures prescribed in section ninety-three of this act.

Sec. 100. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp duty, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to any of the duties imposed by this act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall, for every such bill, draft, order, or note, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 101. And be it further enacted, That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires for inland bills of exchange, or promissory notes; and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 102. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and is hereby authorized to sell to and supply collectors, deputy collectors, postmasters, stationers, or any other persons, at his discretion, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, as herein provided for, upon the payment, at the time of delivery, of the amount of duties said stamps, stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, so sold or supplied, represent, and may thereupon allow and deduct from the aggregrate amount of such stamps, as aforesaid, the sum of not exceeding five per centum as commission to the collectors, postmasters, stationers, or other purchasers; but the cost of any paper, vellum, or parchment shall be added to the amount, after deducting the allowance of per centum, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no commission shall be allowed on any sum or sums so sold or supplied of less amount than fifty dollars: And provided, further, That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps, to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following discount, namely: on amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may from time to time make regulations for the allowance of such of the stamps issued under the provisions of this act as may have been spoiled or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used, or where the rates or duties represented thereby have been paid in error, or remitted; and such allowance shall be made either by giving other stamps in lieu of the stamps so allowed for, or by repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom, in case of repayment, the sum of five per centum to the owner thereof.

Sec. 103. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person to present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Commissioner shall be of opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, it shall be lawful for him, and he is hereby required, to impress thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such word or words or device thereon as he shall judge proper, which shall signify and denote that such instrument is no chargeable with any stamp duty; and every such instrument upon which the said stamp shall be impressed shall be deemed to be not so chargeable, and shall be received in evidence in all courts of law or equity, notwithstanding any objections made to the same, as being chargeable with stamp duty, and not stamped to denote the same.

Sec. 104. And be it further enacted. That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, no telegraph company or its agent or employee shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp denoting the duty imposed by this act being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars: Provided, That only one stamp shall be required, whether sent through one or more companies.

Sec. 105. And be it further enacted, That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, no express company or its agent or employee shall receive for transportation from any person any bale, bundle, box, article, or package of any description, without either delivering to the consignor thereof a printed receipt, having stamped or affixed thereon a stamp denoting the duty imposed by this act, or without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or stamps denoting such duty, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars: Provided, That but one stamped receipt or stamp shall be required for each shipment from one party to another party at the same time, whether such shipment consists of one or more packages: And provided, also, That no stamped receipts or stamp shall be required for any bale, bundle, box, article, or package transported for the government, nor for such bales, bundles, boxes, or packages as are transported by such companies without charge thereon.

Sec. 106. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp duties shall extend to and include (except where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in schedule marked C, subject to stamp duties, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

Sec. 107. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards, upon which a duty is imposed by this act, as enumerated and mentioned in schedule C, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty before mentioned, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœia, nor of which the full and proper formula is published in either of the dispensatories, formularies, or text books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, including homœopathic and electic, or in any pharmaceutical journal now used by any incorporated college of pharmacy, and not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form, or guise than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias, dispensatories, text books, or journals, as aforesaid, nor to medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded specially for said persons, according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon.

Sec. 107 And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in schedule C, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offence shall be committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing, and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

Sec. 109. And be it further enacted, That every maker or manufacturer of any of the articles or commodities mentioned in schedule C, as aforesaid, who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article or commodity, manufactured as aforesaid, before the duty thereon shall have been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as in this act provided, or who shall hide or conceal, or cause to be hidden or concealed, or who shall remove or convey away, or deposit, or cause to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, to evade the duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity: Provided, That medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, and cosmetics, upon which stamp duties are required by this act, may, when intended for exportation, be manufactured and sold, or removed without having stamps affixed thereto, and without being charged with duty, as aforesaid: and every manufacturer or maker of any article, as aforesaid, intended for exportation, shall give such bonds and be subject to such rules and regulations to protect the revenue against fraud as may be from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 110. And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities, as aforesaid, or his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, shall at the end of each and every month make and sign a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity, as aforesaid, has, during such preceding month, or time when the last declaration was made, been removed, carried, or sent, or caused, or suffered, or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker, other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp duty, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration one hundred dollars; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration, such manufacturer, or maker, his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, making the same, shall forfeit five hundred dollars.

FACTS AND FICTION.

GOOD PUN.—A man who was about opening a tavern called on a carpenter and informed him that he wanted a handsome bar made, and inquired if he could accommodate him.

'As to that,' replied the carpenter, 'you can find bar maids enough, but I can't spare one of my gals for you.'

FOR WHAT SINS?—The war ram built by the ladies of Charleston was launched with much ceremony recently. Mr. Yeadon, of the *Courier*, baptized the vessel with this formula:

"With all solemnity and reverence, and invoking on thee the blessing of Almighty God, noble boat, 'Palmetto State,' I baptize thee in the name of the patriotic ladies of South Carolina. Amen."

CIVILIZED WARFARE.—The St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Tribune* boasts that, within the last three months, the Federal officers have shot, in cold blood, no less than six hundred prisoners. A Northern editor asks:

"Can it be wondered at if such atrocities provoke reprisals from the Confederates?"

—The city of Cincinnati is reported to be full of destitute negroes, set free in the South, and more coming. The *Enquirer* asks "What is to be done?" If they are not trumps, discard them.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—A citizen of the "Union," who had made stirring appeals to his fellow citizens to enlist, finally concluded to set the example, and enlist himself. He was "blessed" with a physical infirmity which he supposed would exempt him from military duty. Nevertheless, to parade his patriotism, he signed his name to an enlistment paper. The surgeon examined, and pronounced him "all right."

"What!" said the astonished 'patriot,' "you don't mean to say I can go?"

"Certainly sir."

"But," said he, "I have a serious infirmity," at the same time pointing it out to the examiner.

"Never mind that," said the heartless surgeon, "you are all right; go and do your duty."

The last that was seen of the 'patriotic' individual, he was endeavoring to procure a substitute.

THE CONFEDERATE GUILLOTINE. — Gen. Van Dorn, after his last disaster at Corinth, was instantly removed by Jeff. Davis. Gen. Halleck favors the same rigid system.

WOOLLEN RAGS FOR PAPER.—Woollen rags have at length been reduced to the service of the paper maker. In England old coats, trousers, blankets, etc., hitherto fit for little else than manure, are by some secret process bleached and transmuted into a white fibrous pulp which is freely bought up by the paper makers at the rate of $25 a ton, and excellent printing paper, suitable for newspapers, made of it.

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.—The recent preliminary report of the eighth U. S. census, furnishes some astonishing facts relative to "the public press:"

Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United States at the date of the census of 18[illegible]0, 3,242, or 80.02 per cent. were political in their character; 290 or 7.38 per cent are devoted to literature; religion and theology compose the province of 277, or 6.83 per cent., while 234, or 5 77 per cent. are classed as miscellaneous. Of the total circulation in the country, three States—New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—furnish 539,025,121 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount, which is 927,951,548 copies.

A BLIND PAINTER.—"How charmingly those blinds of yours are painted!" remarked Smith to his friend Jones, who was furnishing a new and nuptial abode.

"They are," replied Jones, with his blandest smile, "and you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you they are the work of a blind painter."

A small watch in the London Exhibition, set in a ring for a lady's finger, goes for six hours, and is offered for sale at the moderate sum of $250.

"Over the left," the cant phrase implying falsehood, has been abandoned como-cast for the more emphatic and significant expression, 'Over the wires!'

A NEGRO Baptist of the South said to his Methodist master:

You've read the Bible, I suppose?

Yes.

Well, you've read in it of one John de Baptist, haven't yo ?

Yes.

Well, you never see noffin about John de Mefodist, did you?

No.

Well, den, you see dere's Baptist in de Bible, but dere aint no Mefodist, and de Bible's on my side, Massa.

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY
ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Wednesday,......December 3, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Up to the latest dates from the seat of war, the army of the Potomac had not crossed the Rappahannock on its way to Richmond, and while the various Divisions under Burnside, so far as known, occupied the left, the Confederates were on the right bank of that river in force, apparently intending to resist every attempt of the invading Abolition Yankees, as they denominate the Federal troops, to cross and advance further southward. Fredericksburg has been the principal point of attraction for several weeks, and its occupation by Gen. Sumner's corps has been several times announced, but it has of late been very generally understood that the Confederates did not intend to surrender or evacuate that city until compelled to by some strategetic movement, or the force of arms, and, that in the event its reduction should be attempted by Burnside, they were prepared to give him and his army a warm reception.

From the contradictory reports which have been put in circulation concerning the number of the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, no proper estimate can be made of their strength, but it is not probable that they will risk a battle with Gen. Burnside or any portion of the army of the Potomac, with an inferior force, and should Fredericksburg be the scene of a conflict with the view of its occupation by the Federal troops, it may be expected to be as sanguinary, if not more so, than any battle which has as yet been fought, as no very unequal contest will take place unless one or the other commanding Generals be deceived as to the strength of the opposing force before offering or accepting battle, excepting under circumstances beyond control.

How large a force Gen. Burnside may have at that point is not known, excepting to the War Department, but it is presumed that he has not less than eighty or one hundred thousand men, as all the army corps were reported to have marched in that direction on leaving Warrenton after Burnside had completed his arrangements for an advance.

It seems to be generally believed, notwithstanding the many contradictory reports, that "Stonewall" Jackson with a large army is yet in Shenandoah Valley, and intends to remain there, ready to operate in Burnside's rear when opportunity may present. Why measures have not been taken to eject the Confederates from that valley, where they can so easily menace Washington, is to the public unknown. Their pickets are reported to be often seen near the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and when pursued retreat towards Winchester.

Several reconnoissances are reported to have been made and skirmishes to have taken place of late, in various parts of Northern and Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and further south along the Atlantic seaboard, generally resulting favorably to the Unionists, and disastrously to the enemy, but nothing has transpird materially affecting the contest in progress for the subjugation of the Seceded States.

Many reports have been in circulation within the last few weeks, concerning the movements of the Federal armies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabbama and Mississippi, but nothing very definite has transpired. That they are moving southward is very certain, but how fast and where to is difficult to determine.

The troops for the great expedition under Gen. McClernand, designed for the opening of the Mississippi river to the commerce of the Northwest are said to be getting ready, but when the descent of the river will be commenced is not generally known.

The expedition fitting up in New York for Texas or some other Southern destination is expected to sail shortly. A New York paper says, that if it is to be composed of all the troops stationed in that city and on Long Island, it will be far more formidable than any which has preceded it.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday next is the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, and there is but little doubt, that every member of the Council, and each member elect to the House of Representatives will be present at the hour of meeting, ready to perform their duty to themselves, their country, and constituents The last session was held in the Court House, to which place both houses adjourned to meet at the appointed time for the holding of the Twelfth Session; consequently, we suppose that the law-making department will meet there and organize, after which an adjournment will be taken to the State House, which is being fitted up for that purpose.

Judging from the expeditious manner in which all former Legislatures in Utah have been organized, it is not believed that any great amount of time will be wasted, in perfecting the arrangements for putting the legislative machinery in motion, and the delivery of the Governor's Message, may be expected at an early hour. It is understood to have been completed in all its parts long ago; that he took time by the forelock, and commenced writing it soon after his arrival in the Territory in July last, which if so, it will have one peculiarity, that of being a carefully written and studied, if not a wise, sound and learned document. What it may contain, we have no means of knowing to a certainty; but, in virtue of our right as a Yankee to guess, the opinion is entertained that, if required, a very correct outline of his Excellency's forthcoming Message could be given, without any labored effort, but we have no disposition to do so, and shall await patiently the time when it will become public property, and be subject to criticism, as all such communications are, of whatever nature they may be. That it will be sound on the Union question, those acquainted with his Excellency cannot doubt, and he may be expected to point out the method by which the Federation can be continued and made everlasting, but further deponent saith not.

ENFORCING MUNICIPAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We are pleased to see a determination manifested by the authorities of the city, to enforce obedience on the part of corrupt, evil disposed, and unruly persons, to the rules and regulations which have been made and provided for the promotion of peace and good order within the limits of the city.

It is not believed that the number of those for whom, specially the ordinances in relation to drunkenness, selling, or otherwise disposing of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, without license, gambling, and the keeping of gambling establishments, etc , were adopted, now residing in the city, is very great, but still there are a few of that class of beings domiciled here this winter, and more than were to be found in the summer season, some of whom within the last few weeks have made some little display of their peculiar notions of "law and order," in a way and manner to attract attention, and soon thereafter were escorted by the city Marshal or some of the police, to the office of Alderman Clinton, and required to pay heavy fines, for not observing and honoring the law.

Among the transgressors thus compelled to atone for their unlawful deeds, there have been two or three persons found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors and keeping dram shops without licenses and Mr. Iltesman of the "Valley Home," for keeping a gambling house, each of whom was fined one hundred dollars, which will probably operate, in some degree, as a preventive if not as a curative of such evils in the several instances mentioned. There is no doubt that Alderman Clinton, who is a regular physician of the homeopathic school, considered the doses administered the smallest that might be expected to effect a cure, should they not do so they will be repeated.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are glad to learn that a Post Office has been established at Coalville, Summit county, in this Territory. The appointee is W. H. Smith, who has now only to file some papers and enter upon the duties of office.

FROM NEVADA.

The second session of the Nevada Legislature is in full blast. It met on the 11th of November, at Carson City, in the County Buildings, formerly the Great Basin Hotel—the rooms for the accommodation of the two Houses having been fitted up in princely style. There were, as represented, a large number of office-seekers, log-rollers and lobbyists, ready to serve themselves and their country in attendance.

The number of councilmen having been increased to thirteen, at the last session, a question arose as to the right of the President of the last session to assume the chair, which was arranged by its vacation by Mr. Van Bokkelen, the former President, and the Council then proceeded to effect an organization, which took some considerable time to accomplish. There were three aspirants for the office—Van Bokkelen, Judge Hall, of Carson and Dr. Pugh, of Esmeralda, who were put in nomination by their respective friends, and, on the fifty-fifth ballot, the latter was declared elected, having received seven votes out of twelve, one council-man having been absent.

G. W. Hopkins, of Carson, was elected Secretary, on the second ballot, and George Palmer was elected assistant Secretary, by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-arms, four men were put in nomination, and fifteen unsuccessful ballots were taken, when Col. Madeira was nominated and elected, on the seventeenth ballot. He is said to be a cousin of Gov. Sam Medary, of Ohio, who, as alleged, does not know how to spell his name correctly. D. R. Hawkins was elected messenger, on the fourth ballot, and H. Lewis, page, by acclamation.

The House of Representatives organized with but little delay. John H. Mills, of Storey county, was elected Speaker, unanimously; W M. Gillespie, Chief Clerk; Charles King, Assistant Clerk; John Bowman, Sergeant-at-arms; Charles Carter, Messenger; Chas. Craduck, Page; James H. Boyd, Fireman; and Rev. Mr. White, Chaplain. For most of the offices there were several aspirants.

The House passed a resolution, instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to furnish each member with three daily newspapers, such as they might make choice of respectively.

The Message of Governor Nye was not delivered until Thursday the 13th, when the two houses met in joint session, for the purpose of receiving it, and which his excellency is said to have read, in good style. It is a very lengthy document, in which the Gov. reviews the history of the war during the present year, says the rebellion has not yet been suppressed, but avers, that the series of Federal victories, from the reduction of Fort Henry, to the expulsion of the Confederates from Maryland, and the more recent battles in Virginia, indicate the ability of the Volunteers to perform what has been undertaken, and that with the new levies of troops, and the "execution of the Emancipation act of Congress, in accordance with the President's Proclamation," there is all reason to expect that the campaign of 1863 will terminate the war. He reviews also the history of the Territory, and recommends the passage of a few laws, and the amendment of others, one of which "concerning crimes and punishments" providing that no black or mulatto person, or Indian, or Chinese, shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of or against any white person—a disability which the Gov. thinks should be removed. A majority of the people of that Territory think differently, and take offence at the suggestion; but otherwise, consider the message a sound document.

Governor Nye, true to the office-holder's creed, recommends that the salaries of the Federal Judges shall be increased by a draft on the Territorial Treasury to the sum of five or six thousand dollars, annually, as with a less sum they cannot support themselves and their families, and states that the pay they now receive from government, is reduced very materially—nearly one half, in being converted into cash.

Dr. Pugh, on taking the chair as President of the Council, made a short speech, in which he favored a short session. He said:

"There is, in my judgment, no good reason why we may not close this session in twenty days rather than allow it to extend through the entire term of forty days, allowed by law. Excessive legislation is an evil more to be feared than legislative neglect, and I hope we shall not at this session cumber our statute books with any enactments which the interests of our constituents do not require. I venture the assertion that all the good we are capable of doing for the people of this Territory may as well be done within twenty days as in a longer period."

Judging, however, from the amount of bills presented up to the latest date, there is no probability of the session being terminated till it shall expire, by limitation. After the organization had been completed, the first thing introduced was a bill to increase the pay of the members ten dollars per week, out of the Territorial Treasury.

Speaker Mills, in his speech on taking the chair, recommended the assumption by the Territory of the entire expenses of the government thereof, executive, legislative and judicial, thus contributing to the Federal treasury the annual amount appropriated by Congress, during the continuance of the war, at least; a measure which will probably be adopted. A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard on the 17th, providing, that in consideration of the enormous outlay of Government for putting down the rebellion, and its kindness in allowing the inhabitants of the Territory to appropriate its mineral wealth, the entire expenses of the civil Administration shall be assumed by the Territory, and the Federal Government forever released therefrom; that the salaries of the Governor and each of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be $6,000 per annum; of the Secretary, Attorney General and Marshal of the Territory, each $1,000; of the members of the Legislature, $10 per day and $5 for each twenty miles travel each way; all to be paid out of the Territorial Treasury on the Auditor's warrants, and that if said warrants be not paid on presentation, to draw interest at twenty per cent. per annum, and all to date from the commencement of the present session.

Should the bill become a law, the Territorial scrip of Nevada may be expected shortly to be current at about ninety per cent discount. It is now said to be fifty, the effects of but one year's extravagant expenditure.

It is stated that in point of talent, the present Legislature is far superior to the last, and has in it a greater proportion of the "fighting element" which began to be made manifest before the wheels of Legislation got fairly in motion.

Aside from matters and things connected with the Legislature there does not appear to be much of interest transpiring in and about Washoe.

Mr. Roop, member of the Council from Honey Lake, has been telling some horrid stories concerning the conduct of the Indians in that region, who, he reports, have recently massacred some white men and mutilated their bodies by tearing out their entrails, cutting their mouths from ear to ear, dissevering their limbs, and chopping up the bodies of some of them. It was reported last spring that the same individual, commonly known as "Gov. Roop," reported stories in San Francisco, and other places in California concerning Indian depredations at Honey Lake, in order to get up an excitement, which were subsequently ascertained to have had no foundation in truth. It is believed by some that he has a great gift for misrepresentation and exaggeration. The same individual, on the 19th ult., presented in the Legislative Council a petition signed by a woman well known in this city, praying for a divorce, containing less of truth than any similar document ever known to have been spread upon Legislative or Judicial records. If he was not the author of the petition, he was, of course, considered by the interested party a proper person to make presentation. The petition and accompanying bill were reported on adversely by the Judiciary committee, to which they were referred.

A communication from Susanville to the Sacramento *Union*, dated Nov. 12th, complains bitterly of Indian depredations in that vicinity, and of the inattention to the matter manifested by Gen. Wright and Governors Stanford and Nye. The object seems to be to procure, if possible, the establishment of a military post at that point.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Thos. S. Terry, Justice of the Peace for Cottonwood Precinct, and Henry Hullinger, Justice of the Peace for Farmer's Precinct, having resigned, the vacancies occasioned thereby, have been filled by the County Court now in session, by the appointment of Peter Van Walkenburg to fill the former, and John F. Sneddeker the latter vacancy till the next annual election.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Proclamations having been issued by the Governors of all the loyal States, excepting Vermont, recommending the observance of Thursday last, Nov. 27th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, the christians of all denominations very generally, on that day religiously complied with the recommendation, for they of course have much to be thankful for in these days of visitation. The clergy with few exceptions are very precise in such matters, particularly when required to pray for the President and others in authority, in order to escape imprisonment for disloyalty.

Three Episcopal clergymen, the Rev Doctors Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, were recently sent from New Orleans to New York, to be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, for disobeying or attempting to evade certain orders of the military authorities, in relation to divine service in their churches. It appears that the Episcopal clergy of New Orleans had been warned by the military authorities against the mutilation of the regular service of the church, upon which the clergy had agreed among themselves, as an expedient for evading the use of the prayer "For the Persident of the United States, and all in civil authority," to omit, every Sunday, the whole Order of the Morning Prayer, in the course of which the prayer occurs, and to commence the service with the Litany.

On Sunday the 12th of Oct., as stated, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich was officiating in Christ's Church, the fashionable church of New Orleans, of which the Rev. Dr. Leacock was rector, and after omitting the prayer, had given out the psalm before entering the chancel, to say the ante-communion service, when Assistant Adjutant-General Strong, of General Butler's staff, approached the ministrant, and asked him if he had omitted, or designed to omit the use of the prayer "for the President of the United States." On being answered in the affirmative, the officer turned to the congregation, and announced that the church would be closed to the ministrations of the rector thereafter, by order of Gen. Butler, and, after a scene of excitement, the house was shut, and the two Divines, together with Dr. Fulton, who also declined praying, as directed, were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

There was a great rush, as reported, at the Custom House, Cincinnati, on the afternoon of Nov. 4th, to obtain postal currency for small change, and the excitement became so great, that the Provost Marshal's guard had to be sent for to preserve order, and the butts of their guns had to be used to keep back the crowd. "Small change" is the cry throughout all the loyal States.

It has been estimated that between Wheeling and Memphis, there were recently not less than two hundred thousand men, in the several divisions of the Federal army, and a very general belief was entertained that there was nothing to prevent them from moving forward. A march of two hundred and fifty miles would put the army of Kentucky in Knoxville and Chattanooga, the army of the Kanawha in Shenandoah valley and the army of the Mississippi to Vicksburgh, where, it is alleged, they all ought to have been one year ago. Why they were not, the Generals in command know better than those who are continually finding fault with the progress of the war.

Extensive frauds upon the Government Treasury continue to be discovered, and an exchange says that "if the faithful history of all the plunderings committed by government contractors since the outbreak of the present war, could be written out, it would fill one hundred volumes larger than the Appleton Encyclopedia, and be handed down to posterity as damning evidence of the perfidy and disloyalty of thousands who are now loud mouthed in their professions of devotion to the Union." Of the truth of this assertion, there is but little doubt, as the greatest rascals and plunderers are generally the most fortunate in obtaining office, both civil and military, and invariably seek to cover up their villainy by continued attestations of loyalty, using the expression, "my government," so often that it really becomes disgusting to those upon whose ears it is intruded.

The negroes of the district of Columbia, are represented as having become impatient at the delay of Senator Pomeroy's emigration expedition, which was to take them to Chiriqui, a [illegible]utation to the President, with letter written by Pomeroy or some other interested person having an eye on the Treasury, calling his attention to the matter, and asking that the expedition be ordered to sail before cold weather should set in. The President returned an answer through his private Secretary, that he was anxious for their departure, but could not then see the deputation, but would in a few days.

The appropriations by the last Session of Congress were over $1,100,000,000. The liabilities of the government are reported to be not less than $2,000,000,000. At an interest of only 6 per cent. the immense sum of $120,000,000 per annum will be added to the indebtedness of the government. The tax to pay this already enormous and increasing sum of interest must be paid by the labor and industry of the country. In the existing condition of affairs, the question voluntarily urges itself:—What proportion of the almost unaccountable indebtedness of the government has been squandered upon party favorites and corrupt contractors?

The New York *Times* is reliably informed that substantial aid is being furnished by England for the construction of a Confederate navy; that several immense iron-clads are now being constructed of power sufficient to devastate the northern coasts and annihilate their shipping. The writer concludes that "practically, England is now at war with the United States," and that a formal declaration of war could scarcely add to the power for mischief which it exercises.

It seems that the North, as well as the South, is beginning to suffer inconvenience from the want of salt. It is now in some places about $5 per barrel, against $1 50 at this time last year.

An equestrian statue of General McClellan has been made in Philadelphia

Mr. Cameron, having lately returned from Russia, expresses great alarm on account of the lack of energy displayed by the government in suppressing the "rebellion," which has an effect abroad decidedly favorable to the cause of the South. It is asserted that he has serious designs on the U. S. Senatorship of Pennsylvania.

Fifteen thousand volunteers are reported to have deserted from New York regiments. Their bounties amounted to $2,250,000, and of course is so much loss to the State.

The number of sick and wounded Federal soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps, on Oct. 28, is stated at 130,000.

All stragglers, whether officers or men, in the army of the Potomac, have half of their heads shaved for the first offence; the whole head shaved for the second; and death is the penalty for the third. The pernicious practice of straggling is thus checked.

At last accounts the cholera was raging fearfully in the Chinese capital.

A frolicsome husband in Syracuse, N. Y. lately hid under his bed and, when his wife, unconscious of his concealment, came in, took her by the leg. She fell senseless, and is now a raving maniac.

The first snow fell in New York on the 5th ult.

On Sunday night, Nov. 9, the officers of the army of the Potomac gathered at the headquarters to say farewell to Gen. McClellan. The meeting was not a very convivial one, and the only toast was that proposed by McClellan himself:—"The Army of the Potomac."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the pulpit organ and chief trumpeter of Radical Republicanism in the North Eastern States, on a late Sunday, in the pulpit urged his hearers to vote for Wadsworth, a pet applicant for the spoils of a Congressional incumbency, with words not inaptly by the *Journal of Commerce* termed the "refinement of blasphemy" —desiring them to *"cast their ballots toward the Throne of God!"*

Beecher's shocking comparison in allusion to McClellan at the battle of Antietam, in the columns of the *Independent* newspaper, as follows, may by many be regarded as the climax of theological sublimity:

"The terrible fight of Antietam and its half victory, through the fatal, hopeless and inerad[ic]able timidity of McClellan (who is more pained to have one man shot than a thousand rot in the hospitals) who seemed so amazed that he had fought a battle without defeat, that *he regarded the heights of Sharpsburg as another Mount of Transfiguration, and besought the Administration that he might make 'three tabernacles there' for winter quarters*"

Terrible disasters among the shipping and great loss of life occurred on Lakes Erie and Ontario on the 2d and 3d of November.

The Federal tax in some of the agricultural districts in the State of New York, it is stated, will scarcely pay the collection.

A sale of $3,000 in gold, deliverable in six months, was made lately on 'Change in Buffalo at 45 per cent. premium.

Mr. Corcoran, the great Washington banker, before leaving for Europe, purchased $1,600,000 in gold and then left the country in disgust.

The exports of petroleum from Philadelphia, since January last, amount to 2,062,208 gallons, valued at $362,943.

Mr. Chase was recently forced to buy gold at 20 per cent. discount, to pay interest to the creditors of the government.

Who can believe that the Federal government is not self-sustaining, when it is said to be manufacturing about two cords of "greenbacks" per day?

COLORADO ITEMS.

The *Rocky Mountain News* announces the return of Gov. Evans, on the 19th instant, from a protracted visit to the east. He was serenaded in the evening by Col. Larimer's regiment, 3d Colorado Volunteers, headed by the Rocky Mountain Band, and also by a military company denominated the "Governor's Guards." He is represented to have made eloquent addresses on both occasions to those by whom he was thus honored, in which he was very emphatic in his references to the war and defense of the Union, and expressed the greatest confidence that the issues of the day and the sovereignty of the American flag would eventually if not immediately be declared and demontrated by the strong arms, and the loyal, noble acts of the true American people. He appears to be a great favorite with the people of Denver, who like to listen to eloquent speeches.

The 1st regiment, Colorado Volunteers, is to be increased to twelve, by the transfer of two companies from the 2d Regiment. The horses for the mounting of the regiment are expected to arrive at Denver shortly.

Gen. Curtis, commanding the Department of Missouri, including Alton, Ill., and the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado and the Indian Territory, has recently issued an order dividing the Department into twelve military districts, of which the Territory of Colorado constitutes the eleventh, and is commanded by Col. John M. Chivington, with his headquarters at Denver.

Henry Tourtellott, of Denver, was shot and killed on the night of Nov. 15th, by a soldier of the 2d Colorado Volunteers, named J. B. Ross, who went to Tourtellot's house after be had gone to bed, and attempted to break in, but met with a stout resistance from Mr. T., who went out to repulse the assailant. Ross fired four shots at him in the presence of two or three provost guards, killing him instantly.

Denver is represented as having quite a military appearance, and military parades and the marching of troops through the streets in all their "strength and glory," are spoken of as things of common occurrence. The troops in the Colorado District are expecting soon to be in the receipt of six months pay, ten thousand dollars of which, as reported, will be in postage currency, after which glorious times are anticipated.

Lieut. J. W. Dawson, of the 1st Colorado, is reported to have been killed at Fort Lyon a few weeks since by a sentinel, who shot him as he was passing without heeding the challenge.

The freighting business between Colorado and the Missouri river this year, is represented as having been very extensive, one firm having brought from Nebraska City to Denver, over one thousand five hundred tons.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

A man in Richmond, Va., had been sentenced to wear a barrel shirt through the city, and was then sent to hard labor in the for for six months, for smuggling liquor into the city.

Prices rule high in Richmond. On the 10th of October, the market reports were: For butter, 90 @ 91 cts ℔ lb; candles—adamantine, $1.50 @ 1 75; tallow, 70 @ 80 cts; corn $1.90 @ $2 00 ℔ bu, and scarce; coffee—Rio, $2 00 ℔ lb; flour—extra, $16 @ $17.50, and advancing; leather—government price, sole $1.00 ℔ lb—upper, $1.50; molasses, $3.50 @ $4.00 ℔ gall; onions, $3 @ $4 ℔ bu; potatoes—Irish and sweet, $3 @ $4; sugars—brown 65 @ 75 cts ℔ lb; salt, 26 @ 30 cts ℔ lb wheat, $3 40 @ $3.50, and advancing; wool 90 @ 95 cts; merino, $1.25 @ 1.50; market firm and arrivals light. Specie, gold and silver, 100 to 110 per cent. in demand. On the 29th, friction matches sold there at $11.50 cts. per gross.

The Dublin *Nation* announces that the notorious John Mitchell is about to depart from Europe to take a command in the army of the Confederate States.

The city of Vicksburg, Tenn., is reported to have sent in a bill of damages against the Confederate government of $90,000 for allowing it to be bombarded.

The London *Times* says that Mrs. Phillips, an English subject, had become insane in New Orleans, in consequence of Gen. Butler's treatment.

A British officer of rank, attached to the army in Canada, has recently arrived at Montreal from a quiet visit to the Confederate army in Virginia, and to Richmond. He returns fully impressed with the determination and ability of the South to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

The uniform success of Stuart's raids gave rise to reports in Washington, that his next movement would be to carry off the President and Gen. McClellan.

First class negroes were recently selling in Richmond at $1200 each, payable in Confederate Notes.

At latest dates the yellow fever was raging in Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Beauregard some weeks since ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston, with their moveable property, including slaves.

On or about the first ult., Jeff. Davis reviewed Gen. Lee's army, at Winchester, 80,000 strong. All were in new uniforms and and the officers were out in white kid gloves.

A letter dated Aug. 13th estimates the amount of cotton at that date remaining in the South, at 3,050,000 bales.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his late message, takes ground against the conscription law, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the impressment of private property, and the enforcement of martial law.

The Richmond *Whig* of Nov. 8th, in descanting on the late Northern elections says, "they show plainly that the tide all sets one way, and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party; thus deriving a hope that, "with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration regarding each other as men who are in doubt but that to-morrow they may be cutting each other's throats, the war will not be set forward any."

Return of Major McGarry's Expedition.—The expedition which left Camp Douglas on the evening of the 20th ult., for the purpose of recovering a boy alleged to have been held as a captive by Bear-Hunter's band of Indians, encamped in Cache valley, returned with the lad on Thursday last, having been absent one week.

As we were going to press last evening we received from Maj. Blair an account of the affair, which was too late for publication.

It appears that the troops had a fight with the Indians near Providence, lasting about an hour. "Federal loss, none—Red skin the same." The "Federals" withdrew in "good order," after which the Indians called for peace and delivered up the boy—whom they claim to be a half breed—his father a Frenchman, his mother a sister of Wash-i-kee, the Shoshonee chief.

A Severe Wind Storm —Monday was the most blustering day of the season—the wind blowing tremendously most of the day. We hear that at Camp Douglas it blew a hurricane, doing considerable damage.

In this city no serious injury was sustained; but the Governor's flag-staff was severed, and the flag brought to the ground. We hope no one will consider this a bad omen.

Great Rise in Paper.—The price of all kinds of paper has advanced in the East from thirty-three and a third to sixty per cent. within the last two months, and most of the publishing establishments have increased their prices to nearly a corresponding rate, otherwise they would be compelled to suspend business, as many have since the commencement of the war.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

The present season has been altogether favorable for the setting out of all manner of trees and shrubs, as also other out-door work. We are not unfrequently asked, "What is the best time for transplanting trees?" Orchardists in general have recommended the fall. We have heard, however, of the trees being injured and even killed when transplanted in the fall. With some, this fact has given rise to serious objections to fall planting. We are of opinion, however, that the same trees, if set out in the spring, would have been exposed to the same fatality—because, as we firmly believe, there was not taken the required care in transplanting, nor were they sufficiently cared for subsequently.

We wish to not only encourage the good taste and growing desire among the people for the cultivation of trees, but to supply them with such information relative thereto as may be most reliable and valuable to them in rightly directing the appropriation of means for such purposes.

In past years there have have been frequent allusions to the most judicious modes of planting trees, from many reliable sources, and all of them embodying suggestions worthy of remembrance. The occasional reference to such valuable suggestions—the result, in general, of long experience—will, no doubt, be found profitable. Besides this, the experience gained from year to year, if rendered duly satisfactory by reliable data and careful if not scientific observation, will afford a constant source of information — emending mistakes, maturing the judgment and imparting the power of mastery over the soil, by which alone its hidden riches are revealed and developed in their fulness of fruition and excellence. Of course, as experience gives new and more correct views, we should discard the old and incorrect practices.

Our candid opinion is—and experience is corroborative—that it matters but little in our mountainous country, if the work be rightly done, whether trees are planted in the fall or in the spring. If there should exist a material difference in locality and soil, some slight preference might be claimed. For example, in dry bench land with gravelly soil, fall planting is commonly urged. In low, moist, cold and heavy soils it is recommended to plant in the spring.

To this theory we shall have no insuperable objections. In favor of fall planting, however, there is a standing consideration that should not be overlooked. It need not be reiterated that as soon as spring opens and the soil is in condition for working, farmers, gardeners and all who delve in mother earth to procure a competence of vegetable wealth, every nerve is strained with exertion to prepare and seed the ground at the earliest moment. On the other hand it is equally patent that the fall affords opportunities of relaxation from soil culture, which may be judiciously employed in transplanting, repairing and generally improving the garden, orchard or farm for a timely and vigorous renewal of direct cultivation the ensuing season.

The successful agriculturist's rule is to always push his work before him, being well aware that to be found delinquent in those seasonable attentions to the soil so requisite to a cheering return for labor expended, is not only an uncomfortable, but a very unpaying predicament.

We repeat that, with well-saved roots, skilful planting in mellowed soil, enriched by decomposed manures, bones or other refuse; protection from injury after planting; timely irrigation, especially during the first season's growth in the new domain, we would take risks on fruit and shrubs at exceedingly moderate rates.

In addition to the above hints in short, it is usually made a point, in preparing trees for planting, to trim off with a sharp knife, sloping from the under side, any bruised or broken roots—also to reduce the tops to correspond with the loss of roots. Care should be taken that the tree be set in the ground but an inch or so deeper than when growing in the nursery. To keep them firm during the winter, it may be well to heap up the soil around the trees some six or eight inches, which will also serve as a protection against injury by mice, frost or excess of wet. In the spring the soil should be leveled again.

Trees procured in the fall may be kept uninjured for spring planting, by burying them about half their length in mellow earth, in a sloping position, where no water is liable to stand. Shrubs, bushes or vines may be entirely covered with earth.

We do not expect that there will be further opportunity for planting trees for any great length of time this season. Whatever may be allowed, through a longer continuance of favorable weather, we trust will not pass unimproved. We have thrown out these few hints to particularly encourage the prompt as well as proper attention to this matter. If the season's operations in planting should be suddenly cut short by hard frosts and inclemencies of winter, have trees in readiness for planting as early as practicable in the spring.

ORCHARD PLANTING.

BY JAMES WOODS.

Gardening in all its branches is a science of itself, the real practical part of which but few understand; and not gardening alone, but raising nursery trees and planting out orchards, which every man having lands should do. There has been quite a number of young orchards planted in this city and other places throughout the Territory which might have been a great blessing to the owners if proper care had been taken of them; but owing to the carelessness of many, their orchards have been destroyed.

First. In planting out trees they will dig holes about a foot square, put in the trees, tread the soil in with their feet, imagine that the trees are planted, and take no further care of them.

Second. Corn or sugar cane is often planted around the trees, in consequence of which they cannot get a free circulation of air, become sickly and finally die.

Third. They will turn in their cattle or stock, and let them gnaw off the bark and break down the trees, and soon their once young and promising orchards are destroyed: the result is they get discouraged, and probably give up the idea of ever trying again to set out trees.

Persons who wish to have good and healthy orchards should plant their trees carefully, observing the following rules:

Apple trees should be planted thirty feet apart each way, and in setting them out plant a peach, apricot or plum tree between them, which in a few years can be thinned out, and leave a fine apple orchard. Pear trees should be planted twenty feet apart, and in planting them the holes should be dug about two-and-a-half feet deep and from three to four feet wide; then place the tree in the centre, spread out the roots with care and fill up with good soil. No manure should be used unless the land is very poor, and if used at all it should be thoroughly rotten.

After the tree has been planted, form a basin round it and put in a bucket full or two of water, when this is done cut off the top of the tree to about two and-a-half feet from the ground or where you want the tree to branch out, and see that they do not want water during the summer. Do not let the water flow over the surface of the ground or the trees will become sickly. This can be avoided by cutting a sect near enough so that the water can penetrate to the roots. It would be good to mulch the trees with manure in the summer season so as to prevent the sun from scorching or over heating the soil.

Do not plant anything that grows tall near your trees, for by so doing you will prevent a free circulation of air. A good fence is also necessary.

By following the above instructions an orchard will soon repay the labor expended.

I have been surprised often times at the great fear people have lest a branch of a tree should be curtailed in its length; they say they want their trees to grow rapidly and strong, and are anxious to see the fruit, but never prune off the weak, sickly branches or overgrown wood that consumes the strength and vitality of the tree.

I wish it to be understood that as in taking up trees the roots get cut more or less, I would advise to cut off the top of the tree equal to the roots, it then gives the roots a chance to support the remainder of the tree, and it will grow more thrifty the coming season than it would by not pruning it.

If persons would commence right and continue to take care of their orchards, instead of failure there would be success in fruit growing throughout the Territory.

Keeping Winter Squashes.—There is just one single rule for keeping winter squashes. Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not rot. It is a warm, damp atmosphere, like that of most cellars, that causes decay. A dry stove room, or furnace heated room, which never gets cool enough to freeze, are good places to winter squashes and pumpkins. They should be stored singly—never in piles—when you wish to keep them long.

EDUCATING, NOT BREAKING, YOUNG COLTS.

A contributor of the Germantown *Telegraph* discourses in a sensible strain on this subject, which we regard as one of no small importance to the people settling these mountain vales. He begins by stating that the education of colts, instead of being commenced while they are yet young, is usually deferred until they are too old and have a will of their own, which is hard to overcome—attributing such faults as pulling on the halter, kicking, running back, etc., to this neglect on the part of the stock raiser.

He very properly urges that the education of a colt should begin as soon as he is weaned; and even before that, gentle handling and petting will have a direct tendency to overcome his natural timidity.

The writer's language is so plain, his suggestions so pointed and so briefly worded, that we shall allow him to speak for himself, with a slight abridgment:

As soon as he is weaned, he should be haltered, and led about, then tied up with a halter which he cannot break. He should be taught to allow his feet to be struck or raised. By the time he is one year old, he should be gradually accustomed to the harness.

Some think a colt should be made afraid of the whip,—but I think this a great mistake, and never allow the whip to be used until the animal is five or six years old, and seldom find it necessary even then.

If the colt misbehaves, instead of whipping or punishing him, examine into the cause. If the misbehavior arises from an excess of animal spirit, nothing can do more harm than punishment of any kind.

A colt should never be made afraid of his care-taker, but should always yield to his will more from affection than fear. Good behavior should be rewarded by a handful of carrots, bread or corn, and bad conduct in a young horse should be overlooked.

A colt, until he begins hard work, should not have much grain; roots, particularly carrots, are preferable. The less grain there is fed to the growing colt, the less will be required when grown.

I now have two, one eighteen and the other twenty-two months old, which I drive every week, and sometimes twice-a-week, to a light trotting wagon, and have often driven them nine or ten miles at a stretch, and when brought home and turned into the field they were as frolicsome as if they had remained there. The eldest of these two (Spike Harrow, Esq., to the contrary notwithstanding) I would trust a woman to drive almost anywhere, cars or no cars.

I do not recommend hard work, or severe, *fast* driving for any young horse; but I think, after considerable experience, that moderate driving for a two-year colt is beneficial. If the driving is moderate, the exercise will be no greater than if the animal ran around the field at will. I prefer driving a pair, because they keep up their spirits better and the work is easier.

They should not be shod, and consequently should not be driven over frozen or stony ground: but during the winter, when sleighing is good, moderate driving will be beneficial.

Too much hay is not good for any horse, and much less for a colt. As a winter feed, I can feed nothing much better than carrots, with a little hay. Too much hay has a tendency to distend the stomach, and consequently decrease to play of the lungs.

BASKET WILLOW CULTURE.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir,—In No. 44, Vol. 11, will be found a few hints on the culture of the basket willow. I wish now to present to farmers and others the proper mode of their cultivation.

First select a piece of rich moist bottom land free from brushwood. Plow deep this fall or before frost sets in. Next spring harrow thoroughly and proceed to the planting. Look up the black and red willow of two years' growth. Cut into sets 14 inches in length, keeping each kind separate. Lay off the land in squares or plant your sets two feet apart each way, thus forming rows every way, which will facilitate weeding as well as cutting and gives sufficient room for sun and air.

The most ready way of planting is to knot a line or tie on a small strip of rag every two feet from one end to the other, pushing down a set at every knot, keeping the line tight, leaving not more than three inches of the set out, or above the ground. Keep down the weeds by hoeing, being careful not to cut the sets with the hoe. A good fence is indispensable for browsed willows basket makers will not buy.

In cutting willows for peeling, care should be taken not to cut the young shoots over an inch from the old stocks every year, and continue this course until the stocks grow to the size and shape of a cabbage head. The time for cutting is in the spring, as soon as the sap flows, or if cut a month previous they should be tied in bundles with the butt ends even and set in an upright position in shallow water, taking care that from three to six inches of the butts be in the water until the sap flows and they will peel.

For peeling, have prepared a hand-break, made as follows:

Procure a birch stick, 20 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter; split it down the centre and insert two pieces of wire, ¼ in. thick and 10 inches long, at the upper end. Crank each end of the wire and let it in to each stick in the centre, with a ring at the bottom, or some other means to fasten the two sticks together, letting the two wires meet. Draw the willows through one at a time, commencing at the butt. This operation will split the bark, when a child can peel them, which can be quickly done. When peeled, spread them out on clean ground to bleach and dry, after which tie them up neatly in bundles for sale. They will be worth from $8 to $10 per cwt.

I would refer all who wish to make an experiment to Job Smith, Basket maker, Great Salt Lake City, for further and more minute instructions. He is now experimenting.

Daniel Camomile.

Smithfield, Cache County.
Nov. 15, 1862.

THE OSIER WILLOW.

The following on the culture of the Osier Willow is from the *Rural New Yorker*:

Having lately seen several inquiries respecting the osier willow and its culture, and being asked almost daily, "Do you think it will pay?" I have concluded to send you my experience in its cultivation. Three years ago this spring, after corn-planting, I set two acres of the French osiers, placing them in rows three feet apart, at a distance of one foot from each other. The first year I cultivated and hoed the same, as corn, and many of the shoots attained the height of four feet. The next spring I cut them, but, having no machine for peeling, lost the crop, except a few used for sets. Last spring I cut and commenced peeling by hand, which I found was rather an uphill business, and almost resolved to abandon their culture, if they must be peeled in that way. About this time a machine was invented for peeling willows. I immediately procured one which worked to my entire satisfaction, and with it finished peeling my crop, which when ready for market, including some sold for sets, a little exceeded a ton. These I shipped to a commission merchant in New York, and received for them $110 per ton. This year I have a much heavier crop. For an experiment I have weighed those cut from 12 stools which amount to 18 lbs. I have found in peeling and drying they waste nearly one-half. The produce of an acre stands thus: 14,520 stools per acre, 1½ lb each, 21,780 lbs. Ready for market, 5½ tons, $110 per ton, $605; cost of cutting, per acre, $6; cost of peeling, per ton, $7,—$38; binding and taking to market, $5 per ton, $27; total, $72. Deducting expenses, this leaves a profit per acre of $533. According to directions received at the time I planted, I have not cultivated mine since the first year, but think they should be cultivated once every spring, to loosen the soil and keep them free from weeds and grass. I am confident that any one who has suitable ground, and will bestow proper cultivation, can realize this amount from an acre of willows, perhaps more. After reading these facts I think no one can hesitate how to answer the query, "Will it pay?"

Gathering and Keeping Apples.—In order to secure soundness and preservation, it is indispensably necessary that the fruit should be gathered by hand. For winter fruit, the gathering is delayed as long as possible, avoiding severe frosts, and the most successful practice with our most extensive orchardists is to place the good fruit directly, in a careful manner, in new, tight flour barrels, as soon as gathered from the tree. These barrels should be gently shaken while filling, and the head closely pressed in; they are then placed in a cool, shady exposure, under a shed open to the air, or on the north side of a building, protected by a covering of boards over the top, where they remain for a fortnight, or until the cold becomes too severe, when they are carefully transferred to a cool, dry cellar, in which the air can be admitted occasionally in mild weather. A cellar for this purpose should be dug in dry gravelly, or sandy soil; with, if possible, a slope to the north, or, at any rate, with openings on the north side for the admission of air very rarely in weather not excessively cold. Here barrels should be placed on tiers on their sides, and the cellar should be kept as dark as possible. In such a cellar, one of the largest apple growers in Dutchess county is able to keep the Greening apple, which in the fruit room usually decays in January, until the first of April, in the freshest and finest condition. Some persons place a layer of clean rye straw between the layers of apples, when packing them in barrels.

Cotton.—Some of the cotton grown in Washington county this season has been brought to the city. All that we have seen has been of good quality, and there is nothing wanting but quantity to make the cotton business a complete success—a *desideratum* that will doubtless soon be obtained.

Darken your Potato Cellar.—It should be remembered that potatoes put in the cellar for winter use will not keep as well if exposed to the light. The best mode of keeping them is to put them in a bin or barrels and cover well with straw. Throw some old carpets or other covering over them to keep the light from them.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

STRAY COW.

CAME to my premises, on the night of November 8, a brown and white COW, with a calf about four months old. The cow is about five years old.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. CHAS. KIDGELL, Sen.,
21 3 9th Ward.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6th Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the range near the Hot Spring, one OX, dark red or brindle, branded J H J, also W D J on the near horn; also, two COWS, one a dark red, the other a line back, with dapple sides, both branded W D J on near horn, also brass nobs on their horns. Any one giving information, or delivering the same to me in the 15th Ward, three and a half blocks below the Tabernacle, on the south side of South Temple Street, shall be liberally rewarded for the same.

21-3 W. D. JOHNSON.

STRAYED,

FROM my farm on Mill Creek, two American HORSES; one branded R D on left hip, points of ears split, of a brown color, and has a star in forehead, the other is a roan, points of ears split; no brands, but has a sore on right side, where it is supposed it was shot by an Indian.

Whoever will deliver said horses to me, or inform me where they are, will be handsomely rewarded

V. SHURTLIFF,
21-3* Mill Creek.

TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE!!

Immediate Relief, without pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say

THE ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

Or Toothache Drops,

which is an immediate cure, can be obtained by applying to O. URSENBACH,
21-tf One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

WINE! WINE! WINE!!

LOVERS of a really pure article, will find a constant supply of my CURRANT WINE for Sale, at the Drug Store of W. S. GODBE, Great Salt Lake City. This wine is not only well calculated to cheer the hearts of the healthful and vigorous, but is peculiarly beneficial in low fevers and in cases of general debility.

ELI B. KELSEY.

Tooele City, Nov 12, 1862.

Reference, by permission, to Doctors W. F. Anderson, J. L. Dunyon, and — Field; also to the physicians of the Territory generally. 21

LOST,

ONE red STEER, with line back, and white under the belly, and white round all the legs near the belly, except the left fore leg; the end of each ear cropt, a hole in each, and branded on the left thigh with a large G; the horns are turned forward and inward. Whoever will deliver him to Christopher Williams, 3d Ward, G. S. L. City, shall be liberally rewarded. The ox was last seen on the West Jordan Range, 22-1

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT B. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

SALT! SALT!

FINE boiled SALT may be had at M. J. SNEDAKER's, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City; also SALERATUS; for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

44-6m

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 21 tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward.

17-tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine

2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.

11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

11-tf J. B. SHOATON, 19th Ward.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach semi-weekly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden, which will leave Salt Lake City each MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 a.m., and arrive at Ogden the same evening. Returning, will leave Ogden each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, and arrive at Salt Lake in the evening.

Fare—Six Cents per mile.

Tickets can be purchased at the NEWS Office, Salt Lake City, at the Tithing Office, Ogden and of the Agents at Stoker, Centerville, Farmington and Kaysville.

Wheat received in payment at $1,50 per bushel.

Oats and Barley at $1,00 per bushel.

10 3m THOMAS J. KING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE
Feb. 10. 1862. 33-tf

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

(Opposite the Seventies' Hall),

INFORMS the Ladies of this city, and the public in general, that she still carries on her business at the above address, where they may as usual depend upon their orders being executed to the newest styles of fashion, and at the most moderate charges.

All kinds of Silk and woollen goods cleaned equal to new, and to those who study economy, it may be found worthy of notice that Straw Hats and Bonnets are also cleaned, dyed and altered at the lowest prices and shortest notice. 19-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one of two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18 tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LARSON.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once prov de themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory, South Temple Street, two doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N. B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE the attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc, etc, in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Home may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND,

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. L. DUNYON

WILL devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine and to the Manufacturing of Botanic Medicines suitable for all classes, ages and sex, free from the deleterious effects of mercury, and adapted to all the diseases of the climate, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and vicinity.

Invalids living at a distance can be represented by their neighbors coming to the city, or they can send a description of their complaint, length of time afflicted, causes of the same, habits, age and sex, by letter, inclosing a fee for the amount of medicine they wish, and will receive prompt attention, and thus save much expense.

Electricity will be used in every old-standing complaint. It is especially useful in palsy, deep-seated pains, scrofula, cancers, affections of the joints and general nervous debility, old sores and ulcers.

BOTANIC MEDICINES

of all kinds prepared, with printed directions. Sold at the Dispensary. To those purchasing Medicines advice given gratis.

WANTED—Vials and Bottles of every description at this Office, in exchange for Medicine; also, wood, hay, grain and produce.

☞ All those indebted to me will please pay up, and keep their credit good.

OFFICE:—On MAIN STREET, Second door North of Post Office.

RESIDENCE:—Three Blocks East of Market House, and one-third of a Block South, in 12th Ward,
G. S. L. City, Aug. 12, 1862. 7-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 18-tf

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any Imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.

18-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other maker.

Their weight, including box, is about 760 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by January, to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

18-tf H. L. RAYMOND,

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH TERRITORY.

Man, in all ag s of the world, in the development of his moral nature, has demonstrated that he is not less a religious than a social being.

Whether we s'udy his attributes at the shrine of Isis in her ancient Temples; at the rude altar of the wandering Hebrew amidst his flocks and herds; in the fierce games of the warlike Greek and Roman, or in that simple and more touching act of the Hindoo husbandman, as he lays a portion of his harvest at the feet of his rude idol, still do all these acts of devo ion, rude and unseemly as they may appear to us, demonstrate his character as a devotional being—that his spiritual nature cannot be satisfied "with bread alone," but requires "that manna of consolation that comes down from above."

That without this, the soul is ever crying out like a wandering outcast,

"Oh Father of Life, withhold not thy mercies from me."

If these manifestations have been in all ages of the world, ere the shepherds of Gallilee heard the song of "Peace and good will to men," much more should we feel it to be our duty, as a Christian people, to incu'cate even a higher spirit of devotion, and manifest by our acts, our dependence upon God, the God of our fathers, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, from whose bounteous hands "proceed every good and every p rfect gift."

HE has kept the people here, guarded by His eternal ramp rts, as in the "hollow of his hand." He has said Peace, Peace, and the troubled elements became still. The angel of his mercy has stretched out her burning scepter, and the elements became purified; disease and mildew and blight vanished to their silent caves, and Plenty poured out upon you from her abundant horn. Your granaries are full to overflowing; no scourge has fallen upon you, but the God of Peace has reigned triumphantly in your midst, while in other and fairer portions of the land, the Demon of Civil War has dr ven his blood-stained chariot over desolated fields and deserted cities—the ploughshare has been beaten into a sword, and the pruning-hook into the murderous knife, and waving harvests, ready for the reaper, have not been gathered into barns, but "plowed under"

"By gory felloes of the cannon's wheels."

It is meet that at such a time as this, that the good people of this Territory, following, not only the examples of their fathers, but a precedent set by its first Governor, should dedicate, and set apart at least one day in the year, for Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty G d for the manifold mercies and blessings that He has vouchsafed unto us, and that He will co tinue His mercies. That He will put it into the hearts of our rulers to rule in righteousness, and that "Judgment may not be turned aside in the streets." That peace may again return to our blee ling country, and that the institutions of our fathers may come forth purified from the sins which have weighed down a nation, and brought the keen displeasure and wrath of God upon us.

Therefore, I, Stephen S. Harding, Governor of the Territory of Utah, do hereby set apart Thursday, the first day of January, proximo, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY G D, for all His mercies to us as a people, and recommend and request a general observance of it to that end, that here, on the threshold of a New Year, we may manifest in a proper spirit our dependence on H m, and supplicate His OMNIPOTENT POWER to continue to protect and guard us from future evils, as a nation and people.

{L.S} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of said Territory to be affixed.

Done at Great S lt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) STEPHEN S. HARDING.

By the Governor,

FRANK FULLER, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

It is stated that there are in the State prison five hundred and sixty-seven convic s, among whom there are only four women, and that all of those who escaped last summer, but twelve, have been either captured or killed.

There was a fire in San Francisco on the morning of the 16th of Nov., destroying a considerable amount of property, the office of the *Morning Call* included. A fireman was run over in the streets and killed.

The steamship Republic, belonging partly to Holladay & Flint was recently confiscated to the Government for sailing under a false register.

A preliminary meeting of vine growers was held in San Francisco on the 19th ult., to take measures to promote the wine interest of California and obtain a repeal or modification of the heavy tax on native wines. A general convention of wine producers in that State is in anticipation at no distant date.

Legal tender notes are reported at from 14 to 16 per cent. discount on the Pacific.

Judge McKinstry, of the Seventh District, California, recently resigned his office, believing that he could realize more money by superintending his mining interests in Humboldt county, Nevada, in person, than by continuing to officiate on the bench at a salary of five thousand a year, payable in depreciated California scrip.

The cavalry company which has been raised in San Francisco for Mass., has been ordered, as announced, to join Gen. Banks' command in Texas.

The bankers of San Francisco have resolved not to receive "greenback" notes on deposit, and the names of those who insist on depositing paper funds are placed upon a black list, with whom the bankers will not trade if they can help it.

Married:

In Parowan, Iron Co., on the 27th day of August, by Bishop Wm. S. Warren, Mr. NIELS MORTINSON and Mrs. ELIZABETH CARSON.

In Parowan, Iron County, on Nov 19 h, by Bishop Wm. S. Warren, Mr. THOMAS LEFEVRE and Miss SUSANNA DAVENPORT

Died:

In this city, Nov 23, of whooping cough, LOUISA TELITHA, daughter of Alma L and Telitha C. Smith, ag d 11 months and 16 days.

In Farmington, Davis County, of quick consumption, Nov. 25, WHITFORD G. WILSON, aged 63 years, 5 months and 24 days.

In Logan City, Cache County, Nov. 27, MARY ANN, daughter of George and Mary Ann Peacock, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

October 19th, in West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., CLARRISSA JOHNSON, wife of Richard B. Hunt, aged 74 years, 8 months and 13 days.

[California and Oregon papers, please copy.]

New Advertisements.

FIRST CONCERT

OF THE

DESERET

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Will be given in the

TABERNACLE

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

On *TUESDAY Evening, December 9th*, 1862.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 6 1-2.

Tickets 50 cents, in Cash, Storepay or Produce, to be had at all the Stores.

☞ *For particulars see Programmes* ☜

LOST,

FROM Capt. Miller's train, on the Public Square, a SACK containing some sacks, a pair of boots and other articles. Whoever will return the same to Jonathan Moyes, Plain City; or to Wm. Squire, at President Young's blacksmith shop, will be suitably rewarded.
23-1*

HENRY DRUCE,

ENGRAVER of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, plate, guns, pistols, hornbrands, steel stamps, embroidery stamping, floss for embroidery, pinking, etc., at his stand, Main street, G. S. L. City. 23-4

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, residing in Mill Creek Ward, some two weeks since, a dark brown COW, three years old, has small horns, and branded W L on right hip. Whoever will give information that will lead to her recovery will confer a favor upon an aged man, depending principally upon the cow for support.
23-1* JOSHUA ROBINSON.

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MOTHERS.

A CARD for the use of Juveniles, containing the Alphabet, Figures and Lessons in words of two and three letters, illustrated with Wood Cuts, calculated to attract the attention of children, may be had at this Office, and at the residence of E. J. Pratt, 14 h Ward. Price Twenty Cents.

The card being suspended from the wall, a whole class may be taught from the same sheet, thus avoiding the use of more expensive books.

Those living in the country can be supplied by forwarding their orders through the NEWS Agents. 22-tf

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black sind HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble.
23-tf

LOST,

ONE yoke of Red lined-back CATTLE, branded A. Gun and C. Lambert on the horns. And a red and white COW, branded A. Gun on the horns. Whoever will bring those cattle or cow to Charles Lambert, in the 7th Ward, shall be suitably rewarded. 23-2

HERDING NOTICE.

THOSE who have Stock and have no means on hand to winter them, would do well to send them to the Lone Tree Ranch, west side of Utah Lake, forty-five miles south of G. S. L City, where they can get them wintered at one cent a-head per day, and pay in stock, wheat, boots and shoes, leather, merchandise, or cash to accommodate. The range is not surpassed for winter in the country. The right to herd is granted by the county court of Utah county, by complying with the territorial law, being responsible for stock received. I would like to take about forty or fifty cows on shares next season.

For reference—Bishop R. Miller and Wm. Park, Mill creek; Saml. Mulliner, American Fork.
23-3 PHINEAS W. COOK.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A Competent School Teacher can obtain a Situation by applying soon to the undersigned trustees of the Central School District, Mill Creek Ward. Great Salt Lake County.
W. LEMMON,
EDWARD PU H,
23-1 JAMES CRAGAN.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of John Parry, 16 h Ward, on Saturday last, Five SHEEP, three yews, one young ram, and a black wether. Persons giving information will be liberally rewarded. 23 1

A MISTAKE.

THE Lady up north that called at my house, on November 14 h, and took another person's watch instead of her own, will please bring it back immediately.
N. C. R ENGBERG.
23 1* Watch Maker, 14th Ward.

TAKEN UP,

THREE CALVES, one red with brockled face; one red and white, both ears split; one small brindled, left ear split. The owner will find them by applying immediately at the first house south of the 10 h Ward School house. 23-1*

CAME INTO

MY lot a few days since, a small bay HORSE with white forehead, a little white spot on left hind foot near the hoof, branded on the hip with the letter T. The owner may have him by proving property and paying costs on applying to James Duncan, North Kanyon Ward. 23-1*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust my WIFE (formerly Nancy Beale) on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, GEORGE K. PARKER.
Moroni, Nov. 19, 1862. 23-1*

SAUSAGES! SAUSAGES!! WHO IS MAKING SAUSAGES?

THE person who borrowed my SAUSAGE MACHINE last spring will confer a favor by returning it immediately, as I want to use it.
23-1 JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL.

NOTICE.

CAME into my stock yard, on the night of the 27th ult., a dark red COW, nine or ten years old; one swallow fork in the left ear, one under bit in her right ear; short tail; one big hock a joint. The owner is requested to apply to
23 1* JOHN A. WO KMAN, 10th Ward.

A STRAY SOW.

CAME to my premises last week, a large black and white SOW.

The owner is requested to pay charges take her away.
23-1 H. E. BOWRING, 12th Ward.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

I WANT to buy a good Work OX, one above the medium size. Any person having one for Sale, will please leave a note, stating where he may be seen, addressed J. B., care of Mr. Henry McEwan, Deseret News Office.
23-1

LOST,

FROM a herd-boy in this city, on the 20th of November, a yoke of CATTLE; one tall brindle ox, slim horns, branded T C A on left horn, other brands not very legible; the other ox, light red or nearly yellow, white flanks and mostly white legs, right horn lops, branded on horn B Y, and vented, also a small N and B on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver the same to Bishop Sharp, 20th Ward, will be suitably reward. 23-1

LOST OR STOLEN,

FROM the Big Field, south of the city, a short-legged thick-set, 1 ree-year old dark red COW, near calving, white spot in forehead, half of tail white, short horns, little broken at points, branded C V S on nigh horn; dim brand on left hip. Whoever will return said cow to Daniel Spencer, or give information leading to her recovery, will be rewarded. 23-2

INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the September Collection list for Great Salt Salt County has been received from the Assessor, and the duties have become due and payable, and I will attend to receive the same at my office, at the Court-house, in Great Salt Lake City, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 and 13; and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them at that time will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, according to the provisions of "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.
ROBERT T BURTON,
Collector Internal Revenue.
Collector's Office, G.S.L City,
Dec. 1, 1862.—23-2

FOR SALE,

A GUITAR.

Apply to W. L. PRICE, Printing Office.
23-2

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 8 o'clock.
26-tf

WANTED,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS

AND

BARLEY,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST

CASH PRICE

WILL BE PAID;

APPLY AT THE OLD STAND

OF

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO THE

POST OFFICE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Agent.

23-1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 24. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862. VOL. XII.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Since your last assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we cannot but press on guarded by the best light he gives us, trusting that in his own time and wise way all will be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted in compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at other periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are might reasonably apprehended.

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and so unsuccessfully, as we think, recognised the insurgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position which has proved no less injurious to themselves than to our own country; but the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad have hitherto deferred that act of simple justice.

The civil war, which has so radically changed for the moment, the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world.

In this unusual agitation we have forbore taking part in any controversy between parties and factions in any such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolutions. We have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs.

Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves; nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation, with a good prospect of complete success. It is on this occasion a real pleasure to acknowledge that the extension of it on the part of her Majesty's government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authorities of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the State dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of three thousand miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of this kind I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been prefered by foreign powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases in which this Government is unable to agree with the government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the Naval or Military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of those States are not prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign ministers thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been especially made to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian barque, "Admiral P. Torciens," Riola, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration. With a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress, other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic principles, and still others influenced by philantrophic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to recognize and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary removal of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent could go with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been recognized, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the National commerce is expected to result from these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan.

During this last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our continent, but more friendly relations than have been heretofore existing, are believed to be entertained by our neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili.

The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Grenada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

The commission between the U. S. and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors, and submitted its report.

I have favored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific telegraph wire with the wire that is being extended across the Russian Empire.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity, as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction, would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government, and to diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration, whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude certainly unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflection as to the best means of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payment by the banks soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied partially at least, and for the time the long felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with a due regard to all interests should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious and, to reduce these fluctuations to the truest possible point, will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Prompt and certain convertibility into coin is generally acknwledged to be the best and surest guard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made and the advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results and, at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Institutions under a general act of Congress well guarded in its propositions. To such Associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States Bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security and convertible always with certainty, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest of the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes and a general extension of the system and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the great demand for government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions only to exchange the secured, uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June 1862 were $583,885,247 66; of which sum $49,098,392 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax, from public lands, $152 203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,789 64. From loans in all forms, $529,692,360 50. The remainder, $257,065 50 was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $5,939,000 29; for foreign intercourse, $1,239,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mint loans, post offices, deficiences, collection of revenue and other like charges, $14,129,701 60; for expense under the Interior department, $3,102,985 52; under the War department, $384,368,407 38; under the Navy department, $42,674,589 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45 and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemption $96,096,923 09—making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of July 1862 of $13,043,446 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,923 09 expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year, $487,788,324 97 and the expenditures, $474,744,788 16.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most considerate attention.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief extracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these departments; nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office department, as compared with the several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861, amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Confederate States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union in the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,789 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a difference of about $21,870 00 in the expenditure as compared with the preceding year, about $37,500 00 as compared with the fiscal year of 1860. The deficiency in the debt for the previous year was $1,551,966 98; for the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These results are in fact owing to the cessation of mail conveyance in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of all expenditure in that department. In addition to the economy, the efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

The Post Master General has also opened a correspondence through the department of State with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of the country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Post Master General in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to public lands:

The "public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue, from the first of July, 1861, to the 30th of Sept. 1862. The entire cash receipts from the sales of public lands were $137,477 26; a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for such cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office and cost of surveying and bringing the land into market."

The discrepancy between the sums here stated as arising from the sales of public lands and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apppointed, were not really coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury Report includes a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury Department.

The Indian tribes upon our frontier have during the past year manifested a spirit of insubordination and, at several points, engaged in open hostilities against the white settlers in their vicinity.

The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas revoked their allegiance to the United States and entered into a treaty with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior forces to enter into treaties with the insurgents and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulation required.

In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlers in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected and therefore no defence had been prepared. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians and a large amount of property was destroyed.

How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known; and suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated.

Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the same

time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from the Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and severe losses sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest a great anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against more hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details.

I submit for your special consideration, whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the intercourse of constructing the Pacific Railroad; and this suggests the earliest completion of the road and also the favorable action of Congress on the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, especially to the vast internal region hereinafter to be mentioned at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War and now transmitted to Congress.

I respectfully claim your attention to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last.

I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The commission informs me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products and in the collection of agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory.

The creation of this Department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest interests of its most sanguine friends and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of Sept. last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation.

A nation may be said to consist of its Territory, its people and its laws. The Territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of one national family and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in the age of our people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantage and combination of a united people.

In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences existing between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:—

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligations in both cases and a few break over each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both instances after a separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitives, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate, we cannot remove in respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them.

Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while in nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary.

The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause along with all other Constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior section, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains and south by the line along which the cultivation of corn and cotton meets and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska and a part of Colorado, have above ten millions of people and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the revolted States—certainly more than one million of surface miles—one half as populous as Massachusetts is already. it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest, and also the richest undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all which proceeds from them.

This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Let us ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no sea coast, touching no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now may find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, to Asia by San Francisco; but separate our common country into nations, designed by the present rebellion, and every man in this great Interior Region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations; and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any post or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any post or place south of it except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them.

These outlets east, west and south are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line

Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They do and each one of them must have access to their Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the lands we inhabit, not from our national homestead; there is no possible severing of this but would multiply and not mitigate the evils among us. In all its adaptation and attribute it demands union and abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the separation might cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation. With this view I recommend the following resolutions and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures or conventions of the several States as amendments to the the Constitution of the United—all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures or conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1900, shall receive compensation from the United States, bringing interest at the rate of —— for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such States by installments or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery, as aforesaid, and afterwards. Any State having received bonds, as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or making slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received or the value thereof and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be for ever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for the States adopting the abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE—Congress may appropriate money, or otherwise provide for colonizing free-colored persons with their own consent, at any place or places within the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length.

Without slavery the rebellion would never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation. Some would abolish it gradually and with compensation. Some would remove the free people from us and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles amongst our selves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union.

These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concession. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow at least in several of the States.

In the first article the main points are:

First, the emancipation power. Second, the length of time for consummating in years; and third, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time saves both races from the evils of sudden derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it.

Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves, but it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation. In localities where the circumstances are very great, it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free for ever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of that period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and generally the mode of taking it. This would seem to further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, especially those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will object; yet, that the measure is both just and economical is certain.

The liberation of the slaves is utter destruction of property acquired by descent and by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible to the introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for the accomplishment of any object, his property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it should be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money now easily paid, we can better preserve the benefits of the Union by this additional means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?

Let us consider it, then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March; and consider whether, if the measure had been promptly accepted by some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been done. If so, the measure would save money and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one; and it is easier to pay it while we are able. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large, but it would require no ready cash or bondsman, any farther than emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have one hundred millions of paper to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions, as now; and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before; because our Territories will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first national Census in 1790 until 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,206,415; and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of our native born away; but such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 of square miles. Europe has 389,000, with a population averaging 73 1-4 persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, and other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any national advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be, we may judge of past and present. As to when it will be, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are now above the average of the European population of 73¼ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island 133; New York and New Jersey each 80; also two other great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio—are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in national capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in aggregate, we find its population and ratio of increase for several decimals periods as follows: 1790, 3,929,827; 1800, 5,305,937: ratio of increase 35 02-100 per cent. 1810, 7,239,814; ratio 36 45 100. 1820, 9,688,131; ratio 33 13-100. 1830, 10,866,020; ratio 33 49-100 1840, 17,069,453. ratio 32 67-100. 1850, 23,183,876; ratio 35 87-100 1860, 31,833, 700; ratio 35 58-100. This shows an average decimal increase of 34 70-100 per cent. in population through the seventy years. From our first to our last census taken, it is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average; thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result: 1870, 42,323,372; 1880, 56,966,216. 1890, 76-677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914.

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at 73⅓ to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long exhausting war, springing from the only great element of discord among us.

While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession—bringing lesser ones indefinitely—would retard the population, civilization and property, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase in population and proportionably increase the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to-day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less on that debt now than each man owed on it then; and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent. and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is greatly due; but shows the great importance of time in this connection—the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number one hundred million, what by a different policy we would have to pay now, when our number is thirty-one million. In a word, it shows a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan; and then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in a property sense, belong to loyal owners; and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of freed people; it does not oblige, merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as many consent. This might not be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, inasmuch as it comes to nought unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say that there is an objection against colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere argument, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible, through time and eternity. It is true, then, that colored people cannot displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves. If they stay in their own places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more or less of it.

Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor; and very surely would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it; and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers and bringing their labor into greater demand and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing the wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in market. Increase the demand for it and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country and, by precisely so much, you will increase the demand and wages for white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities having more than one free colored person to seven whites; and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. This District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled North to some extent from bondage; and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but, if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their own masters will give them wages, at least till new laborers can be procured; and freed men in time will gladly give labor for wages, till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved; and, in that event, cannot the North decide for itself whether or not to receive them again? As practice proves more than theory, in any case has there been any irruption northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended—not but that a restoration of national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring a restoration, and thereby stay both; and, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress shall provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt the emancipation project before the plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan will, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone; while it would cost less, considering the amounts and manner and times of payment; and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely on force; and very likely it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as a permanent Constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence first of two-thirds of Congress and afterwards of three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. If obtained, it will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day on new Constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the chief magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some few are my seniors, or that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust, in in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, will shorten the war and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we have a Congress and an Executive who can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we—can they—by any other means so certainly, or so speedily secure these vital objects?

We can succeed only by concert. It is not, can any of us imagine better; but, can any of us do better. Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves and then we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generations. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget, while we say this, that we know how to save the Union. The world knows that if we do know how to save, we even hold the power to bear the responsibility in giving freedom to the slave and insuring freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last and best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This can not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed, the world will applaud and God must forever bless.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE COLLIERS OF SANPETE.

We have recently received a communication from the colliers of San Pete, setting forth certain grievances, real or imaginary, which they considered too grievous to be patiently borne by them any longer, and wished them made known to the public by the publication of the document in the *News*. On perusal of the article, we unavoidably came to the conclusion that its publication, in form as presented, would be of no benefit to them nor the public, as it could not be expected to correct the evils of which they complain, one of which is, that consumers do not generally contract for coal and coke direct with them, but thro' the agency of other parties, and if there is any cash paid it never finds its way into their pockets, which is, no doubt, to some extent true; but some more business like arrangement than fault-finding will have to be instituted to induce speculators not to appropriate to their own use all the money they are permitted to handle. The non-acceptance of the orders of the non-paying parties referred to would be by far a more potent remedy for the said to exist.

After reciting their grievances, the colliers announce that they keep coal constantly on hand at the mines, and manufacture coke to order. For coal they charge five dollars per ton, two-fifths required to be paid in cash, or its equivalent; the balance they will receive in produce. The price of coke at the mines is twenty-eight dollars per ton, one-third in cash, the balance in available means. The prices and terms have been agreed upon and established by the colliers' association, and consumers and dealers will, of course, govern themselves accordingly. Men who labor should be rewarded according to their evil works.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from Mexico represents, that the Mexicans were making extensive preparations to resist the French invasion, and Congress, which met on the 20th of October, had by special enactment conferred extraordinary powers upon the government, making Juarez, almost, supreme dictator, for six months, or so long as the war shall continue. The French had not commenced their march towards the capital, and it was believed that they would not till the end of the year. Their forces are stated at thirty thousand, and the Mexicans expected to have twice that number of well appointed troops, in the field, ready to operate effectually when the time should arrive for action. It is represented that they intend to fight to the last, confident of success. Those who have heretofore opposed Juarez are said to be strongly opposed to French intervention, and will aid him in the approaching struggle against the invaders.

[For the Deseret News.

THE CITY OF ZION.

"But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams."—ISAIAH xxxiii, 21.

The city of Zion, her King
Hath built on foundations of stone.*
"A place of broad rivers and streams;"
THERE the Lord hath gathered his own.

The glorious light of His truth
Illumines the darkness of night;
And visions of peace to the soul
Come fresh on the wearied one's sight.

The peace of His presence is near,
His wisdom, by Prophets, is told;
Rev'lation's mysterious voice
The scenes of the future unfold.

In Zion, the city of God,
A refuge His people will find;
Though powers of darkness may strive
Each soul, in their fetters to bind.

There the pure in heart shall rejoice,
His feet on the mountains to see,
Proclaiming glad tidings of peace
To His Saints, from bondage now free.

H. W. I.

G. S. L. CITY, Nov. 2, 1862.

* The Rocky Mountains.

HARD TIMES.

Let us pause in life's pleasures and count its many tears,
While we all sup sorrow with the poor:
There's a song that will linger for ever in our ears—
Oh, hard times, come again no more.

CHORUS.

'Tis the song, the sigh of the weary,
Hard times, hard times, come again no more:
Many days you have lingered around my cabin door;
Oh, hard times, come again no more.

While we seek mirth and beauty, and music light and gay,
There are frail forms fainting at the door;
Though their voices are silent, their pleading looks will say,
Oh, hard times, come again no more.

There's a pale drooping maiden who works her life away,
With a worn heart whose better days are o'er;
Though her voice would be merry, 'tis sighing all the day,
Oh, hard times, come again no more.

'Tis the sigh that is wafted across the troubled wave,
'Tis a wail that is heard across the shore;
'Tis a dirge that is murmured around the lowly grave;
Oh, hard times, come again no more.

ORDER EXTRAORDINARY.

The Internal Revenue enactment requires stamps to be fixed to every kind of certificates, of which the authors had any conceivable knowledge, naming them in detail, but fearing there might be some which had not been thought of, provision was made that "certificates of any other description than those specified," should have a ten cent stamp attached to give them validity. Marriage certificates not having been named among those specially provided for, it was but reasonable to suppose that they would require a ten cent stamp, but it seems that the commisioner, fearing that there might be some evasion of the law, which would materially effect the Treasury Department, has, as reported, issued a special order, requiring all such documents to have a ten cent stamp attached, that there might be no avoidance, and every omission will now, of course, be deemed a wilful violation of the statute.

SEVENTIES HALL LECTURES.

On the 18th ult., Mr. Joseph Romney delivered a lecture upon the study and advantages of history. After defining history the speaker proceeded to give his views in regard to the best method of studying, and the kind of works which he had found to be the most useful in the prosecution of his favorite study. The first history to be studied by the youth of our community, he thought, was that of our own Church; then that of our country, in connection with its laws.

President Brigham Young being present was invited to address the audience. He commenced by complimenting the youthful lecturer, and expressed a desire to see other young men brought up in the same way. He defined history to be a fair account of things that we have not seen. In following up the subject of the evening he painted in glowing colors the evils attendant upon youth reading warlike history.

Friday Nov. 21st.

Mr. Isaac Groo lectured on the sources and uses of history. He stated that he thought the sources of history were as numerous as the tributaries of the Mississippi, but among the number he would mention oral tradition, monuments, ruins, coins, labels and inscriptions on marble. Of these oral tradition is the most ancient. It was from this kind of material that Herodotus compiled his celebrated works of history. Coins made 500 years before Christ are the most ancient that bear marks of civilization and refinement. The speaker then went into some minute and interesting details respecting the divisions of history, ancient and modern, sacred, profane and ecclesiastical. When speaking of the history of the middle or dark ages he said, they were characterized by the crusades, the introduction of Mahomedanism, chivalry and the feudal system.

History, in its uses, he said, has greatly the advantage over novel reading which corrupts the mind and acts as a sort of moral poison. Real history adds to our already stock a vast amount of useful knowledge in regard to the experience of others, and the student therein learns to commend true greatness, and he also learns it to be his duty to do all in his power to promote the good of mankind. It also has a tendency to make us satisfied with our condition, and to give us further assurance of the certainty of the decay of all earthly things.

Mr. T. B. Broderick followed the lecturer with quite a spicy little speech, full of interest and humor.

Tuesday, 25th.

Hon. George A. Smith complied with the earnest solicitations of the committee by delivering a lecture on Mahomedan history. It is almost needless to say that the lecture was one of thrilling interest. The house was crowded half an hour before the time of meeting, and scores were unable to gain admission.

The lecturer commenced his address by stating that in the year 569 of the Christian era, was born a man destined to produce a wonderful effect upon nearly one third of the human race. His name differs as we get it from different authors, Persian, Grecian, and Arabian. This man, commonly called Mahomet, was denounced as an enthusiast and fanatic, but the stronger the opposition the more rapidly the delusion spread. Mr. Smith then described the magical effect of Mahomet's eloquence, his fluency of speech and powers of logical deduction being regarded as a miracle by his followers. He likewise reasoned at some length on the nature of the opposition which the new religion met with, showing it to be the means of spreading the doctrines and increasing the number of the prophet's adherents. The great battles fought and signal victories gained by the Mussulmen in Persia, Assyria, Mecca and Jerusalem were all graphically described by the speaker in his usual happy style.

Among the doctrines of the Koran remarked upon by the speaker, that in reference to the matrimonial relations of the votaries of Mahomet received its share of attention. Polygamy is said to have been both taught and practised by the Prophet and his early converts, each man accepting of the doctrine that there was one God and Mahomet was his prophet, being allowed four wives and as many concubines as they pleased.

On Friday 28th, Mr. John Milton delivered a lecture on Ancient Assyria. In proof of the very early period at which Nineveh was settled the speaker called attention to the tenth chapter of Genesis, after which he traced the history of the early Assyrians, showing their rise to greatness and splendor, and their sudden fall to darkness and degradation, caused as the lecturer proved by disobedience to the mandates of heaven. The Hall was crowded.

On the 2d inst., Mr. Charles F. Jones entertained the congregation with an interesting lecture, on the subject of the early apostacy from the Christian religion. In the first place he pointed out the order of the Church as it was established by Christ and his Apostles, and showed the gradual innovations that were made in the first, second, third and fourth centuries. His quotations from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History and Milner's End of Religious Controversy, were right to the point. Evidences drawn from Gahan, and from Wesley's Sermons were all appropriate and tended greatly to embellish the lecture.

Mr. J. V. Long followed with some terse and critical remarks on the same subject.

THE GREAT THEATRE OF EPHESUS.—The theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. It must have been the largest ever erected. Its diameter was 660 feet—40 feet more than the major axis of the Coliseum. Allowing 15 inches for each person, it would accommodate 56,700 spectators. Drury Lane will only contain 3,200 and old Covent Garden held 2,800. This edifice was the scene of one of Hippolonius' miracles; it is memorable for the uproar described in Acts xix., when the Ephesians accused Paul and the Christians in this very building. To this edifice the writer to the Corinthians alluded, probably, when he said: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me?"

REDUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The official organ of the Czar, the *Invalide Russe*, announces most unexpectedly a reduction of the Russian army. Sixty soldiers of every battalion of the Guards, and about twenty of the infantry, are to be immediately discharged, and about twice the number sent on furlough. The reduction will amount altogether to some fifty thousand men.

A CASE of extraordinary longevity is noted in the Paris journals. A man named Gallot, aged 105 years, appeared in company with his wife, who was 103 years old, to receive his allowance from the Minister of War for military services. He was discharged from the army in 1815.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,....December 10, 1862.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The meetings of Legislative Assemblies, in Utah, have never been attended with much excitement, uproar, noise nor confusion attendant upon the assembling of a greedy set of office-seekers and log-rolling gentry in quest of some position they deem themselves peculiarly qualified to fill that may be in the gift of the law-makers, and which they may have been promised by some of the members elect for "services done and performed" in the electioneering campaign either for the successful candidates or the victorious party.

Office seeking being one of the most unpopular and disgusting things to which men can turn their attention in this Territory, and the incumbency of what few offices there are in the gift of the Legislative Assembly being a tax upon, instead of a source of profit to the recipients, or those thus honored, legislators with few exceptions enjoy an immunity from the importunities and assaults of such hungry swarms of beings as in other Territories and States usually gather at the capital on the eve of sessions, and do not from thence depart so long as there is a ray of hope left of their obtaining something from the public crib to satiate their longing desires for such lucre. This is also a poor country for the obtainment of private franchises. Toll roads, toll bridges, ferries and other exclusive privileges, are not very popular nor paying institutions, neither can they often be obtained by asking the law-making department for them. All these things combined contribute to produce a quiet and peaceful state of things at the seat of government, not only while the members are assembling, and the wheels of legislation are being put in motion by effecting permanent organizations, but during the sessions.

A few of the members of the present legislature, from distant counties, arrived the fore-part of last week, but a majority of them did not reach the city until Saturday. Their arrival created no sensation whatever beyond the cordial greeting of old friends and acquaintances. On Monday forenoon shortly after eleven o'clock the members and a few of the aspirants for the positions of secretaries, clerks, sergeants-at-arms, messengers and firemen, or foremen as generally erroneously called, were seen wending their way leisurely towards the County Court House, where the last session was held, and to which place at its close an adjournment was taken to convene again on the second Monday in December, 1862, at twelve o'clock at noon, at which hour the members assembled in their respective halls, and proceeded to take the usual initiatory steps to affect an organization preparatory to entering upon the duties devolving upon them as the representatives of the sovereign people.

In the Council Chamber the roll was called by Patrick Lynch, Esq., former assistant secretary, every member answering to his name, with two or three exceptions. Hon. Orson Hyde was elected president *pro tem.* Elder Joseph Young, former chaplain, offered prayer, after which, Hon. Daniel H. Wells was elected president; James Ferguson, secretary; Patrick Lynch, assistant secretary; John W. Young, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel L. Sprague, messenger; John D. T. McAllister, foreman, and Elder Joseph W. Young, chaplain. On motion of Mr. G. A. Smith a committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. Chief Justice Kinney, and request him to attend and administer to the members and officers the new oath of office prescribed by Congress, commonly called the "oath of allegiance," with which request his honor promptly complied. The organization of the Council having been completed, Mr. Carrington introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously and subsequently concurred in by the House, adjourning the Legislative Assembly from the Court House to the State, formerly Council House, after which the Council adjourned to meet in the chamber prepared for that body in the State House, at three p.m., on Tuesday.

The Representatives elect on assembling were called to order by R. L. Campbell, esq., former assistant clerk, when Hon. John Taylor was elected speaker, and Thomas Bullock clerk *pro tem.* On motion the speaker *pro tem.* appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Rockwood and Pratt, to examine the credentials of the members elect, who reported the following entitled to seats: Messrs. John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood, John V. Long, from Great Salt Lake County; Albert K. Thurbur, Lorenzo H Hatch, Aaron Johnson, from Utah County; John Stoker, Judson L. Stoddard, from Davis and Morgan counties; Loren Farr, Thomas Dunn, from Weber County; Jonathan C. Wright, from Box Elder County; Peter Maughan, William B. Preston, from Cache County; Eli B Kelsey from Tooele County, Timothy B. Foote from Juab County; Reddick N. Allred, Madison D. Hambleton, from Sanpete County; Thomas Callister from Millard County; Amasa M. Lyman, from Beaver County; Silas S. Smith from Iron County; Orson Pratt, sen., from Washington County; George W. Bean from Wasatch County, and Thomas Rhoads from Summit and Green River counties. The oath of office was administered to the members by Chief Justice Kinney.

After the qualification of the members the House proceeded to effect a permanent organization by electing the following officers: Hon. Orson Pratt, sen., speaker; Thomas Bullock, chief clerk: Robert L. Campbell, assistant clerk; James D. Ross, sergeant-at-arms, James Ure, messenger; James S Brown, foreman; and Elder W. W. Phelps, chaplain, to whom individually, Chief Justice Kinney administered the requisite oath.

A message was received from the Council announcing that that branch of the Legislative Assembly had completed their organization and were ready to proceed to business, and subsequently another message was received informing the House that the Council had passed a resolution adjourning the Legislative Assembly to the State House, which was concurred in unanimously. A committee was appointed by the Speaker, consisting of Messrs. Farr, Taylor and Woolley to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, in conjunction with a like committee from the Council, to inform him of the organization of the Legislative Assembly, and that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, and thereupon the House adjourned to meet in the State House on Tuesday, at three p.m.

On Tuesday both Houses met pursuant to adjournment in the State House. The standing committees were announced, after which a joint session was held, and E. Smith elected Public Printer. The Governor informed the Assembly through the joint committee appointed to wait on and inform him of their organization, etc., that he would meet the two Houses in joint session this afternoon at two o'clock p. m. and deliver his message, which some are waiting for with considerable anxiety.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFTER INDIANS.

A detachment of about one hundred cavalry, under Major McGarry, left Camp Douglas after dark on the evening of Thursday last, the 4th inst, for the purpose, as understood, of making an attempt to recover from the Indians, who were reported to be encamped somewhere beyond Bear river, north, some of the stock which they took from the emigrants last summer and fall, and to give them a little taste of the fighting qualities of the Volunteers, should opportunity present.

It is stated that the greatest secrecy was maintained in camp in relation to the movement, that the Indians who are ever on the alert, might not be apprised of the intended expedition and the march of the troops, through their spies, who are, no doubt, constantly lurking about, until they should be far on their their way towards Bear river ferry, a very wise precaution, and if the plan of operations could have been successfully carried out, it might have produced satisfactory results, but from reliable reports, it seems that, notwithstanding the secrecy that was intended, the Indians were informed by a runner who was seen going northward on Thursday afternoon, and passed through Brigham city on his way to the Indian encampment, before the troops left Camp Douglas, and of course they were soon on the look out for the troops, and making arrangements for defense.

Major McGarry continued his march during the night of the 4th, and made no lengthy halt, as reported, until he arrived at Willard the next day, in the forenoon, some fifty-four miles from Camp Douglas. The command remained at Willard till late in the evening on the 5th, when the march was resumed, and passing Brigham city near the base of the the mountains on the east, arrived at Bear river ferry before daylight on Saturday morning.

On his arrival at the ferry, as we have been informed by a gentleman who left Brigham city at noon on Monday, the Major found that the river was full of ice and the ferry-boat not in running order, as the decking had been taken off by the owner, Mr. Empey, the two scows on which it was constructed taken apart when the ice commenced running to save them from demolition, and on hearing of the approach of the soldiers, the Indians had cut the rope on the further side of the stream, thereby intending to make it impossible for the command to cross the river at that point. They, however, succeeded in getting one of the scows out of the ice, and crossing most of the troops over without their horses, which were taken down to Mr. Empey's ranch, some eight miles below the ferry.

The troops which crossed over remained in camp on the bank of the river during Saturday, the encampment of the Indians being in full view on a hill beyond the Malade. During Saturday night two Indians were captured by the guards, and two more on Sunday morning. On Sunday, as stated, Major McGarry sent an Indian boy belonging to Mr. J. Meeks, to the Indian encampment to inform them that if the stock which they had in their possession was not brought to his camp by Monday noon, the four Indians who had been taken prisoners would be executed. In the course of the day on Sunday the Indians broke up their encampment, crossed over the Malade to the east side and proceeded across the plain, in full view of the troops, to Bear River Kanyon, no effort having been made to attack them while en route, for reasons unknown.

Having ascertained sometime in the course of the day on Sunday that the river was passable at the old Indian or Upper Ford, our informant states that it was rumored in Brigham City on Monday forenoon, that during Sunday night, the soldiers who were on the north side of the river, were crossed back to the south side, where their horses were, and that the entire command before the dawn of day on Monday had safely crossed the river at the Upper Ford and were ready to offer the Indians battle, which it was believed they would accept. He also states that at about eight o'clock on Monday morning, the firing of artillery, of which the command had one small piece with them, was distinctly heard at Brigham City, and that when he left at noon the command could be seen returning southward about twelve miles off; but what had been the result of the fight, if one had taken place, was not known there, neither whether the stock had been recovered or not, and the fate of the four Indian prisoners had not, of course, transpired.

We forbear comments till more shall have been made known concerning the expedition and its results, which we fear, if not now, will eventually prove unfavorable. If the stock has been recovered, and the Indians so thoroughly whipped that they will retire into the Bannock country, there to remain during the winter, all right; but if they have not been conquered, it is feared that the northern settlements will not be as safe hereafter as they were before the expedition was sent out to punish them for past offenses.

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.

Yesterday afternoon, Main street was thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the disgraceful conduct of one of the eastern mail stage-drivers, who was so beastly drunk that he lost all management of his horses, and drove with such fury through the streets that it was only with great difficulty a large number of persons escaped being injured. As it was, one little boy, a son of Stephen Goddard, was knocked down by the horses, and marvelously escaped being trampled to death.

The first of the affair that we witnessed was the stage and six horses coming up the street furiously; but evidently not an unmanageable runaway. The driver, instead of keeping them on the Main street, apparently to show his skill, wheeled the horses on to the sidewalk, to the south of Kimball & Lawrence's store, and turned short around the Market House. Measurably quieted yet with the reins lying loose upon them, the horses took round to the back of Jennings' store, where they came to a halt. At that moment the ostler got from the stage, and the drunkard began again, and the horses started, turning over a wood pile and landing the stage on its side in an opposite direction. The animals, disengaged from everything but the front wheels, ran through between the buildings into Main street, crossed to the opposite side of the street, smashed everything in their way, upset a candy stall, and threw down the verandah poles of a store. There were a large number of persons at that place who had to save themselves from the frightened horses. Here Goddard's little boy was trying to get out of the way, when the off leader knocked him down and the other horses turned him over and over, like a foot ball. The horses still kept on and took for 1st South street, where they got entangled with a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon, and there came to a stand still.

We cannot help expressing the hope that the Eastern Stage Company will be brought to a realizing sense of its responsibility, and the right that the traveling public, as well as others, have to expect sober and intelligent employees in its service. We are confident that had such an affair occurred in connection with the Western Overland Mail Company's stage, it would have been the last time that that driver would have drawn reins for them; but we regret to be forced to add that there are too many things of a similar kind in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.—We saw at the Historian's Office a few days since, a specimen of tobacco, grown and manufactured by Mr. W. W. Riley at Provo, who having provided himself with a press and other fixtures, has been putting what little he produced the past summer, some four hundred pounds, into shape more acceptable to the consumers of the, to us, loathsome weed, than the usual way for twisting it up for eating by those who have not the facilities, or do not understand the process of preparing it, otherwise, for mastication. The shape of the plugs and color of the article are supposed to go far in establishing its quality, and we are informed that some of those who think they cannot live without tobacco, and feared "starvation" in consequence of there having been but a small amount imported this fall, are well pleased with Mr. Riley's manufacture, and express a belief that they will be able to sustain themselves on such till spring, if no better can be obtained.

THE CONCERT.

Last evening, persuant to previous announcement, the first concert of the Deseret Musical Association was given in the Tabernacle of this city. As our forms were prepared for press soon after the hour of opening we could not make any definite or detailed allusions to the performance; but will say in brief, that it was such as to reflect deserved applause, as well in respect to the execution of the varied parts and pieces, as to the scientific skill, order and discipline displayed in the training of the several classes. The second concert comes off on Friday evening next, 12th inst., when an entirely new programme will be presented; and, if the house is not well filled we shall confess to have underrated the relish for music among the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and its environs.

ALMANACS FOR 1863. — The Deseret Almanac for next year is now ready for delivery. They may be had at the Counting Room of the Deseret News Office. Retail price, 25c. Per hundred, $20.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James A. Foster, a printer, late of San Francisco, Cal., who was accidentally shot a short time since at Camp Douglas, died on the 26th ult.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues to progress with as much vigor and rap dity as the controling circumstances attending it will permit, and that, so far as regards the marching of armies, and the driving of the enemy to the "wall" by "force and arms" is comparatively slow, and there is so much secrecy maintained in re'ation to what few movements have been made by the Federal armies in Virginia, along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, that nothing very definite is known to the public concerning them. Gen. Burnside's rapidity in putting the army of the Potomac in motion after he succeeded to the command, which so astonished his friends, has not resulted so far as known, in any rapid movements, long marches, or bloody conflicts, as yet, but it is generally understood that a great strategic movement has been inaugurated by the concentration of an overwhelming force on the left bank of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, which has been so beautifully and mysteriously arranged, as stated, that the Confederate Generals, with all their reputed sagacity, have not been able to comprehend the magnitude of the scheme expected to result shortly, in the occupation of Richmond, by the army organized for that purpose, in the early stages of the war. If it be a fact, that Gen. Lee, and the Confederate government are puzzled by the strategy of Gen. Burnside thus far, the plan of operations for the taking of Richmond may be consummated at an earlier day than many have supposed, and the city occupied without the shedding of much blood, as the enemy may not be prepared for defence, at the point where; or from whence the attack will be made, until it will be too late to make successful resistance, and vacate without giving battle, that they may live to fight anotherday.

At latest dates from the seat of war, it was understood that the main body of the army of the Pot mac was on the north side of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity Fredericksburg, and that the Confederates occupied the south bank of the river, with an army said to be one hundred thousand s rong.

There has been some ltitle fighting done in south-western Missouri, within the last three weeks, with no very decisive results. The enemy however in every instance, as reported, have been repulsed and forced to fall back towards Boston Mountains, which have become noted in the annals of the war.

The Confedrates in Mississippi are reported to have fallen back on the approa ch of the Federal army, but by tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise obstructing the pursuit of the "Yankees," they have rendered it impossible for the pursuers to overtake the pursued, and to bring on the long expected engagement which has been predicted would, when fought, annihilate secession in that section.

There has nothing transpired of late concerning Gen. McClernand's expedition; that of Gen. Banks is announced to have sailed a few days since.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

From our late Cal fornia exchanges, we glean the following items:

There seems to be nothing of much general interest transpiring on the Pacific of late. The usual number of murders, robberies, thefts and other crimes are reported, but such matters do not attract much attention, as they are of such frequent occurrence.

Gen Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Honey Lake, Nevada Territory, has given orders for a company of cavalry to take post at Susanville during the winter to protect them from the Indians in that vicinity, alleged to be troublesome and to have committed many depredations. The presence of troops in that region has often been solicited, and the people will now, probably, be satisfied. Gen Wright further assures them that he will make arrangements next spring for the establishment of a permanent post in that region of country.

Recent reports from the Colorado mi es represent them as very productive, and new discoveries are being constan ly made. Rich placers of heavy go d have been discovered at Ch'mney Peak, situated about forty miles below La Paz, and only a short distance from the river.

A correspondent of the *Union* thinks something should be done by the citizens and the Legislature for the California Volunteers, who have not been regularly paid, and who have no opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the field He says, that they have made great sacrifices, but have not had a chance to gain distinction by a display of their fighting qualities.

A communication to the *Alta*, from San Bernardino, on the 18th ult., announced that Dr. O. M. Wozencroft had been shot and severely wounded in that city, the result of a difficulty with a man by the name of H M. Wil s, an old acquaintance. It appears that the doctor went to Willis' house and paid him a bill which he wished Willis to receipt, which he refused to do, and made use of abusive and insulting language towards the doctor, whom be followed on his leaving the premises. To Willis' tirade the doctor replied that "it was hard to take abuse from a good-for-nothing boy," upon which Willis drew a pistol and fired two shots at the doctor, both taking effect, the first in the left shoulder, going through and coming out at the back, and the other in the left side of the chest, glancing on one of the ribs and lodging in the back near the surface. Willis' brother, who was also present, shot at the doctor and wounded him in the arm. How many shots the doctor fired does not appear, further than Willis received one shot in his hip. Willis and his brother were arrested and held to bail to appear at the next Court of Sessions. The doc or's wounds, although severe, were not considered dangerous.

The amount of money raised on the Pacific Slope and in Nevada for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east, and forwarded up to the end of November, is stated at four hundred thousand dollars. By the last steamer there was a draft for twenty thousand dollars forwarded to the National Sanitary Committee, from Sacramento, to the President of which the following telegraphic dispatch was sent:

"The city of Sacramento, from the baptism of water, to her suffering brethren in the East in their baptism of blood, sends $20,000 by mail this day."

The manufacture of turpentine and rosin has been commenced at Marysville, by Messrs Hart and Jacobson, who have a still of the capacity of a thousand gallons, which produces, as stated, about one hundred gallons of turpentine per day, when in full operation. The amount of gum they have on hand is not large, only about four thousand pounds, but they have made arrangements wi h a man to furnish them next season with regular supplies to be obtained from pine trees growing on the foot hills in Yuba county, where there are said to be about twenty thousand of the gum producing kind, from each of which it is believed three gallons per year can be gathered. From the manufacture of turpentine and rosin by those gentlemen, favorable results are anticipated by the citizens of Marysville, who consider it a great accession to their manufacturing results.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The National *Intelligencer* contains the following, which is significant of the predetermination of Mr. Lincoln to avail himself of the "sober second thought," under some circumstances equivalent to maturer, prudential considerations in finally determining the acts of men, but, in the instance before us, regarded by very many of the American people, only in the light of a further exhibition of the unparalleled imbecility and lack of tact and force so glaring not alone in the conduct of the present war, but of governmental affairs in general:

"If on the 1st of January next, Mr. Lincoln conceives that he can better subdue the rebellion by receding from his proclamation than by enforcing it, the colored race, according to his own theory of his official and military duty, has no right to freedom which he is bound to respect."

Whatever may be the pursued policy of Mr. Lincoln in respect to that "implacable foe of the American Union"—American slavery—or the results thereof, the verdict rendered in his individual case must unquestionably be, that he "meant it all for the best."

In the late speech of Gen. McClellan, on the evening of Nov. 13, at the public reception given him by the citizens of Trenton, N. J, responsive to an introductory eulogy by Mr. Andrew Dutcher, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, he closed with the following oraculum, which, by his democratic worshippers, will doubtless be held sacred as holy writ:

"And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you: While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights as citizens."

The enthusiasm is reported as being very great.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again before the eastern public. Messrs. Glase, Elliott & Co., Submarine contractors have lately written a letter to Cyrus W. Field stating their perfect confidence in the extension of a good and durable Submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. They are willing to accept the contract upon condition of being weekly paid for their disbursements and labor and receiving in shares, for their business and profit, after the cable shall be laid and in working order, 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, deliverable in twelve equal monthly installments at the end of each month whereat the cable shall be found in working order. These contractors are so confident of success that they have offered to encourage the enterprise by a cash subscription of $125,000.

Advices from Washington state that an entire new programe to crush the rebellion has been adopted—the President henceforward intending to rely on his own military attainments—having heretofore relied on the skill of distinguished military men, the palpable result of which has been to bring defeat and disaster upon the Northern arms and laurels and prowess to the South.

The Democrats appear to be largely in the ascendant in the ranks of the Federal army. Of the 110th Illinois, a full regiment of one thousand and forty men, only seven were Republicans. Of the 128th Illinois regiment, now encamped in that State, the whole number is said to have voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election.

The London *Star* says that the terribly loathsome disease—leprosy—is prevailing to an alarming extent in the British East India possessions. This disease, among the ancient Jews, was believed to be an immediate visitation from God on account of some secret sin committed by the unfortunate victim.

The operations of the rebel pirate steamer Alabama have caused great depressions in the New York market for leading articles of export—wheat and flour.

The President has determined, says report, to remove every general who proves to be unsuccessful in any engagement with the enemy.

The report that rebel rams were building in Great Britain has caused the Administration to take measures for the defence of the Atlantic cities.

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, in recent allusions to American affairs declares rather prophetically that, "a civil war within a civil war on the American continent may yet be one of the sad spectacles of these latter days."

Beecher, in the New York *Independent*, holds forth, in exposition of the incompetency of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that "they are not adequate to their situation;" "that they do not choose their measures, but leave them to be forced upon them by the rebels, or to drift down on them as fire rafts drift in the night upon men of war; and only rouse up to great exertion to repel a special danger, and then relapse and fall into consultations that never ripen into purposes, or into purposes so feeble and infirm that they die in the very throes of birth."

It is said that there are $45,000,000 of unhonored drafts in the Treasury Department.

The *Jeffersonian*, a Pennsylvania paper, utters the following: "Let the Union be dissolved in God's name! The farce of restoring the Union is played out."

The New York *Herald* pays a high tribute to the memory of the retired General McClellan. "No matter what his detractors may assert," says Bennett, "McClellan has already justified all that his friends have claimed for him and proven himself one of the greatest military geniuses and purest patriots of the age." He is by the *Herald* ranked "on glory's page" with Cincinnatus, Washington and Napoleon. His removal is avowed to have been a political, not a military necessity, being intended as an offset to the conservative election triumphs. The *Herald* also thinks that, "as a soldier and a patriot, his country will yet do him justice, and he can wait."

Archbishop Hughes, the great Catholic prelate, in a letter to Sec. Seward, refers as follows to the feelings existing in Europe towards the United States: "Let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory."

The howlings of some of the divine abolitionists down east, in their indignation and despair at the democratic triumphs in some of the late elections are truly dismal. Hear the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, in a late harangue to an audience of the colored population in Gotham:

God, he said, had forsaken the land. He confessed the darkness was terrific. The people had blamed the Government for their troubles. Not long since the President issued a proclamation in favor of human freedom. It was also declared that the people had not indorsed the proclamation. But God's hand was in the work, and He ordered the people to speak. The people, by the election just passed, did so; and on that issue the conflict was based. The result of that election showed that the people, in their madness, in their blind adoration of the slave power, had repudiated the great edict of freedom to the oppressed, proclaimed by their ruler. They had decreed that the heaven-daring, heaven-defying, damning institution of slavery should live. They bowed to the slave power, and now God might forsake the land. If that iniquity should be persisted in, the mightiest armies could not save the nation. God would break it into pieces as a potsherd. There would not be one republic.

Report says that the Confederate Government is about to close all newspaper offices, the paper of the country being needed for scrip.

Roger A. Pryor, now a rebel officer, says the Racine (Wis.) *Advocate*, has sent money into the Wisconsin First Congressional District to defeat, if possible, the re-election of John F. Potter, his bowie-knife adversary in Congress.

Iron railroad cars are being introduced on eastern roads. They are said to be many tons lighter and much more strong, durable and safe than those now in use.

The price of army substitutes in Hartford, Connecticut, is down to three hundred and fifty dollars, and the supply far exceeds the demand.

The defenses of Washington, commenced when the city was first threatened by the approach of the rebels, are to be further strengthened.

Gen. Hooker, recently, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., very narrowly escaped being killed by the accidental discharge of an improved carbine.

Secretary Chase states the national debt is only $640,000,000, and $70,000,000 of this debt was left as a legacy by the Buchanan Administration.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of £1,900,000 per acre.

Ladies desiring to go South can now do so on making a sworn statement of various particulars, but they can carry with them only one hundred pounds of baggage each, no guns, swords, information or quinine.

NEW ROAD NORTH.

We are informed that a new and shorter route through Cache Valley to the Beaver Head and Grasshopper Creek gold mines has just been opened, passing through Franklin and crossing Bear river eight miles north of that settlement, thence through Marsh valley to the old road.

Our informant states that about three weeks since, Mr. J. Gammell, with two wagons and seventy hundred pounds of flour, successfully performed a trip on this route, and reports that the road is an excellent one, with abundance of feed and water.

A ferry over Bear river at the crossing of the new road is in contemplation; and, as Franklin and Richmond are much nearer the mines than any of the settlements in Cache, it may be expected that this will become the main route to the new gold fields.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

From ihe Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census of the United States and ihe latest other reports and statements from official sources, we condense the following interesting statistics showing at a glance the vastness of our country's agricultural interests and resources, as already developed:

Cash value of farms -	dollars	6,050,872,507
Cash value of farming implements and machinery - - -	do	247,027,496
Value of live stock -	do	1,107,490,.16
Value of lands improved -	do	163,261 389
Value of lands unimproved	do	216,608,244
Wheat crop - -	bushels	171,183,381
Rye crop - -	do	20 976,286
Indian corn - -	do	830,451,707
Oat crop - - -	do	172,554,688
Rice - -	pounds	187,140,173
Tobacco - -	do	429,390,771
Ginned cotton	bales, 400 lbs.	5,198,077
Wool - - -	pounds	60,511,313
Peas and beans -	- bushels	15,183,013
Irish potatoes -	- do	110 571,201
Sweet potatoes -	- do	41,606,302
Barley - -	do	15 635,119
Buckwheat - -	do	17,664 914
Value of orchard products - -	- dollars	19,759 361
Wine - -	gallons	1,860,003
Productions of market gardens - -	dollars	16,541,027
Butter - - -	pounds	460,509,854
Cheese - - -	do	105,875,135
Hay - - -	tons	19,129,128
Clover seed -	bushels	829,010
Grass seed - -	do	900,386
Hemp, dew rotted -	- tons	83 247
Hemp, water rotted -	do	3,943
Hemp, other prepared -	do	17,600
Hops - - -	pounds	11,010 812
Flax - - -	do	3,783,079
Silk cocoons -	- do	6,5.2
Maple sugar -	- do	38 863,884
Cane sugar -	hhds, 1000 lbs.	302 205
Cane molasses -	gallons	16,337,080
Sorghum molasses -	do	7,235 025
Maple molasses -	do	1,944,594
Beeswax and honey	- pounds	26,380,865
Value of animals slaughtered - -	dollars	212,871,653
Number of horses - -		7,300,972
Number of asses and mules -		1,296 339
Number of sheep - -		24 823,569
Number of neat cattle - -		28,967.316
Number of swine - - -		36,032,276
Agricultural implements produced in the United States - -		17,802,514

We may also state, in this connection, that the value of cotton goods produced in the year ending June 1st, 1860, was one hundred and fifteen millions, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The value of woollen goods produced was sixty-eight millions, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars.

It will be noticed that the manufactured syrup from the sorghum cane, as exhibited in this official statement, is not an altogether inconsiderable item. If syrup making from this cane can be rendered a profitable investment eastward of us, it ought certainly to be very profitable in the mountain valleys of Deseret: for, in many sections of the Northern States according to reports, sorghum cane does not succeed so well as here; and, when manufactured into syrup, is much inferior to our own. In some parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is said, the seed rarely matures.

Theexceeding high and alarmingly increasing rates of Southern products, in consequence of existing hostilities, no doubt, has had an effect decidedly favorable to the culture of this cane in the North as a substitute for the great sugar-producing cane of the South.

What has been done in the east toward creating for themselves by home produce a supply of the staple article of syrup has been chiefly accomplished during the past two or three years. That the amount produced there will annually increase—unless the labor of the country be more directed to swelling the ranks of war than to promoting the arts of peace—there can be no question; and we doubt not the praticability of producing from this cane a full supply of syrup for home consumption in the North, should the whole sugar trade with the South cease for ever.

The production of marketable molasses from the sorghum we regard as the sure stepping-stone to the production of sugar from the same, as the former is but the anterior or preparatory condition of the latter. This first desideratum having been obtained, the other may be expected, ere long, to follow—preceded, of course, by many and possibly tedious and at the time discouraging experiments, but success crowning all, dissipates the idea of uncompensated and wearisome mental and physical toil.

From the same statement we learn that the number of patents issued for improvements and inventions in agriculture in 1861 was five hundred and twenty one—an encouraging fact to the farmer, as indicating an unfailing increase of facilities for making easier and more scientific the performance of all agricultural labors.

By an act of Congress passed July 2, 1862, about ten millions of acres of public lands were appointed for the support of colleges and schools for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts in the several States and Territories of the United States.

The announcement by the President, in his late message to Congress—published in the News columns of this week—that he had caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized, furnishes occasion for general gratification. We have in time past stated, and we are as yet unconvinced to the contrary, that such a Department, in connection with the Bureaus of the Government, was almost indispensable; and that, if judiciously conducted, it would prove one of the greatest auxiliaries in developing the inexhaustible resources of our country.

We trust that the "more immediate" benefits of this Department will not only be extended to "a large class of our most valuable citizens," as specified by Mr. Lincoln, but to the entire mass of those truly "most valuable citizens," whether prominent or obscure—the indigent as the affluent—whose daily, honest toils, in our country's past illustrious career, have more than all others brightened the hues in our bow of promise and of peace and, by their Heaven-blest labors, caused plenty to fill the granaries of our own land and to supply the hungry and famishing millions of Europe.

Winter Boquets.—In answer to an "Inquirer," a contributor to the *Country Gentleman*, gives the following valuable list of grasses and flowers suitable for winter boquets:

Ornamental Grasses—Agrostis nebulosa, Briza gracilis, Crysurus aureus, Eragrostis elegans, Lagurous ovatus, Pennisetum villosum, Stipa pinnata.

Everlasting Flowers—Acroclinium rosaum, Helichrysum, of various colors, white yellow, rose scarlet and purple, all good; Rhodanthe manglesii, a lovely little flower, of a rich rose color; Xeranthemum, white yellow or purple.

Ohio Peach Crop.—It is said that, so abundant was the peach crop this year that Warren county alone could supply the entire North. Two farmers in that county have one hundred and twenty-one acres of peach trees.

WEBSTER AND WIRT.

Daniel Webster was once engaged in a case in one of the Virginia courts, and the opposing counsel was William Wirt, author of the "Life of Patrick Henry," which has been criticized as a brilliant romance.

In the progress of the case, Mr. Webster produced a highly respectable witness, whose testimony (unless disproved or impeached) settled the case, and annihilated Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony, he informed Mr. Wirt with a significant expression, that he was through with the witness, and he was at his service. Mr. Wirt rose to commence the cross examination, but seemed for a moment quite perplexed how to proceed, but quickly assumed a manner expressive of his incredulity as to the facts elicited, and coolly eyeing the witness a moment, he said—

"Mr. K——, allow me to ask you whether you have ever read a work called Baron Munchausen?"

Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Webster quickly rose to his feet, and said—

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Wirt, for the interruption; but there was one question I forgot to ask the witness, and if you will allow me that favor, I promise not to interrupt you again."

Mr. Wirt, in the blandest manner, replied, "Yes, most certainly;" when Mr. Webster, in the most deliberate and solemn manner, said:

"Sir, have you ever read Wirt's Patrick Henry?""

The effect was so irresistible, that even the Judge could not control his rigid features. Mr. Wirt himself joined in the momentary laugh, and turning to Mr. Webster, said, "Suppose we submit this case to the jury without summing up;" which was assented to, and Mr. Webster's client won the case.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Nov., 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	50	42

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
30	52	34

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
42	48	43

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	46	42

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 60°. Min. 24°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month was ·70, which is less than any other month of the year, so far.

The weather was warm and mild, with a very little wind. Truly it may be said, our autumn was pleasant and delightful!

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A.m. cloudy: p m. clear. First severe frost.
2. do do
3. Cloudy till even'ng.
4. Clear and cold.
5. Clear.
6. do
7. Partly clear.
8. do
9. Clear.
10. do
11. Mostly clear.
12. Clear.
13. do
14. Hazy and clear.
15. do do
16. Clear.
17. do
18. do
19. do
20. do
21. do
22. A.m. clear: p.m. cloudy.
23. Clear.
24. do
25. do
26. do
27. do
28. do
29. do
30. do

A very fair month for securing the abundant crops of our peaceful mountain retreat.

REJOICING OF THE CONFEDERATES OVER THEIR EXPLOITS ON THE SEA.

The Confederates appear to be in high glee over the recent piratical exploits of the Alabama, otherwise called the "290," on the ocean, and expect that their privateersmen will extend their work of destruction on the "High Seas," and become a greater terror to the merchantmen of the North than they hitherto have been. The Richmond *Dispatch* a few weeks since gave utterance to the following:

"The piteous groans of the New York Chamber of Commerce over the destruction of Yankee property upon the high seas by the Confederate vessels, show where the shoe pinches, and where we ought to strike the enemy if we would hurt him most. The doleful lamentations of these "Shylocks" over their lost diamonds are music to our ears. Nothing can equal the satisfaction which they experience from robbing other people, except the anguish they suffer in being robbed themselves. The vital part of these gentry lies in their pockets; the sensitive nerve of their whole system is in their purses, and, when that is effectually pierced, the death agony is sudden and irremediable.

A great deal has been said about invading the North, and seizing the great centers of its wealth,—Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This would be desirable if practicable; but whether it is practicable or not, another thing, which is more important, is practicable, and that is to cut off the sources of its wealth and the golden streams which supply the reservoirs of its prosperity. If Northern commerce upon the ocean could be destroyed, or even to any great extent crippled, we should do the Lincoln empire more damage, at less cost, than by any land invasion of their territories. The peculiar sensitiveness which the North manifested, long ago, in regard to privateers, ought at once to have taught us where our blows could be most effectively struck. They would never have singled out privateersmen as the objects of peculiar vengeance, and threatened to treat them as pirates, if they had not felt that the privateers were assailing their weak spot, and that when we had only two or three little vessels upon the waters.

Now that we have several efficient vessels, sailing fast and well armed, they are thrown into convulsions, and begin to tremble for the future. It is evident that the true way to retaliate for their plunder upon land is to assail them upon the seas, and make it a matter of uncertainty whenever or wherever a ship leaves a Northern port whether she will ever arrive at her anticipated haven. For this purpose we must increase our navy and our privateersmen, and if the enemy undertake to make any distinction between them and any other class of our fighting men, to retaliate, life for life, upon every prisoner in our hands. We are glad to learn from the doleful statements of the New York Chamber of Commerce that the Confederates have several other formidable vessels in course of preparation, besides those which have already spread such consternation throughout Yankeedom.

We trust that they may harass the Yankee commerce upon every sea, and make a speedy prey of their rich argosies of California and the Indies. We have skillful and gallant naval officers in abundance, and the time is at hand when they will reap laurels as rich and abundant as their brethren on the land. Our government should elevate its most powerful energies to this means of harrassing the enemy and of building up a strong navy. The iron-clads of the United States can never accomplish much at sea. They will be slow sailers and not easily handled in a rough sea. Our fleet ships, where they cannot fight them, can easily escape them, and when they cannot carry off their prizes, can sink them, which is just as bad for the Yankees. Let us hear some more groans from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Army and the Wool Crop. — The *Economist* estimates that to supply an army of eight hundred and fifty thousand men for twelve months with suitable clothing, will demand 51,000,000 pounds of wool. The effect of this extraordinary demand is thus set forth:

We should represent the most general estimate of the wool trade in supposing the present crop, in the now loyal States, to reach about 120,000,000 pounds. According to this estimate the demand will take up about forty-two and a half per cent. of our whole crop of wool. It is unnecessary to indicate the effect of this extraordinary demand on the value of the staple. The demand will be mostly for the low grades of wool which, as last year, may be expected to realize fabulous prices, and out of all proportion to the value of the finer goods. It may perhaps be questioned, however, whether we shall this year witness such a depreciation in the value of fine grades as was experienced last year. The largeness of the demand may be reasonably expected to give an enhanced value to all qualities: though as the finer grades have no preference for army purposes over the coarser, they may not be expected to range so much higher than common wools, as is the case in ordinary times.

It is not improbable, under these circumstances, that we may witness an unusual importation of foreign wools. Although both the tariff and exchange are against its importation, yet prices may range so high as to render these considerations secondary. The effect of this extraordinary consumption of army woollens must be to inflate and derange the ordinary business in woollen fabrics. Probably the machinery employed last year in manufacturing wollen goods might be sufficient, if running extra time, to meet this demand. But that proportion of our woollen machinery leaves but little for meeting the demand for ordinary goods. The result will probably be that fabrics for civilians' wear will be in light supply and realize higher prices.

Celebrated Authors.—Steele wrote excellently on temperance—when sober. Sallust, who declaimed so excellently against the licentiousness of the age, was himself a debauchee. Johnson's essay on politeness is admirable, but he was himself a perfect boor. The gloomy verses of Young give one the blues, but he was a brisk, lively man. "The Comforts of Human Life," by B. Heron, was written in prison, under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing room, where the author was surrounded with every luxury. All the friends of Sterne knew him to be a selfish man; yet, as a writer, he excelled in pathos and charity, at one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead monkey. So Seneca wrote in praise of poverty on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

List of Women's Rights which have Been Overlooked.—It is women's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from business. It is women's right to be kind and forbearing whenever her husband is annoyed. It is women's right to examine her husband's linen, and see that it needs neither mending nor buttons. It is women's right to be satisfied with her old dresses until her husband can afford new ones. It is women's right to be content when her husband declares to take her to the country. It is women's rights to nurse her children, instead of leaving it to a maid. It is women's rights to get her daughters married—happily, or not at all. It is women's rights to feel pleased, though her husband brings a friend unexpectedly to dinner. It is women's rights to be content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband. And, finally, it is a woman's right to remain a woman, without endeavoring to be a man.

ANOTHER GOLD FIELD.—The *British Colonist* says, under date of October 20 h: Every year is adding to our knowledge of the extensiveness of our gold fields. Our miners are creeping up the auriferous arteries which drain every portion of this northwestern empire. Slowly the riches of the Columbia, the Thompson, the Fraser, the Stickeen and Nass rivers are becoming unfolded; and now Peace river, whose outlet is on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, is coming in for its share of exploration. Parties of miners are organizing in the upper country for the purpose of mining on the headwaters of that river nex spring. Most of them, we believe, do not expect to get farther up this fall than Fort George, where they will remain all winter with their pack animals and a plentiful supply of provisions and tools ready for an early start in the spring."

THE LATEST EXPLOSIVE POWDER consists of the flour of starch, boiled with nitric acid. Experiments are now being made with it in Vienna, by Schoenbein the discoverer of guncotton, with the object in view of using it in the Austrian army.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7 h W rd. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward 17 f

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREROUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 20 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank,

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine

2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.

1,500 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red P ne or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit. 11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. S. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. 11-tf J. B SHOUTON, 19 h Ward.

HENRY DRUCE,

ENGRAVER of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, plate, guns, pistols, horn brands, steel stamps, embroidery stamping, floss for embroidery, pinking, etc., at his stand, Main street, G. S. L. City. 23-4

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black sind HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

LOST,

ONE yoke of Red lined-back CATTLE, branded A. Gun and C. Lambert on the horns. And a red and white COW, branded A. Gun on the horns. Whoever will bring those cattle or cow to Charles Lambert, in the 7 h Ward, shall be suitably rewarded. 23-2

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 3 plember Collection list for Great Salt Salt County has been received from the Assessor, and the duties have become due and payable, and I will attend to receive the same at my office, at the Court-house, in Great Salt Lake City, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 and 13, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them at that time will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, according to the provisions of "An act to provide internal Revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

ROBERT T. BURTON,
Collector Internal Revenue.

Collector's Office, G.S.L.City,
Dec. 1, 1862,—23-2

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE R. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and J D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6 h Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

STRAYED,

FROM my farm on Mill Creek, two American HORSES; one branded R D on left hip, points of ears split, of a brown color, and has a star in forehead; the other is a roan, points of ears split; no brands, but has a s re on right side, which it is supposed it was shot by an Indian.

Whoever will deliver said horses to me, or inform me where they are, will be handsomely rewarded.

V. SHURTLIFF,
21-3* Mill Creek.

TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE!!

Immediate Relief, without pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say

THE ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

Or Toothache Drops,

which is an immediate cure, can be obtained by applying to O. URSENBACH.

22-tf One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

WINE! WINE! WINE!!

LOVERS of a really pure article, will find a constant supply of my CURRANT WINE for Sale, at the ling Store of W. S. GODBE, Great Salt Lake City. This wine is not only well calculated to cheer the hearts of the health ul and vigorous, but is peculiarly beneficial in low fevers and in cases of general debility.

ELI B. KELSEY.

Tooele City, Nov. 12, 1862.

Reference, by permission, to Doctors W. F. Anderson, J. L. Dunyon, and — Field; also to the physicians of the Territory generally. 21

HERDING NOTICE.

THOSE who have Stock and have no means on hand to winter them, would do well to send them to the Lone Tree Ranch, west side of Utah Lake, forty-five miles south of G. S. L. City, where they can get them wintered at one cent a-head per day, and pay in stock, wheat, boots and shoes, leather, merchandise, or cash to accommodate. The range is not surpassed for winter in the country. The right to herd is granted by the county court of Utah county, by complying with the territorial law, being responsible for stock received. I would like to take about forty or fifty cows on shares next season.

For reference—Bishop R. Miller and Wm. Park, Mill creek; Saml. Mulliner, American Fork.

23-3 PHINEAS W. COOK.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MOTHERS.

A CARD for the use of Juveniles, containing the Alphabet, Figures and Lessons in words of two and three letters, illustrated with Wood Cuts, calculated to attract the attention of children, may be had at this Office, and at the residence of E. J. Pratt, 14 h Ward. Price Twenty Cents.

The card being suspended from the wall, a whole class may be taught from the same sheet, thus avoiding the use of more expensive books.

Those living in the country can be supplied by forwarding their orders through the News Agents. 22-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather; and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FROM the Big Field, south of the city, a short-legged thick-set, t ree-year old dark red COW, near calving; white spot in forehead, half of tail white, short horns, little broken at points, brand d U V S on high horn; dim brand on left hip. Whoever will return said cow to Daniel Spencer, or give information leading to her recovery, will be rewarded. 23-3

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carco, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
11tf Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office, 21 6m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LEIPSON.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all a country settlements. 22-3m

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE."

Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INVITE the attention of the public to their unrivalled collection of Portraits, Views, etc. etc., in all the different styles.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, IVORYTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are prepared to accommodate our patrons at all prices, from one to fifty dollars. All work to give satisfaction, or no sale.

The citizens of our Mountain Rome may now obtain, at our Rooms, any and every style of Portraiture that is produced elsewhere.

Cash, Wood, Grain, Hay and other produce taken.

ROOMS—One door north of the Salt Lake House, Main Street. 11-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved styles and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, cooking sap and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality,)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any imported, and not behind, in quality, to their

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

All kinds of pay taken. Even Rags or Cash not refused.

A liberal per centage allowed to Agents and Wholesale buyers.

☞ *We issue no Matches nor Blacking save under the brand of the* BEE-HIVE.

18-tf F. & M.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC,

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

13-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

CAPT. GIBSON ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have within the past year seen several accounts, in California prints relative to the operations of Capt. Gibs-on these islands, mostly at a favourable character; but none more so than the following from the Honolulu *Polynesian*, which we extract from a Late copy of the Sacramento *Union*:

For nearly a year Captain Gibson has been residing at Lanai, quietly but energetically pursuing his avocation, a philanthropic social reformer, unheralded by editorial trumpets, unremembered by the proprietary of Public Times, however, which corrects prejudice and winnows the chaff from the wheat in human affairs, is thereby beginning to do Capt. Gibson justice, and a better opinion is obtaining about what one calling, single handed, energetic and devoted man can do for the benefit of his neighbors and the social improvement of a semi-barbarous people.

When Captain Gibson arrived at the Mormon settlement, on the island of Lanai, to whose improvement his efforts have been chiefly directed, it consisted of about forty families, subsisting mainly on the proceeds of a precarious fishing and a few wild goats in the mountains. Living in small, ruinous and unhealthy houses, crowded together in Hawaiian fashion, the people had a depreciative, no industry, no water for drinking or cleaning; cutpurse, except some very backlab water along the beach, the rain water collected in cavities of rocks on the mountains being too far off to be easily procurable, and no mode of conveying except in calabashes on the backs of men. Land abundant and without hogs, that people vegetated rather than lived.

Such was the picture of the Mormon Hawaiian settlement, Lanai when Captain Gibson joined it last year. Of the patience and perseverance required to change the aspect of affairs such decrepit idle uncleanly people may imperfectly imagine, but never will merely a pen-and-ink sketch tell what they go and try it themselves. Having found an old plan, but no implements, he made one, a few furrows were opened by hand, and with nine hasty wormeaten cases of native, all the need in that property, an agricultural beginning was made, from worth at the end of the year reaching 20,000 bushels, for sale and export, besides sufficient for home consumption. Draft animals and implements of husbandry were procured, cisterns for collecting rain water in the mountains were built, by means of double pipes a regular full supply of water brought to the village; the houses improved, a yielded life sleeping against sanitary cleanliness and neatness promoted; 5-4th and sixths attended by an English school established; incorrect comments engaged; such industry fostered as the opportunity would permit—such as hot making from the waste beautiful pili straw, and matting, for export, more than similar villages in other parts of the country, the want of capital has been the great obstacle to the action of labor, works ex cited and system and order established where before equal misery set in unbridled splenaness. In short, with property increasing, comfort multiplied and self-respect implanted, the Lanai settlement shows to day in at wonderful metamorphosis from the unfortu nate condition in which it was a year or more ago, and demonstrates most fully what our truly earnest, practical and benevolent man can do for the improvement of this people, when working with the great Invisible himself with the people, living with and amongst them, sharing their labors and tempering their weakness with his presence and supervision. And the not least remarkable and beneficent effect of Captain Gibson's presence and influence on the island community, is the sanitary condition of its people, being now not one diseased during the past year."

FROM NEVADA.

The Legislature of Nevada is reported to have plenty of business on hand for consideration, much more than can be disposed of within "the thirty days." A move has been made to get the time for the continuance of future sessions extended to ninety days by act of Congress, the expiration of the last fifty to be paid by the Territory. A large proportion of the bills which have been introduced are said to be of a private character, providing for the establishment of toll-roads, bridges, and nearly every imaginable thing by which there is the least probability of interested parties getting a dollar. The number of bills of that kind are said to be "legion."

There was a man murdered in Carson city on the 24th ult., early in the morning, which is said to have created considerable excitement, in consequence of there having been no one killed in that city during the two preceding weeks. The name of the person killed was Mason, recently from Pike's Peak, of disreputable character. Who the murderer was could not be ascertained. Several suspected persons were arrested, but no evidence of guilt was elicited and they were discharged.

The entire herd of government horses at Roby Valley were driven off, as reported, by a large band of Indians about two weeks since. They also killed some of the cattle. Major Ginter with sixty footmen started after them as soon as the fact became known. He will probably become convinced by Spring, if he does not know, that an infantry force is not of much use on the plains.

RESOLUTION

Adjourning and concerning the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that said Legislative Assembly, when they adjourn on this the 8th day of December, A.D. 1862, will meet to meet in the State House (formerly Council House) in Great Salt Lake City, and there finish the remainder of the present or twelfth annual session of said Assembly, to wit, the session of the years 1862-63.

And be it further resolved, That so much of the resolution on vesting the Legislative Assembly, approved January 11th, 1852, as pertains to holding the Twelfth Annual Session for the years 1862 63, is hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 8, 1862.

Died:

In this city, on the 1st day of December, at the residence of Mr. Leon, in Ward 13 & Ward, Mr. A. B. MAYNEWARE aged years three and one month.

Mr. Mayhew left Nauvoo, Illinois, in May last, with the intention of accompanying the writer in the Valley, but was taken on the journey in the spring for Salmon River, thence an excellent mechanic, he used to work at the trade in this place, and was a valuable industrial, benevolent man, and was esteemed by all who formed his acquaintance.

Mr. Mayhew emigrated from the Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1854, to Nebraska City, opened and improved a farm there, upon which he resided, and from which he left another event for the laborious reports in the new good a life of West Nation Territory. One who has known him long knows that he was a good man, and a man who lay with remarkable reputation as a man—his kind and benevolent disposition as a neighbor and citizen. He has left a suddenly stricken down in the full vide and vigor of manhood, leaving many friends, a wife and the children to mourn his untimely death.

May the Lord bless the widow and orphans to whom death has taken the chief support and comfort, commencing the death as all of misfortune husband and father, we may his support through the Christ, the benevolent Father.

On Friday, 5th inst., at 22 Gudmund, of whooping cough, ANNE BELLING, aged 1 year, 3 months and 22 days. Other Publication Bulletin, aged 14 months and 18 days.

[Wilmington Times, please copy.

At Alton Gudmundsen, Dec. 9, 1862 of consumption, WALTER GEORGE WHITE, aged 20 years, leaving a wife and a child.

[Richmond Star, please copy.

In Lehi, on the 3d inst., MARY, consort of Oliver M. Dunn, aged 65 years and 22 days.

At Smith's, Carbon county, Nov. 22, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES JAMES GRAY, aged 22 years and 8 months.

New Advertisements.

HENRY LEWIS,

20th Ward.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he carries on the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, in the 20th Ward, one block north-east of the Tithing Office, where he will be pleased to see his customers. Wagons, tools on hand and made to order.

Factory on the day of Sunday, in the forenoon.

One Hundred Cords Wanted for which exchange. 24-3-8

FOR SALE.

A GOOD mare set of SAW-MILL TOOLS, consisting of a Crank, Gudgeons, 2 pr. Irons, Saw, &c.

S. D. HUFFAKER,

24-1 7th Ward, G. S. L. City.

HIDES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Hides, for which he will pay the highest market price; and to be does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he requests not to obtain the in.

24-3m R. J. GOLDING.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a roan HORSE, with black mane and tail, with a Spanish brand on his shoulder, and another brand on the left hip also the saddle off on the back, and a wood saddle on the back, also a common pony mare. I find him on the summit of the mountains between Cache Valley and Garden Valley, about the middle of November, with a horse at him. Have no stock from the Weber Aqueduct.

JOHN THORNTON,

24-1 Pumbroy, Cache Cty.

STRAYED,

FROM Sanford Pettingill's on the night of November 28th, one small dark bay HORSE left hip branded down, 4 years old, shod, and a little lame.

Any man finding said horse, and bringing it to the Sugar-house, will be well paid, and any information concerning the same will be thankfully received.

24-1 J. H. BECHAM.

LOST,

BETWEEN Pumbroy and Bountiful, a black cloth Cloak. Any person that will return the same to J. H. BOW, Bountiful, will be liberally rewarded. 24-1

STRAY COW.

CAME to my corral, about two months ago, a dark red cow, with a little white on her, about white on the belly and on the jaw, short tail, branded O on left hip, branded on left hip now visible.

The owner can have it by paying property and paying charges.

24-1 LEVI NORTH, Willow.

STRAY OXEN.

I HAVE in my possession a yoke of CATTLE one is a light red ox, with a little white on the chest, and the other is a dark red ox, with a white face. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges.

24-1* F. O. M. HODGE, North Kanyon Ward.

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons against purchasing a certain note given by me to Mr. Thomas Jones, in Sharon county, Iowa, in the year 1861, said note has been boycotted and money said defaulted, as PLEASE PAYS. paid up in full. 24-1*

CARPENTER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to answer for Buildings, either in part or whole, both in town and country. We could keep on hand a good assortment of goods, paintings, &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with coffins at the shortest notice.

We shall search to our patrons our thanks, and invite them hereafter to call upon us, and we will try and deserve their patronage. We make our acquaintance with as good an article as can be found in the Territory, and we will sell cheap for cash.

Wagon Boxes, Sash, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber, 4 by 4 and 5 by 4 scantling, Black and Walnut stock. We have 20,000 lbs. of Black Walnut, and South Carolina, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-1f

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE resigned the office of CITY SEXTON, and OLIVER G. GRAY has been appointed in my stead.

All persons indebted to me for Lots in the Cemetery, or for Burial Fees, are notified that unless they make immediate settlement therefor, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

Persons who have let the cash out for repairs, produce receipts and any equity at the proper office.

John G. Gray resides opposite my residence, 13th Ward.

24-3 J. C. LITTLE.

NOTICE.

I AM directed by the City Council to caution the following with intent to

Oliver Bunker's lots on the street now opened by horses driving on the lots, and on the streets and side walks, including with lots, wagons, lumber, wood, tending to the improvement, and any person who shall leave or pass the same of the above authority, or in any way obstruct any of the side walks, streets or alleys the same will be prosecuted according to ordinance of the City Council, will be liable to pay a fine in any sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

24-3 J. C. LITTLE, City Marshal.

ARITHMETIC SIMPLIFIED.

AT the solicitation of a number of friends I will open a class in ARITHMETIC, in the 19th Ward school-room, on Sunday evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock. Persons desirous of attending, will please make immediate application to

24-3 G. W. BURNHAM.

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COPE-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite Mr. Jennings' Store.

Also a good of Butter and Lard.

24-1 ABEL LAMB.

STRAYED,

FROM the 13th Ward, a fine back mouley COW, had a little white on her forehead, with a small piece of her left horn broken off. Whoever will give information, or return said cow to ABEL LAMB, will be liberally rewarded. 24-1*

CLASSES.

THE undersigned intends opening CLASSES for ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH COMPOSITION GERMAN and FRENCH.

For further particulars, apply at my residence, 14 Ward, on the premises of ALEXANDER OTT.

24-1 ALEXANDER OTT.

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver, at the Warehouse of Messrs. Smith, Webb, Green, & Co., Liverpool, Gt. Britain, a Trunk, Bale, or Package, delivered between said firm and their branches Fort Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, the P. L. Co. Trunk, Bale, or Package.

24-1*

STRAY COW.

HAVE in my possession a roan COW, about six years old, branded on the hip, left hip, brand on left shoulder and hip, but is aged. The owner can have the property, paying charges and this notice.

24-1* JOHN GRAHAM, Fourth Cottonwood.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of this city, that he intends commencing a SCHOOL, for those desirous to learn the TOOLS, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at half-past 6 p. m., in the school-room, in the 19th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.

TERMS—Half a quarter, one half for adults, in advance. Positions, wood and cash taken.

These desirable gentlemen have to be accommodated.

N. B. Music furnished for Balls, Parties, & conducts, &c., on short notice and reasonable terms. For our best performances apply to the undersigned, or to Andrew Bogan, Gunnison.

24-1f JOHN M. JONES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

I HAVE for SALE PROPERTY described as follows, viz: One Grist-mill, one Saw-mill, one Cotton Factory, one Woolen Factory, one Tannery, one Blacksmith shop, one Cooper shop, together with five acres of land adjoining. Also, Building Lots for sale and rent. The above property formerly used as distilling purposes, but to only enter—this into a business of other kind, or other establishment; having a better selling article on the spot.

Also, one set of Blacksmith Apparatus.

One good Steam Scale.

One Cotton Spindle Machine, used in wine making.

Together with many other valuable articles all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for one more in stock.

24-3 GEORGE BARNETT.

GLOBE BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, ROGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, PASTRY, &c., &c.

Oyster PARLOR every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-1

WANTED,

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS AND BARLEY

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID,

APPLY AT THE OLD STAND OF

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Agent.

23-1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 25. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862. VOL. XII.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The retirement of M. Thouvenel from his position as French Minister of Foreign Affairs and appointment of M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the vacant office, says a Paris correspondent, is an event of grave import; and, instead "imperial liberalism," indicates the adoption of a more obstinate, dictatorial policy—a policy of intervention and of abrupt reactionary movements. To this change in the Cabinet of the Tuileries may be traced the récent proposition—we had well-nigh said demand—by Napoleon on Russia and France, for intervention in American affairs—the Emperor earnestly seeking to enhance the glory of France by becoming himself the first patron and defender of the Southern Confederacy, thus securing to France and her manufacturing interests a pre-eminence above all other European powers in the great American cotton trade. Though this is an object of primary importance with him, the ostensible co operation, at least of the other two powers is a matter of great moment in preserving the equilibrium, or "balance of power"—an essential element in diplomacy—which, in the present critical, disjointed state of affairs among the nations, may be inconsiderately destroyed by the most trivial movement.

Whatever obstacles may intervene to defer prompt and independent action on his part, it is not doubted that, whenever in his judgment, the section struggling on this continent for identification among the nations, shall exhibit a settled and indisputable power of self-sustenance, none will be more eager to exhibit his munificent liberality in the recognition of the Cotton Confederacy than the Emperor of France.

We give below an opening paragraph from a late dispatch respecting intervention or mediation in American affairs, addressed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg, as published in the Paris *Moniteur* of Oct. 30:

"Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices, certainly, of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincerest solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events, under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse have multiplied between the various regions of the globe. Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth. which has become for the great centre of labor, a cause of most sad trial."

In reply to the dispatch of the French Minister, Earl Russell, in behalf of the British government, addressed to Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, a note, indicating the unwillingness of Great Britain to cordially concede to the propositions of France—in which Earl Russell closes as follows:

"After weighing all the information which has been received from America Her Majesty's Government is led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsels, with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence it may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing upon this important subject."

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff on the part of Russia to the note of Drouyn de l'Huys is in substance as follows:

"After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gortchakoff says it is requisite above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a continued pressure of the three great powers, however conciliatory, in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposite to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions should be sent to Baron Stokel, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there, the French and English Ministers, if not official aid at least moral support."

SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The late interview of Mr. Slidell with Napoleon is variously commented upon by the American press and by Paris correspondents—some regarding it in the light of a high assurance of the Emperor's favor towards the Confederacy and as one of the most important incidents that has of late occurred in the political world; others, on the contrary, are not only disposed to slightly estimate the importance of the conference in a political point of view, but consider it as a most trivial act of common courtesy personally shown to the distinguished gentleman, irrespective of his position as Confederate Commissioner. Of the latter class is the correspondent of the London *Star*, who, in a letter dated Paris, Nov. 3, says that "the Confederate Commissioner was accorded an interview with the Emperor at the oft-repeated request of a gentleman who enjoys the friendship of His Imperial Majesty. I am in a position to state that politics were not on this occasion alluded to, either by the Emperor or Mr. Slidell, and the latter was received in the presence of several persons. A gentleman who cannot be mistaken on the subject assured me last night that the Emperor confined himself to a bow, a few formal and polite sentences, such as he addresses to all who are presented him under ordinary circumstances, and dismissed the Southern emissary a few moments after his introduction."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A great revival of the old-fashioned kind seems to be in full blast in Hamilton, Canada West, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hammond. The *Times* of that city gives a graphic description of the scenes exhibited on two evenings of the "performance." It says: "Lawyers, merchants—poor, rich—young, old—male and female, were there, eagerly inquiring the way of salvation."

Large numbers of Sabbath school children were also deeply affected. "The people," continued the *Times*, "seemed to cling to the very walls of the house of God. They would not leave. Many sat weeping and reading their Bibles; whilst ministers, laymen and Christian women, were going from pew to pew, and praying with them and for them."

The interest seemed to be daily becoming more intense. It was known that men were praying for their families who never prayed before. Young men were turning from their course of iniquity, and a general feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade the whole community. The Rev. gentleman is reported to have been "literally inundated" with letters from young and old, parents and children, male and female, of all ranks, communicating to him what they have felt, endured or enjoyed since the commencement of his evangelistic labors in that city. Fathers were asking the prayers of the church for their sons; sisters were asking the prayers of the congregation for their brothers; children were sending requests in for the prayers of the congregation for their parents; and wives were asking prayers for their husbands.

The *Times* does not vouch for the favorable results of this excitement; but, as a chronicler of passing events, says, "We only state present appearances."

The Toronto *Leader*, one of our exchanges and the most influential of the Canadian newspapers, is printed on paper made of sawdust. It is of very fine texture, fair color and exceedingly durable. We are reliably informed, also, that it is the cheapest paper now manufactured. The patent was issued for it during the past few months.

Drafting orders in the States have been met by the people generally with so much indignation that nearly everywhere the attempt to fill up the Federal armies by forcible conscription has been abandoned. So strong were the law-abiding proclivities of the people, that in many instances the draft could not be strictly enforced!

A Jamaica journal says that among the legislative measures on foot in that island, there is one "to provide for the introduction and location in our island, of a portion of the forty thousand black and colored people in America, who are seeking a new home, where they may enjoy civil and religious liberty.

At Erie, Pa., as we learn from private letters recently received, wood is selling at $5 per cord; flour $8 @ $10 per bbl.; butter, 30c per lb; eggs, 25c per doz.; cheese, 25c per lb.; and other supplies at similar high rates. But a little over a year since, the single article of cheese in that section was obtainable at 2½ @ 3c per lb. Labor is reported to be very scarce and wages unusually low. It was feared that much distress, if not actual starvation would be felt among the people in that as well as other sections of the Northern States.

The U. S. Government has profited to the amount of thousands of dollars, by its wear in its postage shinplaster operations—the "small change" being thus destroyed, the people of course become the losers—and Government reaps the benefit of the loss, while its currency has totally failed to answer the reputed object of its issue.

Eighty-one of the persons engaged in the late draft mutinies in Wisconsin have been arrested and taken to Milwaukee.

The report of the committee to investigate the surrender of Harper's Ferry is published. Severe censures are administered to Major Baird and Col. Ford, of the 126th New York, to Col. Miles, Major-Gen. Wool and General McClellan, for bad conduct, bad management, disgraceful behavior, incompetency, too slow, not fast enough, &c., &c.; all because of the "disgraceful surrender" of Harper's Ferry, a point which as yet has been of little or no strategic importance.

Collector Barney has been authorized to keep revenue cutters cruising off the harbor and coast in the vicinity of New York to give warning of the approach of any rebel war vessels. It is seriously apprehended that New York and Boston may be battered down by rebel iron-clads—this intention being avowed.

ASTRONOMY.—During the past week three lectures have been delivered upon this subject by a gentleman who styles himself Dr. Matthews. The first lecture was delivered in a room formerly dignified with the title of "Music Hall," but now so dilapidated as to render it almost unworthy of the name, being quite unsuitable, in its present condition for lectures or parties. On the evening of the lecture there, we are informed that there was danger of injury to those present from the frequent breaking of seats, &c. The succeeding lectures were held in the large Assembly Room of the 13th Ward.

The illustrations of the planets of the solar system were very creditable and, with the magic lantern, the lecturer showed himself an adept—the views of which were both novel, instructive and highly amusing, more especially to the young.

Such exhibitions would doubtless be well appreciated by the people in the settlements, where there are but few novelties to attract attention.

THE WAR IN NORTH-WESTERN ARKANSAS.

Some three weeks since it was announced that Gen. Blunt had had a fight with the Confederates, under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cave Hill, Arkansas, and repulsed them. The battle was said to have raged with great fury for three hours, after which the enemy began to fall back, but hotly contested every inch of ground, till night ended the conflict, when Gen. Marmaduke sent a flag of truce, asking leave to carry off his killed and wounded. The slain of the enemy was stated at sixty; the number of the wounded not reported. Gen. Blunt estimated the force of the enemy at eight thousand. The Federal force engaged was stated at five thousand. Nothing was said about the casualties on the Federal side, neither was there any mention made of the number of prisoners captured, nor of the amount and value of the spoils taken, but Gen. Blunt reported that he had whipped the enemy so severely that they had been induced to retire to their favorite hiding place beyond the Boston Mountains, from which safe and secluded retreat they probably would not emerge again till spring. He is also represented to have stated that the enemy having consumed and wasted everything there was in Arkansas in the shape of provisions, they would soon have to retreat into Texas in order to escape starvation. A few days afterwards he reported that the Confederate Generals, Hindman and Marmaduke, were concentrating their forces, and there was a fair prospect that another battle would soon take place at or near the scene of the first engagement. Later accounts state that the Confederates, under Gen. Hindman, attacked Gen. Blunt's position, on the 6th inst., at Cave Hill. Their forces are said to have numbered twenty-five thousand, notwithstanding which they were forced to retire, but made another attack on the next day, Sunday, with but little better success, as they had to fall back on Gen. Blunt receiving reinforcements, after having made quite a demonstration against the Federal position.

A severe battle is reported to have been fought on the 8th, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, resulting in another victory over the enemy, said to have been twenty-four thousand strong, with eighteen pieces of artillery. Gen. Hindman, who was in command of the Confederates, divided his army into four divisions, commanded severally by Generals Rains, Parsons, Marmaduke and Frost. According to the published statement, General Hindman had succeeded in flanking General Blunt's position, at Cave Hill, which enabled him to attack Gen. Herron, who was advancing with seven thousand men—infantry and cavalry, with twenty-pieces of artillery, to reinforce Gen. Blunt. The fight is represented to have been fierce and bloody, continuing from about ten o'clock in the morning till the close of the day. Gen. Herron, as per statement, maintained his ground till General Blunt arrived with a strong force from Cave Hill, at four in the afternoon, and attacked the enemy in the rear, when a tremendous struggle for the mastery ensued. At dark the Federals held the field, and soon after the Confederates are represented to have started for that place to which, so far as known, no Federal army, since the commencement of the war, has followed the retreating foe, for reasons which have never been assigned, situated beyond Boston Mountains, which have become as celebrated in the history of the war as Bull Run.

The Federal loss is set down at six hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy fifteen hundred, among whom were several officers. The number of prisoners taken was comparatively small, and Hindman lost none of his artillery, so far as reported. When all the facts in relation to the operations of the combatants before, during and after the battle shall have been made known, some of the mysteries which now attach to the Boston Mountain regions may be dispelled, and the reasons for not following the enemy beyond them, after they have been defeated as has been the case in several instances, fully explained.

[Continued from Page 179.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

SCHEDULE B.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule; any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written, five cents.

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents.

Bill of exchange, (inland) draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents.

Exceeding two hundred dollars and not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, fifteen cents.

Exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars, thirty cents.

Exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, forty cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, sixty cents.

Exceeding fifteen hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

And for every twenty-five hundred dollars, or part of twenty-five hundred dollars in excess of five thousand dollars, one dollar.

Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

If drawn in sets of three or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, three cents.

Above one hundred and fifty dollars and not above two hundred and fifty dollars, five cents.

Above two hundred and fifty dollars and not above five hundred dollars, ten cents.

Above five hundred dollars and not above a thousand dollars, fifteen cents.

Above one thousand dollars and not above one thousand five hundred dollars, twenty cents.

Above one thousand five hundred dollars and not above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, thirty cents.

Above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and not above three thousand five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Above three thousand five hundred dollars and not above five thousand dollars, seventy cents.

Above five thousand dollars and not above seven thousand five hundred dollars, one dollar.

And for every two thousand five hundred dollars, or part thereof, in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars, thirty cents.

Bill of Lading or receipt, (other than charter-party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, ten cents.

Express.—For every receipt or stamp issued, or issued by any express company, or carrier, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, for all boxes, bales, packages, articles, or bundles, for the transportation of which such company, carrier, or person, shall receive a compensation of not over twenty-five cents, one cent.

When such compensation exceeds the sum of twenty-five cents, and not over one dollar, two cents.

When one or more packages are sent to the same address at the same time, and the compensation therefor exceeds one dollar, five cents.

Bond.—For indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, fifty cents.

Bond of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, twenty-five cents.

Certificate of stock in any incorporated company, twenty-five cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, ten cents.

For a sum exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents.

Certificate.—Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, twenty-five cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—

If for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents.

For a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified, ten cents.

Charter-party.—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the character of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed three hundred tons, three dollars.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, ten dollars.

Contract.—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, ten cents.

Conveyance.—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

When the consideration exceeds five hundred dollars and does not exceed one thousand dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding one thousand dollars and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding two thousand five thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, five dollars.

Exceeding five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

And for every additional ten thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

Despatch, telegraphic.—Any despatch or message, the charge for which for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, one cent.

When the charge for the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, one dollar.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, fifty cents.

Insurance, (life.)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—

When the amount insured shall not exceed one thousand dollars, twenty five cents.

Exceeding one thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar.

Insurance, (marine, inland, and fire.)—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agents, or by any other company or person, twenty-five cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof.

If for a period of time not exceeding three years, fifty cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, one dollar.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port.

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, one dollar.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons, three dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable: also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, five dollars.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, fifteen dollars.

And for every additional ten thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than thirty dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding thirty dollars, one dollar.

Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, twenty-five cents.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, ten cents.

Power of attorney to receive or collect rent, twenty-five cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, one dollar.

Probate of will, or letters of administration: Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of two thousand five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

To exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar.

To exceed five thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two dollars.

To exceed twenty thousand dollars, and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, five dollars.

To exceed fifty thousand dollars, and not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

And for every additional fifty thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, ten dollars.

Protest.—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, twenty-five cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, twenty-five cents.

Legal documents: Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity, fifty cents.

Provided, That no writ, summons, or other process issued by a justice of the peace, or issued in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties: And provided, further, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule B on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE C.

Medicines or preparations.—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics, for any disease, diseases, or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows: where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent.

When such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, two cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents, three cents.

When such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of seventy five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, four cents.

When such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above the one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional two cents.

Perfumery and cosmetics.—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet, water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair-dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, toothwash, dentrifice, tooth-paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, two cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents, three cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, four cents.

When such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above the one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional two cents.

Playing cards.—For and upon every pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, one cent.

Over eighteen cents and not exceeding twenty-five cents per pack, two cents.

Over twenty-five and not exceeding thirty cents per pack, three cents.

Over thirty and not exceeding thirty-six cents per pack, four cents.

Over thirty-six cents per pack, five cents.

HURRAH FOR CODFISH.

When we see a young man dressed in the extreme of fashion, promenading the streets, flourishing a delicate walking stick, ogling the ladies, and turning up his interesting proboscis with an air of disdain at a neighbor's son or daughter, when we know that his father acquired the property which his fool of a son is making himself rediculous upon, by collecting grease and ashes we are tempted to shout in his assinine ears, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we see a young woman whose highest ambition appears to be a desire to eclipse her neighbors in dress, and who makes it her constant boast that she never washed a dish or hemmed a shirt, because she regards it as a vulgar accomplishment, we feel an inclination to whisper in her ear, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we see a young man too proud to carry a bundle in the street when we know his father is a wood-sawyer, or when we see a young miss seated in the parlor perusing a novel while ma is doing the kitchen drudgery, we say to ourself, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we hear a lady protest that she cannot ride in an omnibus because it was intended for common folks, we cannot help exclaiming to ourself, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we see a lady arrayed in the costliest fabrics, treat with a contempt a schoolmate whose clothing is not of so rich a texture, especially when we remember that some of the aforesaid lady's relatives are inmates of the poor house, and others of the State prison, we feel a strong desire to thunder in her ears, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we hear a man boasting of his ancestry, and taking unwonted pains to display his pretended coat of arms, which he has stolen from some old book of heraldry, we laugh as we say to ourself, "Hurrah for codfish."

When we see an elegant carriage dashing through the street with heraldic devices emblazoned on its trappings, with a coachman and footman decked out in a sort of livery, and especially when we know that its aristocratic owner made his money by vending "purely vegetable pills," which were nothing more nor less than dried peas, we exclaim, "Hurrah for codfish."

In short, when we see people putting on haughty airs, because it has pleased Providence to endow them with a liberal share of this world's goods, or when we see the supercilious sneer of contempt upon the face of a person to show his or her estimation of one who works for a living, we feel a strong desire to show our estimation of them by exclaiming in their ears, "Hurrah for codfish."

We are thankful that aristocracy in this country has always been at a discount, and we hope it always will be, and can only pity the silly, contemptible man or woman who may be foolish enough to imagine for a moment that to be a member of an exclusive class, is the supreme height of human felicity though money, like charity, cover a multitude of sins.

PRINTER'S LANGUAGE.—Every profession has its technical terms, and of course the printers have a smattering which is only intelligible to the craft; the following is a specimen. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated:

"Jim, put General Beauregard on the galley and then finish the murder of that nigger you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Guyandotte; distribute the small pox; you need not finish that mutiny; put the mumps in the paper this week. Pitch that pi into hell and go to the devil, and he will tell you how to dispose of the dead matter."

Not much wonder that Dr. Faustus was burnt for inventing such a satanical art.

FACTS ANO FICTION.

—Prophecy of Gen. Jackson: Said the old hero to a friend at the hermitage a short time before his death:

"The abolition party is a *disloyal* organization. Its pretended love of freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

Time has proven that the old veteran knew pretty clearly what he was talking about.

—A Washington letter writer says that the President has his hands full in endeavoring to settle the quarrels of Generals, who are fighting while their troops are idle.

—Voltaire, speaking of law, said: "I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin: first, when I lost a lawsuit, and secondly, when I gained one."

—The cheerful are the busy. When trouble knocks at the door or rings the bell, he will generally retire if you send him word that you are "engaged."

—The latest style of hoop skirt is the grand self-adjusting, double-back-action-bustle, estruscan lace expansion, spiral Piccolomini attachment, gossamer indestructible! It is a "love of a thing."

—One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather equivocal:—"I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

—A letter covering value to the amount of $700,000 was recently registered in the New York Post Office for London, the postage on which amounted to $148.

—"We are to be beaten in New York as we have been elsewhere;" exclaimed a prominent Republican the other day, "and we deserve to be. It is the judgment of heaven upon us for having violated the liberty of our own citizens, while proclaiming freedom to the slaves of other States!"

—A Cleveland paper says that the people of that town are using mouse-traps, old jack-knives, and shirt-buttons for small change.

—Jeremy Taylor says quaintly that "marriage is the mother of the world;" that it "preserves kingdoms, fills cities and churches, and peoples heaven itself."

—"Are you not afraid your wife will get married again when you die?"

"I hope she may, as there will be one man in the world who will know how to pity me."

—John Morgan is a bad example, but we hope our troops will follow him.—[Louisville Journal.

—An exchange says that the Republicans will have a harder time going up Salt River than the Democrats had, not because the waters are low, but each fellow will have to "tote" a big nigger on his back.

—Why should the stars be the best astronomers?

Because they have studded (studied) the heavens ever since creation.

—Doctor Lambella, the eminent Paris physician, says an electric shock is sure salvation to anybody dying from the effects of chloroform.

—An honest heart, says Prentice, makes a gentleman; but honest modesty makes a gentle manner.

—Can any one define the exact width of a narrow escape?

—The population of the Russian empire in 1722 was 14,000,000; in 1823, 36,000,000; and at present 65,000,000.

—A Dutchman's smallest pig being the oldest, wishing to explain it to a customer, said: "The little pig ish de piggeat." Upon which his wife, assumed to correct him, said: "You will excuse him, he no speak as good English as me—he no mean de little pig ish de piggest, but de youngeat little pig ish de oldest."

—We have read of a serpent who bit a slanderer, and received so much more dreadful venom than that which he imparted that he died at once, but did not hurt the man.

—Xenocrates, reprehending curiosity, said it is as rude to intrude into another man's house with your eyes as with your feet.

—Two men by the name of Beans were lately hung in the north of England. A countryman passing near and seeing the crowd, inquired what they were doing. "Only stringing Beans," was the reply.

—Eight histories of the rebellion are in course of publication by Eastern houses.

—The Washington *Republic* makes the following significant statement: "We are to-day no nearer the possession of Virginia, than we were in April, 1861.

—The Rochester *Union* makes mention of a shinplaster, payable in Utica next July in strawberries "if the crop does not fail."

—Since the great war with the Allied Powers. Russia has become the most powerful fighting government on the globe, and would be a good match for England and France combined.

—A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

—People who like so much to talk their mind, should sometimes try to mind their talk.

—In a late speech in New York, Mr. Cox closed by offering the following to be used by Congress for a hymn after prayers:

"From Africa the negro came,
And, oh Congress, bless his name!
Stand up, good Lovejoy, bless the day
The negro came from Africa!
He is the object of our love—
In him we live, in him we move;
For him we preach, for him we pray—
For him we meet from day to day,
That colored cuss from Africa."

—In Alabama the people are making tea of blackberry leaves.

—If a man cannot readily recognize merit, it is pretty certain that he has none himself.

—Formerly in France a great foot was much esteemed, and the length of the shoe in the fourteenth century was a mark of distinction. The shoes of a prince were two and a half feet long; those of a baron two feet; those of a knight eighteen inches.

—Boots are said to have been invented by the Carrana. They were at first made of leather, afterwards of brass and iron, and were proof against both cut and thrust.

—Says Prentice: "Although the Secessionists and Abolitionists seem to pull in different directions, their tales, like Sampson's foxes, are joined with firebrands to wrap the country in flames.

—A Union soldier in Gen. Grant's army thinks the next Congress should not adjourn without doing one thing, and that is, "make the d—d niggers a legal tender!"

—I presume you won't charge anything for just re-membering me, said a wooden-legged soldier to a wooden-leg manufacturer.

—If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a 'tie.'

—How does the President's proclamation conflict with the tariff? One imposes a tax on wool, while the other makes 'wool free.'

—Why is a blacksmith like a counterfeiter? Because he makes a living by forging.

—The Canadian *Journal of Art* says that petroleum was formed long before the coal, and is the result of the decomposition, under pressure of an infinite number of oil-yielding animals which swarmed in the seas of the Devonian period long anterior to coal.

—Here is the latest sacerdotal peroration we have seen from the lower regions: "The tall mountains are the sublime apostles of nature, whose surplices are snows, and whose sermons are avalanches."

—"What plan," said an actor to another, "shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?" "Invite your creditors," was the tart reply.

—Miss Flantadling says the first time she locked arms with a young man she felt like Hope leaning on her anchor.

—A little fellow, weeping most piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He hushed his cries for a moment — the train of thought was broken. "Ma," said he, renewing his snuffle, and wishing to have his cry out, "Ma—uph! uph! what was I crying about just now?"

—One of the Horace Greely style of statesmen says that a war with England will not prove very serious, as it can be ended by the President issuing a proclamation establishing the independence of Ireland.

—"Say, Pomp, a 'liable darkey tell me just now dat Jeff. Davis' gwine to talliate 'bout the President's proclamation—he gwine to declare all the niggers in the Norf States slaves after the first of January next."

Pomp: "Bress us all!"

—A gentleman, lately returned from Europe, says half the people he met supposed North America was at war with South America, and he was often asked where the State of New England was?

—It is estimated that there are about 14,000,000 persons of African descent in America. In the United States they number 4,500,000; Brazil, 4,150,000; Cuba, 1,500,000; South and Central American Republics, 1,200,000; Hayti, 2,000,000; British Possessions, 800,000; French, 250,000; Dutch, Danish and Mexican, 200,000.

—The N. Y *World* refers to Cassius M. Clay as the shining apostle of the higher law who draws the salary of a major-general and spends his time in going about the country libeling and slandering those who have the taxes to pay.

[For the Deseret News.

HINTS TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.

As the chewing of tobacco is of much importance to a portion of the youth in Utah, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions which will greatly facilitate improvement in this valuable accomplishment and tend to increase the grace and dignity of the operation. I the more readily enter upon the subject, in consequence of the vast accession of this delicious weed soon to be derived from the southern portions of this Territory. Numbers are looking, even now, with intense anxiety, for an augmentation of that excellent article wherewithal to fill the "aching void" caused by the absence of its exhilarating influence. In offering the ensuing valuable hints, I am not ignorant of the fact that I expose myself to the severe animadversions of a few, who in their verdancy and lack of experience, foolishly apply approbrious terms to the votaries of the chewing art. It is well known that to enter into any controversy with the aforesaid individuals would have no beneficial tendency so far as they are concerned; therefore, I am disposed to pass them by and leave to example, which is very powerful, that which argument cannot accomplish.

It may be expected that, in an article of the present nature, something should be thrown out by way of suggestions to render less difficult the initiation of young candidates for chewing honors. To anticipate any inquiries upon this point, I will state, before proceeding farther, that I consider any thing offered upon the subject would be entirely superfluous, for there are hundreds in this Territory who are ready, willing and fully qualified to superintend the efforts of the youthful beginner—furnish the weed--regulate the quantity for the first trials and even carefully hold the head of the novice while undergoing his first expectorations. These generous and philanthropic individuals will, as a general thing, also be found eager to offer all the necessary encouragement to the sinking tyro. The present article, therefore, pre-supposes the pupil to have acquired, in *a rough way*, the rudiments of the art, and to be anxious for the attainment of all the advantages accruing from systematic practice.

In the first place, then, never chew with the lips closed. This is a most disagreeable practice and calculated to give offense to those who do not indulge in the weed, and consequently are liable to mistake the contortions of countenance, necessary to this manner of mastication, for a direct facial insult to themselves. Again, this method of chewing is contrary to nature, as will be fully evinced by an observation of most, if not all, ruminating animals who distend the jaws very freely. The practice of keeping the lips closed in tobacco-chewing, appears to proceed from a kind of false modesty, or *mauvaise honte*, very disreputable to new beginners, who often labor under the strange impression that there is something disgraceful or improper in the act, and therefore endeavor, as much as possible, to conceal the sweet morsel. This feeling must be banished ere much progress can be made. Let the pupil habituate himself to the idea that tobacco was made for him; and he for tobacco. Let him, if possible, acquire a sort of enthusiasm in its use and contempt for all those benighted individuals who eschew the practice. In order to efficiently carry out the advice just given, I would suggest that classes be formed under the superintendence of competent instructors, where that peculiar rolling of the cud-derisive smile, and partial closing of the visual organs, so expressive of contempt, can be learned. But to return, let the mouth freely expand and the pupil will soon have the gratification of hearing himself spoken of, as having a very open countenance, if nothing more. Should the student have a light moustache, the foregoing hint will prove invaluable, for it furnishes a very easy method of imparting a rich tinge to the aforesaid hirsute appendage.

In the second place, the pupil should never allow himself to be confined to a spit-box when in the parlor, for it places a gentleman in a very undignified position to be perpetually spitting at a mark. Should one be placed near by, let him avoid it and add all in his power to the lustre of the carpet. Ladies may possibly rebel at first, but pay no attention to it, show them that the mind is too enlarged to be confined within the narrow limits of a spittoon. On the Sabbath day the expert tobacco chewer may render his services very useful to the preacher, as well as to the congregation, by decorating the walls, if he be near them, with a variety of beautiful designs calculated to excite trains of pious reflections in the mind.

These ingenious decorations will also have a beneficial tendency on those individuals, who, every Sunday, try to secure a a at close by the wall in order to indulge their somnolent propensities. The fear of erasing some beautiful line will probably induce them to reflect ere they resign themselves into the hands of Morpheus.

In the third place, let the pupil always be careful in conversation to advance the mouth so near the listener, as to give him or her the full benefit of the delicious exhalations arising therefrom. Never mind if he or she do manifest at first a repugnance, a proper degree of pertinacity will very likely soon diminish the intensity of the feeling.

The foregoing hints might be variously illustrated and enlarged upon, but, probably enough has been said to give an idea of the course to be pursued in order to attain an eminent position as a *chewer*, and to place the reader who desires in a position, where he can make himself not only useful but ornamental to society.

DIOGENES.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN AFRICA.

Capt. Finlay, of the British ship Fatt, reports the following story in a letter to a friend in Liverpool:

"We had a fearful tragedy here last week; one of the natives killed what they call a "creekman," (that is, a man who lives some eight or ten miles from Bonny, and who was at Bonny selling yams, as the creekmen are farmers in a small way.)—The Bonny men wanted to kill this native, and at a meeting it was agreed they should kill him. But "first catch your hare," is an old maxim. When the man heard that sentence of death was passed upon him, he shut himself up in his house with all his slaves, wives and children, loaded all his guns, large and small, then dug a trench round and about, and filled it with small kegs of gunpowder, and set the chiefs at defiance.

Things remained in this state two or three days, nobody daring to venture near the house with hostile intentions. At last the chiefs offered two puncheons of oil to any one who would fire the house. A slave took the offer, fired the house to windward and the sparks falling upon the house of the besieged soon set it on fire. When the murderer of the creekman saw this he gathered all his slaves, wives and bairns within the trench, applied the match, and in a second nothing was to be seen but mangled bodies amid the ruins of their former home. There were thirty-five in number altogether. They lay exposed for three days, then they were put into sacks and thrown into the river."

HEAVEN'S REWARD OF CHARITY.

A Paris journal tells the following story:—"About a dozen years ago, a man, rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a *cafe* of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain, and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly, as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, without, however, seeming to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupefied, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burthened with a family, but a kind-hearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter, who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, 'It is all right; I know the gentleman.' The next day the stranger returned, asked for the same things, and retired in the same manner as before, without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand:—'I bequeath sixty thousand francs to the widow ——, proprietress of a *cafe* (giving the address), to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months, without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. It was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery, but since fortune having smiled on me, it is only just that I shoul pay for the sixty breakfasts to which I owed my life."

THE CREED OF ST. PATRICK.—The following interesting extract in Irish, with the English translation, was found among the papers of a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church:

"The oldest piece of writing in the sweet Irish tongue is called 'St. Patrick's armor, or breastplate.' It is a prayer or hymn written when St. Patrick was going to Tara, to preach before the king and nobles of Ireland; and at that time all the great people of Ireland were pagans, and he greatly feared he should be killed at Tara. Now it is remarkable that St. Patrick should have written such a prayer, at a time of such great trouble, and not once mention the name of the Virgin Mary in it! Yet we find there is not one word in the whole prayer addressed to any but God alone. He does not once ask the help of the Virgin Mary. Hear the prayer of St. Patrick:

"At Tara, to-day, the strength of God pilot me—the power of God preserve me—may the wisdom of God instruct me—the eye of God watch over me—the ear of God hear me—the word of God give me sweet talk—the hand of God defend me—the way of God guide me. Christ be with me—Christ before me—Christ after me—Christ in me—Christ under me—Christ over me—Christ on my right hand—Christ on my left hand—Christ on this side—Christ on that side—Christ at my back—Christ in the heart of every person to whom I speak—Christ in the mouth of every person who speaks to me—Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me—Christ in the ear of every person who hears me at Tara to-day."

WHERE DRUNKARDS GO.—A Scotch pastor recognized one of his female parishioners sitting by the side of the road, a little fuddled; "Will you just help me up with my bundle, gude mon?" said she, as he stopped. "Fie, fie, Janet," cried the pastor, "to see the like o' you in sic a pligh; do you know where all drunkards go?" "Ay, sure," said Janet, "they just go whar a drap o' gude drink is to be got."

The Deseret News. Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....December 17, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The movements of the grand army of the Potomac, since Gen. Burnside was invested with its command on the 8th of Nov. have been attended with the greatest possible secrecy, and the public have known nothing concerning them comparatively, till recently, further than it was generally understood, that some considerable portion of it, more or less, was being concentrated near Fredericksburgh, either as a feint to draw the attention of the enemy in that direction, while an advance on Richmond was being made from another quarter, or to force their way by that route to the Confederate capital.

Many are the speculations which have been indulged in, relative to the operations and movements of Gen. Burnside, who many have believed would by his superior judgment, perseverance and military skill, vanquish the Confederate armies, crush out the rebellion, and establish the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the old Federation, in the Seceded States in the course of a few months. Some supposed that as soon as he could get matters and things pertaining to his command arranged to his notion, he would move direct on to Richmond, despite of all opposition, and when he commenced moving, they were disappointed in his marching down the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg. Others thought it a strategic movement, and but few apparently understood, that during the time the army of the Potomac was measurably inactive, after McClellan was relieved of command, and before Burnside got fully installed as his successor, Gen. Lee made such disposition of the forces under his command, that it would have been impracticable and hazardous for Gen. Burnside to have moved in any other direction.

Had there been no obstacle of a formidable nature directly in front, it is not probable that the army of the Potomac would have taken the road to Fredericksburg, instead of marching towards Richmond by way of Gordonsville, when Burnside got ready for operations; and on its arrival opposite that place, the commanding General, would have of course crossed the river, occupied the town and moved on southward, if the enemy had not been there, or in that vicinity in such force as to render a general engagement with the Confederates extremely hazardous. An unsuccessful battle fought then, would have forever blasted Burnside's hope of future glory, and his name would soon have been added to the list of Major-generals not in command. From all that has been made known, it is very evident that there has been no mysterious strategic movements in progress, and the delay in crossing the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, has been for the assembling and preparing a force deemed sufficient to repulse the enemy, and render the success of the grand army more certain. It remains to be seen, and for future historians to record, when the results of the campaign and of the war shall have been fully made known, which of the two opposing armies gained most by the lapse of time.

It is represented that the Confederates have erected formidable works on the hills back of the town and up and down the river of great extent, which were commenced before the Federal army arrived there, and that they have been strengthening their lines and collecting forces in that vicinity ever since. From the statements which have been published, it has been impossible to determine with any degree of certainty whether the Federal or Confederate army at Fredericksburg, or within supporting distance in the event of a conflict, was the more numerous, and better appointed. That General Burnside has been furnished with all the men and munitions of war deemed necessary to ensure a decided victory over the enemy, when the long expected battle should be fought, is not doubted, and the enemy is believed to have been equally well prepared.

Between the first and tenth of December, the enemy's cavalry are represented to have crossed the river at various places above Fredericksburg, and attacked the Federal outposts, without any apparent intention of bringing on an engagement, but simply to annoy the troops, and ascertain, as far as possible, their strength and position. The frequency of their attacks, in which they often, as reported, surprised detachments and camps, caused Gen. Burnside to issue an order in which he expressed his determination to dispense with the further services of every officer in command of a post, camp or detachment who should suffer his command to be surprised by the enemy, unnecessarily, which is said to have given great satisfaction.

All things having been prepared, and in readiness, as far as possible, the long-desired forward movement was commenced on the night of the 10th instant, and before daylight on the morning of the 11th, the work of constructing pontoon bridges was commenced at Fredericksburg and three miles below. At the latter place, where Gen. Franklin's division were to cross, there was, as reported, but little opposition; but at Fredericksburg three or four unsuccessful attempts were made to construct the bridges, the fire of the enemy from their rifle pits having been so murderous that the engineers had to abandon the bridges after they were about half completed.

Gen. Burnside ordered up his artillery and opened fire on the town, under cover of which the bridge building operations were resumed, but with no better success, till an enfilading fire by artillery from the right compelled the enemy to leave their pits. At what hour the bridges were completed and the army commenced to cross over has not transpired, but it has been announced that a large portion of the army were in the occupancy of Fredericksburg the next day, and that much hard fighting has been done, resulting fatally to many a brave man, but not, so far as known, in the repulse of the enemy, and the probabilities are, from the nature of the position, the number and strength of the contending armies, that much blood will be shed before the works of the enemy will be reduced, or they compelled to evacuate them and fall back to Richmond.

Some movements of the Federal troops, in Eastern North Carolina, have of late been reported, but no battles have been fought there, so far as known. In Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, all is not peace yet. The guerrillas seem to be as active as ever, but neither Rosencrans nor Grant have recently had a fight with the enemy. There has nothing been permitted to be published, for several weeks, in relation to McClernand's Mississippi expedition. The destination of Gen. Banks' great southern expedition has not yet transpired, but the war is still progressing nevertheless.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

During the first week of the session there was but little business done further than to complete the organization of the two houses, move from the Court House to the State House, and to get things fixed up and arranged, so that the wheels of legislation would move off without hindrance and harmoniously during the remainder of the forty days.

On the 9th, the second day of the session, the Speaker announced the standing committees of the House as follow:

Judiciary: Lorin Farr, John Taylor, Jonathan C. Wright, Aaron Johnson, Albert P. Rockwood.

Claims and Appropriations: Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Albert P. Rockwood.

On Petitions and Memorials: Amasa M. Lyman, Joseph A. Young, John V. Long.

Revenue: Albert K. Thurber, Jonathan C. Wright, Peter Maughan, Thomas Callister.

Elections: Silas S. Smith, Judson L. Stoddard, Eli B. Kelsey, Thomas Dunn.

Counties: Peter Maughan, Thomas Dunn, Madison D. Hambleton, Timothy B. Foote.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons: Albert P. Rockwood, William B. Preston, Thos. Rhoads, Reddick N. Allred.

Education: John Taylor, Jon. C. Wright, Albert K. Thurber, John V. Long.

Engrossing: John V. Long, Lorin Farr, George W. Bean.

Printing: Joseph A. Young, Hiram B. Clawson, Thomas Callister, George W. Bean.

Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures: Edwin D. Woolley, Timothy B. Foote, John Stoker, Eli B. Kelsey.

Militia: Amasa M. Lyman, Albert P. Rockwood, Thomas Callister, Hiram B. Clawson.

Incorporations: Jonathan C Wright, John Stoker, Judson L. Stoddard, William B. Preston.

Library: Lorenzo H. Hatch, Thos. Rhoads, Peter Maughan, Madison D. Hambleton.

Public Domain and School Lands: Aaron Johnson, Amasa M. Lyman, Silas S. Smith, Reddick N. Allred, Joseph A. Young.

Penitentiary: Edwin D. Woolley, Lorenzo H. Hatch, Judson L. Stoddard.

The standing committees of the Council are the same as at the last session, there being no new members in that body, and are constituted as follows:

Judiciary: Albert Carrington, L. E. Harrington, Geo. A. Smith, Orson Hyde.

Claims and Appropriations: Jas. W. Cummings, W. Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow.

Petitions and Memorials: Geo. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, O. Hyde, E. T. Benson.

Revenue: W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington, John W. Hess, Daniel Spencer.

Elections: Ezra T. Benson, Wm. J. Cox, Lorenzo Snow.

Counties: F. D. Richards, John W. Hess, James W. Cummings, A. Carrington.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons: Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, Daniel Spencer, L. E. Harrington.

Education: Lorenzo Snow, Orson Hyde, F. D. Richards, Albert Carrington.

Engrossing: Orson Hyde, Albert Carrington, J. W. Cummings.

Printing: Wilford Woodruff, E. T. Benson, L. E Harrington.

Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures: W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington, Daniel Spencer, John W. Hess.

Militia: F. D. Richards, Orson Hyde, Wm. J. Cox.

Incorporations: Lorenzo Snow, J. W. Cummings, Geo. A. Smith.

Library: Ezra T. Benson, Wilford Woodruff.

Public Domain and School Lands: A. Carrington, Lorenzo Snow, J. W. Cummings, W. J. Cox.

Penitentiary: Ezra T. Benson, Daniel Spencer, L. E. Harrington.

Both branches of the Legislative Assembly met on Monday, pursuant to adjournment. There was but little business of general interest transacted in the Council on that day. In the House Mr. Long presented a bill concerning justices of the peace, and Mr. Woolley a bill for the establishment of estray pounds and for other purposes, each of which were read and referred—the former to the judiciary committee, and the latter to the committee on counties.

The annual report of the directors of the Penitentiary, accompanied by the report of the Warden, was received, and referred to the committee on Penitentiary and ordered to be printed. The report of the Warden, Colonel Rockwood, shows that financially that institution is in a much better condition than it has been before since the prison was built. It appears there were six prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on the 22d day of January last, viz., John Laird, Delos M. Gibson, John Ormond, William Riley Green, Charles Manhard and Truelove Manhard, and that there were eight committed afterwards, and before the date of the report, whose names, as stated, were Alfred Higgins, William Eccles, John H. Winslow, Henry Angle, Isaac Neibaur, Wilford Luce, John M. Luce and George Wood. Of the whole number only four—T. Manhard, W. Luce, Winslow and Wood, are now in prison. The term of imprisonment of Green, Laird and J. M. Luce has expired. Two—Ormond and Neibaur—have been the recipients of executive clemency. Gibson, Higgins, Eccles, C. Manhard and Angle escaped at different times; the two latter are yet at large, and the three former are reported to have been killed by officers and others in attempts to capture and return them to prison.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER, who thoroughly understands the business, can, by applying at this Office, find employment during the winter.

FOUND.—A bunch of woollen yarn and a handkerchief. Inquire for them at our office.

ALDERMAN CLINTON'S COURT.

Dan. Harding, the drunken stage driver, to whose exploits reference was made last week, was adjudged, on trial before the alderman, to have disturbed the peace and quietude of the city by his furious driving and other bacchanalian demonstrations, to the amount of fifty dollars, which his friends assisted him in paying. He has since skedaddled.

Frank Stevens and Jacob Swartz, two old cronies, had a fight on Wednesday last, in the street, for which they were each fined ten dollars and costs. Swartz, as alleged, thinking that he had come off second best in the affair, entered a complaint against Stevens for selling liquor, at wholesale and retail, within the limits of the corporation, at divers times and to sundry persons, without having papers authorizing him to traffic in such beverages, which, on being brought into court, he acknowledged to be true, and was required to pay one hundred dollars therefor into the city treasury, and certain other small amounts for services rendered by the officers in that behalf allowed by the city fee bill, and taxed in the bill of costs, a part of which has been paid and the balance secured.

On Saturday, another retail liquor dealer, named Pearsall, connected with the establishment of Mr Hickey, was accused, arraigned, found guilty and the hundred dollar remedy applied, which, it is said, invariably works a cure in such cases.

A white man, (whose name our reporter, for some reason, does not feel at liberty to give, and we have not been to examine the docket,) a few days ago assaulted a negro somewhere in the vicinity of Main street, got the worst of it, complained of himself, and mended the broken ordinance with an application of ten dollars, which His Honor deemed sufficient, under the circumstances, to make the law honorable.

How many more of the few lawless individuals about town, who have not been caught, will think themselves smart enough to escape detection, and continue the practice of their illegal and corrupting deeds, of course, is unknown; but we should think that it was about time for such characters to get their eyes open.

THE CONCERTS IN THE TABERNACLE.

In further allusion to the concerts of the Deseret Musical Association, held last week in the Tabernacle, it is gratifying to us to state that, so far from satiated in their taste for music by the performances of the first evening, our citizens seemed rather to be more awakened to the delightful character of this species of amusement. The truth of this was thoroughly evinced on the evening of the second concert, when the house was well filled by an auditory who were not deterred from going, notwithstanding an existing snow storm during nearly twenty-four hours previous, and which was yet in full blast at the hour of opening.

We have no disposition to enter into a criticism upon individual performances, neither would it be just to do so, as we regard the distinctly-stated object of the concerts as having been unexceptionably attained—that of publicly exhibiting the excellence of a new system of written music, in connection with the proficiency of classes for some time having received instruction therein; and secondarily, the obtainment of means to defray the many incidental expenses necessarily incurred during a series of gratuitous winter evening lectures on this science.

The anthems and choruses sung, exhibited to the general satisfaction of the audience the skilful training of the Association, under the superintendence of Prof. D O. Calder. From the admirable manner in which the chorus of the Marseillaise was sung, the fact that it was only twenty minutes before the classes, seems almost incredible.

In justice to our own feelings, we can scarcely refrain from particularly and personally referring to the enrapturing performances of some of the ladies of the Association; but prudential considerations, commingled with a hearty appreciation of the whole musical peformance, by young and old, male and female, forbid.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.—Rumor says, that the Indians, who have been encamping near the northern settlements, have left and gone to Bear River Lake, where it is hoped they will remain during the winter.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that the 'rebel' tax bill recently before their congress would take one-fifth of the value of all agricultural products, stocks, income and profits of business.

The banks of Charleston, South Carolina, have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they have received as good.

In the city of Richmond two rifle manufactories are actively engaged in making muskets and rifles. The Tredegar Iron Works employ over 400 men in casting balls and shells.

A Cherokee Indian has been admitted as a delegate in the Rebel House of Representatives from the Cherokee Nation.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that a gentleman who went under permit to Washington to look after his papers, and was detained there two months, has returned to that city. He says the signs are quite in favor of peace. The Yankees are tired of the war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it.

The *Examiner* sums up the means of relief from their financial troubles in a few words: Sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasury Notes fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holders to invest. Afterward, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury Notes.

The Irish exile, John Mitchell, was serenaded in Richmond lately, and made a speech extolling the military glory of the Confederacy, saying that not even France stood so high as a warlike country.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* seems to gather hope from the hopelessness of foreign recognition. On the 10th inst. it contained the following:

"The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemnly evoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantom, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye."

A sale of negroes took place at Warrenton, N. C., a few weeks ago, at very high prices. A negro man, 54 years old, brought $1,075.

The Richmond *Enquirer* advises those having slaves to sell to take them further south for the present, at least. Field hands command more in Richmond than any other classes of negroes, except mechanics, proven of a good stamp. A carpenter or smith will bring from $1,800 to $2,000. Field hands command from $1,300 to $1,450. Ordinary drivers, waiters, etc., $1,300 to $1,350.

Mr. Andrews, the officer in command of the privateer Sumter, at Gibraltar, has been killed by his second officer, Mr. Hester.

There is not a single type foundry south of Baltimore.

The Charleston *Mercury* predicts the death of the U. S. government in two years. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, retorts that, if the event happens in one year, the "rebel" Confederacy will not live to see it.

The officious endeavors of some of the Northern Democrats to agitate and to falsely assure the people of the Northern States of the eagerness of the South for peace, reconciliation and the reconstruction of the Federal Union is met and indignantly refuted by the Richmond *Whig* of Oct. of 30th, in the following terms:

"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon the effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from 'conservatives' than when coming from 'radicals.'"

It is quite apparent, from the above, that there does not now exist so much of cordial, co-operative feeling between the Southern slave holders and the Northern Democracy as that existing in 1807, when John Randolph, of Virginia, said to Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts: "We slave owners of the South count upon the Democracy of the North as we do upon our negroes;" although some of the opposition radicals in the North, from the great uprising of the democrats in the late elections, infer that they are as reliable as ever in the interest of the "nigger lords."

An elderly Southerner recently came within the Federal lines at Newbern, N. C., looking for an escaped slave—a handsome girl of sixteen. Finding, however, that a master's claim was not recognized, he insisted, by right of being her father, which, probably, with the "uncircumcised Yankees," was as unavailing as the first plea.

It is said that in London a club of three hundred Britishers supply funds to buy vessels to run the Southern blockade.

The Richmond *Examiner* enumerates five men at the North whom it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour. Is it solely on their account that the Confederates have hitherto compassionately refrained from overrunning the North?

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th of October says that, the day before, 115 bales of cotton were sold at auction on the levee, at prices ranging from 58 to 68½ cents per pound.

In the Confederate Congress Mr. Lyons lately proposed a resolution offering $20 to every negro who should kill a white Union soldier.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburg by the Confederates.

Rings and whistles are in circulation through the South made from the bones of Federal soldiers, and the wearers seem rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

A Richmond paper states that the season for wild fowl is now in its glory, but unfortunately for city sportsmen, little amusement of this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Those living down the river, in the vicinity of battle-fields, where they obtain abundance of ammunition, have the sport all to themselves.

The wheat and flour for the whole army is concentrated at Richmond. The government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting one dollar per barrel, and the bran, etc., Crenshaw, the principal of the Haxall Mills, was offered a million of dollars for half the profits.

A Confederate paper published in Lousiana is printed on the inside of ordinary wall paper. Texan sheets have come down to small brown paper such as grocers use.

Sam Houston is not dead. The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of Sept. 3 says that he is alive and comparatively well and residing on his place at Cedar Point, a few miles from Houston.

The prices of cotton goods have greatly advanced of late at the South. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of Oct. 31 notes the weekly sale at the Augusta Factory, with the rates of that date, which were said to be daily getting higher:

7-8 shirting, 50@52¾ cents; 7-8 shirting (light,) 51½@52¾ cents; 4-4 sheeting, 60 @ 62½ cents; drilling, 65½ @ 65¾ cents. At an auction sale the prices ranged as follows:

7-8 shirting, 52⅛ @ 53 cents; 3-4 shirting, 40½ @ 42 cents, 4-4 sheeting, 52¾ cents; drill, 64½ cents; Osnaburgs, 64½ @ 65 cents; High Shoals Factory Osnaburgs, 62¾ @ 62 cents; yarn, per bunch, $6.25 @ 6.37½.

SINGING SCHOOL.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our citizens the forming of a new class by Professor D. O. Calder, in the School House of Pres. Brigham Young,—to commence on Monday next, 22d inst. The labors of a skillful musical instructor are usually well appreciated, with a liberal compensation for services rendered. We sincerely trust and may confidently premise that Prof. C.'s efforts, being pecuniarily uncompensated, will not fail of being suitably prized, and that his classes will be filled to the utmost capacity of the house by the music-loving youth of our city, as also those of riper years who, with souls "moved by the concord of sweet sounds," have desires to acquire a practical knowledge of the science of vocal music.

The excellency of the Tonic Sol-Fa method, taught by Prof. Calder, was briefly illustrated in the opening of the first concert recently given in the Tabernacle of this city. Its simplicity and adaptability we think were satisfactorily exhibited to all present.

For further information respecting the singing school, we refer our readers to the advertisement in this week's "News."

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

A suit has been brought, and is now pending in the Fourth District Court, by one Gray against several individuals, jointly, for the recovery of the sum of eight hundred dollars, claimed to be due to plaintiff from defendants for labor, services, skill and diligence done, performed, exercised and bestowed about the business of the defendants in procuring the passage of an omnibus-railroad franchise by the Legislature as a lobbyist.

It is stated that there are no "greenbacks" in the United States' treasury at San Francisco, and on the 3d instant the employees of the Custom House were paid two months' salary in gold coin or "yellow-backs," as such money is now called in common parlance.

Twenty laborers employed at Fort Point were recently arrested for refusing to give their names to the Federal tax collector.

Under color of a patent issued by ex-Governor Downey to one Jno. Simms, he recently entered upon and commenced fencing a piece of marsh land adjoining the State Prison at San Quentin, that has been filled up and used as a brick yard for several years, and connected with which a good wharf has also been built extending it to deep water. Lieut.-Gov. Chellis, ex-officio Superintendent of the prison, ejected the intruder at once, whereupon Simms commenced suit in the District Court against Chellis for damages, which it is believed will involve a heavy draft from the State Treasury.

That kind of civilization which modern Christians so much admire, and about which Legislators, stump orators, newspaper scribblers and government officials, with few exceptions, have harped much within the last few years, seems to be prevailing in the Golden State in all its beauty and glory, and murders, rapes, sedition, highway robberies, horse stealing, shootings, assaults with deadly weapons and other things of a kindred nature are of daily occurrence, as per reports, in all parts of the State.

Willis, who had a difficulty with Dr. Wosencraft a few weeks since, at San Bernardino, has published a statement of the affair, which differs somewhat from that which first gained publicity, and represents that the doctor was "half seas over," and conducted himself very ungentlemanly on entering Willis' house, out of which he was ordered by Willis for his insulting language to his mother, and other uncourteous proceedings, which, according to Willis' showing, were very "civil," according to the common acceptation of that term.

NO FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The detachment of cavalry under Major McGarry, which on the 4th inst. marched North to fight the Indians encamped in the vicinity of Bear river ferry, to which allusion was made last week, returned on the 10th, without having accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent, as reported, no fight having taken place, neither were the Indians scared away.

We have been credibly informed that the four Indians taken prisoners were kept till noon on Monday, the 8th, when they were shot, as the messenger who was sent to the band was directed to announce they would be, if the stock taken from the emigrants was not forthcoming by the designated time, no response to the demand having been made by the chief and his warriors who were not far away, and as alleged were ready and anxious for a fight. Why the wishes of the red men, who are represented to be bold and saucy, were not gratified, has not transpired. If the reports which have been made in relation to the location and movements of the Indians be true, a better chance for giving them a brush could not well have been had, and another as good may not soon be expected. The killing of the four prisoners may have a salutary effect upon the natives in that region, but it is feared that it will tend to make them more hostile and vindictive.

A communication from a person in Box Elder county, giving an account of the tragedy, sets forth that the four Indian prisoners, when the time came for their execution, were tied by their hands to the ferry rope and in that condition were shot until they were dead, and then the cords by which they were fasted were cut and the bodies tumbled into the river. It is said that fifty-one shots were fired before life in all of them became extinct, which, if so, conclusively proves that the executioners were not good marksmen, or that the unfortunate beings who thus suffered were very tenacious of life.

A NEW ROAD INTO TIMPANOGOS VALLEY.

The floods of last spring and summer, so completely annihilated the Territorial road up the Provo or Timpanogos river, from Provo City into the Upper Valley, that it has been impassable since, measurably isolating the citizens of Wasatch county, as they have had no way of getting out of that valley into Utah county, excepting by way of Parley's Park, a distance from Weber City to Provo of some eighty or ninety miles. The vast expense which the repairing and rebuilding of the road would incur, has prevented, under the existing state of the Territorial finances, its reconstruction, thus far, and probably there will be no effort made to put that highway in a passable condition for some time to come, but we have been informed that a company or an association was formed in Provo some time since for the purpose of making a new road, from that place to the settlements in Wasatch, and that the work is in progress and far advanced, with a fair prospect that it will soon be completed.

The road which is thus being constructed, on leaving Utah Valley is said to pass up what is known as Pole Kanyon, and from thence over a spur of the mountains into Provo Valley, continuing up on the south side of the river to the mouth of Cascade Creek, near which place the Timpanogos passes through a ledge of rocks in a very narrow channel, over which a bridge is being built. From that point to Heber City, the road is being worked by a company, which has been formed in Wasatch county for that purpose.

We understand that nearly one hundred men have been laboring on the road since the work was commenced, which, when completed, will make a very passable thoroughfare and be a great accommodation to the public, as well as to the citizens of Wasatch and Utah counties, who will be more immediately benefited by the enterprise.

WINTER HAS COME AGAIN.

Never since the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys in 1847 has the weather during the autumnal months been so favorable for all out-door operations, including farming, building, teaming, lumbering, the procurement of fuel and the prosecution of the many enterprizes in which the citizens of Deseret are ever engaged for the good of others as well as themselves, individually and collectively, as it has this year, and a vast amount of labor has been performed within the past three months which would not have been done had the season been as stormy as it has often been in this valley after the autumnal equinox before the setting in of winter.

Within the last few days a material change has taken place in the appearance of things, and the pleasant, beautiful and agreeable, but unhealthy weather which had so long prevailed, was succeeded, on Wednesday last, by a snow-storm, which, although no very great amount of snow fell, strongly reminded those who had occasion to be out on that day, that winter had come again in its majesty, prepared to reign during the season of frost, with greater or less rigor, as might be deemed necessary for the greatest good.

The storm on Wednesday was followed by another on Friday, when snow fell to the depth of four or five inches. Sunday was also a very stormy day. Yesterday was mild and pleasant and the snow which had accumulated on the ground lessened in quantity considerably during the day. Weather prophets predict that there will not be much use for runners till after New Year's.

KILLED.—We have been informed, that on Tuesday week, a man by the name of Thomas J. Barney, who lived in a hut on the shore of Utah Lake near the mouth of Spanish Fork river, Utah county, was shot by some person unknown, and died shortly after receiving the fatal wound. He is said to have been connected with a suspicious gang of stock dealers, some of whom have recently been in limbo, and between whom and Barney, in consequence of certain disclosures which he had made, some unfriendly feelings are represented to have existed, of late. Two or three Indians are reported to have been lurking about in that vicinity, just previous to the murder, who may have been the assassins, but it is believed that some of his associates know more about the matter than any other persons, red or white.

EFFECTS OF COLD ON FRUIT TREES.

The Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, in a late address before that body upon the vicissitudes attending cultivation, alludes in the following terms to the great disparity between the fruit crops of 1861 and 1862—the former having been very meagre, the latter more abundant than ever before known. His deductions may furnish a clue to some of the unexplained freaks of Jack Frost upon the fruit trees of Deseret in time past:

The previous autumn had been marked with an early and very severe frost. On the morning of Oct. 1, 1860, the mercury fell in the vicinity of Boston to twenty-four degrees Fahrenheit, causing the apples and other fruits to freeze on the trees, and in some instances to burst open. This was the most severe of any on record, so early in the autumn. Again, on the morning of Feb. 8, 1861, the mercury fell in several places around Boston to twenty-five degrees below zero, a degree never before recorded at this season. The previous day had been mild and pleasant. Again, early in the month of March, the fluctuations of the mercury were equally astonishing. The third day was warm and agreeable; the thermometer at Dorchester, four miles from this city, stood at seventy-five degrees at two o'clock p.m., and at eight o'clock, at sixty-five degrees; and although no very severe cold succeeded immediately, yet on the morning of the 18th inst., the glass stood at zero. These extremes of temperature were most unusual and unnatural, and not only destroyed the crop of fruit, but injured many trees past recovery, especially peaches, plums and cherries. These vicissitudes serve to illustrate the comparative vigor, hardiness and power of endurance in some varieties of the same species, and develop different degrees of susceptibility in others, and thus furnish most useful information to the cultivator.

From this experience we deduce the fact, that some varieties of the pear are even more hardy than the apple, a fact which a little reflection will sustain. Thus among the few pear trees which here bore abundantly in 1861, were the Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, and Belle Lucrative, while the apple, and most other varieties of the pear, failed of a crop. With me, during the last thirty years, the apple has many times failed, while these varieties of the pear have produced fruit annually.

Whether the cause of the revulsion just noted was the frost of October, 1860, destroying, as it did, the germ of some of the flower buds of trees and shrubs, or whether the sudden alterations of heat and cold in the winter and spring of 1861 produced this result, or whether, as seems more probable, it is to be ascribed to these two causes combined, we cannot with certainty decide. If there were some localities in which this injury was less, it is not unlikely that circumstances which affected one region might not be so active in another. The effect of a bright sun, or of keen, dry piercing winds, immediately succeeding the frost, would intensify the damage; and, on the contrary, a cloudy sky and humid atmosphere would modify and ameliorate it. But my object is not to discuss at length this subject, but only to record the facts in our national annals, for the information of physiologists in our own and other lands, whose professional business is to observe these freaks of nature, and to give us their philosophy in the case.

Some of our scientific horticulturists may not wholly coincide with the views of Mr. Wilder, but his known experience and long connection with the pomological interests of the country give weight to the arguments adduced, which will ensure for them a careful reading and comparison with the past observation and views of others, from which facts may be elicited both reliable and of practical value in this locality.

The *Country Gentleman*, in its comments on the above extract, recording additional illustrative facts of interest in the same connection, says that, "the effect of very severe cold on the trees, when they are not killed, often lasts a long time. In the winter of 1854-5, the thermometer fell 26 degrees below zero (and in some places lower) in Western New York,—nearly twenty degrees lower than usual. Hardy trees were visibly affected for a long time. A weeping ash, for example, was retarded in the opening of its foliage until summer; on one part the leaves expanded early in summer; another portion not till after midsummer. There is no question that while in this doubtful state, another occurrence of unfavorable weather would have had a greater effect on the tree, than on one fresh, vigorous and uninjured. Many years ago, some experiments were made on a half-hardy exotic grape. A part of the vines were laid down and covered with an inch or two of earth; another part was laid down and left uncovered; and the remainder was left on the trellis. All survived the winter. The covered portion opened its foliage early and grew vigorously; the laid but uncovered part came out next in leaf; while the fully exposed vines were long in starting and more feeble in their subsequent growth.

In the case we have quoted from President Wilder, there is no question that the severe cold so early in autumn, while the shoots were not yet fully matured and hardened, enfeebled their vigor, and rendered them less able to withstand the intense winter cold which followed. Either attack alone would perhaps have produced slight effects; both together would be apt to produce serious results.

From all facts of this kind, we like to make practicable deductions. Some years ago, after a very severe winter, which destroyed the crop of the Isabella grape, an extensive vineyard owner informed us that if he had expended one week in laying down his vines the previous autumn, it would have saved him two thousand dollars. But he did not adopt the practice afterwards. If such a winter occurred but once in ten years, it would be a profitable expenditure to pay a man ten dollars for the week's labor as an insurance,—the probable and average security amounting in value to two hundred dollars annually. The vines would of course have to be pruned and trained in a manner to admit of this course—not only for the purpose of admitting their bending to the surface of the earth, but to secure a thorough ripening of the wood of the canes, without which covering with moist earth frequently does more damage than benefit.

The protecting influence of evergreen boughs has been long since proved, and in localities where an abundant supply of evergreens may be procured, it would be interesting and probably valuable to carry on a series of experiments for a term of years in the way of protection. The difference between exposure to sharp cutting winds and bright sunshine immediately after hard freezing on the one hand; and shelter from both by even a thin covering of evergreen boughs on the other, may often amount to the difference between a fine crop of fruit and no crop at all; and in some cases to the life or death of the tree. Such a protection is very quickly applied; an active hand would cut a wagon load and encase a large number of fruit trees or grape vines in a single day. But, experiments for a single winter are not enough—they should be continued for at least ten years, through all the varieties of cold and mild, wet and dry, still and windy winters. Who among our readers have enterprise and perseverance enough to devote a day annually to such an experiment, which, connected with close and recorded observation, may lead to valuable developments?"

FENCE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, Joseph Blunt, Esq., stated, in a few words, the substance of the New York laws in relation to fencing—as follows:

The law does protect a man's property. His real estate and its product are his, and they lie under the protection of the law, whether fenced or unfenced. Any man invading his land, either in person, or with his flocks and herds, is liable for all damage. He has no more legal right to ravage, or to send his cattle to destroy his neighbor's unfenced grain, than he has to cut down his neighbor's unfenced woods. They are all equally under the protection of the law. Men must be made to feel that domestic animals must be domesticated, i. e., kept at home. That if they wish to keep domestic animals, they must take care of them, and be responsible for their conduct. This is a desirable consummation. It is the law of the land, and would probably be universally adopted as a practical law, were it not for a statute passed April 18, 1838, which denies to a person liable to contribute to the maintenance of a division fence all right to damages incurred by reason of his portion of such fence being out of repair. This act, however, is limited to division fences, and does not apply to any other. All road fences and other than division fences kept up by adjoining owners fall under the general law, which does not impose upon the owner the duty of protecting his cultivated lands from stray cattle.

These provisions for the protection of crops against the ravages of unruly beasts, it must be evident, are based in equity; as the passage of an act compelling landowners to *fence out* the stock owned by others would not only be "unconstitutional," as alleged by the Germantown *Telegraph*, but bordering on the ludicrous.

The cotton crop of Illinois this year will amount to 20,000 bales of upland quality.

The Ailanthus Tree a Nuisance.—All the trees of this species—sometimes called the Tree of Paradise—about sixty in all—having become very offensive—have been removed from the capitol garden at Washington.

The sorghum crop in Illinois is estimated to amount to $4,000,000 in value the present year.

THOUGHTS ON HORSE-SHOEING.

We find in the *Prairie Farmer* the following communication from the distinguished veterinary surgeon, Dr. G. H. Dadd, who, we believe, now resides at Chicago. The subject of horse-shoeing is not half as well understood by those following it as a business as it ought to be. We think Dr. Dadd assumes a position in regard to the form of the shoe that cannot be gainsaid, and we therefore invite to it the attention of all shoers.

An iron shoe affixed to a horse's foot is one of the unavoidable evils of domestication; yet, when understandingly applied, the addition of an iron protection to the horny substance of the foot is not so great an evil as some persons might suppose.

One of the principal objects in applying a shoe, is to protect the foot; next, we must aim to preserve the natural action and tread of the foot. With this object in view, the shoe should be made concave on the ground service.

An unshod horse, or one in an aboriginal condition, has a concave solar surface to the foot; and wisely is it so ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to secure foothold when climbing eminences or traveling over level surfaces.

The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, the nails on the fingers and toes of man; the nails and toes are the fulcrums; they grasp, as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when traveling or grasping.

Now in order to preserve the natural, mechanical actions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be beveled, cup fashion, its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the roof; while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concavity of the sole of the foot.

Notwithstanding the various opinions which now prevail, in regard to the general art of shoeing horses, I think all will sooner or later confess that a shoe with concave surface next the ground, is the only proper one to apply.

No matter what may be the form of the foot; whether it be high or low heeled; contracted at the heels; lengthened or shortened at the toe; or, having a concave, or convex sole; it matters not, the ground surface of the shoe must be convex.

In every other part of the shoe alterations and deviations, from any given rule, or form, are often needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot, and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease; but the sole of the foot being concave presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the "smith" with all his skill, cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in "falling," and a less number of lame horses.

A Paradise of a Place.—Batavia the capital city of the Island of Java, according to the description of a newspaper correspondent is a brilliant specimen of oriental splendor. The houses, which are as white as snow, are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps and cages, &c., while rocking chairs, lounges, &c.; of the nicest description furnish luxurious accommodations for the family, who sit here morning and evening. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight and ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower gardens, &c. Indeed so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight, coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year. The Island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000, The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in all the world are procured in great profusion.

"Mormonism" in France.—An exchange says:

"A prophet from Utah has appeared in Paris. Fearing that the police would not allow the public dissemination of the marvelous doctrines of his sect, he has committed to the press a volume which seems to promise to have an extraordinary circulation, if its contents are correctly stated. M. Bertrand, the missionary in question, is a Frenchman, and Brigham Young has dispatched him from the great Salt Lake to preach the doctrine of the last days of the Saints"

—To keep warm on a cold day, women double the cape, and some men double the horn.

CLIPPINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

—The manufacture of paper from the leaves of Indian corn is becoming extensive in Austria.

—An insurance company against tornadoes has been started in Freeport, Ill.

—The Knights of the Golden Circle recently attempted to lynch Dr. Owens, of Williamson county, Ill., whom they supposed to be the author of a recent expose of their designs.

—One of our New York exchanges pithily says that Greeley's articles in the *Independent* are provocative of intemperance—they are so dry that the reader desires a drink at the end of every sentence.

—One of the few remnants of ancient legal forms has just disappeared. The Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court have determined to wear no more their black silk robes.

—Six theaters and two circuses are in full blast at Washington.

—When Great Britain fought Napoleon, she made the Bank of England notes legal tender, and the premium on gold rose so high that twenty-one shilling pieces rose to twenty seven.

—The Baltimore *Clipper* says that the person who was engaged to assassinate the President on his way to Washington, through the city last year, is now walking about in their midst without any fear of the halter.

—Seven thousand men are now busy in completing the iron-clads in and around New York city.

—At present U. S. stamps are issued of five classes, namely: Check, express, telegraph, certificate and insurance stamps.

—Gen. Buell is under arrest for not capturing Bragg, the rebel General in Kentucky, and the Confederates have arrested Bragg because he did not capture Buell in the same State.

—A letter from a naval officer, serving in the African squadron, speaks of slavers being "thick as peas in the soup on pork day."

—The abdication of Queen Victoria is again seriously talked of abroad. The Paris *Potrie* says that the discussion of the measure with her German relatives was the cause of the Queen's visit to Germany.

—The churches of the loyal States have set apart the fourth Sabbath of every month, as a season of prayer for the country in this time of its trial.

Model Resolutions.—At a meeting of the Universal Right-Restoring and Wrong exterminating Association, the following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That women shall have their rights, whether married, single, widows, or otherwise, and that the laws of Nature, which compel beings to be women against their will, are repugnant of all fundamental ideas of justice, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That every body knows as much about their own business as eveybody else does.

These and many other resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned, but not *sine die* by a jug full.

Conclusion of a Hard-shell Sermon.—"My brethering *and* sistren! ef a man's full of religion you can't hurt him! There was the three Arapian children; they put 'em in a fiery furnace, hetted seven times hotter than it could be het, and it didn't singe a har on their heads! And there was John the Evengeler; they put him—and where do you think, bretherin and sistren, they put *him?* Why they put him into a caldronic of bilin ile, and biled him all night, and didn't *faze* his shell! And there was Dan'el; they put him into a lion's den—and what, my fellow travelers and respected auditories, do you thing he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for prayin' three times a day. Don't be alarmed, bretherin and sistern; I don't think any of *you* will ever get into a lion's den!"

A Hint to Englishers.—At the hills of Travalgar, two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies, from the same little clachan, happened to be stationed near to each other, when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the admiral's ship. "Look up, and read you, Jock," said the one to the other; "England expects every man to do his duty"—not a word frae puir auld Scotland on this occasion." Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment, and, turning to his companion, thus addressed him—"Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense?—Scotland kens well enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishers."

—President Lincoln, although specially exempted by law from having his salary taxed under the Revenue Act, has ordered the same deduction to be made as if a tax were imposed. By this voluntary act the President pays a tax of $1,220 per year out of his salary.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H O. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence. Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward. 17 f

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.

2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

HENRY LEWIS,

20th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he carries on the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, in the 20th Ward, one block northeast of the Lime Kiln, where orders will be punctually executed. Wrought nails on hand and made to order.

Produce, store pay or cash received in payment.

One light two-horse Wagon for sale or exchange. 24-3.*

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.
24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of this city, that he intends commencing a SCHOOL for those desiring to learn the VIOLIN, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at half-past 6 p m., at my residence, one door west of the Old Post Office.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

Those desiring private lessons can be accommodated.

N.B. Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.
24-tf JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE resigned the office of CITY SEXTON, and JOHN O. GRAY has been appointed to that Office.

All persons indebted to me for Lots in the Cemetery, or, for Burial Expenses, are notified that unless they make immediate settlement thereof, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper court for collection. Persons who have not the cash can pay in grain, produce or almost any article at its proper value.

John O. Gray resides opposite my residence, 13th Ward.
21-3 J. C. LITTLE.

NOTICE.

I AM directed by the City Council to enforce the following ordinance:

"Every holder of lots on the streets now opened is hereby required to remove from the streets and side walks fronting said lots, wagons, lumber, wood, fencing or other obstructions; and any person who shall leave or fail to remove any of the above articles, or in any way obstruct any of the side walks, streets or alleys that may or shall be opened, except by permission of the City Council, will be liable to pay a fine in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.
21 3 J. C. LITTLE, City Marshall.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD new set of SAW-MILL IRONS, consisting of Crank, Gudgeons, Cog Irons, Saw, &c., &c.
S. D. HUFFAKER,
24-1 7th Ward, G. S. L. City.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of Dr T. Lo Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Black-smithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6th Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE!!

Immediate Relief, without pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say

THE ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

Or Toothache Drops,

which is an immediate cure, can be obtained by applying to O. ORSENBACH,
22-tf One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

HERDING NOTICE.

THOSE who have Stock and have no means on hand to winter them, would do well to send them to the Lone Tree Ranch, west side of Utah Lake, forty-five miles south of G. S. L City, where they can get them wintered at one cent a-head per day, and pay in stock, wheat, boots and shoes, leather, merchandise, or cash to accommodate. The range is not surpassed for winter in the country. The right to herd is granted by the county court of Utah county, by complying with the territorial law, being responsible for stock received. I would like to take about forty or fifty cows on shares next season.

For reference—Bishop R. Miller and Wm. Park, Mill creek; Saml. Mulliner, American Fork.
23-3 PHINEAS W. COOK.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MOTHERS.

A CARD for the use of Juveniles, containing the Alphabet, Figures and Lessons in words of two and three letters, illustrated with Wood Cuts, calculated to attract the attention of children, may be had at this Office, and at the residence of E. J. Pratt, 14th Ward. Price Twenty Cents.

The card being suspended from the wall, a whole class may be taught from the same sheet, thus avoiding the use of more expensive books.

Those living in the country can be supplied by forwarding their orders through the NEWS Agents. 22-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

I HAVE for Sale PROPERTY described as follows, One Dwelling-house, having cellar and five rooms, in the north-east corner of 10th Ward, with orchard and out-houses, together with five acres of land adjoining.

Also, Buildings thirty rods east of the above property, formerly used for distilling purposes, but readily convertible into a tannery or other business establishment, having a never failing spring on the spot.

One full set of Distilling Apparatus.

One good Beam Scale.

One Currant Bruising Machine, used in wine making.

Together with many other valuable articles all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for wagons or stock.
24-3 GEORGE BADDLEY.

ARITHMETIC SIMPLIFIED.

AT the solicitation of a number of friends, I will open a class in ARITHMETIC, in the 14th Ward School-room, on Monday evening, 15th inst. Persons desirous of attending, will please make immediate application to
24-2 G. W. MOUSLEY.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STRAY COW.

CAME to my corral, about two months ago, a dark red COW, about six years old, some white on the belly and on the jaw, short tail, branded G ☉ on left horn; brand on left hip not visible.

The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.
24-2* LEVI NORTH, Mill Creek.

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sheets.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
10-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LOCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all a country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 5 o'clock.
23-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE
Feb. 19, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. C. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.
18-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

ADDRESSED TO THE POETESSES OF "THE DESERET NEWS."

Sing on, sweet Birds of Zion,
To help my soul atoned
For the troubles we can only see,
Make the music of your sound.

When bright Bluebeather shrinks,
So full of glorious Soul—
Then Winter of Dessert shall reign
To see eternal—

Sublime and lofty in its body,
Its principles unique—
And heavenly rays compose the sons
That blesse the mighty clique.

Sing on, sweet bird of Deseret,
And let your voices blend
To make the wilest yet more wise,
And the drooping heart to cheer.

And oft times sweet Emilius voice
Then help my soul to say,
Like some sweet melody that floats
Around my soul to-day.

Sing's and oft times, yet divine
Are the tender your sin's dots bearing
Into tender sorrow's sweetness mine
Of wealth within our reach.

Sing on, my cherished nightingale!
For thy sing hath cheer the sloppy
Sing on, for thy voice shall not fail
In the volume of eternal life!

Sing on, sweet little of Zion!
To help my soul atoned
For the TRUTHS we can only see
Make the music of your sound.

H. T. King.

S. S. L. City, Nov., 1862.

For the Deseret News.

HOPE.

"Eternal hope! when yonder spheres sublime,
Pointed their first notes to round the march of time;
Thy joyous spirit, hope!"—Campbell.

Hope! how cheering to the heart! The storms and trials of life, however severe in their intensity, fail to drive from the soul its balm of hope. If that which is the dearest soliloquy was of a dying one, the heart still retains its hold of hope, and, in a measure, compensated, for the deprivation of liberty, it is the wish that the distress of sickness, leaving some bright spot through which the balm of comfort finds its way to the afflicted heart of the sufferer; cheering, the hope, the prospect, though dim and uncertain, of some day coming, when the disease will which he is so fond, and more leaving him free as an.

Even as the increasing light before the breaking up of the clouds, tells of coming hope; the prospect, the coming joy. Life, life is uncertain and full of changes, yet the most adverse circumstances to which man is reduced, leaves room for the glimmering of hope. Even the prisoner who is condemned to die the death; hope, some propitious circumstance may transpire to avert the threatened calamity.

Hope and Hope ever! If your hopes are not realized, they be of no positive evil, but will cause you, generally, to make or get exertion. Success it is true is not always the reward of merit, but, if not successful, you will have the approbation of your own conscience. Without hope, man would be the most miserable of created beings; having nothing to hope for, he would struggle with adverse ends, he would discontinue to, and be carried onward by the stream of time careless, and indifferent to all around. The pleasure derived from the contempla ion of an after existence would be denied him, for hope of exultation would be dead within him. Having nothing to hope for, he would have nothing to live for; and, in consequence would be intellectually, whether he existed or not. All incentive to the performance of good actions would be gone; pleasure would be sought to the exclusion of everything else, and the pleasure would be triumphant.

Man is, more or less, a selfish being. It is the reward which prompts him in almost all his actions. That he should be actuated by and moral life, simply for the love of it; without fear of punishment, or hope of reward, or hypothesis, some say, was spurned by facts. They say the religionists man is induced to make great exertions to do good, from the hope of that salvation for which he lives, and that, other, who profess no religion, and who disbelieve the existence of a Supreme Being, there is more free because it enhances the pleasure; life their frames with health and vigor, and by the production fills the mind with contentment.

Hope is necessary to in virtuous life, for it increases man's feelings and energies, and their pleasure. Without it his conduct would be wild and without order, and you would never know when to cease with certainty upon his honesty or his virtue. His way and conduct might to-day cause him to perform a good action—to-morrow more than undo it by not realizing an evil impulse.

If this is so, is it not necessary to cultivate hope? Is it necessary to have it implanted in our souls, to in some measure, lighten affliction and ward of misery? Also prospect, though years should elapse before the present strait, and acquiring that which we have not, yet, hope of the enjoyment of life like the gentle and fruitful oasis of the desert, more beautiful by contrast with the sterile barrenness around. It is a constant source of joy, and a source of hope; hence.

The sour, ascetic misanthrope who views the errors of his fellows, with a sneer upon his lip, experiences no joy in thus deriding them. The heartless cynic who remorselessly laughs at their mistakes; closes up the pure gushing of his soul until it stagnates and pours itself in a pestiferous stream. If the man with noble soul, he who scorns at the errors of his brethren, and endeavors, in the strength of a worthy spirit, to alleviate their distress; who is the truly great and meritorious prince of his, c. To him it is given to him it is happiness. To him it is a source of lasting comfort and joy, if, in doing so done, his actions have merited reward.

The man who lives without hope, has no bright beacon to guide his uncertain way; he lives in doubt and perplexity; whereas hope, like the needle, points the right path, and the compass and cannot go astray. To hope we must have an object; without an object, comparatively little progress can be made. The man whose energies are directed to accomplishing some any object, however insignificant, is far superior in progressive, to the man who, though endowed with the talents and powers of a prodigy drowns his time away in a listless apathetic manner, regretful to no attend; who has no object, no hope, no higher aspiration than mere sensual and animal gratification.

This, perhaps, is the reason why in the world's history that genius he were the birthright of the middle and laboring class, that in the high and mighty, there is no reason why the Lord who *condescends* to benefit mankind is counted a prodigy of benevolence, and is lauded in the millions of eternity praise and crying pantomimes, yet, of course, we only, rather too good to associate with the vile plant people the stream and bemoan the prodigy's dominion. He has little in a worldly point of view to gain, and that, taken in conjunction with the affection of the human heart unrelined by correct and generous principles, really does constitute a prodigy—but even here there is an undercurrent of divine desire at work—love of the Lord, with him is not a principle but an assumption founded upon his station which scrogges tends to, and successfully accomplishes little effect is made, while the hardy laborer, in the middle class, is actuated by a more rigidly to work, not to claim a right, but to earn a boon at the hand of preserving energy.

The inferior upon life's stage has had his sinecure, and, if he is a man of generous heart, he is a veteran in perseverance and goes onward and earnestly to work, guided by the bright star of reasonable hope. One by one the difficulties are removed from his path, and one by one his hopes increase in brilliance, and farther, every remove does he see, and, the farther he sees, the more he views and hopes. No man of superior energy and profound wisdom, ever, at the beginning of life, his hopes upon the pinnacle of afterwards attains, but as triumphs are achieved, he rises after wards is aided to the aggregate of his successes higher and higher in a pyramid of hopes, and ever attended becomes his views of future action.

Many may never realize, and hope they ever felt gloaing within the depths of a capacious imagination, but this is the fault not of hope, but of the individual. Such may, and the more dreams of youthful imagination—the castle-building, and the hope of a lasting state of descending to the maternity of life and of supplying their wants, and, yet, hope, hope and the capacity they may possess to receive success. Such characters are the regret of life, and the sorrow of those accosting upon the principle that nature owes a debt to success and life is a continual trying it. Such persons are continually indulging in chimerical speculations, and, within themselves, and not entirely harmless in example to others.

Hope is not a nobler mission to perform than to be the mere hackney of pretended manhood, and it enters the lottery, and, gaming and speculating idiot, but of the discerning and perceiving man, whose actions are rightly traced in the affection of others, and in the secret history of a people's progress. Let cultivate hope you may and with perseverance; you must become energetic or all hope is lost, and, with it, your success.

Hope, to the rightly governed mind, may be compared to a spring of water, whose powers are viewed, treated and classed; and where the germ of our future destiny is seen to lead and guide the mind, and, at the same time, the power of complete success breaks upon the enraptured and lasting joy for our anxious vigils.

Hope, then, is necessary, but be reasonable in your hopes. Place high your aims but let its accomplishment be work by preserving and perseverance. Then will hope prove a precious blessing, more to be sought after than the most enraptured flattering to a mind, more than fine apparel.

Orion.

Postal Information.—The commissioner of Post Master Stanhouse, in this week's issue, will, in our opinion, be more interesting to Post Masters than to Assessor Little and Collector Burton and their Assistants or Deputies. We do not wish to express any doubts as to the correctness of the intelligence, but, if it is not correct, we hope we should have sought information from the Department direct, and not from its agent on the Pacific.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

On Friday, the 5th inst., Mr. Thomas Bullock delivered a very able and scientific lecture on the subject of Tobacco. The lecture had evidently been prepared with great care, and with the double view of interesting the audience, and of demonstrating the evils consequent upon the habitual consumption of tobacco, whether by chewing, smoking or snuffing.

Mr. Long followed with a lively dissertation on the same subject, introducing, in support of the position he took, some important medical testimony.

Our reporter promises a transcript of both discourses, which, when furnished, if *apropos*, we may publish.

Owing to the universal interest evinced in the musical entertainments of Tuesday, the 9th, and Friday, the 12th, the lectures were suspended until last evening, when, we understand, Mr. Edward W. Tullidge lectured on the "art of composition."

We shall give a synopsis next week.

INTERESTING TO POSTMASTERS.

Great Salt Lake City,
Dec. 16, 1862.

Editor News:

Dear Sir—As there will doubtless be considerable inquiry made for the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue and their Assistants throughout the Territory, I think it proper to inform Postmasters, that I am sower to by telegram respecting their claim of free postage in the transmission of correspondence, documents, books, returns, etc., between said Assessor, Collector or Deputies, I have received the following despatch from Charles Watson, Esq., the Spec al Mail Agent on the Pacific:

"San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1862.

T. B. H. Stenhouse, Esq.,
Salt Lake City.

Free only when they are directed to or by the head of the Department at Washington."

Chas. Watson."

The foregoing, of course, is the rule by which Postmasters in this Territory can alone be governed, as Mr. Stanhouse is our proper source of authority in the premises.

Yours respectfully,
T. B. H. Stenhouse.

Married:

In this city, Nov. 19, by Bishop Hoagland, FRANK MOSES to ELIZABETH ANN MOSES, both of Ogden, formerly from Southampton, England, the latter of this city.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

MILLINERY.

MRS. STENHOUSE

Has on hand a fine assortment of LADIES' LATEST FASHION DRESS BONNETS.

Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Sonnet Shapes Also, a variety of Fancy Straw Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children.

LADIES' BALL HEAD DRESSES.

★ First house west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE

THIS day the firm of PINDAR & MARTIN, by mutual agreement, is dissolved. All debts and claims of the same to be settled with Pindar, who will continue the business as formerly, in the

MATCH FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY

Where, in addition to his First Prize Matches, and excellent Sour Mashing, he will manufacture Fly and Black Writing Ink and Shoe Blacking, etc., etc.

All Kinds of P ints.

25-1

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court to the Estate of Robert Campbell, Deceased, I do hereby Ask Claim Quickly, demand, all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BRIGHTON, Big Cottonwood Dec. 16, 1862. 25-3

STRAYED,

A SHOCKED four two-year-old HEIFER; small white star in forehead, and white tip on tail; left ear if not off. Whoever will give information leading to her recovery, or return her to the owner, Dr. Bates, at Wilcomb's Gunsmith Shop, Main St., G. S. L. City, Dec. 16, 1862. 25-1

LOST,

ON the night of 9th Nov., five miles west of Fort Crittenden, TWO BUBS-EYE, one a bay, medium size, branded X X on left shoulder, also a brown ox left hip, branded on the same shoulder, the other branded X

Tender to left shoulder, light shod. Whoever will return or give information of the whereabouts of said horses, shall be liberally rewarded.

Spanish Fork, Dec. 16. 25-2 J. K. THURBER.

FOUND.

A Blackberry Enamel Brooch, on Bulbrie's Summit, a while ago, a rare red spinel on neck and head. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Call at the north-east block of 14th Ward. 25-1* Robert W. Kay.

SINGING SCHOOL.

ON Monday evening, 22d inst., a new CLASS will be formed for the Deseret News, in the Deseret Sunday School Room at half-past 6 o'clock. No charge for instruction.

25-1

WANTED.

A GOOD stout HAND to assist in forging a Farm Wagon. Inquire of Wm. Jennings, Bathtub Road, on the Deseret News Office. 25-2

FOR SALE.

A DAPPLE BAY HORSE, in very good order. Apply to A. C. J. Thomas, opposite the Old Post Office, or Fischer's Saloon, next door to the Deseret News Office. 25-1

NOTICE.

FOUND in my house, in Bowler's Hall-row, on the 2 ft inst., one dark Belgic SHIRT, with white in front, and a small quantity of Tobacco, and some other articles, which I have, on hand yesterday. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or the same will be disposed of. 25-2 WARD E. PACK.

NOTICE.

INTEND selling, by the 1st day of January next, to the highest and lowest bidder, the following Stock, viz: Thirty and upwards, Fifteen weaning, Seventy two, Fifteen two year olds, Twenty two year olds, Sixty three year olds, and a certain number for the second.

25-2 At Geo. Grant's Saloon, opposite Walker B ou.

HENRY DRUCE,

ENGRAVER of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, Pens, pens, pens, Gentlemen's Pens, Ladies' Pens, engraver's stamps, dies for embossing, stamping, circular stamps, etc., etc. Office in the Bowler Gaiter Shop Store, G. S. L. City.

STRAYS.

ONE red yearling STEER, crop off left ear, under bit right ear half crop; four small white spots in forehead.

ONE white COW, brindle ears, white star and white in forehead.

ONE white STEER, brindle and white; crop off right and swallow fork in left ear

ONE red STEER, large size, white face, red round the eyes, branded T U on the left hip, and a cut on the left ear.

ALSO WILLIAM MENDENHALL,

Pondsville, Spanish Fork, Utah Co.

25-2

STRAY COW.

CURLED tail, no ear marks, indistinct left, a large round the horns, and a little on the back end, brands of the letter S on the left side, and a little on the left side and S. S. KENT on the left horn. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who may give me, or cause information or her whereabouts, to S. S. KENT, North Cottonwood Mill, Davis Co., or to G. D. Keaton, Deseret News Office.

LOST,

IN Salt Creek Canyon, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., a bundle of CLOTHING and other articles, the property of a Gentleman, which are valuable to him and useless of them. If the finder will communicate with Wm. Morrison, Deseret Store, Salt Lake City, he will be thankfully, it will confer a great favor on the loser.

25-1*

LOST,

ON Tuesday, the 9th inst., between American Fork and Pleasant Grove, the following Stock:

ONE SHORT JACK,
ONE MULE COLT,
EIGHT MILK COWS, with Bell Ties,
ONE RED COW, WITH CALF,
COPPER, BAGON, etc., etc.

The Stock was in company with Mr. Samuel Gates, Provo, or forward them if used to me in this town, and the reward will be paid by Gates.

P. S.—I have not put my BAUSAGE MACHINE yet.

25-1 J. M. B.

"OUR AFFLOAT; I'M FOR SHORE"

CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE undersigned has respectfully to announce to the citizens of Deseret that he says now commenced operations in the above and specified Works.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

newly erected near the Paper Mill, where we intend manufacturing the following and special articles for Commercial Chemistry, such as the waste of the people of this Territory, in the guilty of the Gentile, the guilty of their patronage, we are assured that our humble efforts will be appreciated.

We will manufacture the following special articles, which are now on hand and for sale:

BRIMSTONE AND FLOWER OF SULPHUR,

ALSO

REFINED SALERATUS,

ALSO

Crystalized Carbonate of Soda,

which is now used in great adventure in the manufacture of Soap, Glass, Paper, Paper Hangings, and Saleratus, and may be used in all cases like the

CARBONATE OF SODA,

by which means it will be known hereafter.

INK, INK, INK, INK, INK

We are also manufacturing an article of Black and Blue Writing Ink, which is warranted durable on top, and not to corrode the pen, or injure the paper.

We would also call the attention of Dyers, Hatters and others to our

SABLE DYE STUFF.

It comes in a form of a powder, and is put up in Logwood, if not of a quality with copperas and saleratus.

Also, Logwood Chips, Fustic Chips, Sumac, Copperas, Alum and Brough without sumac; also, HATTER'S KETTLES, or any other article needed at least.

The above articles can be had

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Residence of J. C. PYPER, 8th Ward!

We will exchange our manufactures for Cash, Grain Pay, Bullion, Lard, Wool, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Corn and Potatoes; Old Cast and Wrought Iron; Old Copper; Old Brass; Old Lead; Old Pewter; Old Tin; Old Gun Pieces, Leather and Dry Hides; Wood, Hay and Carrots; Country Produce in Exchange.

PIPER & STORY.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 17, 1862. 25-3m

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 26. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1862. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Tabernacle, Sunday Morning, May 18, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

We have just heard that

"Angels from heaven, and truth from earth,
Have met, and both have record borne."

We have also been hearing of things pertaining to the kingdom, of the events that are about to transpire, and that are transpiring in these last days.

Jesus said in his day, when speaking of a certain class of individuals, "Because they seeing, see not; and hearing, they hear not; neither do they understand."—Matthew XIII, 13. It has been so in almost every age, and it is so at the present time in the world, and to a certain extent among the Saints of the Most High God. It is difficult for us, sometimes, to see and comprehend, and to appreciate our privileges. Mankind have labored under this difficulty in every age of the world. We come into existence; we find ourselves surrounded with blessings; we entertain ideas in relation to the great God that rules and overrules in the affairs of the universe, but we are more or less beclouded in our minds in relation to the great principles of eternal truth. It is so among the people in the world, and also among this people, although we see things more clearly and with a different vision, and understand things more correctly than the rest of the human family, yet we do not comprehend our true position and relationship to each other. If we do we do not walk according to the light which is given unto us by the Spirit of eternal truth. What is more pleasant, naturally, for the mind of man to reflect upon than the things of the kingdom of God? The power, the wisdom and intelligence of the Great Eloheim in his works and designs, and our relationship to him, to the world, and to each other? How deep and sublime and incomprehensible to us at present that wisdom and intelligence that governs this world and all others, that regulates the planetary system, that produces seed time and harvest, summer and winter, that causes all the vivifying influences that operate to supply the necessities of animal life in the myriads of the creatures of God, that spreads throughout the universe and fills all worlds as well as ours with life, being and existence. What could be more joyous and pleasing than for this, and every other world to be under the control of that intelligence and wisdom that governs all animate or inanimate matter. In relation to this world it has been a thing that the prophets have delighted to dwell upon in days that are past and gone; it is a theme that the poets have sung about; they rejoiced in the prospect of the new heaven and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness; they have also delighted to dwell upon that which shall exist in the animal creation, where the stronger shall no longer press upon the weaker. They have also deplored the fallen condition of mankind generally; they have lamented over the evil passions and feelings that prevail among the human family. They have deplored the crime, the war, the bloodshed and strife, and in their songs they have rejoiced in the prospect of the time coming when these things shall be done away, when the Lord shall take the government into his own hands, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the leopard become docile and harmless, and when there shall be nothing to hurt nor destroy in all the holy mountain of the Lord. But the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

Among the "Red Republicans" of France, as they are called, a great many of the leading and prominent infidels think that by their influence they will be enabled to bring about the millenial glory. They deprecate all these influences that lead to evil, and they would like another state of things to be introduced among the human family. In fact, as the President stated here not long ago, it is not natural for men to be evil. All men admire that which is good; all men admire virtue and truth, whether they possess them themselves or not, they still admire that which is good in others. You may go to the most wicked man that exists and talk to him upon this subject, and he will say at once, "I am not an example, but such a man is, and there are certain principles that I admire, and if I could see them carried out I should be glad." Who does not admire the truth? And if men carry out good principles in their lives, all others admire both them and the principles. Who is there that does not admire virtue, no matter how lascivious they may be themselves? However dishonest the man may be himself, there is a feeling of admiration of honesty in others. This feeling prevails among the children of men. The only thing with them, and that which puzzles is, how shall the world be redeemed? How shall mankind be purified and correct principles be introduced among the human family? Men know that their hearts are evil, and they are ever ready to charge this upon others. The question now is, how shall good and godlike principles predominate among the human family? and how shall fraud and unrighteousness be put down and correct principles rise to the rescue of a fallen world? This is the problem that philosophers have tried to introduce, and that wise men in all ages have endeavored to solve. Great men in every age have tried to introduce something good—something that was calculated to do away with the evils that have existed, and to this end they have introduced something which they thought was more noble, more dignified, pure and philanthropic, principles more holy than those that have prevailed. This subject has attracted the attention of all men, and the design of many of these philanthropists has been to lead mankind in the way of life; to introduce correct principles amongst a fallen world, to bring people to a state of truth, light, life, happiness and exaltation in this world or in the kingdom of God.

What is it that missionary institutions are put on foot for? To convert the heathen, that they may introduce among them correct principles, supposing that they have got them themselves, and that all the world may be brought under this divine influence which they suppose they possess, and be civilized and evangelized and obtain an exaltation in the kingdom of our God. All kinds of societies have been organized in the world which have had for their object the amelioration of the condition of the human family. For instance, almost all have seen that drunkenness was an evil, and hence men have introduced Temperance Societies, which are very good, but that does not constitute the kingdom of God, but it shows what feelings have inspired the human bosom, striking at the foundation of evil.

Another large class of men have supposed that war was a great evil, and so it is; and they have striven to introduce peace, and some of the most influential men in Europe have united together to form Peace Societies, but what do their efforts in this respect amount to? What have they accomplished? Nothing; there is nothing done; iniquity abounds just as much as it did before they tried to prevent it. Temperance societies have tried to make people sober, but people are as much given to intemperance as they were before the Temperance societies were introduced. There does not not seem to be any difference. Their agents have been sent forth, and their missionaries for years and years have been laboring to ameliorate the condition of mankind and to lead them to the knowledge of God, and what have they done? Let the world answer. What have they done among the heathen nations? What have they done among what are called Christians? The Peace society—what has it done? Let the United States answer; let the present powers of Europe answer; let the world answer. Notwithstanding human exertions may have been very necessary in many of these moves to try to better the condition of the world, it must be acknowledged that they have signally failed, and that unless something more be done, a more powerful and a better kind of religion introduced, and a better kind of temperance, of philosophy; a better kind of morality, a more wise and liberal kind of government and a better code of laws instituted: the world has got to go on as it has done, without any amendment; in fact it is getting worse and worse instead of better and better. The great problem, it is presumed, will have to rest with us and the Almighty in relation to this matter. It requires something more potent, intelligent, powerful and wise than anything that has existed heretofore among men to introduce that change which is so desirable. Man by searching cannot find it out. Man with the utmost stretch of his intelligence, is unable to comprehend or introduce the kingdom of God upon the earth, and all the earth and all the various societies separate and combined have failed to introduce any principle commensurate with the wants of humanity and in all respects calculated to ameliorate the condition of the human family and to place them in the condition in which the prophets have beheld them when wrapped in prophetic vision and beheld the opening glories of the kingdom of God. Who doubts the sincerity of many of the reformers, whether religious, social, moral or philosophical? No man. Many of these men have been sincere, noble, brave and ingenious, and have tried to stop the torrent of iniquity; but their means have not been commensurate to the end designed; iniquity, like the mountain snows when the sun shines upon it and the south wind blows, is loosed from its restraint and comes down like a mighty avalanche breaking down all barriers, bursting all bonds and deluging and destroying all before it, leaving morality and religion aghast, destroying social order, deluging philosophy and proving that man alone may as well attempt to blow out the sun or stop the wheels of time, as in his pigmy efforts to regulate the world. How shall these things be accomplished?

I think we shall have to say as John Wesley said:

"Except the Lord conduct the plan,
The best concerted scheme is vain,
And never can succeed."

I think that unless there is a more comprehensive philosophy than that which has entered into the brains of our learned men, none of that intelligence that dwells in the bosom of the Great God, to control and guide a man's feelings and desires and to bring them into subjection to some law, by which all can be managed orderly and systematically. There is something in the designs of God and in all his operations that so far outstrip the operations of man in his most mighty efforts, for they are all puny, weak and childlike. Look, for instance, at the embarrassments which the United States at present labor under in providing for their armies; at the difficulties that they are placing themselves under. In a very short time, unless some change takes place, they will be bankrupts, and doubtless obliged to dishonor their contracts; and yet the United States are a wealthy and powerful nation. What is it that they are running in debt for? To feed their armies and their navy. There is upwards of 30,000,000 of people in the United States, and about one million of them are engaged fighting each other, and the others are busy supplying their friends' wants. It would really seem as if they were all bankrupts, notwithstanding all their financiering, their resources and their wealth, and not only is that the case with them, but look at Great Britain and what they have tried to accomplish; with all their professed wisdom they have depended upon obtaining cotton from this land and now cannot do it. It is supposed that they can never get from under their indebtedness, which places a great part of the nation in a state of vassalage and poverty. What is the case with other nations? They are just the same or worse. They are maintaining their large standing armies to preserve their dignity and their pride in the midst of the proud, stilted aristocrats of the old world. What does their present condition show? It shows there is a weakness and a want of union and of confidence one in another.

Let us look at the acts of the Almighty and compare them with the acts of men. Look at the human family, there is from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 that inhabit the face of this earth, on the right and on the left, in the north and in the south; and who is it that provides their dinner, supper and all their supplies? Why it is the Great God—Him who hears the young ravens when they cry, whose wisdom is infinite and who is capable of taking care of the human family. Then look at the hills and valleys and the animal creation; the fish in the sea, the beasts of the forest, all teeming with life, and yet this intelligence which is in the Almighty, and the knowledge by which he controls all things, and which enables him to take care of and provide for all creation, the myriads and myriads of beings that fill the air and sea, and yet, notwithstanding they exist in countless numbers, his wisdom provides for all of them, and he is not bankrupt, but is still abundantly able to meet his engagements for fifty years to come just as well as he is to-day. Now contrast the difference between one thing and the other.

Well, it is not necessary to dwell long upon these things; enough perhaps may have been said to show the wisdom, the knowledge and the forethought of the Almighty. Now what is it that we want? If we could have it and knew how to obtain it, and if there was any way of accomplishing it, we want to get that wisdom which dwells in the bosom of God; that intelligence which governs the universe, that produces seed time and harvest, and causes everything to progress in regular order, under the sanction of that care, forethought and comprehension and power that enables the Lord our God to provide for all of his creatures, to supply our wants; and this shows something of that beneficence that dwells in his bosom, that enables him to feel for the wants of his neighbors as for his own, and to seek after common welfare and interest. If we cannot get God to be interested in our cause, if he won't put his hand to the wheel, we may despair of ever bringing about that thing that the prophets have spoken about, just as much as Moses did in former days when Israel had sinned against God. After that the Lord led them by the pillar of fire by night and a cloudy pillar by day. If they had been faithful the Lord would have allowed them to accomplish their journey through the wilderness in a short time, but in consequence of their hard-heartedness and their rebellion against the servants of God and the principles that he introduced, the Lord got angry, as he had a right to do, at the corruption and prevarication and rebellion that prevailed among this people. For their hard-heartedness he got angry with them and said "I won't go any longer with this people, you can go, Moses, but they won't be governed by my advice, therefore y[illegible] take them along." Moses knew very w[illegible] he could not do it, and therefore he [illegible] "O Lord if thou go not up with us, let us not go. There are difficulties to contend with and the Philistines will be against us; we have got to depend upon thee to feed us with manna from heaven. We have had to depend upon thy wisdom thus far; we shall be swept from off the land if thou go not up with us, therefore carry us not up hence."

This was the feeling of Moses when he stood in the midst of the rebellious children of Israel. Well, what is it that we are engaged to do now? Why we are engaged in just the very thing that we have been singing about, viz.:

"Angels from heaven, and truth from earth,
Have met and both have record borne."

God has sent his angels, and he has declared that he would introduce his kingdom and his government, and establish his dominion and authority according to the saying of one of the old prophets, "The Lord is our king, the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our law-giver, and he shall reign over us." That was the kind of feeling the people had in those days, when they felt right, and this is the kind of feeling the people have in these days when they have the right spirit; and this is the feeling that we profess to carry in our bosoms, and which we profess to carry out in our lives. We have generally been able to see through the fallacy and weakness of all human institutions. We believe that the Lord has revealed himself from the heavens, and that the manifestations of the power of the heavens has been revealed, and the intelligence that dwells in the bosom of the Almighty and the records that have been hid up for ages we have found, they have been developed and made known to us in connection with the revelations of the Spirit of the Most High God, for the purpose of establishing the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the earth, and bringing in a righteousness, freedom and peace. These things have been introduced for the very purpose of developing and accomplishing those things that have been hid up in the bosom of Jehovah from before the commencement of this earth. He well understood his designs ere the Morning Stars sang together for joy; he knew what he was to accomplish years and years ago, before any of our fathers had an existence upon the earth, and for this reason the earth was organized and framed, and for this purpose we came here. God had designs generations ago to accomplish his purposes, and those purposes which he designed from the beginning will be accomplished in spite of all the combined influences of earth and hell. What was the object of our formation and the formation of the earth and of all intelligent beings upon it? God in his own due time, after the folly, strength, weakness and vanity of the human family have exhausted themselves, and after trying all their experiments and all their wisdom being exerted to find out God, then the Almighty will show them that he can accomplish his purposes. It is our business to learn the Lord and seek unto him for wisdom and intelligence. The Lord has opened up this work by opening the heavens, by communicating his will and unveiling his purposes and designs to the children of men, by the introduction of the holy priesthood and by the manifestation of his power, and by the marvel us deliverance which has been wrought for us, for our guidance; in this way he has given proof upon proof, and intelligence upon intelligence and testimony upon testimony and evidence upon evidence have been given to convince us of the position that we occupy and of the will of God that have been communicated unto us. The Spirit of inspiration has been given unto us, and we have had our testimony made as firm and sure as the rock of ages, upon the principles of eternal truth, and all this that our steps might not waver and that we might yield obedience to the laws of heaven and continue in the observation of the statutes. But notwithstanding all our privileges and blessings a great many of us seem to have ears to hear but hear not, hearts but we understand not, and although we are made partakers of the munificence and goodness of God, and notwithstanding his intelligence continues to be poured out upon us from day to day and from year to year we seem to treat lightly the blessings he has showered out upon us. This is not the case with all; I believe the great majority of this people feel it in their hearts to do right, to keep the commandments of God and to yield obedience to his laws, and to magnify their high callings and help to build up his kingdom on the earth. This is the feeling and desire of the great majority of his people; and probably as others learn more and comprehend more they will feel a stronger desire to walk in accordance with the commandments of God and fulfil all his behests.

If we could see and feel our position we should feel when men surround us with their temptations and tell us of privileges we should

feel something like a man that was building the Temple in former days, he said "I am doing a great work, hinder me not; why should I come down." If we as Elders, as Saints of the Most High could comprehend the responsibilities that rest upon us, and the obligations that rest upon us, we should feel when these little things come in our way, and we should say, "Get thee behind me Satan." We should feel as this man said, I am doing a great work, and I myself and my family and all my interests, and in fact everything that I have are bound up in the kingdom of God. I am a servant of the great Jehovah; God is my father; he has established his kingdom upon the earth. I am one of his servants, one of his Elders, and I am trying to help to build up his kingdom, and to introduce a reign of righteousness, to roll back the dark cloud that has overspread the world, and to do something that will tend to roll forth the redeemer's kingdom, and therefore I cannot condescend to the worldly vanity that I see around me. This would be the feeling of all the Elders and of all Saints, if they felt right and realized their true positions and responsibilities, and they would feel moreover a good deal as all good men feel who know themselves and feel correctly their calling. They would likewise feel that if men for generations past have been erring and going astray for want of the knowledge of the laws of God, and that if God called out men to carry the message of life and salvation to this generation that they would go and try, if they died while trying, and thus enable mankind to approach God and to conduct themselves aright, and also teach their families the first principles of true government, that peradventure with the united efforts and co-operations of the priesthood and the members of the church and kingdom of God upon the earth they might be able to introduce a reign of righteousness into the world. This would be the feeling that would exist. It is just as some men are over a picayune. Don't you know how men will twist and pick and cringe to get hold of a dollar or two? If men would be as valiant in trying to pray to God to give them wisdom and power to control themselves and their thoughts and passions, then in all their business transactions they would feel that they know themselves to be accepted of the Almighty. They would feel and know that they had ears to hear and hearts to understand and comprehend the mind and will of God; they would then feel ten thousand times more interest in the kingdom and to work for the spread of true and holy principles, and in all things pertaining to the great work in which they are engaged than in those little temporal matters. Yet, notwithstanding all our experience, how anxious we are about the one and how careless about the other, yet our father is merciful and remembers that we are but poor, weak, erring creatures. He knows the things that are transpiring, and he comprehends all our faults and infirmities, and hence he is merciful unto us, and really we ought sometimes to be ashamed of our own acts.

Many of you have doubtless heard people talk, and say why I thought I could get a living better, get more money and clothes and everything I needed. Yes, this is the way many felt, and they came here to the gathering place of the saints with a view to get rich, that they might eat and drink, get plenty of beer, spirits and wine, such as was made in the old countries and in the Eastern States, whereas men should come with a feeling to build up the kingdom of God. Not that you need be united with the Temperance Society, for our religion comprehends all that is good in that society. Is there a temperance society or principle necessary? We have it. Is there any good principle in the peace society? We have it with us; it is all comprehended in our holy religion.

Now, Jesus said to his disciples, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let it be afraid." In another place he says, when speaking to his disciples, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

Peace is the gift of God. Do you want peace? Go to God. Do you want peace in your families? Go to God. Do you want peace to brood over your families? If you do, live your religion, and the very peace of God will dwell and abide with you, for that is where peace comes from, and it don't dwell anywhere else. We had peace societies in the world, it is true, for many years, but what have they done? Simply nothing, but peace is good, and I say seek for it, cherish it in your bosoms, in your neighborhoods, and wherever you go among your friends and associates, for they are good principles and dwell in the bosom of God, and if we only get that peace that dwells in the bosom of God all will be right.

Remember that it is a great deal better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. We have enlisted in this kingdom for the purpose of working righteousness, growing up in righteousness and in purity that we might have a heaven in our families, in our city and neighborhoods, a Zion right in our midst, live in it ourselves and persuade every body else to abide its holy laws. Philosophers have been seeking after and searching into philosophy. The Lord has revealed unto the great family of heaven and of earth, and he is continually communicating his will and giving us good principles. Others have been trying to understand the things of God by their various creeds and systems, but we have got all the truth combined, instead of having a multitude of systems. There is not a religion upon the face of the earth but has truth in it that is embraced in our religion, for it embraces all truth that has or will exist, so far as we can comprehend it. Consequently our religion is something like the religion of Moses. You remember that Moses had a rod, and the magicians had rods; the magicians cast down their rods, and through some power and influence they became serpents. When Moses cast down his, through some power and influence superior to that of the magicians, it swallowed up theirs. We have cast down our rod, we have set up our standard, and it will swallow up all the rest.

Is there a true principle of science in the world? It is ours. Are there true principles of music, of mechanism, or of philosophy? If there are, they are all ours. Is there a true principle of government that exists in the world anywhere? It is ours, it is God's; for every good and perfect gift that does exist in the world among men proceeds from the "Father of lights, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." It is God that has given every good gift that the world ever did possess. He is the giver of all good principles, principles of law, of government and of every thing else, and he is now gathering them together into one place, and withdrawing them from the world, and hence the misery and darkness that begin to prevail among the nations; and hence the light, life and intelligence that begin to manifest themselves among us.

But, again, in relation to government, who can govern the human family? The world have tried it, with all their great spirits, with all their power and authority, and what have they done among the nations of the earth? They have had misery pressed down, shaken together and running over. At the same time there has been many good principles among the nations of the earth: many good and equitable laws, and among the rest religion and politics have had a liberal share, and every thing else has had some good in it; but mankind have not been able to introduce the millennial reign, and who knows how the Lord and those to whom he will give wisdom, will govern mankind? It cannot be known; man never could and never will be able to govern his fellows, except the power, the wisdom and the authority be given from heaven.

We have had a great deal of talk about republican governments, and look what a specimen we have before us. Look at the desolation and destruction that prevails through this once happy land. I ask the question, can man govern himself? No, he cannot; and unless the Lord takes the government and introduces correct principles, it cannot be done; the intelligence we have will never do it, and in fact nothing but the light and intelligence of the Most High will enable us to progress in the things of the kingdom of God; and how few there are that can govern themselves. What will enable you, brethren and sisters, to govern yourselves? The Spirit of God, and you cannot do it without the Spirit of the living God dwelling in you, and the light of revelation, or else you cannot do it. If you get the gift of the Holy Ghost and walk in the light of the countenance of the Lord you can govern yourselves and families, that is, if you retain it by your good works. You may govern people in a certain kind of way, as they have done in former days, but you will need the Spirit of the living God to dwell in your bosoms. What would be the effect of such a government? If carried out, it would be as we sing sometimes, that

"Every man in every place
Will meet a brother and a friend."

When you get the Spirit of God, you feel full of kindness, charity, long-suffering, and you are willing all the day long to accord to every man that which you want yourself. You feel disposed all the day long to do unto all men, as you would wish them to do unto you. What is it that will enable one man to govern his fellows aright? It is just as Joseph Smith said to a certain man who asked him, "How do you govern such a vast people as this?" "O," says Joseph, "it is very easy." "Why," says the man, "but we find it very difficult." But, said Joseph, it is very easy, for I teach the people correct principles and they govern themselves; and if correct principles will do this in one family they will in ten, in a hundred and in ten hundred thousand. How easy it is to govern the people in this way! It is just like the streams from City Creek; they spread through the valleys and through every lot and piece of lot. So it is with the government of God, the streams of life flow from the great fountain through the various channels which the Almighty has opened up, and they spread not only throughout this city but throughout the world, wherever there are any saints that have yielded obedience to the commandments of God. The fountain is inexhaustible, and the rivers of life flow from the fountain unto the people.

The Lord said that his people should be willing in the day of his power, and this principle commands the influence of his good spirit, connects with the fountain, with the intelligence that dwells in the bosom of God, it is that which lights and fills every bosom, and enters into every house and every family and every heart; all are made glad with the joys of the Spirit of God, under its benigning influence they are made to feel that the yoke of Christ is easy and his burden is light. This is the feeling that governs the saints and controls them in all their acts, and this spirit has commenced to spread abroad and will continue to spread until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God as the waters cover the great deep.

Some in speaking of war and troubles, will say are you not afraid? No, I am a servant of God, and this is enough for Father is at the helm. It is for me to be as clay in the hands of the potter, to be pliable and walk in the light of the countenance of the Spirit of the Lord, and then no matter what comes. Let the lightenings flash and the earthquakes bellow, God is at the helm, and I feel like saying but little, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth and will continue his work until he has put all enemies under his feet, and his kingdom extends from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

Bretbren, God bless you, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

[Continued from Page 194.]

THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 111. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees of any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any part of such property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainor, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States as follows, that is to say:

First. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of seventy-five cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Third. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of three dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of four dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at and after the rate of five dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest: Provided, That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Sec. 112. And be it further enacted, That the tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die as aforesaid, until the same shall be fully paid to and discharged by the United States; and every executor, administrator, or other person who may take the burden or trust of administration upon such property shall, after taking such burden or trust, and before paying and distributing any portion thereof to the legatees or any parties entitled to beneficial interest therein, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district the amount of the duty or tax, as aforesaid, and shall also make and render to the assistant assessor of the district a schedule, list, or statement of the amount of such property, together with the amount of duty which has accrued or should accrue thereon, verified by his oath or affirmation, to be administered and certified thereon by some magistrate or officer having lawful power to administer such oaths, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which schedule, list, or statement shall contain the names of each and every person entitled to any beneficial interest therein, together with the clear value of such interest, which schedule, list, or statement shall be by him delivered to such collector; and upon such payment and delivery of such schedule, list, or statement, said collector or deputy collector, shall grant to such person paying such duty or tax a receipt or receipts for the same in duplicate, which shall be prepared as is hereinafter provided; such receipt or receipts, duly signed and delivered by such collector or deputy collector, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle the person who paid such duty or tax as having taken the burden or trust of administering such property or personal estate to be allowed for such payment by the person or persons entitled to the beneficial interest in respect to which such tax or duty was paid; and such person administering such property or personal estate shall be credited and allowed such payment by every tribunal which, by the laws of any State or Territory, is or may be empowered to decide upon and settle the accounts of executors and administrators; and in case such person who has taken the burden or trust of administering upon any such property or personal estate shall refuse or neglect to pay the aforesaid duty or tax to the collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore provided, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver to said collector or deputy collector the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate under oath, as aforesaid, or shall deliver to said collector or deputy collector a false schedule or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, or give the names and relationship of the persons entitled to beneficial interests therein untruly, or shall not truly and correctly set forth and state therein the clear value of such beneficial interest, or where no administration upon such property or personal estate shall have been granted or allowed under existing laws, the proper officer of the United States shall commence such proceedings in law or equity before any court of the United States as may be proper and necessary to enforce and realize the lien or charge upon such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, for which such tax or duty has not been truly and justly paid. Under such proceedings the rate of duty or tax enforced shall be the highest rate imposed or assessed by this act, and shall be in the name of the United States against such person or persons as may have the actual or constructive custody or possession of such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, and shall subject such property or personal estate, or any portion of the same, to be sold upon the judgment or decree of such court, and from the proceeds of such sale, the amount of such tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by such court, shall be first paid, and the balance, if any, deposited according to the order of such court, to be paid under its direction to such person or persons as shall establish their lawful title to the same. The deed or deeds, or any proper conveyance of such property or personal estate, or any portion thereof, so sold under such judgment or decree, executed by the officer lawfully charged with carrying the same into effect, shall vest in the purchaser thereof all the title of the delinquent to the property or personal estate sold under and by virtue of such judgment or decree, and shall release every other portion of such property or personal estate from the lien or charge thereon created by this act. And every person or persons who shall have in his possession, charge, or custody, any record, file, or paper, containing or supposed to contain any information concerning such property or personal estate, as aforesaid, passing from any person who may die, as aforesaid, shall exhibit the same at the request of the collector of the revenue, his deputy, or agent, and to any law officer of the United States, in the performance of his duty under this act, his deputy or agent, who may desire to examine the same; and if any such person, having in his possession, charge, or custody, any such records, files, or papers, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same on request, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of any delinquency in making the schedule, list, or statement, or in the payment of the duty or tax accruing, or which should accrue thereon, the assessment and collection shall be made as provided for in the general provisions of this act: Provided, In all legal controversies where such deed or title shall be the subject of judicial investigation the recital in said deed shall be presumed to be true, and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the government.

Sec. 113. And be it further enacted, That whenever by this act any license, duty, or tax of any description has been imposed on any corporate body, or property of any incorporated company, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe and determine in what district such tax shall be assessed and collected, and to what officer thereof the official notices required in that behalf shall be given, and of whom payment of such tax shall be demanded.

Sec. 114. And be it further enacted, That all articles upon which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act, which shall be found in the possession of any person or persons for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons in fraud thereof and with the design to avoid payment of said duties, may be seized by any collector or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are possessed for the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited to the United States. And the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction. And any person who shall have in his possession any such articles for the purpose of selling the same, with the design of avoiding payment of the duties imposed thereon by this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE WONDERFUL TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

We can safely say that we have never examined any other invention with so much gratification and astonishment as the "Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine." Not only ourselves, but inventors and machinists of the highest order, in this country and from Europe, have inspected and witnessed its operation, and without a single exception, all look upon it with wondering admiration.

Our reporter was present yesterday when one of these machines was taken wholly apart, and, having a thorough scientific knowledge of all kinds of machinery, he enables us to give a clearer and fuller idea of all its parts and mode of construction than has ever yet been laid before the public.

This machine is the work and invention of a young man named Alden, who spent his life, as well as life's means, in working out the discovery. We need not say that it supersedes the uses of the compositor, and asks of him no fingers to detect and seize the several types, set them in order and array them in words in the stick. The machine does all this like a living being, and sets them afterwards in galley, then in page, etc.; and again asks no human fingers to separate the mass and restore each type to its own sort in case. The machine can make no mistake; for its task is reduced to perfect law. An invention like this must assuredly be the most remarkable of the age and world.

You see before you a table of brass almost circular, the part nearest the operator only being flattened; and at a slight elevation you see, radiating from the center, numerous deep "alleys" of brass also, within which the types are made to stand, and these "alleys" (numbering one hundred and eighty) are the substitutes for the usual boxes or divisions in case. Into these "alleys" are placed one hundred and fifty-four different characters, and they are so arranged as to hold exactly the same proportionate number of types that the divisions in case contain. For instance, there are three "alleys" for the lower case a, while there is but one for the letter b, two for c, five for e, and so on throughout. These "alleys" are divided into six different sections, with handles attached, allowing them to be raised up instantly, in order to change their font of type to any other size.

Directly before the operator is the "keyboard," eight inches wide and fourteen in length, and upon which are one hundred and fifty-four keys, with silver-plated beads, resembling those of the concertina. These keys are all plainly lettered, and the entire alphabet of each class of letter is arranged within spanning distance of the hand. They embrace the Roman upper and lower cases, small caps, italics, double letter, numerals, punctuations, signs and spaces.

In the center of the table is the "main wheel," thirty inches in diameter, revolving upon friction rollers, and upon its circumference are thirty-six "conveyors," or hands, every other one of which attends to setting up type, while every other alternate one is required to distribute old matter into the same "alleys" from which the setting "conveyors," or hands, take their type. Within the "main wheel" is another, three inches wide and twelve inches in diameter, revolving also upon friction rollers—encircling which there are nine rows of movable steel pins (the size of a shingle nail) perforating it. Encompassing this wheel is a wide "stationary rim," twenty-eight inches in diameter, and on the outside of which there are eighteen grooves of polished steel, filled nearly full with excavations. Upon the inside of this "excavated rim" there are nine steel rods connecting with the "inner or register wheel," containing nine rows of steel pins. At one end of these rods, nearest the "inner wheel," there are "levers" attached. The "main wheel" revolves around the outside of the "excavated rim," carrying with it the "conveyors." Upon one end of these "conveyors" there are nine movable polished steel "fingers," which are protected outside by sheet brass, and capable of being formed into 512 different combinations (yet it is only necessary to make a combination of 154 to cause every type to be set up). The "fingers" glide along in the grooves upon the "excavated rim" (there being, of course, two grooves for each finger to work in), and when they reach the part of the table nearest the operator all the "fingers" are thrown flush into their lower groove. From the "keyboard" to the "register wheel," having the steel pins upon it, there are nine other rods attached. When the composer touches a key, signifying the character he wants, the signal is passed out to the "register wheel," through the rods, which act as a medium, and there registers the character, by pushing out a certain combination of pins, and as the "register wheel" revolves the pins thrown out pass under and tilt the little levers attached to the nine steel rods communicating with the "excavated rim," thus changing the combination in the grooves upon the "excavated rim," equalizing the combination of pins upon the "register wheel;" and when the first "conveyor" passes by it takes its signal by certain of the "fingers" upon it being thrown into the upper grooves equivalent to the combination of pins which are thrown out upon the "register wheel." When the "conveyor" reaches the "alley" containing the character desired, it is instantly stopped, and the fingers drop into the excavations upon the stationary rim, comparing with the manner in which the fingers are thrown; then the "conveyor" slides on its center while taking out its type, which is firmly held; it then tilts and passes on with the "main wheel," and passes the type into a deep, long "alley," directly in front of the operator, as nicely and delicately as it is possible for the natural fingers to execute. One character follows another in the same way, and in the same order in which the keys touched by the composer's fingers may require; and when the matter set up reaches the further end of this "alley," everything is broken into page, and there justified, ready to be carried off to the press to be printed from. The "quads," thin spaces" and "hyphens" are distributed close at hand.

The operator has only to read his manuscript and touch his keys. From practice his fingers involuntarily pass to the key, as they now do to the divisions in case. He can acquire a facility of touching these keys much more rapidly than the "carrying wheel" revolves; and by so doing, he accumulates signals upon the "register wheel" in advance of the delivery—even to the extent of sixty letters—at which instant a bell inside gives the alarm that the "register wheel" is full. The compositor then stops to read his copy before him, and justifies that which he has already set up in page. All the while the letters previously sent for are working in, and he is ready to proceed with fresh composition. If the operator makes a mistake by touching the wrong key, he can easily correct it by turning off all the signals upon the "register wheel," or a portion of them, as may be necessary.

The most remarkable part of this machine is the "distributing department," which is purely automatical. Both operations may be carried on together, or separately. The operator pays no attention whatever to the distribution, except to place a page of dead matter (even "pi-lot") upon the table, and the machinery of itself then takes charge of it. One line at a time becomes separated from the mass or page by a powerful "lifter," and other appliances of machinery carry the line along to the end of a deep "alley," and then the "distributing conveyors" stop, and each, taking a letter, carries it home to its proper "alley." Nor can it be possible to make a mistake by misplacing a letter; for the governing power is law itself; and that controlling power is the different combinations of nicks in the type. The type, by the way, may be cast at one-half cent less per pound than that made in the usual way, which is readily accounted for by the saving of metal. Old type, of any description, can be nicked by the thousand with a simple plane, gaged to any form, and adapt itself to this machine.

The principle of "distribution" is much the same as that of "setting," the only difference being, in setting the leading power is the touch of the keys, while in distributing nine little steel fingers feel out from the "distributing box" into the nicks of the type, forming a particular combination, which is signalized to the "conveyor" stopping for the character, and the "fingers" upon it being changed from lower to upper grooves upon the "excavated rim," comparing with the combination of fingers which have dropped into the nicks upon the type. The other end of the fingers having dropped against a "graduated stop," allows a passage way to open just the width of the type, which is passed out through to the "conveyor," which receives it naturally and follows on with the "main wheel." The "conveyors" go through the same revolution that the "setting conveyors" do in composing.

As a matter of necessity, the machinery is wonderfully nice, the agencies and dependencies very numerous, and the whole fabric seemingly a very complicated one, while, in truth, its adjustment, as finally reached by the discoverer, is the simplest thing in the world. One "alley," one "conveyor" and one key constitute almost the entire machine—all the rest is duplication. All the "keys" are alike, all the "conveyors" are alike, and the "alleys" holding the type are also all alike.

If the sorts in setting and distributing type do not run equally, or nearly so, there is always a surplus kept ahead. When there are letters in the alphabet occupying more than one "alley," the "conveyors" invariably set from and distribute into the first line first. If that "alley" becomes either full or empty the "conveyor" passes on to the next line. If the machine is distributing and not setting the types; and the "alleys" become full, the "conveyers" stop no longer at the "alley," but glide along to the "pi bag," and drop the surplus therein. When the "pi bag" is full the type is again set upon the table, and is sent to its allotted place. "Could anything be more like brain turned into brass?" We will defy any one to find the least fault with any portion of this novel affair. there being a provision made for any and every emergency throughout the entire machine. No wear whatever is made upon the type.

There are numerous points of equal beauty and utility in its adaptation of means to ends and in its general working. Nothing can be more admirable than the delicacy and fitness of all its parts, and the exquisite nicety with which the several types, not omitting the slenderest spaces, are kept in place, and made each to pass to and from its "alley" and made also to rise and lift itself into proper position. If any one thing more than another astounds us, it is that so little and such simple machinery can effect such miraculous results. The machine is almost wholly dependent upon positive instead of spring movements.

The "main wheel" has only to make six revolutions per minute to set up and distribute 64,800 characters in ten hours, which is equivalent to 30,000 ems solid matter. If the operator chooses, he can run the wheel to eight revolutions, which is still a slow movement, thereby setting and distributing 40,000 ems solid in the same number of hours.

There is no possibility of the machine wearing out with constant use, in twenty years, and it is scarcely liable in any way to get out of repair, as it is composed entirely of iron, steel and brass. The only delicate parts of the works are covered up, and well protected from any accident likely to rise from carelessness on the part of the operator. Very little oil is used in working it—not over a thimblefull in a month's time. It is designed to be worked by steam, horse or treadle power. It is perfectly original throughout in its construction, no portion of its movements being copied from any other kind of machinery.

The inventor, being a practical printer, as well as a fine inventive and patiently mediative genius, has introduced into his system—for so his invention may be called—all the thousand little conveniences and agencies for expedition of which the art of type setting is susceptible.

He was certainly a most extraordinary person, and this invention must be a most enduring monument of his equal patience, steadfastness, devotion and large grasp of mechanical genius. But, except the fame, he will reap none of the fruits of his discovery. Timothy Alden was a native of Massachusetts. For twenty years of his life he devoted himself to the perfection of his invention, and in a firm concentration of will and brain and money he exhausted all the resources of life, and wore out life itself prematurely in the labor. The incessant strain for so long a period upon his active intellect proved too exhaustive for a *physique* naturally feeble, and he sank under his task of genius.

But he succeeded. He triumphed even before death; he lived just long enough to cry "Eureka;" to put the finishing stroke to his labors; to see his machine in successful and wondrous operation. Twenty years of his life, and life itself, and above forty thousand dollars in money, were expended in bringing into successful use a single one of his machines, and then his eyes closed upon the work forever.

One man feeds the "distributor," composes, justifies and reads his own matter (thus doing away, in a great measure, with proof-readers,) and is less liable to mistakes than by the usual way of composition. For instance, there are a great many more "typographical errors" made in distributing than in setting type; and it is impossible for the "fingers" of this machine to place a type into its wrong "alley." Hence its correctness.

During the last twenty years of the inventor's life he depended mainly upon his cousin, Henry W. Alden, for funds to enable him to continue on experimenting. He conceived the plan of setting and distributing type by machinery at the age of nineteen years, while an apprentice boy, standing at his case picking up type. He was then heard to say that "if his life should be spared to him, he would invent a machine that would relieve compositors of that offensive profession they were led to follow." He frequently remarked, too, that "he should never live to reap the fruits of his discovery." He died at the age of thirty-nine, just as he had gotten out his patents in this country and Europe. Upon his death bed he directed his cousin how he should proceed in the future, bequeathing his invention to him and other relatives and friends, who had aided him while engaged so many years upon his arduous task.

Henry W. Alden, after the inventor's death, proceeded to make valuable improvements upon the machine, as he had been directed to do by his cousin while on his death bed, in order to insure perfect success. After having completed three machines, he caused one of them to be put into practical use. There the work stopped for the want of additional means to go forward with manufacturing. Affairs remained in this way for a long time, until Charles C. Yeaton became interested with Alden, and through that indomitable perseverance and energy so characteristic of the man, he has been enabled to organize a stock company of $100,000, and composed chiefly of capitalists of this city. From the hour of his advent in the concern it has been in active progress—order after order has been sent it—every hour brings some celebrity to examine the wonderful mechanism of the machine; and to this enterprising young man, cousin of the inventor, its assured success must be credited.

FACTS AND FICTION.

—The Charleston *Mercury* says, "The Yankees love the nigger." The Louisville *Journal* sharply retorts that, from the complexion of a large portion of the population of the South, it is pretty strong indication that the chivalry "love the nigger."

—The latest musical intelligence is that, since the army changed its *base*, the press has change its *tenor*.

—"I was just minding that I have buried five hunder and ninety-eight folk since I was first made bedral o' Ancrum," said an old grave-digger on his death-bed, "and I was anxious that I might be spared to make it the sax hunder."

—Lieut. Johnson of the 17th Kentucky regiment, who presented his resignation on account of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was at once placed under arrest, dismissed the service in disgrace, and his insignia of office stripped from him in presence of the whole regiment.

—A new light Abolitionist defines his position—"that all negroes shall have their rights, and ought, in justice, to be entitled to white skins and straight hair, as well as any other man."

—Manufacturers of "fine cut" tobacco have put up the price 33 per cent., and cut down the quality of the article in like proportion. This makes an increase of 66 per cent. in the price; and the fine cut now in market is made of old mattresses saturated in tobacco juice.

—A new dance—the "York and Lancaster quadrilles"—introduced at a ball given lately at Halifax by His Excellency Major General Doyle, is creating a sensation in that city. The sets were composed of 16.

—The rates of passage from San Francisco to New York, by regular steamer of the 1st inst., were: first cabin, $267 and $241; second cabin, $161; steerage, $107.

—At a shooting affray among the Chinese of Carson City, lately, one or two women were killed and others wounded.

—There were recently eleven persons confined in Sacramento on charges of murder.

—In a thanksgiving sermon at San Francisco, Dr. Wadsworth said that you could no more destroy this nation than you could crowd a young eagle back into its shell.

—Why are two t's like hops? Because they make beer better.

—Stonewall Jackson is reported to have delivered to his troops on a recent Sunday a discourse upon a text from Joel, chapter 2 verse 20, as follows: "But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill savor shall come up, because he hath done great things."

—The Halifax papers say that among the passengers who recently arrived there by the Delta, from Bermuda, were Commodore Maury and a number of gentlemen who belong to the Southern army and navy, *en route* for England. The *Colonist* thinks it is quite safe in hazarding the conjecture that some at least are on their way to take charge of one or more of the large Confederate war steamers about completed in England.

—Admiral Wilkes—the same who took Mason and Slidell from the Trent, lately chased two rebel steamers into Nassau, N. P., where they found shelter and protection under the British flag. But when Wilkes also sought to enter, he was refused permission.

—Five men were murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday night, 4th inst. It seems to have been a carnival of blood. One of the victims was Mr. Hollister, keeper of the saloon at the Commercial Hotel, who was knocked in the head, by a soldier, with a slung shot.

—A soldier in Tennessee writes to the Missouri *Republican* in the following doleful strain: "Oh, war, war! When will thy reign of terror cease—when will the nations learn war no more? Has the Prince of Peace forever departed, and are we lost in the vortex of revolution? My country, my country, my wife, and my children; my home—my all—are we all to be swept away on this turbulent tide, and engulfed in national ruin?"

—Some author tells us that much is said about the tongue. True, the thing is in everybody's mouth.

—Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long use may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush and Castile soap every morning; the brush and simple water on going to bed.

—An old lady died in the streets of London recently from sheer destitution, who was the claimant under a will to an estate of no less than seventeen millions of dollars.

—Com. Porter promises the opening of the Mississippi as a Christmas present to the United States. If he keeps his promise, he will be a Santa Claus worth talking about.

—Twelve pairs of boots, containing twelve bottles of whisky, were taken from beneath the crinoline of a female smuggler at Memphis recently, just as she was passing into Dixie.

—The pork packers, *en masse*, of Cincinnati have bound themselves not to receive hogs that have been killed on the Sabbath day, and the proprietors of slaughtering houses have also pledged themselves not to kill on the Sabbath.

—A sub-lieutenant on board of Her Majesty's ship Resistance has been court-martialed and reprimanded for disrespect to his captain in speaking to him with his left hand in his pocket.

"Vanity Fair" quaintly remarks that the rebel Capt. Semmes was placed upon the retired list by the United States Naval Board because he was a "fast man," and therefore an inefficient officer. As the old fogies objected to his 2 40 gait then, what a pity it is some of them can't overtake him now on his 290.

—A French paper, the Paris Patrie, says, "Oh that we could speak at this distance in President Davis' ears." The editor would have Jeff's ears extend all the way across the Atlantic.

The Deseret News. TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,...December 24, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The long expected battle which was believed by thousands would deal a death blow to the rebellion and open the road to Richmond, by way of Fredericksburg, has been fought at that place, and resulted in the most disastrous defeat which the Federal arms have sustained since the commencement of the destructive internecine war which is raging with maddening fury throughout a large portion of our once free and happy country. Contrary to the anticipations of the government and of the many who considered the army of the Potomac invincible under the brave and gallant Burnside, and that when arrayed against the enemy on the field of battle would, under that celebrated commander, annihilate the Confederate army which had been assembled at and in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, to oppose the occupation of the right bank of the Rappahannock, by the "Yankee invaders," the well appointed and thoroughly disciplined army of the Potomac, numbering, as per report, upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand men, commanded by the best officers, as alleged, which the country could produce, has been defeated and compelled to retire across the river, after having occupied Fredericksburg four days, and made several unsuccessful attempts to drive the enemy from their works on the hills in the rear of the city.

The details of the operations, from the commencement to the termination of the battle, or the series of battles, and the retirement of the Union army to the north side of the Rappahannock, have not yet been received, and the meagre accounts which have been sent over the wires, are so disconnected, that it is quite impossible to give a very concise history of the movements of the Federal troops and of the conflicts in which the several divisions of the Union army were engaged. The first movement made by Gen. Burnside, is reported to have been on the night of the 10th inst., and soon after, the enemy became advised thereof, and signalized the divisions of their army, along the Rappabannock by sending up rockets to inform them that the "Yankees" were coming. The work of constructing three pontoon bridges across the river, at Fredericksburg, was commenced, as stated, at five o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and when they had been about half completed, the builders were compelled to abandon the work and retire, the fire of the enemy having been so severe that the engineers and workmen could not withstand its murderous effects. They returned again to the work, and were again repulsed. According to the published statements, four unsuccessful attempts were made during that day under cover of a heavy cannonade, which was kept up on the city and the enemy's rifle-pits near the bank of the river. Nearly ten thousand rounds of ammunition are said to have been fired by Gen. Burnside's artillery, doing great execution, burning up a considerable portion of the business part of the town, and killing and wounding scores of the Confederate troops. The carnage is reported to have been terrible. The entire army is said to have been under arms, near the river, ready to cross over as soon as the bridges should be completed, through the shower of leaden and iron hail, which was hurled upon them by the enemy most profusely from their batteries, rifle pits and other works of defense which had been prepared for the occasion. Every effort to drive the Confederates from their rifle pits and earth works along the river were unavailing until an enfilading fire was made to bear upon them so effectually that they were forced to abandon the pits which enabled the engineers to complete two of the bridges, and at about five o'clock in the afternoon the army commenced crossing over and soon drove the enemy back to their line of works in the rear of the city, although they fought desperately, and dealt out death with a heavy hand. The Federals are represented to have been not very merciful and many of the enemy were slain in the streets of the city before it was in complete occupation of the grand army.

The division under Gen. Franklin crossed three miles below the city, and met with but little opposition while putting in their pontoons.

The morning of the 12th was so foggy, that everything was enveloped in comparative darkness most of the forenoon. The troops are represented to have been in motion crossing over at an early hour—Gen. Sumner's division taking the lead, followed by Gen. Hooker's corps. There does not appear to have been much fighting done on that day. On arriving on the south side of the river and occupying Fredericksburg, Gen. Burnside ascertained, from deserters, the nature, position, and strength of the enemy's works, which consisted of two long lines of batteries on the heights back of the town, the first about a mile distant, the second a mile in the rear of the first. He also ascertained that the Confederates had concentrated a large force there and in that vicinity, and that their commanders, Gens. Lee, Hill, Longstreet, Stewart and Jackson, were determined to fight, and give the "Yankees a warmer reception than they had before received from the Confederates on any field of strife.

On the morning of the 13th, the several divisions of the army having been arranged as advantageously as possible, a general attack was made upon the enemy's lines and a most desperate battle is reported to have been fought, continuing from sunrise till after dark. Gen. Franklin commenced the attack on the enemy's right, commanded by "Stonewall" Jackson and gained some little, but no permanent advantage, in the course of the day. The other divisions and corps of the Federal army, in consecutive order from the left to the right, were led to the attack—Gen. Sumner's division engaging at ten o'clock, when the battle became general and raged, as stated, with awful fury until the curtains of night were spread over the scene. Assault after assault was made upon the enemy's works, but to no purpose, other than to have brave men cut down by thousands, as they marched upon the Confederate batteries, determined to conquer or die. Some little impression was made on the enemy by Gen. Sumner's division, as reported, in the course of the afternoon, but at night, when the battle ended, he was compelled to fall back, leaving his dead, who fell near their works, on the field,—such was the murderous fire of the enemy, that they could not be brought away.

There was some fighting done on Sunday the 14th, but how much has not transpired. It was reported that great preparations were made on that day for a renewal of the attack on the enemy's works on Monday, but so far as known, there was not much fighting done after the close of the conflict on Saturday night.

A council of war, as stated, was held on Monday, when it was determined to retreat, as any further attempt to carry the enemy's works would only result in the slaughter of the Federal troops with no prospect in view of driving the Confederates from their position, which, a correspondent declared were as impregnable as Sebastopol. To retire across the river was considered hazardous, and every precaution was taken to induce the Confederate commanders to believe that the fight would be renewed on Tuesday morning. Soon after dark on Monday night the 15th, a heavy wind storm prevailing, the retreat was commenced, and before daylight on Tuesday morning, the entire army of the Potomac had been transferred from the south to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and the bridges taken up. So well had the retreat been planned, and so silently were the movements of the various divisions executed, that the enemy were not apprised of what was transpiring until the withdrawal of the Grand Army from their front, and its deliverance from the snare into which it had been drawn, had been completed.

Thus terminated the great battle of Fredericksburg, which if not the most sanguinary "ever fought on this continent," must have been exceedingly fierce and bloody, for it cannot for a moment be supposed, that such a numerous and well-disciplined army, commanded by one of the bravest of men, would have turned their backs upon their enemies, until after their ranks had been greatly thinned by the operations of the fight.

The reports relative to the losses sustained by the Union army from the time it left Falmouth on the night of the 10th, till its return on the night of the 15th, are meager and not very conclusive. The first statement made of the casualties in Gen. Franklin's division represented that they amounted to about six thousand. Gen. Sumner's division must have suffered according to the various reports far more than Franklin's, one corps, that of Gen. French, numbering seven thousand when it went into the battle, coming out with only twelve hundred men. The latest official reports reduce the number of killed, wounded and missing to less than twelve thousand, which is certainly not very great, considering the number of men engaged. Of that number only about twelve hundred are reported killed. It is very evident that if the losses sustained were no greater than stated, the fighting was not so desperate as represented.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Assembly does not seem to have done much business, as yet, although both branches have apparently been moving as fast and been as industrious as law-makers generally are, and have, so far as our knowledge extends, evinced a disposition to do whatever may be considered necessary for the good of their constituents, individually, and the community generally, by enacting such laws and making such provisions, during the session, as will accomplish the objects desired. It is quite evident, however, that there will be but little legislation of a local nature done during the Twelfth Session, and that but few bills, of any kind, will be passed, till after the holiday ceremonies shall have been performed. Several bills have been introduced, some of which have been under consideration, and when the mill gets in first-rate running order, they will unquestionably be put through, to use a military phrase, in "double quick."

In the Council, on Tuesday the 16th, Mr. Hyde presented a petition from Sanpete county, asking for an appropriation for the benefit of said county, which was received, read and referred to the committee on Claims and Appropriations. On the receipt of a message from the House, proposing a joint session of the Assembly at an early hour, a committee was, on motion of Mr. Carrington, appointed to confer with a like committee of the House in relation to the subject. Messrs. Carrington and Benson were appointed said committee.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Long presented a bill for an act, constituting county jails, prisons, and for other purposes, which was read and referred to the committee on the Penitentiary. Mr. Bean introduced a bill for repealing the law, now in force, in relation to Territorial, county and city taxes, which was referred to the committee on Revenue.

A message was sent to the Council, proposing a joint session of the two Houses, to which an answer was returned stating that the Council was not then prepared to meet the House in joint session, and that a special committee had been appointed by that body, and asked the House to appoint one to confer therewith on the subject, and designate a time when it would be convenient for both branches of the Legislative Assembly to meet in joint session. The House concurred, and Messrs. Taylor and Hatch were appointed by the speaker to constitute the House committee for that purpose.

Mr. Bean presented a memorial to Congress for the establishment of mail routes in Wasatch, Summit and Morgan counties, which was referred to the committee on Petitions and Memorials.

In the Council, on Wednesday the 17th, among other matters which were under consideration, was the Act of Congress securing homesteads to actual settlers, which the committee on the Public Domain and School Lands were instructed to examine, and make report at an early date, relative to the advantages that may be expected to accrue to the people of this Territory, therefrom, if any, and whether any legislation was necessary on the subject. The committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries were also instructed to take into consideration the propriety of making an appropriation for the construction of a road from St. George to Kanarrab, along the Rio Virgin, and Ash creek.

Mr. Hyde introduced a bill for an act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment debtors non-residents of the county, in which judgment may be rendered, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House, on Wednesday, the committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., were instructed to inquire into the condition of the Provo river bridge, in Utah county, and of the State road in that vicinity, and report what measures should be taken to re-construct the bridge and repair the road, both of which were washed away or damaged by the floods last summer.

Mr Wright presented a petition from La-Fayette Granger, asking for a ferry franchise, securing the right to him to establish ferries on Black's and Ham's Forks of Green river, which was referred to the Appropriate committee; and Mr. Kelsey presented a memorial for mail service from Salt Lake City to Tooele City, which was referred to the committe on Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Long presented a bill, for an act, prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and county taxes, which, on being read, was referred to the Revenue committee.

In the Council, on Thursday the 18th, Mr. Carrington from the special committee appointed to arrange for a joint session in conjunction with a like committee of the House, reported they had made arrangements for the holding of a joint session in the Council Chamber, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which report was accepted and the House notified accordingly.

Mr. Cummings presented a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of Utah county, praying for legislation to prevent the cultivation of broom-corn, chocolate, etc., which mix with sugar cane, which was referred to the committee on Agriculture. He also presented a petition from the Provo Kanyon Road Company, asking for the relinquishment of of the claim of the Territory to said road, which was received, read and referred to the committee on Roads, Ferries, Bridges and Kanyons.

On the 18th, in the House, Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee, appointed to arrange for the holding of a joint session, reported that they had agreed to hold the session at 2 o'clock that afternoon, which was accepted. Some petitions were received and referred, after which Mr. Rockwood, from the committee on roads, &c., who had been instructed to inquire into the condition of the State road and bridge across the Timpanogos, at Provo, reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned, and the result of their inquiries was that they had become convinced that Utah county was abundantly able to rebuild the bridge, and put the roads in that county in complete repair; and that no appropriation of money to be paid out of the Territorial Treasury was necessary for that purpose. A protracted debate arose in relation to the subject pending, which the hour arrived for the holding of the joint session. The report was subsequently referred back to the committee.

At 2 p.m. the two branches of the Legislative Assembly went into joint session, and after disposing of the business which was presented for consideration and action, an adjournment was taken till 2 p.m. on Friday.

There was not much business done in either the Council or House on Friday the 19th. The committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., in the Council, received instructions on motion of Mr. Smith, to inquire into the propriety of building a new bridge across the Sevier river, in Juab county, as the old one has become greatly dilapidated and unsafe for crossing. The committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons in the House were instructed to enquire into the condition of the bridges across the Weber and Ogden rivers, in Weber county, and of the Territorial Road in the vicinity of those streams, and make report at an early date.

On the dissolution of the joint session, which was held in the afternoon, both branches of the Assembly adjourned till Tuesday the 23d inst, at 1 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The present condition of the laboring classes in the large cities of the East is truly embarrassing, if not already generally distressing. For some time past suffering from the increasing rates of family supplies, they have earnestly asked and urged from their employers an advance of wages, which in most instances seems to have been passed unheeded, many of the employers obstinately refusing to comply with their demands. In a few, perhaps, some partial relief has been accorded. A "workingman," in a communication on this subject, published in the New York *World*, makes the following startling declaration:

"Now I would ask, what are we to do? We cannot starve, nor do we like to become a burden upon the public charity of the city, for that would be the last thing an industrious New York mechanic would ask for; and yet it must come to that if we do not get a reasonable increase upon our present rates of wages."

In purchasing the necessaries of life in New York, it is further stated that three dollars this season is not equivalent to two dollars at this season last year. Strikes have been resorted to in Philadelphia and other localities; but this writer condemns them, as not alone productive of no good, but of positive injury—especially to those who indulge in them.

A serious negro insurrection occured on the island of St. Vincent (W. I.,) on the 9th ult. It seems to have been the intention of the negroes to massacre the entire white and colored population of the island. Many of the managers or field-directors narrowly escaped, while others were disfigured for life by the brutality of the rebels. Martial law was proclaimed, says a correspondent of the Liverpool *Post*, and all business suspended; and, but for the timely arrival of Her Majesty's ship Challenge, it is probable that Kingston, the chief town on the island, would have been laid in ashes. Furniture and provisions of all kinds were wantonly demolished. The houses, goods and effects of the managers were totally destroyed and their families turned out of doors—they being, in some instances, unmercifully beaten; in others, stript naked and abused. The alleged cause of this disastrous outbreak is traced to the stoppage of some allowance on the sugar estates. It is reported to have been planning since last Christmas.

It is also reported that the negroes of Union Island (one of the Grenadines) are also in open rebellion: also, that Cariacon is in revolt.

A government contractor, in a recent game at faro in Washington, lost 275,000 bushels of oats—valued at $206,250—after which, as reported, the pet left for Baltimore in a state of mind bordering on insanity—probably because he had no more government "truck" to play away.

There are "terrible whispers" going the rounds of eastern newspapers, that the removal of McClellan was to have been the signal for a concerted mutiny on the part of some of the army officers, who were to carry their men with them and establish a military Dictatorship. A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that, on the occasion of McClellan's parting with his army, a few regiments of regulars stood in dumb silence—not because they were not willing to cheer for McClellan, but because they had been led by their officers to believe that if he was removed, they would be instructed by them to lay down their arms, or in other words to mutiny, and were disappointed that no such orders were given.

The above assertion has since been fully confirmed; and the inferences are, that the people at large know but little of the secret designs, and the treasonable plotting in progress—not in the South, under the insurrectionary reign of Jeff Davis and his associates—but among the professedly "loyal," "grateful" and "patriotic" sons of the Republic—as well in the army itself, as in the civil departments of the government, which have been undergoing a reputed purgative process since the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Cataline, in the days of Roman degeneracy, was banished on slightly grounded implications of treason; but the conduct which then branded Cataline as a traitor would now-a-days almost pass for a profound devotion to the cause of liberty.

It is stated that, while engaged in the battle of Antietam, McClellan received repeated instructions to immediately fall back to the defense of the Capital—it being the opinion of the Washington authorities that Lee's movement in front was but a feint and that, with the main body of his army, he designed to attack Washington. The Washington *Star* says that, if McClellan had followed the order—begotten of ignorance and panic—he would have fallen back only to find his retreat converted into a rout, his army destroyed, and the rebels in possession of Maryland, with the isolated Capital in their power.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a leading Conservative journal, in presenting to its readers the President's Message, says, "we cannot give it to our readers without an expression of the pain with which we regard its total failure to meet the important crisis in which the nation is placed." In reference to the financial propositions of the President, the *Journal of Commerce* affirms that they are rejected at once by the good sense of the experienced banker or financier, without a moment's hesitation; thus showing conclusively that the President and his advisers cannot have any clear idea of the working of the laws of money. Of the President's emancipation policy, the same journal pronounces the whole plan a failure on the part of the President to appreciate the vastness of the war, the swift nature of its influences and the terrible verge on which the country trembles. "He proposes," the *Journal* continues, "to adopt a scheme of emancipation involving an immense debt, on the theory that if he can thus dispose of the slavery question he will have removed out of the way all causes of discord, the American Millenium will have dawned, and—no matter what it costs us—we have nothing to do but live on in peace and prosperity, with no domestic broils, no foreign war, no troubles, no block to our prosperity, until we are a nation of a hundred millions—then pay our debt and be perfectly blessed." "Paper money, and negro emancipation," it concludes, "are hopeless schemes to carry us through the present danger and re-establish the glory of the Union."

The library of Congress has been recently enriched by very valuable accessions in American history, topography, antiquities and politics; also by rare works of foreign literature; and a new library room has been opened in the south wing of the old Capital.

The U. S. Senate on Dec. 1, was opened with the following prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland:

"Almighty and Everlasting God, who art in Heaven, while we, Thy creatures are upon earth, we come to Thee in our prayers to be directed aright this day before Thee. We thank Thee that Thy servants are met again in the Capitol undisturbed. We thank Thee that Thou hast graciously preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in the high conclave of the Nation to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly afflicted, but as yet not wholly destroyed, and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore Thy blessing upon the Congress now convened together in their coming councils and labors. May they stand in more than Jewish reverence, and in more than Roman virtue before the people. Remove far away from the body and members of the American Senate all levity of mind and of manners; all profanity and volubility of speech, and all unworthy motives and desires to give to them influence with the people in their high avocation as Conscript Fathers and Elders of the Republic. We rejoice that the machinations of foreign intervention have been thus far postponed and defeated. We rejoice in that proclamation which, as we hope, has begun to inspire some salutary fear in the rebels of the South, as well as also to outstretch the false and lying prophets of the North. We rejoice in the terrible fiery furnace through which we are passing to test the true spirit of the people and the real sentiments of those who have so long and so loudly cried out for the extinction of human bondage. We pray that Thou wilt continue to uncover on the one hand the cruelties of mankind's oppressors, and on the other, the insincerity of their philanthropy, and when our wounds and our wretchedness shall have been fully proved, we pray, gracious God, for Thy cleansing, and healing, and sanctifying power, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The House proceedings were opened with a prayer from Chaplain Stockton, during which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of the liberty of the slave; for an emancipation from the system which, he said, had involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame; and for renewed union and greater power, and greater love, and greater joy forever.

The N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* severely attacks Sec. Seward—no cause assigned.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis* states that the Union man, for the murder of whom Gen. McNeil, a short time since, shot ten Confederate prisoners, has returned home alive and well. The most barbarous feature of the murder remains to be told, which we give in the language of the *Crisis'* correspondent: "The wife of the returned man, before the execution of the ten Confederates, went to McNeil and plead with him to wait and see if he had been killed before he executed those men, and the brute spurned her." Late telegraphic dispatches inform us that Jeff. Davis has directed an inquiry into the facts relative to the shooting of the ten Confederate citizens by order of Gen. McNeil. A reply is expected from Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis, which will be looked for with much anxiety.

Opening of the Theater.—According to announcement, the Theater will open for the winter season on Thursday (to morrow evening), when will be presented "The Honeymoon" and "Paddy Miles' Boy." The arrangements have been rendered complete in every particular, and those patronizing the Association may be assured that nothing will be wanting to make their attendance agreeable, amusing and instructive. Large audiences are anticipated.

INTERESTING FROM BERMUDA.

We have advices from the islands to the 24th ult.

The Colonial Legislature on the 4th ult. adopted an order requesting His Excellency the Governor to communicate with the Cunard Mail Steam Packet Company, in relation to the encouragement of steam communication between Bermuda and New York.

On the 7th the steamer Gladiator, from Liverpool, left St. George's harbor accompanied by H. M. steamship Desperate. One of the Federal gunboats hovering round ran down to the Gladiator and sent a search officer on board. The Desperate immediately ranged alongside. The Gladiator "passed muster" on this occasion; but the Nassau (N. P., W. I.) *Guardian* intimates the general belief that 'had the Desperate not been there, the Gladiator would now have been making headway for New York." The Gladiator had on board a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. The hills on the island were covered with people in anticipation of a fight between the war vessels.

On the following day the steamer Ouachita, with a valuable cargo for Dixie, steamed down to the north side to ascertain the whereabouts of her Federal friends, whom she found attracted to the eastward by the approach of H. M. steamer Plover, on her way from Halifax to those islands. Immediately the Ouachita started back again and out at the west end, and, when seen at sundown, was far in the west steaming for Dixie.

The strictness of Admiral Wilkes' "Yankee blockade" is becoming extremely obnoxious to the people of the Islands. The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of Oct. 14 asks: "Cannot a reference be made to the highest powers that be, that at any rate the legality of these extreme measures on the part of the Yankees may be at once looked into?"

The same paper gives information that some rockets have been landed from one of the Yankee gunboats, to be fired off at night when any of the steamers in port should attempt to go to sea.

"By what right," says the *Royal Gazette*, "the American cruisers so unceremoniously bring to and board British vessels without this boundary, unless within the prescribed distnace from their coast, I am at a loss to determine. The performances in this way, almost under our very guns, for the last fortnight, seems more like a menace or a studied insult, when we consider the man who was sent in command on this service. Is it not rather queer that the Gladiator, an English ship from an English colony, bound to England, should have been stopped, and that, too, in the presence of a British man-of-war? (Shades of Nelson!)"

The bravery of "our gallant Commodore" Wilkes is not held at a high premium in that quarter, as we infer from what follows:

"The 'rare' admiral timed his visit very well to avoid finding men-of-war here, and judging from his antedecents, he will not return until he thinks our coast again clear; but to be forewarned is to be *forearmed*. A man may stop an unarmed packet or bar an empty tobacco-war house who will not be continuous in the presence of well-appointed opponents."

The *Gazette* concludes that if such acts of interference already referred to be not meant as insults, they must be in mere bravado, and will, in due time no doubt, have to be accounted for.

MULE THIEVES CAUGHT.

A few weeks since a brace of government mule thieves were arrested near this city through the agency of some of the citizens, who became advised of their proceedings; and, on being taken before Judge Kinney, were required to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each for their appearance at the next term of the Third District Court, in default of which one of them, a young man, named Burton, has since been confined in the county jail. Another stock-dealer by the name of Frank Mathews has of late taken lodgings there of necessity, as he could find no person who was willing to pay eight hundred dollars, in the event he should fail to appear at the appointed time to stand trial as principal in the mule-stealing arrangement entered into between him and the other two thieves. It seems that they had but just commenced business, and had stolen from Camp Douglas only two animals before their operations were discovered and frustrated by the nabbing of two of the firm, which subsequently led to the arrest of Mathews, said to be an experienced dealer of that kind, who sell more stock than they buy.

THE "PIRATE" ALABAMA.

This notorious craft, which has justly become a terror on the seas to American commerce, is a British vessel, with a British register, manned by a British crew, and is commanded by the well-known Semmes, formerly commander of the destroyed "Sumter." Semmes' family are said to be at Philadelphia enjoying the protection of the government he seeks to destroy.

The vessel is 220 feet long, 32 wide, has two decks, and registers 1,170 tons British measurement. She is a full rigged bark, and her propeller is arranged to be hoisted out of water when she is not under steam. Her armament consists of two 64s, four 32s, and two rifled pivot guns, one forward and the other aft; but she has not a 100-pounder, as has been reported in the New York papers. Under steam she will go about 12 knots, and with a whole sail breeze going free, she might make about the same rate under canvas alone. She is a wooden vessel, apparently built in a hurry, and is not remarkably well found. Her crew all told numbers seventy-two men.

Some writer remarks in regard to the Alabama, that "any of our gunboats, if properly handled, would blow her out of water." However this may be, the catching of her seems to be the most difficult task of all—though it is hinted round that she has been once or twice at least purposely allowed to escape by Federal gunboats sent in direct pursuit of her—they choosing rather to keep out of her wake than to pursue or face her and thus hazard an engagement.

NAVIGATION OF SNAKE RIVER.

By recent advices from Oregon and Washington, it is made to appear, that during the fall explorations have been made up Snake river, as far as Fort Boise, by parties interested in the development of the mineral resources, and the settlement of Washington Territory, by a farming and mining community, the results of which have been highly satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the river can easily be made navegable for steamboats to that point, estimated at only 340 miles from Salt Lake. From Fort Boise to the mouth of Salmon river, the distance is stated at 90 miles, and Lewiston is said to be only 40 miles above the confluence of Salmon with Snake river, making the whole distance from Salt Lake City to Lewiston by Salmon Falls, on Snake river and Fort Boise, 475 miles.

Very flattering accounts are given of the Boise river mines, extending over a large extent of beautiful rolling country, with no under brush and covered with tall firs. The few miners who have been operating there of late, have been as reported, doing remarkably well, making from eight to twenty dollars each per day. In view of the richness of those mines, and the prospect, that Steamers will at no distant day be running on Snake river to Fort Boise, it is predicted that a lucrative trade will shortly be opened between that point and the settlements in Utah.

GROWTH OF FOREST TREES.

Mr. R. S. Fay, of Lynmere, Lynn, Mass., a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, of Nov. 27, treating of the subject indicated in the heading of this article, philosophically protests against the winter pruning of trees of any kind, whether forest or fruit, because if a tree is pruned in the winter or spring, while the sap is dormant or ascending the wound remains cankering and festering for months. If pruned in the autumn, while the sap is descending, the wood forming process being then in vigor, the wound made by the pruning knife at once commences to heal, and, in the case of forest trees, there is no ugly, rotten hole left in the tree to mar its evenness of grain, when the time comes to cut it for lumber, planks or boards.

Another writer gives an account of the effect of early and annual pruning of forest trees in England—mentioning "an oak of three feet in height, planted in 1805, which in 1832, (a period of growth of 27 years) attained a circumference of 21 inches; a beech of 3-ft. 9-in. high, had a growth in the same period of 27 inches; an elm of 3-ft. 10-in. had a circumference of 32 inches, and an Italian poplar of 4 feet, reached a girth of 44 inches."

The first writer draws from the above an argument directly in favor of an opinion long entertained by himself—that the less pruning forest trees receive, even it be done at the right season, the better; except in case of single specimen trees planted and reared with care—of which he has nothing to say.

Mr. Fay sallied out among his own plantations, which he says are of considerable extent, and measured the growth of his own trees, "which were planted as nature usually plants, very thickly, but which have been thinned from time to time as the trees crowded each other, but never pruned. These plantations were commenced in the spring of 1847, most of the trees being less than 3 feet, and none of them more than 8 or 9 feet in height, those above 3 feet being generally white maples. The soil is rough, gravelly and hungry, and the only advantage the trees have had, the ground being too rough for plowing or trenching, arising from their being put into the ground so closely that they protected each other. The results were as follows:

	Circumference. Measured 4 feet from the ground.	
White maples, 1847 - -	40 to 45	inches.
Rock maples, 1848 - -	24 to 26	"
Norway maples, 1848 -	28 to 32	"
English oaks, 1847 - -	25 to 28	"
Pin oak, 1848 - - -	31	"
Overcup white oak, 1840 -	22	"
White oak, 1848 - -	10	"
Chesnut oak, from seed, 1849, seedling - - -	17	"
American elm, from seed, 1847 - - - - -	32	"
Spanish chesnut, 1848 - -	33	"
Canoe birch, 1848 - -	29	"
Scotch larch, 1847 - -	26 to 30	"
Norway spruce, 1847 -	26 to 31	"
Austrian pine, 1847 - -	25 to 28	"
Scotch fir, 1847 - -	24 to 29	"
English silver fir, 1847 -	28	"
White pine, 1848 - -	27 to 31	"
Italian poplar - - -	45	"

I had only time to measure some fifty trees, and I selected the best specimens of each variety, but those planted in the years named run very evenly. The trees which had the most space, at the same time receiving sufficient protection from their neighbors, have done the best in point of circumference, but are of less height; they are all thrifty, however, and the gain in wood is probably equal. The English oaks yield an abundant crop of acorns, which the sheep seek for and eat greedily, forming quite an important item in their food at this season of the year. I could never do much in single tree planting; it is, in the exposed situation of my land with an ungenial soil, waste labor; but in masses I can make trees grow almost as fast as corn, and quite as profitably. Any farmer can make a forest, if he will plant his seed in a large bed and let them remain there a year or two, then take them up and set them out in the place they are intended to remain, keeping it enclosed and free from cattle, provided he will plant a tree for every step he takes."

The *Country Gentleman* adds, in further reference to what favorable changes have been effected at "Lynmere" by the plantations of Mr. Fay:

"Over rocky hills, and around the lake from which the place derives its name, on land originally bare and in appearance almost barren, there have been produced within fifteen years past a beautiful succession of groves, in which the wide variety of foreign and native trees alluded to in the foregoing list, are now thriving with all the luxuriance of a forest 'to the manor born.' Mr. Fay's figures show this growth more exactly than any description would have done, and, although struck by the size and evident thriftiness of the trees themselves, we confess we scarcely supposed they could have reached their present measurements—varying, as will be seen above, from eight to fifteen inches diameter of trunk. Mr. Fay's place affords the most extensive example of the kind with which the writer is acquainted in this country."

HOW TO MANAGE FRUIT SEEDS.

If our readers have not already generally disposed of their apple, peach, apricot and other fruit seeds, the following will be found worthy of their attentive perusal; and if they have, it will not the less prove valuable for future guidance and should be preserved for reference. The article is from the pen of Professor J. C. Holmes, as published in the Ohio *Farmer*:

"The seeds of most kinds of fruit trees should be planted in the autumn.

The seeds of stone fruit—peaches, plum and cherry—should be cleansed from the pulp as soon as ripe, and either planted or put into sand immediately. If seeds are left in the pulp until after fermentation has commenced, their vitality will be injured, if not destroyed. So, too, if permitted to remain out of the ground all winter and become dry, they do not start so readily as if planted in the autumn.

Cherry pits are sometimes put into a box and mixed with sand, and placed where the frost of winter will act upon them, and then planted in the spring. I do not like this plan, because the seeds start very early, sometimes before it is convenient to plant them. The little plants are very tender, and so easily injured that many are destroyed by the removal from the sand to the seed bed.

The safest way is to prepare the seed bed early in the autumn, scatter the seeds in rows upon the surface, covering lightly with earth, and leaving spaces between the rows for the purpose of passing along to weed the bed. The rows may be six inches or a foot wide. Some people sow broadcast, leaving no spaces, but in that case, if the bed is a large one, the process of weeding will be somewhat tedious, and many plants will be trampled upon and destroyed.

At one year old, many of the seedlings will be of a suitable size to transplant to the nursery rows for budding.

Plum pits may be treated the same as the cherry.

Peach pits are sometimes left in barrels over winter, cracked in the spring and planted in the nursery rows. This is not a good plan.

Prepare a piece of ground in the autumn, scatter the pits upon the surface, cover slightly with earth, and the frost of winter will crack them.

By the middle of May he plants will be coming up; they must then be taken up carefully, with a transplanting trowel and set in the nursery rows. The rows four feet apart, and the plants about nine inches apart in the row.

By this method, the trouble and exposure of cracking by the hand is saved; the rows are full, and there are no gaps where the seeds refuse to vegetate, as is often the case where the stones are cracked by hand in the spring and the seeds planted in the nursery rows.

Peach stocks should be budded the first year.

ADVICE TO FARMER'S WIVES.

"Sarah," in the New England *Farmer*, furnishes the following, which, indeed, though especially designed for that favored class, the farmer's wives, may, peradventure, be beneficially appropriated by all house wives, kitchen maids, maids-of-all-work and feminines in general:

Farmers' wives, as well as all other wives, should always be in season about everything. If 'fall work' is to be done, do it in the fall, not linger till winter sends his cold, whistling winds to warn you of his near approach.

Be diligent and in season. Never cause your husband to wait a moment, if possible to prevent it, for, although he may have waited an hour when a lover, without complaining, as a husband he will not do it.

Be punctual as clock-work in all things. Have a regular hour for dinner and supper, and breakfast also, if need be, and have the meal always at the appointed hour, unless some very important event prevents.

Never neglect your work to gossip with a friend. If one calls when your duties are in the kitchen, invite her to take a seat there, or if it be a stranger, politely ask to be excused, but never give to your husband as a reason for a late, or a badly prepared dinner or tea, that you had callers, and could not attend to it. It will be no excuse to him. Better wait fifteen minutes yourself, than have him wait five, by your tardiness. But your not being punctual, will not only be a disadvantage to your husband, but also to yourself—for by not having your meals all nicely prepared at the appointed time, you will feel nervous, heated and cross—will be more irritable than usual, and if one word of fault is found, it will be a spark falling upon powder, and you will contract a great cause of unhappiness from it, and imagine yourself after thinking and weeping a few hours, the most miserable of your sex. If your husband comes home from the field, tired, dull, out of spirits, and almost cross, and finds you ready to meet him with a pleasant smile and a kiss of welcome, backed by a nice dinner or tea already waiting, believe me, unless he is love-proof, he will come down from his lofty pinnacle of sternness, and meet you with an answering smile, and the meal will pass off pleasantly.

Learn, then, to have everything done in season, and the only way to do so is to commence whatever you have to do, early. Don't sit and read, or even sew, till you feel the time is passing wherein you know you ought to be getting dinner. No, not get the dinner, and then improve the remaining time in reading, writing, playing or sewing, just as suits you best, and do so with an easy conscience.

If you attend to these little points, believe me, you will save many sighs and tears, many lamentings and repinings, and will live a far happier life, than in indulging in a dilatory process of living.

It is a woman's duty to make home as happy as possible, to remove all just cause of complaint, and to be the bearer, rather than the doer of wrong, and no one thing will tend more to promote domestic harmony than strict punctuality in everything appertaining to household affairs. Try it and see if my words are not true.

EIGHT REASONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

1. Dr. Dwight used to remark to his pupils at Yale, that the raising of fruit was the cheapest and pleasantest way of entertaining one's friends. We are creatures of society, and it is a very important object to make the social board attractive to all who honor us with their friendship. A dish of well-grown apples is always wholesome and acceptable.

2. An orchard is an ornament to the farm, beautiful in its spring blossoms, its summer drapery of green, and its autumn burden of yellow and ruddy fruit. No farm is complete without its acres of orchard.

3. The cultivation of fruit is a very pleasant occupation, and has an important influence on the mind and heart of the cultivator. It requires higher intelligence than the growing of the annual crops. It fosters forecast and hopefulness, and tends to a cheerful temper.

4. It makes home attractive—children are universally fond of fruit, and the home where this luxury is always enjoyed, will be more enjoyed on that account. It will be pleasant in contrast with many homes around them.

5. It will tend to guard children against vice and crime. So strong is the desire for fruit, that they may steal it if it be not provided for them at home. And the boy that grows up plundering his neighbors' fruit yard and orchard, is very likely to steal more things when he becomes a man.

6. It is a very sure investment. An apple tree, if well planted, is about as hardy as an oak, and sure to bear fruit according to the labor bestowed upon it. When houses burn up, and banks fail and railroad stocks depreciate, the orchard will yield dividends.

7. It is not only a sure investment for yourself, but for your children. No real estate in their inheritance is likely to be so permanently valuable. An orchard in good soil will bear fruit for a hundred years.

8. It is a perpetual incitement to thanksgiving to the bountiful Creator. It yields its burden of precious fruit year after year, giving large returns for the labor of the husbandman, and calling him to behold the wisdom and goodness of Providence. Do not fail to plant that long deferred orchard, and while you are about it, select good marketable fruit. The best is the cheapest.—*Agriculturist.*

Unnatural Fatting.—A writer in the *American Stock Journal* thinks that entirely too much attention is devoted to the raising of prize cattle oppressed with fat. He says:

"When we bring this matter home to our bosoms—or stomachs—and our firesides, how is it? Do we prefer oily meat, strongly odored fat, to speckled trout, quails, and prairie chickens from the North and West, at a given cost, or pound for pound? The preference has so long been the other way that the question need not be asked to elicit an answer, but merely to remind us of a fact. Deer, and even selected cuts of the buffalo, will, in circumstances affording a chance, be preferred before fat and even prize beef, especially if stall-fed as most prize beef is. And not one, not even to the foremost advocates of unnatural fatting, but will be found practically repudiating his own theories, by personally and in his own family choosing, and even taking especial pains to select lean turkey, wild deer, prairie game, and other sorts of lean, naturally-fed and wholesome meat by preference, however celebrated the breeders or high priced the animals whose meat is too fat.

The question may then be fairly asked, why is fat meat so extensively produced, when the preference with all good judges is in favor of that which is lean, wholesome and nutritive? Why do feeders teach and preach fat, while they exhibit a personal preference for lean meat? The standard of excellence is always awarded to lean, naturally fed meat, both by palate and conscience. Is it possible that interest is opposed to instinct, to taste, to experience, to science, to health, and to public economy? I say it is not possible. No subtlety of thought or sophistry of argument can make it out that the interest of the feeder is opposed to public health, the common economy and the lessons of nature as exhibited in the natural feeding of animals and the natural consuming of them by epicures and feeders. The feeder's interest in fat forming on a large scale is merely imaginary, not real."

Upland Cotton.—The experiment of raising tree cotton is about to be tried in California. The seed was procured from Peru.

Talking to Boys.—Billy Ross is a green temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said:

Now, boys, when I ask you a question, you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who own them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?

Yes, sir! shouted a hundred voices.

Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?

Dead! shouted the boys.

That's right! And who will own all this property then?

Us boys!

Right. Now, tell me did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging about the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?

Yes, sir; lots of 'em.

Well, where will they be twenty years from now?

Dead! shouted the urchins.

And who will be the drunkards then?

Us boys!

Billy was thunder-struck for a moment; but recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

Model Sermon.—*Text:* Gen. iii. 9.—"And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?"

Division as follows:

I. It is evident that Adam was somewhere.

II. He was where he ought not to be.

III. If he did not get where he ought to be, the Lord would put him where he did not want to be.

The above are the precise divisions of a sermon upon the foregoing text, as delivered by a Western preacher. Ludicrous as they may seem, we venture to assert that the sermon was a better one than some to which we have listened, which had neither divisions nor arrangement of any kind, and were totally destitute of head, tail or point.—[Exchange.

Arizona in Minature.—Take a large dry goods box, fill it half full of sand, and put in a few rough stones, throw in an armful of "Cactus," and a thimbleful of water in one corner, put in a horned rattlesnake, a horned toad, a lizard, a tarantula, a centipede, a scorpion, and a wild thistle, then take a bird's eye view of it, and you have in miniatue a fair description of the *beautiful* fertile Arizona, at least of the greater portion of it.—[San Jose Mercury.

"I'M AFLOAT! I'M AFLOAT!"

CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce to the citizens of Deseret that we have now commenced operations in the large and commodious

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

newly erected near the Paper Mill, where we intend manufacturing all of the most useful articles in Commercial Chemistry, such as the wants of the people demand; and if the public will give us but a share of their patronage, we are assured that our humble efforts will be successful.

We therefore call attention to the following articles, which are now on hand and for sale:

BRIMSTONE AND FLOUR OF SULPHUR,

ALSO

REFINED SALERATUS,

AND THE

Crystalized Carbonate of Soda,

which is now used to great advantage in the manufacture of Hard Soap, instead of crude Saleratus, and may be used in all cases like the

SAL-SODA,

by which name it will be known hereafter.

INK, INK, INK, INK, INK.

We are also manufacturing an article of Black and Blue Writing Ink, which is warranted durable on paper, and will answer the taste of the handy penman.

We would also call the attention of Dyers, Hatters and Tanners to our

SABLE DYE STUFF.

It forms a deep Black, and is superior to Logwood, if used rightly with copperas and mordants.

We are also prepared to furnish LEAD PIPING of any size and length without solder; also, HATTER'S KETTLES, or any other vessel made of lead.

The above articles can be had

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Residence of A. C. PYPER, 8th Ward.

We will exchange our manufactures for Cash, Store Pay, Butter, Eggs, Meat, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Potatoes; Old Cast and Wrought Iron; Old Copper, Brass and Lead; Crude Copperas, Alum and Saleratus; Pelts, Leather and Dry Hides; Wood, Hay and Carrots; Tobacco, Cotton and Wool.

PYPER & STUART.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 17, 1862. 35-3m

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24 tf

FOR SALE.

A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new barn corral and suitable out-houses, together with a good well of water, and the lot supplied with a quantity of young fruit trees of excellent quality, situated in the 7th Ward. For particulars inquire of Benj. Gray, on the premises, or of John Gray, in the 13th Ward. 17 f

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.

2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.

11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for their trouble. 23-tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

HENRY LEWIS,

20th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he carries on the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, in the 20th Ward, one block north-east of the Lime Kiln, where orders will be punctually executed. Wrought nails on hand and made to order.

Produce, store pay or cash received in payment.

One light two-horse Wagon for sale or exchange. 24-3.*

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24-3m R. J. GOLDING.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of this city, that he intends commencing a SCHOOL for those desiring to learn the VIOLIN, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at half-past 6 p. m., at my residence, one door west of the Old Post Office.

TERMS—$16 per quarter, one half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

Those desiring private lessons can be accommodated.

N. B. Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Bague, Gunsmith.

24-tf JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE resigned the office of CITY SEXTON, and JOHN O. GRAY has been appointed to that Office.

All persons indebted to me for Lots in the Cemetery, or for Burial Expenses, are notified that unless they make immediate settlement thereof, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper court for collection. Persons who have not the cash can pay in grain, produce or almost any article at its proper value.

John O. Gray resides opposite my residence, 13th Ward.

24-3 J. C. LITTLER.

NOTICE.

I AM directed by the City Council to enforce the following ordinance:

"Every holder of lots on the streets now opened is hereby required to remove from the streets and side walks fronting said lots, wagons, lumber, wood, fencing or other obstructions; and any person who shall leave or fail to remove any of the above articles, or in any way obstruct any of the side walks, streets or alleys that may or shall be opened, except by permission of the City Council, will be liable to pay a fine in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence."

24 3 J. C. LITTLE, City Marshall.

HENRY DRUCE,

ENGRAVER of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, plate, guns, pistols, hornbrands, steel stamps, embroidery stamping, dies for embroidery, pinking, etc., at his stand, Main street, two doors below Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 25-2

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

TO FARMERS, STOCK & PORK GROWERS.

LAST year I introduced into these valleys a prolific tuberous root called the Jerusalem Artichoke, which from the product of four stalks last year, I am enabled to furnish a limited number seed sufficient to make a fair commencement. This root is exceedingly prolific and under favorable circumstances will produce one thousand bushels to the acre, and it is readily devoured by horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even fowls, and makes an excellent pickle. It is perfectly hardy, standing out all winter, grows on all kinds of soil, is subject to no disease, and never fails making a crop.

Seed may be obtained at my residence, or of D. T. Le Baron, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Spring Lake Villa, Oct. 15th, 1862.—17-2m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and black-smithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns O C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6th Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

I HAVE for Sale PROPERTY described as follows, One Dwelling-house, having cellar and five rooms, in the north-east corner of 10th Ward, with orchard and out-houses, together with five acres of land adjoining.

Also, Buildings thirty rods east of the above property, formerly used for distilling purposes, but readily convertible into a tannery or other business establishment, having a never failing spring on the spot.

One full set of Distilling Apparatus.

One good Beam Scale.

One Currant Brushing Machine, used in wine making.

Together with many other valuable articles all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for wagons or stock.

24 3 GEORGE BADDLEY.

ESTRAYS.

ONE red yearling STEER, crop off left ear, under right ear half crop; four small white spots in forehead.

One dark brindle COW, twelve years old, white spot in forehead.

One red mooley BULL, two or three years old, white in the forehead.

One yearling STEER, brindle and white; crop off right and swallow fork in left ear.

One red COW, four years old, white face, red round the eyes, branded T C on the left hip, and heart on the left side.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL,
25-2 Poundkeeper, Springville City, Utah co.

NOTICE.

FOUND in my corn, in Session Settlement, on the 7th inst., one dark brindle BULL, with white in face, spot on each thigh, right shoulder, and between front legs, no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.

25-2 WARD E. PACK.

NOTICE.

I INTEND starting, by the 1st day of January next, to San Francisco, to purchase GOODS for individuals in this city and elsewhere. Persons wishing to send by me, must call at the Store of George Cronyn, Main St., previous to the 23th inst., and make arrangements for the same. GEORGE H. KNOWLDEN,

25-2 At Geo. Cronyn & Co., opposite Walker Bros.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court to settle the Estate of CATHERINE LORD, late of Great Salt Lake County, deceased, all those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BRINTON.

Big Cottonwood Dec. 15, 1862. 25-3

LOST,

ON the night of 29th Nov., five miles west of Fort Crittenden, TWO HORSES, one a bay, medium size, branded X X on left shoulder, also a brand on left hip, heavy shod all around; the other a dark chesnut color, branded T/T on left shoulder, light shod. Whoever will return or give information of the whereabouts of said horses, shall be liberally rewarded by

Spanish Fork, Dec. 15. 25-2 A. K. THURBER.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from my premises in October last, a large red line backed COW, about six years old, brush of tail off, branded J O on the thigh (believed to be the left), and S. B. KENT on the left horn. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her, or give information of her whereabouts, to S. B. KENT, North Kanyon Ward, Davis Co.; or to G. D. Keaton, Deseret News Office. 25-3*

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LEESON.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

OX TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cotton-wood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. C. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention.

I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For $275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovesteen & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years.

The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is $400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical instruments, upon the assertion that they are unsurpassed by the Pianos of any other makers.

Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

18 f H. L. RAYMOND.

[For the Deseret News.

AMBITION.

Why should we seek for rank and fame?
Why glory in a mighty name?
Why let ambition's dazzling ray
Blind us to justice day by day?
Why over fields and heaps of slain
Proceed we careless of the pain
That others suffer, so we win
The sceptre and the diadem.

'Tis true ambition oft does good,
But oftener causes seas of blood;
'Tis true that mighty men arise,
Whose deeds are vaunted to the skies;
But oftener far will oling the fame
Which high exalts ignoble name,
While honest worth, without regard,
Will pass through life with small reward.

Tyrant's have fame, and so have fools,
So they who scorn all nature's rules;
If they with wealth by chance are blessed,
They are by multitudes caressed,
Who seek not 'neath life's troubled seas,
But judge by every passing breeze;
Thus gilt and glitter are possessed,
Each wrong and injury's redressed.

Are thrones and powers alone of worth?
Does genius dwell alone with birth?
Intelligence alone the friend
Of those who right of birth defend?
Or do all mankind share in part
The blessings of a noble heart;
And reap rich joy as moments fly,—
Preparing thus to live or die?

Are we the only ones that live,
To reap the treasures God will give?
Or do a myriad others claim,
With equal right, the garland's fame?
Ah, yes! ten thousand hearts will beat
Ten thousand forms with buoyant feet,
Will follow, though the monster death
Were there to steal each laughing breath.

Through every zone—'mid frozen snow,
Or where the rushing waters flow—
Or where the burning desert's sand
Is stretching far on either hand,—
Or where the sulphurous, reddening flash,
Where glittering swords 'mid darkness clash,
Where lives in crimson tides out-pour
Will hope of fame o'er coward soar.

The booming cannon's sullen roar,
'Mid watery wastes from shore to shore,
Is heard death dealing; while the shout
Of struggling men in hellish rout,
Is rising to His throne on high,
And rends the brightly beaming sky.
O, dire Ambition! will thy tread
Forever fill the heart with woes?

Can nothing but the blood-stained wreath,
Won from suffering souls beneath,
Cause in peace the battle blade
Into ploughshares to be made?
Must thy towering, crimson form,
Forever battle 'mid the storm?
Avert it, Heaven—turn away
The darkness of life's selfish way.

And, if Ambition must be here,
Let virtue make its beauties clear,
Let noble effort be its aim,
And selfish hopes be put to shame;
Then happiness will thus be won,
Mankind, though numerous, be one,
And in the cause of virtue proved,
Will meet the storms of life unmoved.

ORION.

MEXICAN PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

An arrival at New York from Havana brings news received in that city by an English steamer from the city of Mexico to Oct. 28, from Orizaba to the 29th, and from Vera Cruz to November 1. The news is important.

No engagement had taken place between the French and Mexican troops. The Mexicans were occupied in the defence of Puebla, and the road from thence to the capital. The road will be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Even ladies were working in the defences of Puebla.

Biutron and Marrognin have disbanded their guerrillas and given in their allegiance to the Juarez Government. General Leyra had routed the guerrillas under Galvan, in Huizilac, and captured all their arms and ammunition, killing many and taking a considerable number prisoners.. Among the latter were several officers, who were shot, as ordained by the late law.

The preparations for the defence of the capital were progressing vigorously, and great confidence was expressed in the ability of Juarez to defend the city against the attacks of the French. The army of the North, under command of Comonfort, would at once proceed to Mexico. This army numbers some 5,000 men, comprising artillery, infantry and cavalry, and is splendidly drilled and equipped. A circular had been sent to Juarez, signed by all the representatives of foreign powers in Mexico, among them Minister Corwin, protesting, among other things, against the threatened proscription of foreigners. The Prussian Minister Wagner especially directed attention to the case of the firm of Juan B. Jecker & Co., the expulsion of the senior partner of which had been ordered. The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent in a reply to this protest, giving his reasons for the conduct of the government and the causes which led more particularly to the expulsion of the party above named.

The Mexican Congress was opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 20th ult. The President of the Republic was present, together with his cabinet officers, officers of the army, judges, and the diplomatic corps. The galleries were filled with gentlemen. The speech of Juarez was quite long, but to the point, and chiefly devoted to the best means of repelling the invaders. Comonfort had had an interview with Juarez and his ministers, and the best understanding prevailed.

Another large fleet of vessels with troops on board had arrived at Vera Cruz The health of the troops and sailors of the latter place was good—the yellow fever having almost entirely disappeared. Active operations would be resumed immediately—as soon as the newly arrived troops had become somewhat acclimated. General Forey had issued an important proclamation to the people of Mexico in general and to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz in particular, to the effect that the conduct of Almonte does not at all meet the wishes of Louis Napoleon, and desiring him to drop the title of supreme chief of the nation, abstain from issuing any decrees, and dissolve his cabinet.

The Mexican papers are full of a diplomatic dispute between the Prussian Minister and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the tax of one per cent. In this correspondence Prussia comes out worsted. Military rule has been declared in the states of Puebla, Hoxcala and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate *Normandie* from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the number of deaths was expected.

A furious gale had caused great damage in the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A French man-of-war (the Chaptal) was driven ashore and will undoubtedly be lost. A large number of vessels had been lost, including the American bark Sheridan, the American bark Justice S. Long, and the American schooner Mary Emma; also several French, Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels Two French transports were wrecked, and another was saved at the expense of her masts. Many lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the French bark Nautil, only one was saved. General Lorencez was to start soon for France. Almonte will be obliged to leave the country, as he will no longer be recognized and protected by the French arms.

"SALT LAKE MOVING FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD."

In an article under the above heading, one of the leading journals in San Francisco, a few weeks since, referred to the advertisement of Gov. Young, announcing the opening of books in this city for subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad company on the 20th ult., the closing paragraph of which was as follows:

"This advertisement, of course, does not prove that Brigham Young expects to raise much money at Salt Lake towards building the Pacific Railroad. But it is a good sign that he has secured an interest in the organized company that is to control the enterprise. He stands at the head of the organized Mormon labor system, and can probably set thousands of men at work railroad building whenever he chooses. He took great interest in the overland telegraph when that was being constructed, his men and teams hauling and putting up the poles for hundreds of miles, at one half the cost that would have been necessary had the labor been procured from California. He can build 500 miles of the Pacific Railroad through the plains of Utah much cheaper and more expeditiously than any other man or set of men; and it is believed that it will be a good speculation for him, if he can get the contract for finishing that portion of the work for $32 000 per mile in government bonds, or just the amount of the bounty appropriated by the Pacific Railroad bill. If, then, California can provide ways and means for constructing a railroad to Washoe, the balance of the distance to the Rocky Mountains may be speedily accomplished"

RAPID MARCHES.—The following are some of the most remarkable cases of rapid marches on military record:

Roman infantry marched frequently a distance of 20 miles in 5 hours, each soldier carrying from 50 to 80 pounds of baggage Cæsar's legions marched 450 leagues in 23 days. In 1800 McDonald marched 40 miles in a single day, crossing rivers and climbing mountains. Claval, after most extraordinary efforts at the battle of Salamanca, retreated 40 miles in 12 hours. In 1814, Napoleon marched his army, for the purpose of succoring Paris, 75 miles in 36 hours. Gen. Crawford, in Spain, marched 3,000 men 62 miles in 26 hours. In 1802 Wellington's cavalry in India marched 60 miles in 32 hours. Before the battle of Turuckabad, in India, the English cavalry, under Lord Lake, are said to have marched 70 miles in 24 hours.

WHAT IS WANTED.

EDITOR NEWS:

Knowing the deep interest you take in the the manufacture of paper, and your anxiety to obtain it in sufficient quantity, on which you can publish NEWS of a good, bad and indifferent quality, I take the liberty of asking the privilege of speaking to your numerous readers on the subject, through the columns of your newspaper; hoping that husbands will read it to their wives, wives to their husbands, both to their children, and children to their parents. To all such I would say, Let duty be your watch-word. Nothing can be accomplished without labor, and by attending to every duty in the time and season thereof you become Working Bees in the Hive of Deseret.

The following is what I wish to say:

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

We are nearly out of Cotton RAGS at the Paper Mill.

All the sisters in Utah are especially invited to forward to my house, immediately, what *Cotton Rags* they have on hand, and not wait any longer for me to call, (as my mode of traveling, while the streets are muddy is necessarily slow.)

There are hundreds of families in the Territory who can respond to this call, and by doing so, we will promise them the best of news made on the paper made from their own rags.

And as an encouragement for parents to save and send in their Paper Rags—we have on hand to exchange for them

Writing Paper, Memorandum Books,
Copy Books, Paste Board,
Envelopes, etc.

All made from Rags collected in Utah.

Instead of killing off your chickens to buy some ink, paper or copy books for your children, bring or send your bag of *Cotton Rags*: or instead of parting with your last pound of butter, and your only dozen of eggs to obtain some composition, cloves, or essence of peppermint, for sickness, send your bag of *Cotton Rags*: or instead of selling off nearly all the pork your family stand in need of, to purchase some memorandum books, paste board, envelopes, slate pencils, bee's wax, matches, buttons, shoe laces, etc., send your bag of *Cotton Rags* to

GEORGE GODDARD,
One block east of the Assembly Rooms,
Thirteenth Ward.

CHRISTMAS.—In accordance with the "time honored custom" of Catholic and Protestant Christians, it is presumed that Thursday (to-morrow) will be very generally observed by the Deseretans as a holiday, an arrangement to which we would not particular object If the supposed anniversary of the birth of the Savior was not too often desecrated by intemperance and the disgraceful performances of many of its observers.

WEST POINT.—It is said that Gen. Halleck has circumscribed Gen. Sigel in every possible way, mainly because he does not fight by West Point rules, although he always wins. And the persecution became so unbearable that Sigel had to send in his resignation, but it was not received. So soon as this resignation was rumored, all the German recruiting offices in New York were closed. It is feared that in this war West Point has been a curse. All the officers who turned traitors are West Pointers—all suspected of treason are West Pointers—all the hold-backs and do nothings are West Pointers—while the dash and victory belong almost solely to those who were never within its walls. It is no wonder that some portions of the country begin to clamor for its abolishment. If it can do no better than to furnish traitors and military aristocrats, then we have had enough of it. In all this struggle there never was a dark moment that was not brought about by the generals, nor was there ever a bright one that was not forced by the splendid valor of our troops. The petty jealousies of West Pointers came near being the bane of the country—and we are not yet entirely free from their negative influence. Their jealousies yet rankle in the army. They hate to see any one who is not one of them win victories. Their souls have been stunted by a false education. Their patriotism has been seared by pampering. Their greatness is hemmed in by a very narrow circle. They see not the country—only West Point.

AN ANECDOTE OF POPE.—One day, as Pope was engaged in translating the "Iliad," he came to a passage which neither he nor his assistant could interpret. A stranger who stood by, in his humble garb, very modestly suggested that, as he had some little acquaintance with Greek, perhaps he could assist them. "Try it, try it!" said Pope, with the air of a boy who is encouraging a monkey to eat red pepper. "There is an error in the print," said the stranger, looking at the text. "Read as if there was no interrogation point at the end of the line, and you have the meaning at once." Pope's assistant improved upon this hint, and rendered the passage without difficulty. Pope was chagrined; he could never endure to be surpassed in anything. Turning to the stranger he said in a sarcastic tone, "Will you please tell me what an interrogation is?" "Why, sir," said the stranger, scanning the ill-shaped poet, "it is a little crooked, contemptible thing that asks questions?"

SNOBBING IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—The people at Fettercairn are wroth that the Queen should have stayed all night in that village without their knowing it. Some, too, who keep lodgers, are thinking over the appearance and looks of certain gentlemen who resided with them on that memorable night, with a view of seeing whether they may have been among the honored. At one house, where a stranger slept, the good lady ordered all the bedclothes to be put religiously past, and preserved for ever and ever, in the hope that the stranger was the gallant Prince Louis of Hesse, which he wasn't On being undeceived, she called out from the top of the stairs, "Jeanie, woman, wash th' claes, the chiel was only a commercial traveler."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

—The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pa., it is said, desert by hundreds. The Lancaster *Express* says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only about four hundred remain.

—The number of soldiers on the sick list at this moment amounts to nearly one sixth of the entire army.

—A California statement is that Mrs. Burdell-Cunningham has got a new husband, and gone to reside near Mazatlan, Mexico.

Married:

At Logan, Cache county, on the 23d Nov., by Bishop Preston, FRANCIS HAWKES and ELIZA COLE, both from London, England.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

ON Tuesday, the 9th inst., between American Fork and Payson, the following articles:

ONE SCREW JACK,
ONE MONKEY WRENCH,
EIGHT MULE SHOES, with Steel Toes,
ONE FRYING PAN, COFFEE POT,
COFFEE, BACON, etc., etc.

The finder will please leave them with Mr. Samuel Clark. Provo, or forward them by mail to me in this city, and be rewarded.

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL

P. S.—I have not got my SAUSAGE MACHINE yet.
28-1 J. M. B.

STRAYED,

ONE yoke of red three-year-old STEERS, branded H. HARDMAN on left horn, and O on the right hip. Also, one red lined back heifer CALF, eight months old, branded O on the right hip.

Any person giving any information concerning said property, will be liberally rewarded.
25-2* G HARDMAN, 17th Ward.

LOST,

ON the road, from twelve to twenty miles south of this city, a white SACK, with a basket bottom, containing bonnets, hats and caps, ribbons, crocheting, &c.

Information concerning it may be left at this office.
26 1*

NOTICE.

FOLLOWED my cow from West Jordan Range, on the 13th inst., one red yearling HEIFER, underbit in left ear, no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
26 2 G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

FOUND,

A SORREL Horse PONY, with white hind legs and bald face. For further information refer to J McKnight, "News" Office. 26-1*

STRAYED,

ONE five-year-old COW, red and white spotted, with the tip of one horn broken off, branded H. BENTLEY on the left horn. Any person that will give any information concerning the said cow, will be liberally rewarded.
26-1* MRS. R. BENTLEY, 17th Ward.

CAME TO MY INCLOSURE,

ONE Bay HORSE, about six years old, with a rope round its neck, six feet long, no brands visible, both hind feet white.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. E. THAYNE,
26 1* Fort Union.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

I INTEND opening a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, as well as classes for Arithmetic, Composition, German and French.

A class for Chemistry will be formed as soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained.

For further particulars, apply at my residence, 14 h Ward, on the premises of Elder John Taylor
26 tf ALEXANDER OTT.

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER R. HEISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

STRAYED,

FROM Cut Creek Kanyon, two three-year old STEERS, one white, the other red and white, branded on the horns D T L and B F J on the left side. Whoever will return the same to the owner, or give such information as may lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded by
26 1 D. T. LE BARON, 15th Ward.

NOTICE TO DAVIS COUNTY.

THE Office of the Assessor and Collector at Farmington is open every day, and Delinquent Tax Payers would do well to pay up and save the cost of collecting as a personal debt. ARTHUR STAYNER,
28-1t Assessor and Collector.

LOST,

AT the mouth of Emigration Kanyon, on Monday, the 22d inst., a yellow MARE, bald face, three white legs, and branded H on left hip. She had on a new Sonora saddle, bridle and bedding, fastened on the hind part of the saddle. The finder will be well rewarded by bringing her, or giving information, to THOMAS JENKINS, 4th Ward, or H. W. BRIZZEE, 7th Ward.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 23, 1862. 28-1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 27. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1862. VOL. XII.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE THEATRE.

The doors of the Theatre were thrown open on Christmas eve, for the first time since last spring, to receive an auditory there invited by President Young. The First Presidency, the Twelve, the Bishops, the City Council, the members of the Legislature, and many of our principal citizens, with their families, were invited to join there the working men, mechanics and artists who had been engaged in the erection of the building, for the purpose of enjoying an unprogrammed entertainment.

The hour of assembling being set for half-past five o'clock, with the proverbial punctuality of such occasions, the invited soon filled every portion of the building. Presidents Young and Kimball, with ten of the Twelve Apostles, occupied seats on the stage.

The orchestra opened the entertainment with the Calantha Schottische, and President Young made some excellent introductory remarks intended to check the too prevalent habit of the strong crowding against the weak in seeking entrance into places of public amusement—remarks from which we hope to witness excellent practical results, as it is one of the most indefensible habits of selfishness, and a disgrace to every man who claims to be a respectable member of society.

The Tabernacle choir was invited before the footlights and sang the hymn,

"On the Mountain tops appearing"

and Elder Benson, offered prayer. The choir sang,

"Hard times come again no more."

and President H. C. Kimball, delivered a short spirited address, expressing his interest in the progress of everything among the Saints that would tend to their edification and rational enjoyment. He invoked the blessing of the Lord upon President Young who had erected such a building for the entertainment of the people, encouraged the managers of the Theatre in the labors before them, and closed with his peace and blessings to all Israel, here and throughout the world.

Elders Orson Hyde, Amasa M. Lyman, and George A. Smith, made brief and pertinent remarks to the occasion, and Mr. J. T. D. McCallister sung

"Gird thee, sword, gird on thine armor."

Miss Clara Stenhouse, sung

"The Cottage by the Sea."

Mr. Joseph H. Randall, sung a comic song and the Orchestra played sweetly the favorite Scottish airs:

"Afton Waters, and Muirland Willie."

Elder John Taylor, made some remarks and was followed by President Young, with general instructions and encouragement to the Saints. The word was passed to the manager, the scene was instantly changed, the orchestra struck up Sir Roger de Coverly, and a select company already on the boards went through with right good will that favorite old English dance. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the dance, and all without restriction had an opportunity of making once their appearance on the boards. "The hours flew by on Angels' wings." and at a little before eleven o'clock, "good night" was given and the company seperated, no doubt gratified with the new Theatre and the kindness and courtesy of President Young, for the social gathering at which they had taken part.

THE OPENING AND FIRST WEEK OF THE THEATRE.

Notwithstanding the numbering of the seats, and the sale of tickets throughout the whole of Christmas day, the patrons of the drama began to assemble early in the evening around the pillars of the theatre, and for an hour before the time fixed for the opening of the doors, there was a dense crowd of persons in the street anxiously awaiting the moment of admission. Every thing was orderly till the usual rush began, and we then entertained fears of injury to ladies and children; but we have not learned of any person having been seriously inconvenienced, and while we hope that nothing of this character did occur, we do earnestly beg of the thoughtless and giddy to refrain at once from this absurd and uncalled for practice. There is no advantage by it to any one, and it inconveniences, annoys, and injures every person.

At a quarter before 7 o'clock, the Orchestra opened with

"Hail Columbia,"

a performance which seemed to whisper to the older inhabitants that the drama and its associations in Salt Lake City had now passed from struggling existence to first rank in the country. There was every indication among the audience that the building provided for their amusement had met their wishes, was worthy of him who had erected and superintended it, from the first stroke of the pick axe, to the moment of ushering the first representation before the public. There is an air of unostentatious display about the entire arrangements. The absence of tawdry show, yet the presence of great taste everywhere visibly bespeak high considerations for comfort and refined enjoyment.

It would be improper now, as the building is yet unfinished, to give details of it as it is. Before another season every thing will be procured that has hindered its completion, then we may expect to say more In the meantime we think that we represent the feeling of the citizens and "Strangers within," and without, "our gates" that the new theatre is highly creditable to the city, and indicates, more than any thing yet about us, that growing stability of existence in the desert which is gratifying to every citizen of the Republic who looks forward to the developement of the public domain without regard to creeds or party.

By way of introductory, the stage manager John T. Caine Esq , stepped before the foot lights and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is usual, on occasions like this, to address, in some set speech or measured phrase, the patrons of the Drama. We have no such speech to offer you to-night, but in few words we greet you, and bid you welcome to our new Dramatic Temple, which greeting we hope you will think no less cordial and sincere because given in this plain, unvarnished manner.

This edifice was commenced early in July, 1861, and has been thus far completed at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars, nor is it yet finished. The decorations, as you perceive, are incomplete; this is owing to the inability of California (though a golden State) to furnish us with the necessary material for gilding; this, however, will soon be procured from the east, and then the sides of the proscenium, the fronts of the circles and the cornice around the ceiling will be decorated in the same chaste and beautiful style as is the arch and front of the proscenium. Some of the seats, though we hope you find them comfortable, are but temporary, and will soon give place to others, rendered still more comfortable by the upholsterer's art.

The stage machinery, scenery, properties and dresses will be found to reflect credit upon the artists who have designed and executed them.

The players who will appear from time to time upon these boards, are amateurs—not professionals. We say this, not to disarm any just criticism, but to prevent invidious comparisons from arising in your minds; and, though we have no particular *stars*, it will be the endeavor of every one to so perform his part, however humble, that the whole may form a beautiful constellation.

The orchestra—ah! what of them? I must pause, and let their own sweet strains speak for them, realizing that they will be far more acceptable to you than anything I can say.

For all the grandeur of conception, magnificence of design, and beauty of execution, which characterize every thing that surrounds us here to-night, we are pre-eminently indebted to *him* who is ever foremost in every good work, the patron of the fine arts, the friend of industrious talent, and in the fullest and broadest sense "the first citizen of Utah."

Let me, in conclusion, bespeak your kind indulgence for a few moments, then in the language of the poet:

"We w'll soon uplift the mystic veil,
Reveal our beauties unto your 'all hail,'
Our efforts all be listed in your cause,
Our proudest hope to earn your kind applause,
That glorious tribute every fear disarms—
The laurels that we crave are but your palms."

As a matter of local history that may be looked for by the generation to come, as well as of interest to many now on the stage of life we publish the opening bill entire:

THEATRE!

Manager - -	H B. Clawson.
Stage-Manager -	John T. Caine.
Prompter - -	Wm. Clayton.
Musical Director -	C. J. Thomas.
Stage Machinist -	W. H Folsom.
Scenic Artist - -	Wm. V. Morris.
Costumers - -	C. Clive and Mrs. Maiben.
Propertyman - -	Chas. Millard.

OPENING NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 25, 1862.

Will be presented, for the first time in this house, Tobin's beautiful Comedy, in Five Acts, the

HONEYMOON,

With the following powerful cast, embracing almost the entire strength of the Company:

Duke Aranza -	Mr. John T. Caine.
Jacques - -	Mr. P. Margetts.
Lampedo - - -	Mr. H. B Clawson
Rolando - -	Mr. H. K. Whitney.
Count Montalban -	Mr. J. M. Simmons.
Balthazar - -	Mr. D McKenzie.
Lopez - - -	Mr. H. E. Bowring.
Campillo - -	Mr. R. H. Parker.
Pedro - - -	Mr. J. B. Kelly.
Almedo - -	Mr. Z. Jacobs.
Juliana - - -	Mrs. M. Bowring.
Volante - -	Mrs. M. G. Clawson.
Zimora - - -	Mrs. A. Clawson.
Hostess - -	Mrs. Cooke.

Patriotic Address, "The Banner of our Country," composed by T. A. Lync, Esq., Spoken by Mr. JOHN R. CLAWSON.

To conclude with the mirth-provoking Irish Farce,

PADDY MILES' BOY:

or,

IRISH MISCHIEF.

Paddy Miles (with songs)	Mr. W. C. Dunbar.
Dr. Coates - - -	Mr. D. McKenzie
Henry Coates - -	Mr. R. H. Parker
Job (a gardener) - -	Mr. H. Maiben.
Reuben - - -	Mr. H. E Bowring.
Mrs. Fidget - - -	Mrs. Cooke.
Jane Fidget - -	Miss Webb.

OUR COUNTRY'S BANNER.

BY T. A. LYNE, ESQ.

Our stars and our stripes,
With our eagle so grand,
Shall float free o'er the sea,
Free o'er the land.
O'er the graves of our heroes,
Our patriots so bold,
Whom kingdoms could not buy
Nor corrupt with their gold.
It shall float free from the north,
The south and the west,
Honored by the world,
And by Providence blest.
Not a star nor a stripe
Of its glory shall be shorn:
The song yet for ages,
By millions unborn.
Then contempt and defiance
For traitors at home,
It shall float free from the cottage,
To the capitol's dome.
Should the stars of its glory
E'er sink in the west,
Our ancestry gone
Would greet it to rest;
And liberty, draped not
In sable, but blood,
Shall fly from this earth
To the realm of the good;
And give back the boon
To the Author of all,
For freedom's disgraced
By man in his fall.
Liberty has made her last effort
With the fearless and true,
And held them united
By the red, white and blue.
If "E PLURIBUS UNUM,"
By disunion, should strand,
The black night of Egypt
Would then pall the land.
May the power that rules
The storm to a wall,
Disperse the dark clouds
And calm the wild gale.
Our Constitution 's a stout ship,
And has a brave crew;
Her colors, nailed to the mast,
Are the red, white and blue.
Her bunting protects
On sea and on shore;
Then three shouts for our eagle,
And our stars thirty-four.

The costume of the company was got up with care, and, where wanted, was exceedingly rich and attractive. The scenery second to no theatre on the continent. The playing gave general satisfaction, drew forth the hearty plaudits of the audience, and was highly creditable to the Association—notwithstanding the occasional "kinks" in the new Machinery, and the terribly discouraging coughing of a large portion of the audience—afflicted by the present epidemic. Throughout the evening, the Orchestra played the following choice music: Hail Columbia, Rose Bud Varsovlana, Diadem Polka, Duke of Rickstadt's Waltz, Star Spangled Banner, Queen of the Ball Waltzes, Immortelin Waltzes, Kathinska Polka, Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town, My Wife's a Winsome Wee thing.

We notice with pleasure the unremitting efforts of Professor Thomas to render the Orchestra a great feature of the entertainment. He has recently added, with excellent effect, two French horns, and it will certainly not be invidious to mention that we are pleased to see Mr. John M. Jones again among the first violins, and Mr. Mark Croxall's solos on the Cornet-a-piston are deservedly appreciated.

We take great satisfaction in noticing that good order was observed throughout the whole evening, and when some of our own boys abandon whistling and yelling, the theatre will be still a more agreeable place of entertainment.

On Saturday evening the "Honeymoon" was repeated, followed by Dunbar's song "Yankee Manufactures," and the farce—the "Two Polts." The machinery ran easily and the playing was more spirited: the house was also better lighted, which gave a livelier appearance to every thing. The winter season has thus opened fair and promises to be largely patronised. The Management intends to produce a variety of dramas and comedies, never before played in this city, which will doubtless meet with appreciation from those who delight in the agreeable study of life on the boards.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. — We would call the attention of all interested in agriculture (and who is not?) throughout this Territory, to the fact that an unusual opportunity is offered for being supplied one year with that popular and valuable illustrated periodical, *The American Agriculturist*,, by the delivery of a small amount of grain at the Tithing Store in Great Salt Lake City. Farmers should read it, they would find many a hint worth ten years' subscription; the ladies should read it for its numerous hints on Domestic Economy; parents should buy it for their children, and all should join for its general circulation, as introducing a periodical supply of good and useful reading matter for the low price of one dollar in money or grain. See Mr. Naisbett's advertisement.

CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY. — There was a "Grand Ball" at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms on Christmas Eve, which was attended by most, if not all, the Representatives of the Federal Government in this city; many officers of the California Volunteers, including the Colonel commanding and a considerable number of the merchants, transient traders, officers of the Overland Mail and Telegraph companies, and other gentlemen. It is represented to have been a splendid, well conducted party, creditable to the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. E. M. Morgan, William Gilbert, David Hopkins and G. W. Carleton as well as to all who participated in the festivities of the occasion.

[For the Deseret News.

A SIMILE FOR THE SEASON OF 1862.

"Hosanna to the Lord on high—
Good will to men," the angels sung!
Enraptured praises pierced the sky!
The conscious air with anthems rung!

Ah! well might nature lift her voice;
Well might the angels chaunt their lay;
For how could all things but rejoice,
Upon the Savior's natal day!

Unto his own, Messiah came,
But they knew not "the first-born Son;"
They put him to an open shame,
And gloried in the wrong they'd done.

Of that proud race, how few were blessed,
To know the Christ, the Son of God
And those who boldly him confessed,
Paid for the truth with life and blood.

But, oh! a fearful reck'ning came,
A day of wrath—of vengeful ire;
That nation drained the cup of shame,
Perished by famine, sword and fire.

Perished in unbelief and pride,
With none to pity, none to save;
Ah! when they pierced the Savior's side,
They opened then their nation's grave.

So, in our own ripe latter day,
Faithful to his redeeming plan,
To teach the world a better way,
The Lord raised up a chosen man.

Tender in years, not versed in lore;
Untutor'd but by Heaven's own light:
To him God gave the priesthood's power,
And matchless wisdom, grace and might!

Columbia first of all the earth
(Land of brave hearts that would be free)
Heard the glad tidings of great worth—
The truth, that sealed her destiny.

Heard the pure truth, and knew it not;
By their vile hands the Prophet fell:
How soon their day of reck'ning came,
Let widowed wives and orphans tell.

Deserted lands, forsaken homes,
And childless mothers stricken down.
Oh, God! is this Columbia's fall?
Is this the end of her renown?

Oh! for the aching, guileless hearts,
Whose hopes are buried in the tomb:
Alas, alas! that such should share
A blood-stained nation's well-earned doom.

Peace from their land has passed away;
Among the hills she's refuge found:
All "who would not their neighbor slay,"
Must tread this consecrated ground.

For so the Prophets have declared,
And who shall dare their words to doubt?
Surely, we cannot help but see
Their prophecies are brought about.

EMILY H. MILLS.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 15, 1862.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

The channel through the stone blockade is temporarily obstructed by the use of railroad iron, so that the Confederates can readily remove it for their own use.

The enemy—says the Charleston *Courier* of Nov. 25—have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to lay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves.

The authorities of the city of Savannah have adopted a resolution that the city shall never be surrendered; that it shall be defended street by street, until, if taken, the victor's spoils will be a heap of ruins.

Gen. Preston, of the Confederate army in Tennessee, advises his wife (in Nashville) to look for peace in some happier land until this cruel war is over.

The Southern *Chronicle* says that the sooner the people of the Border States find out that the object of the immense army and navy, of which Mr. Lincoln is the head, is something else than to prevent the value of slave property from becoming impaired, the better off they will be.

Capt. Page, formerly of the U. S. Navy, now in the Confederate service, in an intercepted letter to his wife, writes thus of the U. S. troops: "We whip them most soundly in almost every engagement, when they are not more than three to one, and yet you will read their accounts as 'glorious victories.'"

It has been lately discovered in Georgia that, by digging wells forty miles from the main shore (where the tide runs and out of reach of the "Yankees") water is obtained of which two hundred and fifty gallons will make one bushel of salt, whereas it takes seven hundred gallons of tide water to make the same quantity."

The celebrated screw steamer Sumter, pioneer of the Alabama, is advertised for sale at Gibraltar.

The Richmond *Inquirer* says the conduct of the Yankee Abolition Army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope. The outrages in Farquier county require retaliation—prompt, swift, and effective.

The Confederates at Richmond are reported to be under no apprehensions from an attack, their defences being so efficient, and having fully 200,000 troops in that vicinity.

The Charleston *Mercury* cites the following instances of Southern female patriotism:—Miss A. Dunham, finding that she could not buy shoes, with her own hands tanned skins and made shoes for her mother, three brothers, decrepid father and herself. Miss E. Fickling, a girl nine years of age, spun a most beautiful article of fine cotton sewing thread upon a common spinning-wheel.

The earliest and heaviest fall of snow at Richmond, known to the "oldest inhabitant," fell on Nov. 8. The Richmond *Examiner* says it is the more remarkable, as settling the question whether or not the army of the Potomac would get there to keep a merry Christmas, as vehemently maintained by the New York *Herald*.

At a late Richmond auction a gang of forty-six negroes (principally women and children) sold for the round sum of $23,368, averaging $508.

A slave of Jeff. Davis has been arrested at Richmond for forging Confederate treasury notes.

Officers from Lee's army represent the troops as being tolerably well clad and very cheerful.

The legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock, in the early part of November. Gov. Rector, for some time a refugee from the capital, was present, and delivered his message, and then resigned his post.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thus indignantly treats the bauble of intervention: "We would have the very word intervention expunged from the Southern dictionary, and the bare thought dismissed from the mind as a guilty and shameful thing. We are able to establish our own independence, and no independence obtained in any other way would be worth having. As for those governments which stand aloof from us in our hour of trial, after having, by their intrigues brought about the present state of things, we leave them to reap the fruits hereafter of their sinister and inhuman counsels. If we succeed, they can expect no favors at our hands; if we fall, we shall fall with honor, but our fall will sound the death knell of their power upon this continent, and perhaps their stability at home."

Parson Brownlow says, to be a Union man in Tennessee is at once to be a martyr; that, ever since the Federal Government extended its authority over Middle and West Tennessee it has been much more safe to declare one's self disloyal than loyal.

The conduct of the negroes in New Orleans to their owners is reported to be intolerable, and they have little or no control over them, the abolitionists having utterly demoralized them.

In New Orleans lately, a white man struck a negro who had insulted his sister. The case was brought up before Provost-Marshal Killborn. The "gentleman" was sent to jail one week for striking the negro, and the "nigger" was fined $5.

Gov. Brown, in a recent message to the Georgia Legislature, calls attention to the landing of several companies of negro soldiers from the North, at St. Mary's, Camden co., who were committing great depredations. The Governor complains that he has not power to call out the militia for the protection of the people. A resolution was offered by Mr. King, conferring the required authority.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 28 says, "the most reasonable cause we have heard assigned for the exorbitant prices asked and obtained is the superabundance of money. The markets and produce stores in Richmond indicate anything else than a scarcity. The latest quotations are: Flour—$20 @ 25, with heavy stocks and downward tendency. What—$4 @ 4.15. Corn—$1,90 @ $2. Bacon—65 @ 75c. Potatoes, Irish and sweet—$2 @ 4.30. Gold—$2.15 @ 2.40. Silver—$2 @ 2.10.

Jeff. Davis has positively denied to the people of Lousiana all privileges of trade with New Oorleans, in the exchange of cotton, sugar, etc., for other much needed articles, until after the first of January, when Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy may be more clearly developed. Gov. Moore had dispatched to President Davis that the people were dying for want of these necessaries and that the people would not stand it till then.

In Arkansas the Confederates have not only burned all old cotton, but are now burning the new. All north of White river is to be destroyed, and a force is now there attending to it.

One-tenth of the negro population of Georgia between the ages of 15 and 50 are said to be at work on the State fortifications. One million dollars have been appropriated for the same purpose.

The Confederate forces now in Middle Tennessee are estimated at 50,000,—the respective corps commanders being Breckenridge, Cheatham, Withers, Buckner, Hardee, Polk, Kirby Smith and Bragg.

Vice President Stephens, in a recent speech, suggested as a plan for clothing the Confederate soldiers, that the people of each county should provide first for their own soldiers—each contributor selecting particular soldiers for whom he should undertake to provide.

The population of Wilmington, N. C., before the war, was 12,000. It is now not more than 6,000; some 4,000 having joined the army.

[For the Deseret News.

THE THEATRE.

The history of art and literature is, of itself, a history of the progress of intelligence. It is generally the opinion of the learned that man was created at first a savage, and ultimately attained to the advanced state of a barbarian in the progress of improvement, overlooking the first primary state of his existence as a being coming direct from an order of creation through the wisdom, intelligence, and experience of a superior being.

The history, then, of his (man's) degeneracy, although palpable, is lost; and philosophers and historiographers date his progress from the rise and prosperity of heathen nations, and the onward progress of more civilized commonwealths, such as Greece, Rome, Athens, and ultimately the kingdoms subjugated by them, forgetting the decline and fall of greater and more remote nations.

Observations on the character of man must of necessity include the sports and amusements which would be calculated to improve his mind, and would doubtlessly be introduced in various forms, from the platform, the forum, and the stage; and the incidents and change of circumstance in their history, would furnish all that was necessary to promote the march of intelligence. The fiery debates of political demagogues, the cold far-fetched homilies on ethics, would doubtless engage the partizans and sectaries to whom they were delivered; but for that method of teaching which combined the grave and gay, the rational and sublime, the misanthropy and madness of human life, exemplified in character, would of all other methods of teaching be the most likely to grow with the demand of a semi-enlightened people. From the earlier ages of history we have gradually developed to us amusements of a theatrical nature; but, like all other inventions of art, they come to us from one period to another embellished with the improvement of the age which succeeded the one in which they derived their existence.

Tragedy, according to history, seems to take the first place in the annals of public exhibitions, with the exception of the Trojan plays, which consisted in horse-racing, athletic exercises, and feats of young men, wherein the utmost dexterity was practised, something, perhaps, ruder than our circus companies in the performance of "Paul Pry," Dick Turpin, &c., accompanied as an interlude with a bull fight or modern tournament, wherein manslaughter terminated the exhibition.

Plays became a favorite pastime in Greece and Rome, about a hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, when, on occasions of great festivity, such as the change of the consulship, or the subjugation of a new country, or the termination of war. The actors displayed their triumphs in war, the tyranny of the nations they subdued, their barbarism, &c., or it might be their progress in arts and science, their pomp in processions to the forum, and their discoveries in arts and sciences, and of arms. All these formed the groundwork of public festivals and amusements.

The plays of Ceres and Flora were taken from their ideas of heathen mythology; Ceres being the goddess of corn and Flora of flowers, whom they deified, but in consequence of the obscene characters introduced, they were put down. In later times they have them modified and brought forth in "The Fairy Queen," "The Water Nymphs," and parts of them in the "Drum Polka," and other light semi-pantomimic operatic effusions. Funeral plays were also got up in honor of the dead, and acted, down to the one hundred and sixty-ninth Olympiad, taking their beginning from Cato, the Roman patriot, who, unable to survive the independence of his country, stabbed himself, from which funeral exhibition, and other philosophers' banishment and cruel treatment, we have many historical plays brought down to our own day. "The Tragedy of Alastas," however, is recorded to be the first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet of Athens, five hundred and twenty-six years before Christ. Prizes were gained by several poets prior to this era, some two hundred years, for plays, dialogues, and effusions for public sport. Satire pantomime and burlesque representations were in existence as early as any of the former dates.

What is called the modern drama arose early in the attempt of troubadors, minstrels and buffoons at public fairs in France, Italy and England.

Stories from the Bible were represented by priests, and became the origin of sacred comedy; hence arose the plays of the "Passion of Christ," "Joseph and his brethren," etc., in the three hundred and sixty-fourth year of the Christian era, said to be put forth to counteract the profanity of the heathen stage. London is noted as having its theatrical exhibitions, holy plays and representations of miracles, allegorical characters, and mysteries, performed by parish clerks in fields.

The first regular drama for certain, introduced in Henry Seventh's reign, and performed in Europe, was "The Sophonisba of Trissina," at Rome, in the year fifteen hundred and fifteen, before Pope Leo the Tenth.

The English drama did not become fairly established until the reign of Elizabeth, when the first royal license was granted to players in 1574. Shakspear and his associates were licensed in 1603. In this very distant period of stage history we have Marlow, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, and other poets and actors, who contributed largely before we have the renowned, undying plays of Shakspear, which hold their place among the illustrious stars who have emblazoned, since that time, the galaxy of the temple of Momus. Sheridan, Bulwer, Scott, Dickens, and a number of authors, by their novel and romance writing have contributed in our own day much to invigorate the healthy state of the stage and histrionic character of individuals and country.

LEO.

Geological Wonders.—About thirty years ago, somebody made the discovery that the ice fields of Siberia contained immense numbers of fossils of elephants and mastodons. Where they came from, or how they got there, was a problem; their existence, however, was no mere chimera, and as ivory is one of the most valuable commodities amongst all nations, some utilitarian Englishman conceived the idea of turning these vestiges of a former epoch to a profitable account. Accordingly, about the year 1832, Thompson, Roner & Co., a rich London firm, fitted out an expedition to search for ivory in the Siberian ice. Novel and incredible as it seemed, the expedition was crowned with complete success. The ships returned to England richly laden with the choicest ivory; and even to the present time, although the world knows but little about it, the ivory market is mainly supplied from the ice fields of Siberia.

How Pontoon Bridges are Made.—Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet wide at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as a baggage waggon for the pontoniers, carrying its proportion of string pieces and of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by cables made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width.

Gen. Rosecrans' Gallantry.—A lady approached him, pleading for a pass on account of her "poor, dear, sick uncle."

"I condole with you, Madam," said the General, in that quiet way of his. "It is unfortunate that uncles will sometimes get seriously indisposed. I, too, have a dear afflicted uncle."

"Then you can sympathize with me," she said.

"Yes, Madam, I do; and when my Uncle Sam gets over his present serious indisposition I will give you a pass."

Methodism.—Parson Brownlow has a rather poor opinion of his own religious brethren. In a late speech he said: 'So far as I am individually concerned, I am so thoroughly convinced of the corruption and profligacy of a majority of the ministers of my own church (Methodist) that I would scorn to be associated with them in church relations."

—Old Wethersfield, Connecticut, the abode of virtue and onions, is rebellious. It has directed its selectmen to pay no attention to any government order for a draft.

—At a recent visit of Mrs. Pres. Lincoln to Boston and Cambridge, she was displeased because the boys in front of the Parker House, where she stopped, hurrahed for McClellan.

—Late West India papers furnish accounts of an insurrection among the free negroes in the island of St. Vincent, which led to much excitement and some bloodshed.

—Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Ky.

—The bride elect of the Prince of Wales is named Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, and she is in London.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

Chemistry as a science investigates the nature and properties of organic and inorganic matter, it examines the process of composition, decomposition or analysis, it studies affinity and antogonism of different bodies.

Natural philosophy refers to a change of form, place and size, chemistry to a change of nature or essence; for instance, the putting of zinc into water, in order to deoxidize the latter, and the addition of sulphuric acid is simply mechanical, because it merely brings things together, producing only a change of place, but the decomposition of water, the uniting of the oxygen with the zinc, the formation of oxide of zinc, its instantaneous dissolution by the acid and the disengagement of the hydrogen in a gaseous form are chemical phenomena as they change the nature of the ingredients or substances.

As remarked before, chemistry goes hand in hand with natural philosophy, as the peculiar properties of matter and the relationships of the same constantly demand the cooperation of these two important sciences. While physics observes, studies and generalizes all phenomena of a visible or perceptible character, as for instance the relations of the atmosphere by heat by means of thermometers, barometers and rain-gages,* chemistry investigates the mysterious process of assimilation and decomposition of the invisible atoms of matter.

Chemistry, although purely experimental in its character, depends, like natural philosophy, upon a sound understanding of the preliminary principles which explain to the student the definition of matter, the expansion of solids, liquids and gases through the agency of the caloric or heat, while physics investigates extension, impenetrability, gravity, inertia, cohesion, divisibility, compressibility, elasticity and other properties of organic and inorganic matter. In its nature, however, natural philosophy is not so empirical or experimental as its sister-science, but depends more upon calculation, hence a good knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and the leading principles of geometry is required to make the study of the same a profitable one. It is very true a person may gain a practical knowledge by the simple way of empiricism and without a proper guide, but it will always be a smattering. This accounts in many instances for the failure of the manufacture of the most necessary articles, such as glass, sugar, iron, etc.

Previous to entering on the real subject of chemistry, it will be necessary to explain a few technical terms used frequently both in this science and in natural philosophy. We often hear and read of density and specific gravity, without perhaps understanding the meaning of the same.

Density signifies originally dense, thick, and as a *terminus technicus* it means the mass, volume or quantity of matter (*materia*), compared with the mass, volume or quantity of matter of a certain standard body. By specific gravity (from the Latin *gravitas*, heaviness, weight) is understood the weight of a body, as compared with the bulk or volume of a certain standard body.

This standard of unity is in all cases of solids and liquids pure water at the temperature of 60° Fahr.

It may be well to mention here by way of parenthesis, that Fahrenheit's scale commences at 32 degrees below the freezing point of water; and, that consequently, the boiling is 32&180, or 212 degrees. Hence we understand by specific gravity or weight, the number expressive of how many times the weight of an equal volume of water is contained in the weight of a certain substance. For instance, if the specific weight of pure or sulphuric ether, a colorless, transparent, fragrant liquid, is at 60° about .720, and the vapor of this thin and mobile fluid has a density of 2.586, it signifies that equal quantities of these two liquids and of distilled water weigh in the proportion of the numbers .720, 2 586 and 1.

In relation to gases, the standard of unity of specific gravity is atmospheric air.

The specific gravity of any particular liquid compared with that of water is obtained by weighing equal bulks at the standard temperature, and by then dividing the weight of the liquid by the weight of the water. The surest way of weighing equal volumes of two liquids is to weigh them successively in the same vessel, which of course has to be equally full on both occasions.

In chemical laboratories a thin glass bottle or flask, with a narrow neck and large enough to hold when half filled up the neck about 1000 grains of distilled water at 60°, is commonly used.

The term extension is generally applied in the three dimensions of length, breadth and thickness, impenetrability is the property of excluding all other matter from the space which it occupies.

Caloric, from the Latin *calor*, means either the sensation we experience on touching a hot body, or it is the cause of the sensation. Caloric is known to exist in a free or sensible, and in a latent or insensible state. The former, that is, the free caloric, has the remarkable property of a tendency to escape from a hotter to a colder body, so as to produce every where an equilibrium of temperature. The propagation of this element is going on either by conduction or by radiation. By the first, that is, by conduction, is understood the passing of the caloric through the body, from one particle to the other.

That peculiar property of the body, by means of which the transmission of heat takes place, is called the conducting power. In iron, for instance, the caloric is quicker communicated than in glass, hence the degree of facility of conducting heat, depends on the nature of the substance. The great variety of organic and inorganic matter, represents naturally different degrees of communicating heat. Furs and porous substances, for instances, are the poorest conductors, while metals and stones are the best ones. Charcoal, dry wood, bricks and glass conduct slowly and less than earths, which generally are bad conductors, and silk, feathers, down, etc., conduct least of all.

By the transmission of the caloric by radiation, is understood the removal of heat from heated bodies in every direction, like rays of light from the sun. The degree of radiation, and consequently the intensity of radiant heat depend much on the peculiar nature of the surface. Bright polished surfaces, for instance, do not radiate so rapidly as dark and rough ones.

A very remarkable property of heat is expansion, a phenomenon which may be easily observed. A thin iron wire that, when cold, fits a certain proportionate hole, will, on being heated, be found to have become so thick as to make its passage through the same opening impossible. In reference to liquids or fluids, air and gases, etc., the same interesting fact of heated bodies having a tendency to expand, and when cold, to resume its former size, is observed.

Upon this curious phenomenon depends a principle by means of which the thermometer is constructed, an instrument that, as its name indicates, is derived from the Greek language, signifying the measurer of heat. It is principally used to observe meteorological or atmospheric changes.

This useful instrument is made of a capillary glass pipe or tube, of an equal diameter, one end being closed and enlarged into a bulb, by means of the blow-pipe flame, while the other is somewhat drawn out and left open. The bulb being carefully heated by a spirit lamp, the open end is put in a vessel of mercury, and as soon as the bulb has reached a lower temperature, a portion of that volatile, mobile matter (that is mercury) rises into it, replacing the air which had been expanded and expelled by the heat. The remaining air is easily removed by bringing the mercury in a state of boiling, thus the whole space becomes gradually filled with mercurial vapor, which, when condensed, admits the passage of the metal into the instrument by the pressure of the air, till it is entirely full. The thermometer has now to be heated, till sufficient mercury has been expelled by the expansion of the remainder, so that its level in the tube will have reached the common temperature of the required point. After this, by an another application of the flame, the column rises up to the top, whereupon the tube at one end is hermetically closed by the blow-pipe.

As soon as the graduation of the thermometer is finished, a scale comparable with that of other instruments is attached.

From the time that thermometers were first introduced, great improvements have been made, so as to have as sure a guide for observations of atmospheric changes as can be expected. Independent of the volatile and mobile matter of quicksilver, as a medium of filling instruments, alcohol is sometimes used for measuring very low temperatures. Air was originally that gaseous element of which thermometers had been made. They were used especially by some French *savants*, like M. Pouillet and others, for estimating low temperatures.

Mercury is either metallic or quite pure. As a metal it is sometimes found in the shape of globules disseminated through the natural sulphuret. Considerable beds of the latter or cinnabar, as it is also called, are met with in certain parts of Spain, Italy and South America. The metal is disengaged from its accompanying impure matter by heating the sulphuret in an iron retort with lime or scraps of iron, or by roasting it, as it is technically termed, in a furnace, the vapors are then conducted in a large chamber, that is, a small well-closed space, where the condensation of the mercury takes place, while sulphurous acid escapes.

The color of mercury is almost silver white, and it shines brightly. At all ordinary temperatures it remains a liquid, and becomes a solid when reduced to 40° Fahr. It is then soft and malleable. It boils at 662°, emitting a very dense, transparent, colorless vapor. Although this remarkable metal volatilizes at all temperatures above 68° or 70°, it is generally prevented by the presence of small quantities of lead or zinc from a speedy state of volatility. Its specific gravity at 60° is 13 56.

By experiments shown in German high-schools, pure quicksilver is, when heated to near its boiling point, changed, after a slow absorption of oxygen, into a crystalline dark red powder, which is the highest oxide. With reference to the affinity of quicksilver and other metals, its combinations with oxygen and the peculiar action of nitric acid on the same, a future article will explain a variety of interesting and useful metamorphoses taking place within the domain of experimental chemistry and physics.

*The rain-gage is an instrument made to ascertain the amount of water that is discharged by the clouds in the shape of rain, snow and hail.

---Tennessee money was selling at a premium of seven per cent. over greenbacks in Memphis on the 15th ult.

WAR BETWEEN MONEY KINGS.

The following story, taken from a French paper, relative to a pique between the Rothschilds and the Bank of England, is going the rounds:

It seems the bank refused to discount a draft drawn by the house of Anselmo Rothschild, of London, saying they discounted only their own paper, and not those of particular parties. Three weeks after, Nathan Rothschild, after gathering together all the five pound notes he could find in England and on the continent, presented himself at the bank at the morning hour, and drawing forth a portfolio well filled, received payment in gold. After carefully testing each piece, he put them in a sack, and produced another and another portfolio, continuing to do so for the seven hours the bank was open, during which time he had bagged many thousand francs. A servant removed the sacks as they were filled. At each of the other nine pay counters an employee of the house of Rothschild had been likewise engaged, so that the house during the day had been able to draw from the bank 5,250,000 francs, in gold, and no one else could get a place to present a check. The bankers laughed at the pique of the Rothschild. They laughed a little less the second day, when he made his appearance with his nine clerks and took his station as on the day before. They laughed none at all on the third day when the same ten made their appearance as soon as the bank opened; but they trembled in their boots when they heard the king of bankers intimate that he had five pound notes enough to continue his game two months, and that he had already drawn 320,250,000 francs in gold from the Bank of England, which never owned as much. The bank feared, and there appeared in the evening and morning papers a notice to the effect that thereafter the bank would pay the paper of the house of Rothschild as its own.

"NOT THE LORD, BUT BURGOYNE."--The Rev. James Gallagher used to tell the following anecdote with great zest:

During the Revolutionary war, reports were circulated, as they are now, either wholly false or greatly exaggerated. In passing from one to another, something was sure to be added, until the story would hardly be known to the author of it. The people in certain sections of New York were in great consternation from a report that Burgoyne was marching down from the lakes with an immense army, and going to sweep over the whole country, bringing utter desolation to the inhabitants. An old lady heard the report, and understood it that Burgoyne was to open the lakes and let out the water, and drown the whole region. Full of the terrible vision, she ran to a neighbor's to tell her the latest news about the war. "Do you know that we are going to be drowned? Burgoyne is going to let the water out of the lakes, and make a great flood and we shall all be drowned! Oh! what shall we do?" Her neighbor, with more intelligence and more piety, did not seem to be greatly disturbed, but calmly replied: "That certainly must be a mistake. It cannot be true, for God has promised in his word that he will no more destroy the inhabitants of the earth with a flood." "Ah, honey! I know that, but it's not the Lord who is going to do it; it is Burgoyne!"

LIFE OF A BISHOP IN THE FIFTH CENTURY.--St. Hilary rose very early in the morning; he always dwelt in the town; from the time that he arose any one who wished to see him was received; he heard complaints, adjusted differences, performed the office of a justice of the peace; he afterwards repaired to the church, performed service, preached, taught, sometimes for many hours consecutively. Returned home, he took his repast; and while this lasted he heard some pious reading, or else he dictated, and the people entered freely and listened. He also performed manual labor, sometimes spinning for the poor, sometimes cultivating the fields of his church. Thus passed his day, in the midst of his people, in grave useful occupations of a public interest, while every hour had some result.—[Guizot's History of Civilization.

OLD DR. WARREN STONE.—This celebrated surgeon, at New Orleans, having been arrested, walked boldly up to Gen. Butler, and in an abrupt, curt manner, said:

"Here I am, General, and I want to know what I was arrested for."

Butler replied, contemptuously:

"I had you arrested because you are a great rebel, and the influence of such a man is dangerous to the community. I shall send you to Fort Jackson to get you out of my way."

The old Doctor looked steadily into the repulsive, crooked eyes of his enemy, as he indignantly replied:

"Great rebel, hey? You'll send me to Fort Jackson, hey? I glory in being a rebel; you can send me to Fort Jackson, and be damned!"

---Lumber is selling in Philadelphia at $16 to $18 per thousand, and laths at $1 25 to $1 40.

---The abolitionists out West call democrats "copperheads" and "butternuts;" and abolition papers in the East call them "traitors."

SKETCH OF LUTHER.

A coarse, rugged, plebeian face it was, with great crags of cheek bones--a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow and deepest melancholy; sweetness and mystery were all there. Often did they seem to meet in Luther the very same opposite poles in man's character. He for whom Ritchie had said that his words were half battles--he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard agony. "Oh! Dr. Staupitz," said he to the vicar general of his order, "I shall die in three months; indeed, I cannot do it." Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said, upon this: "Well, Sir Martin, if you must die, you must; but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too; so preach, man, preach, and then live or die as it happens!" So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed, one great whirlwind of energy, to work without resting in this world; and also before he died, he wrote very many books--books in which the true man appeared; for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay. Look at the Table Talk, for example, we see in it a little bird, having alighted on the bough of a pear tree that grew in Luther's garden. Luther looked upon it, and said: "That little bird, how it covers its wings, and will sleep there, so still and fearless; though over it are the infinite starry spaces and the great blue depths of immensity, yet it fears not--it is at home; the God that made it too is there." The same gentle spirit of lyrical admiration is in the other passages of his book. Coming home from Leipsic in the autumnal season, he breaks forth into living wonder at the fields of corn. 'How it stands there," he says, "erect on the beautiful taper stem, and bending its beautiful golden head with bread in it—the bread of man sent to him another year." Such thoughts as these are as little windows, thro' which we gaze into the interior of the depths of Martin Luther's soul, and see visible across its tempests and clouds a whole heaven of light and love. He might have painted—he might have sung—could have been beautiful like Raphael and great like Michael Angelo. —[Carlyle.

A SINGULAR CASE OF NERVOUS SYMPATHY.

A singular story is related of an occurrence in a cotton mill in Lancashire, in 1787. A girl put a mouse into the bosom of another girl who had a great dread of mice. She was instantly thrown into convulsions, which lasted 21 hours. The next day three more girls were thrown into similar convulsions, and the following day six more. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived twenty-three girls had been seized in the same way, and one man who had been employed in holding them during the fits. The work in the factory was stopped, and the idea prevailed that some disease had been introduced by a bag of cotton which had recently been opened. This conviction spread through the country, and three more factories, four or five miles distant, were infected, although the workers in them had never seen any of the original patients, but, like them, were impressed with the belief that the plague had been caught from the cotton. The convulsions were so violent as to require four or five persons to prevent the sufferers from dashing their heads against the wall. The doctor bethought him of trying the effects of electric shocks, and the application was uniformly successful. As soon as a few had been relieved, and the disorder was shown to be a nervous affection, easily cured, and not introduced by the cotton, no fresh case occurred.

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrenees, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the charge could be effected. This the Iron Duke accomplished in person, in the following manner: Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the cheer died away, Wellington was heard to remark musingly, as if addressing himself—"Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed these tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment, he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy; not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

"ARTEMUS" EXCITED.--"Artemus Ward" says that "unless there's different management of the war right off, the American eagle will have to disguise himself as a Shanghi rooster, and make tracks for Canada, while the goddess of liberty will have to go out doin' gen'ral housework at two dollars a week."

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,....December 31, 1862.

END OF THE YEAR.

With this day, according to the division of time adopted and in use among all professedly Christian people and nations, excepting those of the Greek faith, the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two will pass away and be succeeded by the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the events of which may be more important and more deeply affect the human race than those which have transpired during the year which will soon be numbered among the times that were.

That the next twelve months will be fruitful in momentous occurrences, in which many of the nations will have more than a passing interest, and which, perhaps, may affect their very existence, is quite certain, if the history of the three preceding years may be taken as an index to, or assumed as a criterion by which to judge of the future, but what particular events, either casual, or foretold and anticipated at no distant period, may take place between this and the thirty-first day of December next we will not presume to premise. Some little of the history of the year, which will soon terminate, might be written, and may be in time to come, but so many have been the occurrences which have produced destruction and desolation, and brought mourning and woe to thousands of human beings, particularly to the people of our own once united and happy country, that it would be impossible for the most learned historian to record them all, and scenes which have transpired will never be registered in a book, for the perusal of future generations. The memory of incidents which have brought distress upon individuals, families and communities, will, of course, be retained, and not soon be forgotten by those who have been made to suffer from their operations, but oral relations of the occurrences will only be transmitted to their posterity or those who may succeed them on the stage of life.

During the past few years, and especially since the commencement of the existing American internecine war, the progress of events has been exceedingly rapid, and things have transpired which few believed could take place in so short a period, even among those who were well versed in prophetic history and were looking for a literal fulfilment of what had been foretold would come upon the inhabitants of the earth in consequence of their sins and iniquities. The history of the North American States, since the commencement of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, abundantly evidences that this is an age in which events succeed events, in quick succession, and should they continue to move on with the same speed, without any acceleration, the events of the incoming year may not be expected to be fewer in number nor less exciting and interesting than those of the year preceding.

The war, which has now been raging for nearly two years, has not been terminated, as was confidently expected by many one year ago, it would be before this time, and the probabilities are, from present appearances, it will take, at least, another year to subdue the seceders, and bring them back again into the fold of the old Union, if indeed that end shall ever be attained, as some of the European nations most interested in the matter seem to doubt. That is a question which time alone can solve, but until peace shall be restored either by might, compromise or some intervening agency, the work of death and desolation will undoubtedly continue to spread over the land, and those portions of the country which have not yet been the theatre of such scenes as have been witnessed in Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, may not always enjoy that immunity which they have thus far, and from the immediate presence of armies may learn lessons of which they now have but faint conceptions. A better state of things, however, is anticipated by many at no distant period, and should there be no change in that respect before the first day of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, they will of course be sadly disappointed.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

As the appointed hour for issuing this edict of "Military necessity" draws nigh, speculative comment is rife among eastern, American and Canadian journalists, relative to the probability or improbability of its being executed pursuant to the provisions and conditions publicly set forth by Mr. Lincoln in September last. While there is on the one hand a strong current of influence setting against it, there is on the other a persistent and unyielding determination to test its operations, whatever may be the disastrous results accruing therefrom.

In due time the public will doubtless be advised as to which of these inexorable and powerful factions has elicited the most pungent sympathy from the Chief Executive. The threatening attitude of his own more immediate advisers, counselors and compatriots in the affairs of State—the ministers of his Cabinet, is by no means an ameliorating spectacle, either to himself, the people or the nations abroad. Truly, thus far, Mr. Lincoln's administration has been rocked in the fury of the storm, and his lines have been cast in unpleasant places.

Nor does the consideration of this ultra measure alone affect the animus of the Northern people. Among the Southern leaders there are grounds for belief that the action taken in the premises by President Lincoln will go far towards deciding important steps now under contemplation by Jeff. Davis and his advisers. The law of retaliation, though partially ignored by the practice, if not by the law of civilized nations, seems likely to obtain an illustrious precedent in the progress and conduct of the existing American internecine war—a precedent which once fully inaugurated, may, and most likely will, result in acts of intolerance, cruelty and blood guiltiness, the parallel of which is unrecorded in history's pages.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes that a report runs current at the Capital and very generally believed, that the Confederate General Lee has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck, touching the proposed issue of an emancipation proclamation on the first of January next. It will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the Confederate Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the President of the Confederate States, with instructions to take such measures as would compel the withdrawal of the proclamation or bring home to the Northern troops some of the evils it threatens against the Southern people. It is stated that Gen. Lee's letter is exceedingly elaborate, and discusses the question from every point of view. The points it is said to contain are as follows:—

First, the unwarrantable nature of the proclamation, so far as the recognized measures of military warfare are concerned. The fact is pointed out that in no work on military law is the instigation of a servile war recommended, indorsed or even mentioned; that, as Gen. Halleck himself never thought of it in discussing the various means that might be used by belligerent enemies, the threat of servile war and insurrection is clearly not a proper military law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under brutal and savage expedients of a barbarous people, and resenting it as such; that the enemy that will use it does an act as unjustifiable as the poisoning of wells or of food, the maiming and murdering of prisoners, and the outraging of women. On this ground it is demanded that the proclamation be withdrawn.

Second, it is further urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation be not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death. On this matter the Confederate government wishes the Federal Government to understand that it is very much in earnest, and will do even more than it threatens.

The correspondent intimated that, notwithstanding these communications, it was still asserted in Washington that President Lincoln was determined to adhere to the proclamation and to carry out the radical programme to the bitter end.

In reference to the chances of the backing down or conservative policy prevailing, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* of the same day says:—"Whoever supposes that the President will be intimidated or cajoled into a change of the policy announced in the Proclamation of freedom strangely mistakes the character of Abraham Lincoln, and will be grievously disappointed. Direct evidence that this is so is not wanting. The President, in the course of a general conversation yesterday with several intimate friends, said distinctly, as we are informed by one of the gentlemen present, that his views on this important question had not undergone the slightest change since September last."

Our latest Washington dispatches clearly corroborate the above, unequivocally indicating that the affirmation made in the proclamation of emancipation will be fully sustained.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The aborigines in the vicinity of the northern settlements have, as reported, been very hostile in their demeanor since the execution of the four Indians, who were taken prisoners by Major McGarry's command at Bear river ferry a few weeks since. No one has been killed by them, so far as known, but it is reported on good authority that they are determined, according to their code, to have "blood for blood," and that nothing but the killing of some of the whites will satisfy them for the shooting of the Indians to which allusion is made.

By letter from a correspondent, at Brigham city, we are informed that on the night of the 24th inst., the Indians stole twenty head of horses from citizens of Box Elder county north of that place, and that on the night previous they stole some animals (how many is not stated) from citizens of Cache county, all of which they succeeded in getting off with in safety.

Some professedly friendly Indians, having informed the herdsmen in charge of a large amount of stock, belonging to the citizens of Box Elder and Cache counties, which was being herded on the west side of Bear river, that the stock was not safe there, as the Indians were intending to make an attack upon the herds and herdsmen, as soon as they could complete their arrangements, and advised the removal of the cattle, horses, etc., to the east side of the river for safety, as quickly as possible, the people of Box Elder county brought their stock across the river on Friday last, where it will be more safe, and not as liable to be taken by the thieving, bloodthirsty savages, as it would be farther away from the settlements.

Our correspondent further states that all the bands in that vicinity with the exception of a few individuals, manifest unmistakable signs of hostility to the whites, and that he has been informed they have a strong force encamped in the vicinity of Bear River Lake, where they have held frequent councils of late, relative to their future movements and operations, the result of which is represented to be a determination, on the part of most of them, not to desist from making depredations until they shall be avenged on the whites for the blood of those killed by the Volunteers.

That the Indians in the vicinity of the northern settlements are mad, and determined to do as much injury as possible to the white race, there is no doubt, but it is hoped that their anger will be appeased without their killing innocent persons to satiate their thirst for blood. The people in all the settlements in that part of the Territory should be on the alert and ready for any emergency that may arise, otherwise some of them may be killed. All the horses and other stock which these marauding bands can convert to their use may be expected to be taken by them, if not closely guarded and if permitted to run at large on the public domain.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

Mr. Edward W. Tullidge delivered a lecture, as per announcement, on the Art of Composition, on the evening of the 16th. We understand the lecture was one of the richest and best of the season. We are promised a transcript.

On Friday, the 19th, Mr. Luther S. Hemenway delivered a lecture on the Proper Culture of Fruit. The lecturer first described the kind of soil best adapted to the growing of good varieties of fruit, giving his views in regard to the particular kind of treatment requisite to ensure a healthy and vigorous growth, a luxuriant foliage and a remunerative crop. A great portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of the culture of the apple. His experience, he said, had satisfied him that the same varieties under good cultivation here grow to a much larger size than they do in the States. Some gentlemen, the lecturer remarked, thought they must have at least two or three bushels of apple seed before they could start a nursery, but this was a fatal error, for one bushel of good pips was sufficient for a nursery of 20 acres.

Mr. Hemmenway strongly condemned the too common practice of raising apple trees from suckers, it being a fact demonstrated by Pomologists that such trees will be constantly throwing up suckers, thereby rendering the parent tree scrubby and unhealthy.

Hon. W. Woodruff being in the hall was invited, and followed the lecturer with some appropriate and instructive remarks, drawn from his experience in the cultivation of fruit.

Tuesday, 23rd, Prof. Karl G. Maeser lectured on the principles of the formation of continents. The lecture was fraught with information of a geological character. He thoroughly analysed the doctrines held by the Neptunists and Vulcanists, and then contended that there was perfect order and harmony in the formation of all the continents, islands and peninsulas, particularly in reference to the continents tapering out to capes in the south and flattening towards the north.

The Intellectual Powers was the subject treated upon by Prof. Ott, on Friday evening, the 26th, which he handled in a masterly style.

Hon. A. M. Lyman afterwards delivered a brilliant address upon the development, growth and ultimate perfection of man.

AN OUTRAGEOUS OCCURRENCE.

By a special correspondent residing in Box Elder county, we have been informed that on Thursday, the 25th inst., some of the individuals from whom the Indians had stolen horses the night previous, engaged a young Indian belonging to, or living with Mr. Jacob Meeks, a mountaineer residing near Brigham city, to go with a man named Reese Jones, and some others, in search of the thieves or the stolen animals in order to recover them, if possible. The party had not proceeded far before some slight difficulty arose between Jones and the Indian about the pay which the boy was to have for his services in going with him and the others, in search of the horses, whereupon the Indian refused to go any further, and turned back. Jones followed him and ordered him to stop, which order the Indian did not obey, but rode on rapidly towards home. Jones gave chase, and on coming near enough, drew a revolver and fired at the Indian three times, one of which shots took effect, the ball entering his back, near the spine, and lodging somewhere in his body, as it did not pass through, inflicting a serious, and believed to be, a mortal wound.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of the villain, but he had fled and had not, at the date of the note, on the 27th, been found, but it is hoped he will be, and that stern justice will be meted out to him.

The young Indian who was thus shot was a Bannack, and is represented to be a truthful, faithful boy, who has rendered good service on more than one occasion in intercourse between the whites, and the Bannacks and other Indian tribes. He has been with Mr. Meeks several years, to whom he was strongly attached, and to whose interest he has been ardently devoted.

Progress of Winter.—After the snow storm of the 12th inst, the weather was unusually pleasant but not so very warm, till Sunday last, when there was another fall of three or four inches of snow. A few sleighs were seen moving about on Sunday evening and during the day on Monday but it cannot be said, that the sleighing was excellent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Since the battle of Fredericksburg, and the retirement of the army of the Potomac, to its former encampment at Falmouth, it has so far as known, remained in *Statu quo*, carrying out the inactive programme adopted soon after the organization of the Grand army, upon which the hopes of the nation centered, as the means of effectually putting down the rebellion in the course of a few months, by conquering the Seceded States, and persuading the people with force and arms to return to their allegiances to, and honor and obey the laws of the old Federation, from which they had separated themselves, for the purpose of establishing a government more congenial to their notions of independence than that, established by their fathers, after throwing off the British Yoke.

It was believed by not a few, after the defeat of Fredericksburg, that the army would either fall back to Washington, or move in some other direction, with the view of capturing the Confederate Capital at the earliest practicable date, but it seems that the same course has been taken as heretofore, pursued after fighting a battle, whether victorious or vanquished, that is to remain idle for weeks and months, for reasons which to the world have never been satisfactorily explained. In the present case, there are no doubt good reasons for the course which is being taken, and the army may remain in its present position until spring, when some wonderful strategic movement may be expected, mysterious and grand, which will bring on another engagement, the result of which will not be "doubtful."

The history of all the wars, which have occurred among the inhabitants of the earth, since the dispersion from Babel, for whatever purpose they may have been commenced and carried on, does not furnish an instance of an army, as numerous and as well appointed, as has been the army of the Potomac, from the day of its organizations up to the present and particularly when the existence or fate of a nation was supposed to depend upon its exertions, doing so little towards the accomplishment of the object in view, as it has from the first battle of Bull Run, to the retreat from Fredericksburg. The troops composing it, have, it is true, fought many battles and won several victories, but none of them have been very decisive, neither have the marchings and countermarchings of the various divisions and corps, the bravery and discipline of the soldiers, nor the strategy of the officers of that great army, effected much as yet, towards the accomplishment of the object for which it was raised, armed, equipped and placed in the field. What the army of the Potomac may do hereafter towards conquering a permanent peace; or bringing the war to a close, is beyond our ken.

The failure to accomplish what was expected of the army destined for the capture of Richmond, and the overthrow of the self-constituted Confederate Government, has been wrongfully imputed by some, to the want of energy, judgement, skill and ability on the part of the Generals commanding, or of some of them, including the former General-in-Chief. Others have considered the government at fault in the premises, and that the officers in the field, have been embarrassed in their movements, by the orders which they have received from time to time, from the Secretary of War, and from General Halleck, conflicting with the plans of operation, which the officers in command had devised for the accomplishment of certain desired ends. That such has been the case in many instances is unquestionably true, but in our opinion all concerned, with few exceptions, from the President down to the lowest officer in the army, upon whom any special responsibility has rested, have done as well as they knew how, and conducted things as wisely and energetically as was possible for men to do under the circumstances which have existed, and that the apparent aversion of the army of the Potomac, to being removed far away from the banks of the river from which it derived its name, has not been the result of cowardice, nor of the lack of military science or skill on the part of those to whom has been intrusted the conduct of the war, or the command of the troops composing one of the largest armies ever marshaled "on this continent," within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." They have had the prayers and faith of a majority of the people, and the clergy have been enjoined by the rulers, to supplicate the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for favor in the day of the nation's calamity, and for non-compliance on the part of some, their churches have been closed, and the recusants incarcerated in military prisons, because they did not pray for blessings upon the nation, it rulers and armies; and why should not all things have been done about right under such circumstances. If they have not who is at fault in the premises.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There has been, since the first of December, some considerable moving to and fro of Federal and Confederate troops in the eastern part of North Carolina, as reported, and some little fighting has been done, indicating that the rebellion is not likely to be crushed out or put down in the "Old North State" without the shedding of some blood.

A battle of some magnitude was fought at or near Kingston, on the 13th and 14th of December, between a Federal force numbering, according to the Confederate statement, fifteen thousand men, under Gen. Foster, assisted by nine gunboats, which ascended Neuse river, and a Confederate force, under Gen. Evans, of about the same number, as stated in Gen. Foster's official report, with twenty pieces of artillery. Gen. Foster was victorious, but the enemy, as reported, fought bravely, and contested every inch of the ground, as they fell back before the over whelming force of the "Yankees."

Gen. Foster left Newbern with his command on the 11th for Kingston, but in consequence of the bad state of the roads, he did not reach the place of his destination until the 13th Anticipating his coming, General Evans had posted a strong force some distance out on the road on which Gen. Foster was approaching, where the battle commenced on the 13th, and resulted on that day, according to General Evans' report, after ten hours' hard fighting, in the repulse of the "Yankees," who fell back to their gun-boats for protection. The Federal account of the battle sets forth that the enemy were posted in an almost impregnable position, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and an infantry assault on each flank, Gen. Foster succeeded in routing them with but little loss.

Gen Foster, as stated, advanced again on the morning of the 14th, and found the enemy posted in a position where he could not bring his artillery to bear upon him advantageously, and the fighting had to be done mostly with infantry. The Confederates were driven from their position after fighting several hours, and fell back towards Kingston, and made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the bridge leading to the town, failing in which, part of their forces retreated towards Weldon, and the balance took the road to Goldsboro, for which place Gen. Foster took up his line of march on the 16th, intending to capture the town and drive the Confederates from thence, or take them prisoners.

From the details of the battle which have been published it appears that there were other causes than bad roads for the army under Gen. Foster being so much longer than was expected in marching from Newbern to Kingston, as the march is represented to have been one continued series of fights and skirmishings, in which the Confederate loss was heavy in killed and wounded, as reported, but with their usual good luck, the Federal loss, from the time they left Newbern, until the evacuation of Kingston, did not exceed one hundred and fifty men—a very small number indeed, considering the severity of the fighting, in which every division, brigade, regiment and battalion is said to have "covered itself with glory," and several regiments, after exhausting their ammunition, charged upon the enemy with their bayonets, doing great execution. It seems marvellous that fifteen thousand descendants of the Hugonots, as unskilled in the art of shooting at "long range" as they are generally represented to be, could have fought so long and fiercely without killing more men than reported.

After crossing the Neuse, Gen. Evans fell back, according to Southern accounts, about seven miles before the overwhelming force of the invaders, contesting fiercely every foot of ground, and then awaited reinforcements, which shortly began to arrive in great numbers. Seventeen thousand men were reported at Goldsborough on the 17th, with regiments constantly arriving, and Gen. Smith, who was in command there, was confident of his ability to hold the Federals in check and ultimately drive them back to the seaboard without more troops, which, as reported, were on hand if needed. It is stated that Gen. Lee sent word to Gen. Smith that if necessary he could send him thirty thousand men from Richmond.

Notwithstanding the greatness of the force which the enemy boasted of having at Goldsboro and vicinity, subsequent accounts state that Gen. Foster captured the place and then retired to Newbern, which "needs confirmation," as reporters generally state when circumstances do not seem to favor rumors put in circulation for effect as has too often been the case during the existing internecine war.

Other exploits of the Federal forces are reported along the sea-coast in Virginia and North and South Carolina, both on land and water, but so little has been made known concerning them that no definite statement can be made as to their importance, although it is safe to infer that the war is progressing in that region as rapidly as it can under the circumstances which control it, yet it cannot be presumed that any very important events have transpired in that region having a tendency either to produce peace or prolong the war.

SOUTH-WESTERN WAR NEWS.

There has been but little known for a long time concerning the operations of the Federal and Confederate armies in Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining States, and what the two hundred thousand Federal soldiers supposed to be in that part of the country were doing after the retirement of the Confederates from Kentucky to the south side of the Cumberland mountains last fall, was a mystery none could satisfactorily solve. Within the last few weeks, however, there has been some intelligence received from that part of the world, indicating that the war has been progressing very steadily; that destruction and desolation have been visited upon the people of those States to a great extent of late, and that there are no more signs of peace there than in Virginia and other States on the Atlantic coast.

The state of affairs in Kentucky, especially in the southern portion of the State, is represented to be most deplorable. The citizens of many counties have been visited by bands of guerrillas, who have taken from the people all their stock, provisions and clothing, leaving them destitute of the means of subsistence. Detachments of Confederate cavalry have, within two or three weeks, made excursions in different parts of the State causing, as reported, much alarm, the inhabitants fearing that another general raid would be made by the enemy, overrunning the country as before. The western counties seem to have been greatly annoyed by the incursions of the Confederates, and many of the Unionists left their homes and fled to Cairo and other places for safety. The object of these raids is reported to have been the procurement of provisions.

The State of Tennessee has received considerable attention from the Confederates within the last month, and they have been concentrating large bodies of troops there, especially in the vicinity of Nashville, and several fights are reported to have taken place, some resulting in favor of the Federal and others in favor of the Confederate arms. In the western part of the State, between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, the enemy has made several demonstrations, destroying the railroads and capturing several places, including Trenton. The amount of property destroyed by them is said to have been immense. Several engagements are reported to have taken place, mostly resulting in favor of the enemy, but at latest dates troops were being sent there in sufficient numbers to either bag the Confederates, or drive them out of the country. Gen. Davis left Columbus on the morning of the 22d, with an army of several thousand men for that purpose.

On the 15th of December, it was reported that a Confederate force of about forty thousand, was between Nashville and Murfreesboro, and about seventy thousand in the State, greatly emboldened by their recent successes. Jeff. Davis, who has been visiting Tennessee and the Gulf States, is reported to have made a speech at Murfreesboro on the 12th, urging vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, and declaring that Tennessee must be held by the Confederates at all hazards. Some big battles are anticipated in the vicinity of Nashville before long. Gen. Rosecrans is said to be very confident of his ability, with the forces under his command to vanquish the enemy, and Gens. Johnson and Polk are equally sure of success when can get a chance to fight the Yankees, which they, as represented, much desire.

There has nothing been permitted to be published for a long time in relation to Gen. McClernand's Mississippi expedition, and but little is known concerning the movements of Gen. Grant. It is understood that he has been operating some little against the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, in the vicinity of Holly Springs, Miss., but so far as reported there has not been much fighting done, the heavy rains having rendered it impossible to move an army with any rapidity, and it was announced about two weeks since that no immediate advance was anticipated. Grant's headquarters were at Oxford at latest dates, with the enemy not far distant.

A recent report states that the Confederates have retaken Holly Springs, and news from that quarter is looked for with much interest.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The navy of the United States, before the commencement of the present war, was not very effective. According to Mr. Welles' report, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the Navy there were only forty two vessels of all kinds in commission, and seven thousand six hundred seamen in the pay of the Government. Most of the vessels were in distant waters, and on the breaking out of the war, there were not more than two hundred men in the ports and receiving ships to man the vessels and protect the Government Navy Yards and depots. Since then by construction and purchase the Government has afloat and in progress of completion four hundred and twenty seven vessels carrying thirty-two hundred and sixty-eight guns of which three hundred and twenty-three are steam vessels.

A tremendous gale is reported to have occurd at Aspinwall and along the coast, the last of November which prevailed for three days, doing much damage to shipping.

The citizens of Minnesota, who suffered so much from the effects of the Indian war last fall are represented as having been exceedingly averse to the Indians, who were tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot, receiving any mercy at the hand of the President. An attempt was made about the first of December, by a company of about one hundred and fifty men, to break into the camp where they were confined in order to put them to death, but were prevented from carrying out their intentions, by the guards who captured the entire party. They were subsequently paroled, the same as prisoners of war. Seemingly to allay the excitement the President directed, as per report, that about forty of the condemned Indians, who were designated some supposed to have been the most guilty, should be hung which may and may not be satisfactory to the enraged settlers.

On the 17th inst. the President nominated Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for Indiana which, nomination the Senate; subsiquently confirmed.

On the night of the 25th Nov. 21 men of the Maine artillery deserted from Newbern, N. C., in a sailboat, taking with them their muskets, cutlasses and pistols.

It is stated that one of the ten Confederate prisoners executed by order of McNeil at Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 18th had a wife and seven children dependent upon his daily labor for support. A young man knowing the condition of the family, offered himself as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who was shot.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 11th says that another steamer for the Confederates is about to be launched, described as being one of the fastest and most beautiful steamers ever built at Liverpool Her plates are of steel, only one thirty-sixth of an inch in thickness. She will be about 250 tons burthen 12 ft. deep, 30 ft. beam and 220 ft. long. It is expected, from the peculiarity of her build and the power of her oscillating engines, that she will be able to steam upwards of twenty knots an hour.

THE GRAY WILLOW.

The culture of the Gray Willow has of late attracted considerable attention, in Illinois and other Western States. Samuel Edwards, Esq., of La Moille, Ills., in a communication to the *Prairie Farmer*, says:

"Since the meeting of the Horticultural Society, I am almost daily in receipt of inquiries relating to the Gray Willow. In the spring of 1815, I obtaining a cutting of it from John Moore, nurseryman at Madisonville, near Cincinnati. It was planted on the bank of an old sod fence, and has never since received any cultivation.

Currant cuttings planted near it the year before, receiving the same neglect, are now no larger than four year old plants which have been well cultivated. The Willow, a foot from the ground, measures over one hundred inches in circumference. Several years since, struck with its rapid growth, I planted a quantity of it in an orchard screen, at the time supposing, as most of our people have, that the timber was of very little value. Since hearing the evidence of Mr. Fell at the Horticultural meeting, as to the value of the timber for rails, I am fully satisfied that it is the most valuable tree we have for replacing our Locust groves, being killed by the borer, and for giving a new impulse to timber planting on the prairies—the great need of the prairie country.

"With the same cultivation it grows fifty per cent. more rapidly than the cottonwood, splits freely, is not injured to my knowledge by any insect, nor liable to be browsed by stock. It sprouts freely from the stump, though I do not remember to have ever seen a sucker from the root.

"A limb an inch and a half in diameter was cut off last spring; the stub threw out five main branches, which grew from eight to eleven feet in length, besides a number of smaller limbs. With care in cutting off all but one shoot, I hope to be able to show at our Horticultural and Agricultural Fairs next fall, a growth of the present year from fifteen to twenty feet in length.

"Cuttings eight inches long set three fourths their length in the ground, dirt pressed firmly around the lower end, are certain to grow. Let the rows run north and south, say five to six feet apart, two or three feet in the row, cultivate three years. The fourth year alternate plants can be cut out for rails, and in two years more the balance can be cut, as the shoots from the first cutting will occupy the ground.

An excellent fence can be made by setting plants at a proper distance apart for posts; when six inches in diameter, willow rails can be let in, slightly similar to post and rail fence. They soon overgrow the rails, making a very durable first class fence.

A fence of this description on the farm of Major Mary, Marcellus, New York, with Lombardy Popal posts, lasted over thirty years. Though, like all willows, its choice, were it capable of making one, would be for a wet soil, it grows equally well on dry prairie. It is being tried for hedge in low ground. For this purpose, my plan would be to use large limbs, say two or three inches in diameter, five or six feet long. Sharpen one end, and drive them eighteen inches deep, and at least that distance apart, sloping them in the hedge line at an angle of forty-five degrees, similar to the 'side hill fence' built in some localities in the Eastern States. By leaving the sod unbroken, crowding the plants thus close, and occasionally cutting the tops, it is possible that it may be kept close enough for a good fence against cattle.

Excuse my tediousness—I plead guilty to the accusation of a mania in tree planting, and would that all who read this, in all prairiedom, were not almost, but altogether as much engrossed as a few of us are, in this important subject."

The following on the same subject, is from the pen of R. H. Fell, of McLean County, Ills.

"What, let me ask, is the great distinguishing deficiency, that is apparent to any one, in our prairie homes of the West. All agree in saying that it is the lack of timber properly distributed.

Then the question arises how can that be remedied? We have been trying experiments for the last twenty years, with locust and some other kinds of trees, but with no satisfactory results.

"Now I propose that we try the Gray or Powder Willow. It is more easily produced than any of the kinds heretofore tried, is better adapted to all localities, is a more rapid grower, is more beautiful, will not breed or harbor vermin, will not spread by suckers, and lastly is equal in value to any other fast grower that has been tried, and I think superior. All that is necessary is to stick strips of the willow in the ground, and it will grow, and that rapidly. It is best adapted in its habits to low and wet grounds, but will grow in any kind of soil. Out of one thousand slips there is no need of loosing any; they will all grow. Slips one foot long, stuck half way into the ground, will grow in three years from fifteen to twenty feet high, and at the end of seven to ten years will be large enough to cut into three rail cuts, the first making four rails, the second, two, and the last one is a pole. The cutting of it down does not destroy it, but only infuses a more rapid and vigorous second growth. When once the ground is set with it, it is a permanent thing. It matters not how often it is cut off, it continues to throw up new shoots. Then there is no kind of wood with which I am acquainted that splits with so much ease, and so straightly, as this willow. The rails are easily handled because the wood is light; and they will last, if kept off the ground, thirty or forty years. There is no decay to them when kept off the ground. The bleaching of the rains and vicissitudes of weather will gradually lessen them in size, and they will eventually become too small for service as rails, but not until they have served out their full time. When it comes in contact with the ground it is not a hardy wood. It is also valuable for protection, shelter, or screen for vines; also for boards, shingles and fuel. It is quite equal, I am told, to any of the light woods for fuel.

It is astonishing on what a small amount of ground enough willows can be grown to build and keep up the fences of a farm, and at the same time supply the house with fuel. In many parts of Europe they grow it for fuel, putting it in on the lines between tracts owned by different persons, and in low and marshy places. It is the first thing to throw out its beautiful green leaves in the spring, and is the last to part with them in autumn or early winter. The tree grows straight, and limbs are upright; does not spread about like many other trees, but is really a thing of beauty. From my earliest boyhood it has been familiar to me, and I never look upon it but with renewed pleasure.

I hope the farmers of McLean, and all the prairie regions of the West may be induced to grow the Willow, and thereby beautify their homes."

A WORD TO "SPOUTING" FARMERS.

The *Rural New Yorker* deals some stunning blows to that class of the Agricultural community who, instead of devoting their spare moments to the timely setting in order of home concerns, are excessively fond of prating and speculating about mooted questions in politics, army movements, or governmental quibbles, that can be productive of no possible advantage either to themselves or the public. We are not very frequently bored with such harangues in Deseret; nor do we wish to be. If there should chance to be an individual found among the farmers of these valleys having such rambling proclivities, the following is philanthropically recommended to his studious attention and observance. If, on the contrary, none of the class herein personified are discoverable within the confines of these mountains, our gratification at such an assurance will be great; and we shall acknowledge to have published the *New Yorker's* strictures solely to show in what estimation such individuals are held elsewhere:

"They are the fellows who meet at the village tavern, or store, or grocery, and talk over the affairs of the country, and know more about national affairs than the President, his Cabinet and all of the generals. One "swans" he wouldn't remove "little Mac," and another that "Burnside's a brick," and will conquer a peace," or get—whipped. These statesmen are great on war and the salvation of the nation, but not quite "up to time" in *home* affairs. Their houses, farms and sheds ought, like some hotels, to be "closed for repairs," and if they didn't "smile" so often—through glasses which make them "see double"—they might devote more time and labor for the benefit of their families and farms. If they could only "see themselves as others see them," there would soon be a change in their habits and actions, but every one is a veritable Solomon, and considers himself the *s-sume* of all wisdom."

NEW MODE OF DRESSING HOGS.

The Canadian farmers have changed their mode of dressing hogs for market. Instead of scalding and scraping them as hitherto, they now singe them and thus remove the hair. This change is said to have been brought about in order to meet the demands of the English market. The English buyers contend that for the purpose of bacon, pork is greatly injured, and of course deteriorated, by being scalded, after the American practice. Whether this be the fact or not, we cannot say; but it is a fact that singed pork brings more, finds a readier sale in the English market than scalded pork. Perhaps our farmer friends can draw a few useful hints from the above statement.

COFFEE IN ILLINOIS.—It is said that G. C. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Ill., raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

GREAT SHOW OF FRUIT.—At the last horticultural show at Namur, Belgium, there were more than 30,000 specimens of fruit exhibited, comprising 8,000 varieties. It required 9,000 plates to hold the fruit. The Belgian gardeners produced the finest pears, the Germans the finest apples, and the French the finest grapes.

THE LARGEST YET.—The editor of the *Alta California* has been presented with a sack of potatoes containing three only—each weighing twenty pounds!

SMILING FACES.

A WORD TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

A smile? Yes, a smile.

"Little things—aye, little things,
Make up the sum of life."

Young friends, are you cheerful?—smilingly cheerful? Do you do every thing required of you by your parents and teachers with a glad, cheerful, smiling, obedient heart?

"A pleasant smile for every face,
Oh! 'tis a blessed thing!
It will the lines of care erase,
And spots of beauty bring."

Smile always, little folks; let your whole *contour* beam forth radiantly the distilling dews of heavenly grace. Smiling costs but little; far less than frowning. Is it not easier, more pleasant, more acceptable to everybody, to smile than to frown? to do good than to do evil? It costs more, ten times more, to be ugly, morose, cross, crabbed, self-willed, despotic, than it does to be kind, gentle, courteous, smiling, benevolent, graceful, heavenly. Oh! how much good in a sweet smile!—Little friends, make trial to this smiling business; the kind, the lovely, the affectionate, the obedient! Put on a sweet, graceful, gentle, smiling, heavenly face—wear this loving *contour* awhile—a few days at least, and see if it is not far better, easier, less expensive, more pleasant, acceptable and graceful to yourself and to all around you, than the morose, the sour, the sullen, the morbid, the austere, the peevish, or the fretful!

"The sweet look of kindness, the peace-speaking tongue,
So pleasant and lovely, in old or in young,
Will win the affection of all that you see."

We feel doubly assured that every one, having made trial of both sides of the question, will say emphatically, "The ways of wisdom are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Oh! little friends, and great friends, smile! Husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, smile! Children, smile. Man servants and maid servants, smile! Smile all the time; smile as you lie down, as you rise up, as you go out, as you come in—go about your daily toil smiling. Smile in the morning, at noon day, at eventide—smile on, day in, day out. Let your whole life be made up of smiles. Does a stranger call?—go to the door smilingly. Open your lips with a smile, utter every syllable with a smile; smile upon the stranger within thy gates; smile upon the beggar in tattered robes, with haggard look. How much does a smile cost? As much as a frown, a look of disdain? A smile is the cheapest thing in the world: it is free as the air we breathe. How pleasant to associate, transact business with countenances beaming forth with smiles continually! Oh! what a happy world this, were it a smiling world, made up of smiles!

"A smile—who will refuse a smile,
The sorrowing breast to cheer?
And turn to love the heart of guile
And check the falling tear?"

POVERTY.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand dollars, and by habit he spends twelve or fifteen thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and enjoy their wealth, but there are thousands upon thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION SETTLED.—At a session of a Kentucky court held a few years ago, a negro woman was convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to be hung. In a few weeks she professed to be converted, and the jailor moved his Honor, Judge N——, for an order allowing her to be removed from the jail to be baptised.

"Why not baptise her in the jail?" asked the Judge.

"She wishes to be immersed. She don't believe sprinkling or pouring valid baptism," says the turnkey.

Judge N—— reflected a moment and answered: "I have a right to settle that question. Mr. Clerk, make an order that this court being sufficiently advised, decides that sprinkling is valid baptism."

So this vexed question is settled by a Kentucky court.

FACTS AND FICTION.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says that a little girl near that city swallowed a brass thimble, in the early part of last month, and is now gradually sinking under the effects of the poisonous metal, and has been given up to die.

—There is a woman in Perry, Me., who, equipped in bloomer costume, drives oxen, carts lumber, moving the sticks herself, chops wood, and carries on farming operations generally.

—Judge Swayne, who is holding the U. S. circuit court in Cleveland, Ohio, has decided that the law prescribing penalties for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal.

—Why did William Tell shudder when he shot the apple from his son's head? Ans.—Because it was an arrow escape for his child.

—Paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury paper mills, in Orange co., N. Y., from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the north.

—The poorest kind of whisky was recently selling at $40 a gallon at Holly Springs, Miss.

—The Nashville *Union* of Monday, Nov. 24, says: "The city was very quiet yesterday—only one murder being committed that we heard of!"

—A petition is in circulation in the West, asking the President to give Gen. John Chas. Fremont command of the forces in the Mississippi valley, in reference to which the Chicago *Post* exclaims, "Good Lord, deliver us from a second trial of the 'pathfinder' in the West."

—Owing to dissatisfaction with the printing of the Treasury notes and small currency, Secretary Chase is making preparations to do the work in future in the Treasury building, where it can be under his own inspection.

—There was much rejoicing at Baltimore over the unconditional release of all the Maryland political prisoners from Fort Warren.

—The Empress Eugenie has succeeded in introducing bull fighting in France, and the first attempt caused the death of a young French matador, who was gored through the heart.

—It is affirmed that if the usual force of negroes was available, the largest crop of sugar ever raised in Louisiana would be gathered this season.

---A deranged woman in Ulster country, N. Y., in 1860, while being conveyed to the insane asylum, threw up her hands and said: "In 1861 the war will be begun; in 1862 we'll have all we want to do; in 1863 we'll all be free. Glory to God!"

---*Vanity Fair* states, as a proof of the great value now attached to paper, that the senior editor of the *Tribune* writes all his leading articles upon his old paper collars.

---The people of Washington Territory are troubled with highway robbers, who infest the mining region in great numbers.

---The Missouri river steamboats are now paying $50 per month for such deck hands as they can get, and they are scarce at that.

---Small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in Southern Indiana.

---The Turkish Government is about to have its "Great Exhibition."

---Arrangements have just been perfected by the Government whereby the sum of nearly half a million dollars of small currency notes will be printed and issueed weekly.

---In Kansas, disastrous prairie fires have recently occurred---many farmers having lost almost everything in the shape of buildings, fences, &c.

---It is stated that the revenue from California this year will exceed fifty millions.

---Coal is $9 per ton in Boston, ditto in Washington.

---A shrewd girl, not devoid of true modesty, remarked, when at a party with other girls, who were making fun of her short skirts and white hose, "If you'd only pull your dresses about your necks, where they ought to be, they'd be as short as mine!" She was not troubled any more.

---Nearly all the trades in New York have joined in with the "strikers."

---Where Gen. Foster's expedition went---Back again.

---It is calculated that the revenue from the income tax bill will be $350,000,000 a year, equal to the revenue of Great Britain.

---The New York *Argus*, in recording the wholesale destruction of tobacco at Fredericksburg thus consoles itself: "Very well; if our fellows cannot get any tobacco down there, they will 'chaw up' the rebels."

---Complaint is general at breakfast tables down east that the coffee is not as good as it used to be. The *Argus* says, "This is one of the many social unpleasantness of the civil war," and derives comfort from the assurance of the old proverb, that,

"To him who is fond of drinking,
God always gives enough,
For if there is not beer and wine,
There's ever the water trough."

---The Boston *Traveler* calls England "the Confederate navy-yard."

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.—Dr. Desmartis had just addressed a paper to the Academy of Science announcing that Campeachy logwood (*Hæma oxylum Campechianum*) possesses the same valuable quality, and in a much higher degree. This fact was discovered by accident. Dr. Desmartis had several cancerous patients under his care, all presenting large ulcerous sores, emitting a most nauseous smell. An astringent being considered expedient, a pomatum composed of equal parts of extract of logwood and hogs' lard was applied to the sores, whereupon, to the doctor's surprise, the fetor disappeared completely, and the emission of pus was considerably attenuated. To complete the evidence he suspended the use of the pomatum for a few hours only, when the offensive emanations immediately recommenced, and the purulent secretion again became abundant. Logwood, as he has ascertained, causes gangrene, especially that of hospitals, to disappear as it by enchantment. He has also found it efficacious in preventing or stopping the erysipelas which often occurs after amputation or the inflicting of other wounds, and is a source of constant anxiety to the surgeon. It entirely removes the putridity of ulcerous cancers emitting characteristic effluvia, and in short of the most fetid sores. This substance also possesses the advantages of being capable of mixture with hæmostatic medicines, such as ergotise, perchloride of iron, etc.; it may also be used as a powder and a lotion. The extract of hæmatoxylum, which is much used in dying and is very cheap, is only soluble in warm water.

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL.

From time immemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among the horrible punishments entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by some writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchimical modern could explain how such suffering arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt; why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half of the saline matter of the blood—57 per cent. —consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensible constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to assist to build up again as fast as they naturally waste.—[Prof. Johnson.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED.

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 1 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kinds, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 60 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.
11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED.

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
11-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19 h Ward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old, had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

NOTICE TO DAVIS COUNTY.

THE Office of the Assessor and Collector at Farmington is open every day, and Delinquent Tax Payers would do well to pay up and save the cost of collecting as a personal debt.
32-3t ARTHUR STAYNER, Assessor and Collector.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing; and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,
17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6 h Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court to settle the Estate of CATHERINE LORD, late of Great Salt Lake County, deceased, all those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BRINTON.
Big Cottonwood Dec. 15, 1862. 25-3

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.
Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24 tf ABEL LAMB.

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carpets, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

HENRY LEWIS,
20th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he carries on the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, in the 20th Ward, one block northeast of the Lime Kiln, where orders will be punctually executed. Wrought nails on hand and made to order.

Produce, store pay or cash received in payment.

One light two-horse Wagon for sale or exchange. 24 3 *

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to ob ain them.
24 3 m R. J. GOLDING.

STRAYED,

ONE yoke of red three-year-old STEERS, branded G. HARRIMAN on left horn, and O on the right hip.

Also, one red lined back heifer CALF, eight months old, branded O on the right hip.

Any person giving any information concerning said property, will be liberally rewarded.
26-2* O HARDMAN, 17th Ward,

NOTICE.

FOLLOWED my cow from West Jordan Range, on the 13th inst., one red yearling HEIFER, underbit in left ear, no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
26 2 G. S. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

LOOK HERE!
DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER R. BUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co., 26-4

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 6th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from my premises in October last, a large red line backed COW, about six years old, both of tail off, branded J O on the thigh (believed to be the left), and S. B. KENT on the left horn. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her, or give information of her whereabouts, to S. B. KENT, North Kanyon Ward, Davis Co., or to G. D. Keaton, Deseret News Office. 25-3*

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 23-3m

GLOBE
BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,
Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.
23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LEFSON.

"I'M AFLOAT! I'M AFLOAT!"

CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce to the citizens of Deseret that we have now commenced operations in the large and commodious

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

newly erected near the Paper Mill, where we intend manufacturing all of the most useful articles in Commercial Chemistry, such as the wants of the people demand; and if the public will give us but a share of their patronage, we are assured that our humble efforts will be successful.

We therefore call attention to the following articles, which are now on hand and for Sale:

BRIMSTONE AND FLOUR OF SULPHUR,
ALSO
REFINED SALERATUS,
AND THE
Crystalized Carbonate of Soda,

which is now used to great advantage in the manufacture of Hard Soap, instead of crude Saleratus, and may be used in all cases like the

SAL-SODA,

by which name it will be known hereafter.

INK, INK, INK, INK, INK.

We are also manufacturing an article of Black and Blue Writing Ink, which is warranted durable on paper, and will answer the taste of the handy penman.

We would also call the attention of Dyers, Hatters and Tanners to our

SABLE DYE STUFF.

It forms a deep Black, and is superior to Logwood, if used rightly with copperas and mordants.

We are also prepared to furnish LEAD PIPING of any size and length without solder; also, HATTER'S KETTLES, or any other vessel made of lead.

The above articles can be had

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Residence of A. C. PYPER, 8th Ward

We will exchange our manufactures for Cash, Store Pay, Butter, Eggs, Meat, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Potatoes; Old Cast and Wrought Iron; Old Copper, Brass and Lead; Crude Copperas, Alum and Saleratus; Pelts, Leather and Dry Hides; Wood, Hay and Carrots; Tobacco, Cotton and Wool.

PYPER & STUART.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 17, 1862. 25 3m

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jinkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'

ON TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.
400 Packages of Hickories and Checks.
60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.
5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.
TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.
15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.
6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.
700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers, and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper,

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumb r; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cotton-wood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 13th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style, and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

SOMETHING NEW.—By reference to the advertisement of Messrs Clinton and Rudy, it will be seen that they have engaged in the marketing business, and propose to deal on more liberal principles, than those hereto fo practiced and tolerated in this city. Some change in favor of those patronizing marketing establishments has long been called for, and if the arrangements now proposed be carried out, beneficial results to all concerned may be anticipated. We wish them success, and believe they will be liberally patronized, and if they do not "wax fat" on the "hide and tallow," it will be in consequence of their doing a limited business.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The doings of the Legislative Assembly have been somewhat limited, during the past week, and from present appearances there will not be many laws enacted for some days to come. Legislators very generally believe in the observance of the holidays.

SERENADING.—The Military Band of the Volunteers on "the bench," visited the city on Monday evening and serenaded quite a number of our residents. We had not the pleasure of being within sound thereof, but report is very favorable to the musicians.

THEATRICAL.—Will be presented at the Theatre to-night "Old Phil's birthday," to conclude with the laughable farce "The two Polts."

New Advertisements.

LIBERAL REWARD.

STRAYED,

ON Thursday night, Dec. 18, from Camp Douglas, U.T., a light cream colored HORSE, aged 6 years last spring, with white streak down the face, and dark mane and tail, sharp shod all round, Spanish brand on left hip.

Also, a mare MULE, dark brown, with two or more brands somewhat defaced. The mule and horse are probably together. They were in Salt Lake City on Thursday night.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning them to Capt. Samuel N. Hoyt, at Camp Douglas. 27-1

FARM FOR SALE,

CONSISTING of Thirty Acres of good Arable Land, with a good Dwelling House, and very suitable outhouses attached.

Apply to Richard Hemsley, one mile south of the Paper Mill, in Mill Creek Ward. 27-1

$30 REWARD

WILL be paid for the delivery of the following described MULES that were lost on the night of the 20th Nov., five miles west of Fort Crittenden:

One dark brown horse Mule, very high shoulder, shod all round with broad toed shoes.

One sorrel mare Mule, shoes on fore feet with broad toes.

One light bay mare Mule and one dark brown horse Mule, both newly shod, and branded U S on the left shoulder, and E I on left high.

MORGAN HUGHES,
ELIAS JONES.

Spanish Fork, Dec 25. 28-1

WHO WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENTERPRISE?

J. CLINTON and RUDY have commenced selling MEAT, at the south-east Stall of the Market House. They will pay 7 cents for Beef, and sell at 6, 7 and 8. They invite their friends to come and take the meat at cost price, leaving them the hide and tallow, with which they will be satisfied. 27-tf

NOTICE.

CAME to my premises, about the 1st of Dec., two red COWS, one branded E. F. MIDDLETON on the horn; the other with a rope around her head and ear marks. The owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

TITUS MOUSLEY,
27-1* Two miles south of Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THAT man who took two BUFFALO ROBES and two pair of BLANKETS from a Sleigh-box on the east end of Emigration Street yesterday morning, will save trouble by leaving them with me. H. McEWAN,
27-1 Deseret News Office.

FINDLAY'S

FACTORY

STILL IN FULL BLAST,

WITH AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

BUSINESS men and those favorable to home manufacture are invited to send in their orders.

Always prepared to supply to any amount, with a liberal per centage to Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

He confidently recommends his

IMPROVED WATER-PROOF

FRICTION MATCHES,

as peculiarly adapted to the damps of winter and spring; and his Scented FUSEES, which cannot be extinguished with wind, as particularly suitable for out-door purposes.

Also, a genuine article of Red, Blue, Yellow, Black and Indelible WRITING INKS; with a very superior Boot Blacking, Stove Blacking, Tar, Flea Salt, Saleratus, crude and refined; Home manufactured Stationery, &c.

☞ Rags and all kinds of pay received.
Main Street, G. S. L. City. 27-tf

LOST,

ON the evening of the 24th inst., between the north-east corner of the Temple Block, and two blocks southward therefrom, a bunch of small KEYS. Whoever will deliver the same at this Office, will be rewarded for their trouble. 27-1

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH J. HIGLEY, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of her contraction after this date.

FREEMAN D. HIGLEY.
Tooele, Dec. 24, 1862. 27-3

FOUND,

AT the Theatre, on Thursday evening, 27th Dec., one black-covered POCKET BOOK. The owner can have it by calling at the Theatre Ticket Office. 27-2

NOTICE.

I WILL open a School in the 16th Ward school-house on Monday, Jan. 5th. Branches taught—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geography, &c. Pupils in this school will receive every attention needed for their advancement. Terms, $3 50 to $1 50 per quarter.

27-1. JOSEPH FOREMAN.

A RARE CHANCE!

AN excellent Farm for sale, situated in Weber county, consisting of 60 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land. Possession will be given immediately. Cash, stock and grain wanted in payment.

For particulars apply to J. Y. LONG, G. S. L. City.
27-2.

Marshal's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 29 1862.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES GRAND AND PETIT JURORS!

PERSONS who were summoned to appear before the United States' Court as Grand and Petit Jurors for the 3rd Judicial District at the Spring term, A.D. 1862, are requested as soon as convenient to call at my office at the State House in Great Salt Lake City.

J. L. GIBBS,
27-1. U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE.

CAME into my herd in Emigration Kanyon, about two months ago, a blue and white mixed OX, branded on the left horn J BERT in two places. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

27-1 JOSEPH W. PRICE.

WHO HAS LOST

THE COW that is in my possession? She is light red and white, ten or twelve years old, illegibly branded on the left hip and horn, and has a slit in the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. THOS. R. G. WELCH,
27-3 Poundkeeper, Morgan City.

MATCHES!

RICHARD MARTIN continues to make his FIRST PRIZE MATCHES, opposite the Seventies' Hall, G. S. L. City. 27-2*

NOTICE.

CAME to my place, about the 1st of November, one red STEER, six or seven years old, crop off right ear, two slits in same, half crop off left, bush of tail white, no brands perceivable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

27-1 ROBERT WIMMER.

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII.----NEW SERIES.

A NEW volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
27-1 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to my corral on the 15th of Dec., one pair of brindle and brown STEERS, one with a rope around his horns, right ears cropt, both very thin in flesh. The owner of the above described cattle, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. LEVI E. RITER,
27-1* 8th Ward.

TWELVE MONTHS' VALUABLE READING FOR ONE DOLLAR.

I AM receiving Subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in money, at Wm. Jennings' Store, Main Street; and to accommodate those who may be unable to pay cash, I will receive grain delivered to Mr. A. N. Hill, Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, at the following rates:

For One Year's Subscription,

ONE BUSHEL AND A HALF OF OATS,
ONE BUSHEL AND A PECK OF BARLEY,
ONE BUSHEL OF WHEAT from those who cannot supply Oats or Barley, if they try.

The attention of Bishops and all interested is respectfully solicited.

27-2 HENRY W. NAISBITT.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

AT

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS,

BY

WM. JENNINGS.

27-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office Dec. 31st, which, if not called for before Feb. 15, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

LADIES' LIST.

A	
Anderson, Anna G.	Anderson Johannes
B	
Belt Sophia M.	Bishop Jane
Bidwell Betsy	Bonner Mary J
Birch Mary Ann	Brookes Mary
C	
Coste Mrs. N.	Clarke Miriam
Child Emma Eliza	Cox Miss
Clerssen Anne	Crithman Mrs. Ellen
D	
Davis Mary Jane	Daw Mrs H.
F	
Feldman Anna	Faller Elsie 3
G	
Gillespie Jeanette	Green Mary Ann
H	
Haston Maria	Hockeday Sarah
Hicks Sirena	Holmes Elvira
Hill Eliza	
J	
Jones Caroline 2	
Kershaw Alice	
L	
Laddick Amelia	Longman Fanny
Leacham Ann	
M	
Marslan Sarah	Miston Susan
Morgan Louisa	
N	
Nuttall Miss	
O	
Olsen Julianne	
P	
Parker Mrs Wm	Partridge Lydia
Parker Sophia	Perkins Sarah
Parsons Mrs A	Pierce Ann
R	
Rasmussen Clara M	
S	
Schultz Anna	Sheldon Mary Ann
Sciace Francis	Smith Mrs Wm H
Scelist Ann	Smith Mary
Seymour Harriet E	Stevenson Emily E
T	
Thomas Mrs A	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A	
Adams John	Anderson Eric
Adams Samuel L	Andersen Jens Larsen
Aindt Henry	Andrus Milo
Allen Roan	Arrighi Govanni
Allen A V	
B	
Baker Silas M	Brimhall Rev George
Balliett Stephen	Brinton David
Balt Francis	Brown Geo E
Bidwell Robert	Buchanan Wm M
Blag John 2	Burnett John
Bowen Albert	Burgess Mark
C	
Carr Robert W 2	Cluck George
Carlco John	Coward W B
Case Andrew J	Cornwall Joseph
Christensen Neils 2	Crosby John
Christensen Johannes	Curtis Samuel T
D	
Dastrup H L	Devenport Wm
Dawson Louis	Dice Horace 2
Davis Milton H	Donald Malcolm
Davis Daniel C	Downard George
Davis Elisha H	Durley Jefferson
Davis J J	
E	
Ellis S J	Eyring Henry
Emerick Wm	
F	
Fisher	Francis John
Flagg Jacob 2	
G	
Gambrell James	Graham Alexander
Gibson Alexander	Grave W
Gibson James W 2	Gray John
Gill J G 2	Gregory Robert
Gover Maurice	
H	
Hackett Samuel	Hirsche Ulrich
Haglesby Hans Olsen	Holmes J M
Hall Newton D	Holmes Alfred
Harris Sumner S	Holmes Hulbert
Hargraves Samuel	Hope James
Harris John	House Wm
Harrison James	Hudson Thomas N
Hastings Ephraim 2	Hudson Wilford
Hewitt Alfred	Hyatt Wm
Hickman B F	
J	
Jackson John	Johnson Nasman 2
James D H	Judd Hiram 2
Jensen H O	
Kidd Alexander	Knapp William
Kluncard George	Knowlton Ora
L	
Lear Walker	Lord Jonathan
Lesort B	Lull P F 2
Lioge John	Lyngberg F G
Lloyd Ben E	
M	
Macombe Archer	Miller C J
Mann Oscar	Miller Henry A
Mandle Ephraim	Miller Thomas R
Marks Louis	Mitchell Joseph
Maudsley Henry F	Molloy John
Maudsley Stephen	Morrison John W
McBride James	Morse Francis Y
McCann Peter	Moss John
Miller Edward 2	Museo Peter C
N	
Nichol Thomas	Norris Benjamin
O	
Ogder Phillip	
P	
Paher Abel	Pickett Matthew
Peterson Karl C	Pollock Robert
Phenix John	Posey John W
R	
Rasmussen Neils	Ralston Robert H
Reynolds Henry	Root Frederick
Rice Frederick	Rooker S M
Rickard Stephen	Rose Wesley
Robinson S L	
S	
Sawler John	Smith Wm
Schonbye C A	Smith Wm H 4
Simpson A	Snook Harkless
Skinner Wm M	Spencer Ben D
Smith Joseph	Stevens Thomas
Smith Isaac	Stratton George
Smith O S 2	Streeper Wm
T	
Taylor R R	Thompson Geo [illegible]
Tempest Henry	Thorpe Wm
Thomas C W	Thrower [illegible]
Thomas Thomas J	Trask [illegible] O 2
Thomas Wm	Turn[illegible] James
Ward H E	Wickens Wm
Warr Moses	Wilson Charles O
Warren Edward E	Wilson John R 2
Warrender Alexander	Wilson James
Waul Dorcus	Windle Wm
Webb Charles	Withrow James
Welsh John Andrew	Woley Thomas
Whitney John K	Wood Seth
Y	
Young W	
Z	
Zoller H	Zollinger Johsen

P.S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P. M.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 28. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863. VOL. XII.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

P rson Brownlow, in a recent let'er to the Philadelphia *Press* discloses the following: "There exists a deep-laid scheme to defeat this Government here at the North, and the programme of treason is widening and deepening daily, while the leaders at the South are kept posted in all these movements of Northern traitors;" and that, backed up with numerous organizations of Knights of the Golden Circle, those traitors have now got a net work spread over the entire nation, so minute in details, and so inexplicable in its nature, that even the devil, with all his arts and subtlety, could not elude their grasp.

Ex-Pres. Buchanan, in his late rejoinder to Gen. Scott's letter, in referring to Floyd, says no public arms were ever stolen by him; and further, that in 1860 the Southern States received less, instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law.

An appeal to the American people in behalf of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, numerously signed, is published in the columns of the New York papers of Nov. 8th, in which it is stated that the agony of Lancashire is every day becoming more acute and that, before winter is ended, the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial since the Irish famine.

In the jail at Washington, D C., there are now 216 prisoners—98 of whom are colored and of these 18 are females. The jail building is a rickety old structure, externally an eye-sore to the citizens and, for some length of time past, has been complained of by the grand jury at nearly every term of court.

The Legislature of Missouri, which is now in session, is decidedly in favor of the President's emancipation scheme. The organization of both Houses was effected by the election of emancipation candidates for officers. The Governor, in his message, congratulates the State and its representatives upon the convening, at last, of a loyal General Assembly; advocates compensated emancipation, and recommends the passage of a law providing that the children of slaves born hereafter shall be free, but remain under the care of their owners till they arrive at a proper age.

A recent investigation into the frauds which have been practiced upon the government has disclosed, according to report, that of one million, six hundred thousand dollars, paid out in New York city for recruiting, equipping and drilling volunteers, about one half of the amount has been paid out on fraudulent accounts, and the number of persons engaged in perpetrating the frauds amounted to over one thousand.

The "Rev. Capt. Henry Ward Killem Beecher" says that a good many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if the two were identical; but the truth is, it is the Constitution which has been the foundation and father of our troubles.

Guatemala protests against the colonization of American negroes within her borders; and the Costa Rica Congress has passed a bill prohibiting the colonization of such persons.

It is stated that on Nov. 24th some of the Federal soldiers in front of Fredericsburg had no shoes to their feet; while others had to appear in cotton drawers, in the absence of pantaloons—not in consequence of lack of "legal tender" wherewith to purchase suitable clothing; but the sheer inattention of those in charge of the commissary department.

From various sources we have the queer news that President Lincoln ordered and has received two dozen guillotines from France. We have seen no contradiction of the report. Conjecture is rife as to the part probable to be cast to them in the present contest. The New York *Argus* intimates that they were sent to Mr. Lincoln by the Emperor thinking them an appropriate present.

By way of California we have a rumor that six thousand Texans, with twelve siege guns were marching on Santa Fe by way of Las Vas and Juel pass.

In the late intervention movement, by European correspondence of the London *Times* and other English journals the French government is awarded the credit of seeking to bring about peace on a basis of the restoration of the Union; while the English government is charged with desiring to protract the war, exhaust the country and to finally secure the success of the Confederates in dividing the Union.

At Fredericksburg, just previous to the late slaughter of the Federals there, the Confederates, impatient of Burnside's delay at Falmouth, sarcastically suspended a banner across one of the streets, bearing the words, "Winter Quarters."

The St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes a report that one thousand Sioux Indians recently assembled near Devil's Lake and that they expressed a determination to renew the war against the frontier settlers in the spring.

It is reported that certain New York merchants, incensed at the ravages of the Alabama upon American commerce, as a retaliatory step, are fitting out a swift sailing pirate to prey upon British commerce.

Mr. Charles Buxton, member of the Canadian Parliament, son of Fowell Buxton, eminent for his anti slavery advocacy, at the dinner of the Maidstone Agricultural Association, in Toronto, Canada, on the 5th ult., disclaimed any sympathy with slavery, but spoke strongly in favor of the Confederates. He declared that slavery has really nothing to do with the war.

Horace Greeley lately announced that, if the President could, by putting him in Fort Lafayette and keeping him there, with five hundred more like him, purge the loyal States of traitor emissaries and thereby hasten by a single month the overthrow of the rebellion, he would joyfully be so imprisoned and would not ask for a habeas corpus. The New York *Herald*, taking advantage of its neighbor's lameness, opens upon the discomfited Horace with a whole broadside—first presuming to infer from the *Tribune's* declaration, that Greeley's nine hundred thousand abolitionists, who never smelt battle, have been reduced to five hundred by the late elections and are now desirous of being imprisoned in Fort Lafayette to escape the draft. Relentlessly pushing his advantage, Bennett further hopes "that the President will take poor Greeley at his word and shut him up, with five hundred more like him (if so many more like Greeley can be found outside the insane asylums) without delay." Such a step, continues Bennett, would "purge the loyal States" of five hundred and one practical traitors and avowed disunionists; and would not only "hasten by a single month the overthrow of the rebellion," but would absolutely end the rebellion at once. There is no longer a shadow of excuse for the administration, he affirms, if it shall longer neglect its obvious duty in the premises.

A Washington correspondent says that daily men are quietly leaving Washington for "rebeldom" who have been among the most blatant Unionists—who grew indignant whenever their loyalty was doubted and who seemed to rejoice in nothing so much as in denouncing Secession.

A planter living not far from New Orleans writes that four of his slaves, who had run away to the Yankees, had returned, having had enough of "liberty"—and were glad to come back.

EMANCIPATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

Notwithstanding the isolated condition of the slaves at the South—more particularly since the interdiction of communication with the North in the beginning of the present war—they have not been altogether unadvised of the measures being adopted by the Federal government for their relief from the shackles of bondage. They had, many of them at least, if reports be true, heard of the first of January—and were in eager anticipation of its advent, as the great day of jubilee and freedom to them.

In Tennessee, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and in fact throughout the entire South—accepting the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* as sufficient authority—the joyous tidings of prospective liberty had spread from plantation to plantation, despite all the efforts on the part of managers as well as owners to make it contraband, and so deeply effecting them that it is declared, multitudes of the slaves would not work another day after January first, if they could avoid it.

Even in Kentucky—ostensibly loyal and so exempted from the benign operations of the Proclamation—the Louisville *Journal* admits that among the slave population the impression prevailed to a considerable extent, that they would be free on the first day of January, under the proclamation of the President of the United States. The *Journal* also predicates that, if the delusion was not speedily corrected, it would be likely to lead to results disastrous as well to the negroes as to their masters. The African churches are recommended as a more direct medium through which to dissipate the delusion—a delusion in this instance relative to the local operations of the measures only; but in others, and where no question arises as to the applicability of the proclamation, by many degrees more fraught with difficulties and disasters to the slave—that of obtaining a so-called liberty, or immunity from the service of former masters, to be as a mass incarcerated in such a distracted condition of servitude, penury, friendlessness and utter dependence never known to them in their Southern homes.

The ingenuity of very many is now taxed in devising the most effectual remedies for preventing mutinous uprisings among the negroes, other than the setting to work of the colored preachers, throughout the State of Kentucky, with all the zeal they are masters of, to acquaint them with the fact that, notwithstanding all their fond dreams of liberty, being left out of the catalogue of intended guests at President Lincoln's Grand Jubilee Pic-Nic, the cup of their happiness is to be inconsiderately dashed to the ground.

The Lexington *Observer* proposes that a suitable number of citizens be engaged as an armed and mounted patrol in each county—one half to be on duty during the day, the other half during the night. This patrolling force to be thoroughly organized, having precinct captains, day and night officers and general commandants; to be paid fair wages; and put on duty at the earliest possible moment.

It may well be inquired, if these precautionary measures are demanded to secure the peace and preserve the lives of the people of Kentucky, what preventives will be found adequate in those States further South, where the negro population exceeds the white, even when the latter are all at hom ?

Such are the initiatory modes recommended for subduing the virulence of incensed blacks, ere the Proclamation of Emancipation had been uttered; and such are the beginnings of those upheavings among the dark myriads of the sons of Canaan, which may yet convulse the land of their bondage and execration from its center to its circumference.

Whatever results the lapse of time may extort from the President's Proclamation of January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, now in full force—its effects, for weal or woe, to be ultimately tested by the country—there are not a few whose apprehensions, so far from being confirmatory of the emphatic declaration so pointedly and confidently expressed by Mr. Lincoln in his late message—that

—"We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even WE HERE—hold the power and bear the responsibility"—

regard it as one of the most efficient auxiliaries to intensify the war, infuriate the people of the South, render all efforts at reconciliation or reconstruction, if possible, more than ever indicative of de.entation and bring untold disasters alike upon the authors and the devoted victims of the measure.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring freedom to all the slaves in the Confederate States, and parts of States therein named, is not, as can be seen, a very lengthy document. It is, however, of more importance than any other he has ever issued and will be likely to produce a great change in the operations of the war; some think for the better, while others think otherwise. Our opinion is, that it will bring about a literal fulfillment of certain predictions of the prophets, recorded in the "scriptures of truth," concerning events that would transpire in the "latter days."

THE PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom, and that the Executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation designating such States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen thereto by a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, or the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States:

Now, therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war-measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publish this proclamation after the period of one hundred days from the date of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein, the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, excepting the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary's, St. Martin's and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans; Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia, and the other counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages; and I further Declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service; and upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution as a Military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 1st day of January, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

[For the Deseret News.

THE YEAR 1862.

BY E. R. S.

Adieu, departing Year. The Year goes forth
To join its fellows—to become a link
In the great chain of Time, which now unites
The present and the past.
Escutcheon'd with
Th' events of life which weave a checker'd garb,
It stands conspicuous upon the file
Of years before and after Noah's flood.
The Year has left its reminiscences
In bold relief. Abroad, on columns by
Our nation rear'd, the superscription of
The Year, is deeply sketched in characters
Of ignominious fraternal strife,
And marked with pencils, dipped in human gore!
But, hush! the Year's successor boldly comes.

Ye, saints of God, take heed—mark well your steps,
For while Time's hurried changes, like the bells
Of Vulcan, shake the nations of the earth;
God also has a sieve prepared for you:
The gospel net has gathered every kind—
The best—the worst of all in human form;
And while He wields war's crimson besom to
Destroy the wicked—purify and cleanse
The land from wickedness, and thus provide
For righteousness a place; He also will
Prepare a righteous people for a pure
Inheritance, that man may dwell in peace.

The tide of Time heaves up, and on its crest
It bears a presage of all nations' wreck.
Man and his nether majesty have long
Usurped the helm and reins of government:
The truthful and the meek have been despised—
The good forgotten and the poor oppressed,
While God and godliness, virtue and truth
Were set at nought—while vice and falsehood ruled,
And pride and folly were exalted high.

A change—a change must come. Prophets declared
That in the latter days, God would set up
His kingdom on the earth, and thus restore
A righteous, pure, and perfect government;
That "He, whose right it is to reign," might reign.
Then, clear the way—the kingdom now is here:
War, famine, pestilence, and all their train
Of desolations, take their post, to sweep
The earth, while free libations are pour'd out,
In streams of human blood, to purify the ground.
"It must be so," for so has God decreed.

God had an everlasting purpose, fixed
For these, the latter days; long, long before
The morning stars attuned their lyres, to sound
The lofty hymn notes that echoed in
Commemorative strains of this world's birth;
And he, to whom the Dispensation of
Time's fulness was committed, has foretold,
In language plain as mortal tongues can speak,
The fearful scenes which daily now transpire.

To these, the deep fastnesses of the rocks,
Where mountain peaks ascend, we have been driven,
That we might have a refuge from the storm,
While God shall vex the nation, and "pour out
The fierceness of His wrath," on guilty men.
But where in peace and plenty now we dwell,
Was late a desert where the serpent hissed,
And the degraded savage wildly roamed—
A land of crickets, grasshoppers and flies,
Now made to bud and blossom as the rose.

The passing Year, with blessing's lib'ral hand,
Has dealt to us from nature's bounteous stores,
The finest wheat, and the most luscious fruits,
And crowned the labors of the husbandman
With full supplies, to cheer the grateful heart.
Truth and salvation's fountains, to the just,
From God's own presence, here, unceasing flow
In clearest, richest, bolder currents, rife
With exaltations, gemmed with endless life.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 31, 1862.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

On the first day of the present session of Congress, there was but little business done in either House, excepting going through with the usual ceremonies of receiving and reading the President's Message.

Richard S Fields, of New Jersey; Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon; Samuel G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, newly appointed Senators, appeared, were sworn in, and took their seats; and the following new members took their seats in the House—Geo. H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; Thos. A. D. Fessenden, of Maine; Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts.

In the House, the naval committee were, on motion of Mr. Conkling, instructed to ascertain the best mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario and of establishing water communication from other waters to the lakes.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary, to inquire and report by what authority of the Constitution or the laws, if any, the Postmaster-General decides what newspapers may and what may not be transmitted through the United States mails.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution condemning arbitrary arrests and declaring that they shall cease, and that all persons so arrested shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, which was tabled by a vote of 80 to 40. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, also offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House how many citizens of Illinois were confined in United States forts, the charges against them, and by whose order they were arrested, which was tabled by a vote of 74 to 40.

In the Senate on Dec. 2d, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the majority and minority reports of the board of officers appointed in accordance with the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island. Mr. Powell offered a resolution declaring all arrests made without any charges being preferred, as has been the case, to be a violation of the Constitution, and that all persons thus arrested shall have a prompt and impartial trial; and Mr. Davis offered a resolution declaring that it is recommended that all the States choose delegates to meet in convention at Louisville on the first Monday of April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union, and that the Legislatures of the different States take such action as they may deem fit for this purpose at the earliest possible dates, both of which were laid over.

In the House, on the 2d, a bill was introduced by Mr. Hooper, from the committee of ways and means, which was passed, providing that all judgments recovered by the United States in suits now pending, or which may hereafter be brought for the collection or recovery of duties on imports or money due the United States from collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee in military affairs to inquire and report on the propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and making such reduction in the salaries of officers of the army not actively engaged as may not impair the efficiency of the public service.

Mr. Richardson offered a resolution, which was laid over, requiring the pay of each private and non-commissioned officer to be paid in gold and silver.

In the Senate, on Dec. 3d, on motion of Mr. Lane, the committee on patents were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture.

In the House, on the 3d, Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Commissioner of Patents to inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund had been expended since the first of January last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items; and whether any contracts are unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due, and for what; also that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund had been expended under his direction, specifying the amounts.

On Dec. 4th, in the Senate, Mr. Clark offered a joint resolution approving the policy of the President of setting slaves free in the insurrectionary districts, which was ordered printed.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers in the Navy, which was referred.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with public interest, to communicate to the Senate all correspondence, telegrams and reports concerning the military operations of the army of the Potomac, and relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and the testimony taken before the investigating committee upon such surrender.

In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution instructing the committee on judicary to enquire and report under what law has been appointed a military Governor for the District of Columbia; what power he possesses, and under what law it is derived; what is his salary, and under what appropriation; what is the entire annual expense of said Governor, including sums paid for guard-houses, house rent, &c.: whether said officer has interfered with or obstructed the administration of justice by civil or judicial tribunals, and report the facts of such obstruction.

Mr. Biddle offered an amendment, which was accepted, also inquiring under what authority the Military Governor extended his power to Pennsylvania, or any other State. The resolution was then tabled by a vote of 81 to 46.

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and instead thereof aiding in the endowment of military schools, in the several States, which was rejected by a vote of 49 to 78.

Mr. Stevens submitted a resolution, which on his motion was postponed, declaring the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever, and denouncing as guilty of high crime any executive or legislative department who shall propose or advise the acceptance of peace on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States as they existed at the time the rebellion commenced.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota; also the evidence upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death. He said there seemed to be a deal of sympathy in the East for these Indians, and he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people so that they could understand the matter fully. He said the people of Minnesota had always been a law-abiding people and he wanted them to continue so—but if these Indian wretches are not hung according to law, they will be killed by the citizens without law. If the Government will not protect the people of Minnesota they must protect themselves. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Powell called up his resolution respecting arbitrary arrests, which was adopted with an amendment.

In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Fenton offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The number of sick and wounded soldiers have increased to an alarming extent, sixty thousand of whom are unfit for active service, and many more would much sooner receive their health at home, therefore considering the slow methods of furloughs and discharges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire whether some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and Surgeon-General by which furloughs and discharges can be more speedily effected.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution which was adopted by a vote of 145 to 1; W. J. Allen declaring that at no time since the existence of the rebellion have the forces and material in the hands of the executive of the government been so ample to and abundant for the speedy termination of the war than at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion, and especially is it the duty of every officer and soldier, and of those in every branch of the government, including the legislative, cordially to strike the assassins at once who have conspired to destroy our existence, prosperity, and freedom, of which we are justly proud at home and abroad and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution which was tabled by a vote of 85 to 31; declaring that the word "assassins" used in the resolution passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

Mr. Vallandigham offers a series of resolutions setting forth the restoration of the Union as it was, and declaring that whoever shall affirm that it is competent for Congress or any other authority, to establish a dictatorship in the United States, thereby superseding or suspending the constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictatorship, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public liberty.

The resolution was laid upon the table by the usual party vote.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 8th, several petitions were presented for the passage by Congress of a general bankrupt law. A bill for that purpose was made the special order of the day of the 18th. On motion of Mr. Wilson the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for more effectually suppressing the rebellion and securing tranquility in Maryland. Mr. Davis offered a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of major-generals and brigadier-generals now in the service of the United States, and where and how they are employed.

In the House, on the 8th, the bill indemnifying the President and others for suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and for all acts done in pursuance thereof, was passed by a vote of 90 to 34.

On motion of Mr. McKnight the committee of ways and means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the tax law so as to dispense with the tax law on advertisements; and Mr. Morris offered resolutions, which were adopted amid laughter, instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of amending the tax law so as to require every member of Congress offering a resolution to affix a ten cent stamp. Most of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

In the Senate, on the 9th, the resolution respecting arbitrary arrests was taken up and debated at great length, but no definite action was taken.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States, which was referred.

The House, on the 9th, had the bill for the admission of Western Virginia under advisement, but was disposed of. The bill authorising assessors and collectors and their assistants, under the tax law, to administer oaths, was taken up and passed.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Wilson reported a bill to establish an Arsenal and Ordnance Depot on the tide waters of New York harbor. Mr. Rice offered a joint resolution, which was referred, forfeiting the lands and annuities of certain bands of Sioux Indians, and providing for their removal far away from white settlements.

A bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship Jules et Marie was taken up and passed.

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House how many officers of the army are now absent from their respective commands. The Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union passed by a vote of 96 against 56.

In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Browning introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the territorial government of Utah, and to facilitate the administration of justice in the territory, which was referred to the judiciary committee; and Mr. Latham, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported a bill to authorize the survey of a route for a telegraphic communication between San Francisco and the Amoor river, in Asia.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to state what number of soldiers, regulars and volunteers, have been placed on the army roll; what regiments have not been paid up to the 1st of December, 1862; what regiments remain unpaid, and how long they have been without pay; whether the money appropriated by Congress for their pay, clothing, and subsistence has been spent for any other purposes.

The House adjourned till Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday the 15th, Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for the extinction of the Indian titles in Kansas, and for the removal of the Indians, which was referred. The resolution concerning arbitrary arrests in Delaware was taken up and discussed, but no vote was taken.

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Blake introduced a bill, which was referred, providing

for the establishment of a postal money-order system. Mr. Colfax introduced a bill to reduce the duty on paper from 35 to 10 per cent, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Noel presented a bill which was referred, to provide for the abolishment of slavery in Missouri and for compensation to loyal owners. Mr. Fessenden presented a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the Proclamation of the President of the date September 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the policy of emancipation as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power, with proper regard to the rights of citizens, and the perpetuity of a free government.

Mr. Conway offered a series of resolutions declaring that the restoration of the Union as it was would be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself; that any person in the employment of the United States proposing peace on any basis which would restore slavery to its former supremacy would be guilty of a high crime; that no change of policy in the conduct of the war is more than nominal, unless accompanied by a complete change *personnel* of the executive department; that unless the Mississippi Valley shall soon be cleared of the rebel forces, and the legions of Lee and Jackson annihilated, the interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

The resolutions were tabled by a vote of 132 to 1. Mr. Conway alone voting in the negative.

[For the Deseret News.

EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR:

It is with peculiar pleasure that I take up the pen to add a trophy to the modern march of the mind—to add a tribute to the triumph of learning.

The heart of the philanthropist leaps with pleasure to know that the arts and sciences, by application, is about to illuminate the mind of thousands of children scattered in the vales and valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

Most glorious undertaking! The infidel may laugh to scorn, the cynic may smile at the idea; but there is, perhaps, many a gem of genius in these isolated valleys destined, by the aid of a liberal education, to reach the much-desired pinnacle of human glory.

Co search the records of renown: the Savior of mankind chose his disciples from the fishing boats; and many of the most illustrious characters that ever illuminated the world, rose by a simple agency far less bright and brilliant than the one we are contemplating.

Dr. Herschel, who with the eye of a philosopher searched out and added another world to the solar system, was a fifer boy of the army.

Ferguson, the very son of science, was a poor weaver, and learned to read by hearing his father teach an elder brother.

Search the records of our revolution, and the names of Sherman of Franklin; and many others may be adduced as evidence of the truth of this position.

Upon the culture of the intellect depend the glory of nations and the stability of empires.

When Homer sung and Hesiod wrote, Greece was ascending that pinnacle from whence the flood of her glory gushed and still gleams upon the mind of men.

When Seneca laid down the grand principles of morality, and Cicero shook the forum with the thunder of his eloquence, then Rome, the city of the Cæsars, flourished, and Virgil sung her the glory of the globe.

"The destiny as well as the durability of a nation depend upon the culture of the mind." Rome held even in the dark ages and still holds a respectable standing among the nations for her science. But Greece, unhappy Greece, the very last gleam of her glory was extinguished in the blaze of Byzantium, the last star of her learning that had enlightened the world, went down in the long night of barbarism, and the last remnant of her renown was annihilated in the ravage of the unrelenting and merciless Moslem. The tyrant Turk left her nothing by which she might recognize her former greatness and triumphs but the tombs of her saints and sages and the pages of her imperishable fame. But the luminary of liberty may again rise on her shores, and perhaps the light of learning may yet gladden her bosom. She may, perhaps, shine again among the noblest of nations.

That knowledge is power may be read on every page of history and every achievement of man, the rise and ruin of empires, the flourishing and fall of rulers are frequent with the truth of this aphorism.

The press, the mighty engine of intelligence, and the compass, the polar star of commerce and curiosity, are the offspring of human knowledge and invention.

By the aid of steam, we are enabled to resist the elements, and matter even on the land is transported over space with the velocity of the mind. Printing, the great pioneer of knowledge, has disseminated intelligence in a tenfold ratio. All the glory of ancient times, all the oracles of Athens, of Ephesus, and the world may not be compared to this kingdom invested with the power of the priesthood in the greatness of its designs and the brilliance of its benefits. Nor less is the power of knowledge in other respects. Why when the cloud of battle shrouds the heavens and darkness the orb of day, does the savage fly from the sons of civilization? And why did the sunburnt gothics of the Ganges yield when the British battle-cry was heard on the banks of the golden river? On the contrary, why was the Russian successful in triumphing over the Turks, and planting his standard on the walls of Adrianople when a thousand sabres started and streamed with the blood of the bravest heroes. It was the superiority of mind over matter, of intelligence over ignorance and barbarity.

Learning is powerful and beneficial, but in the language of the eloquent Phillip, "I would have it pure; I would have it in a word like the bow of the firmament, its summit should be the sky, its boundaries the horizon; but the only color that adorns it should be caught from the tear of earth, as it exhaled and glowed and glittered in the sunbeams of the Heavens." Yes; I would have it bright as the crystal current from the rock, and sincere as the smile of infant innocence when it slumbers on the bosom that bore it. Great but not gloomy, magnificent but not mercenary, and powerful but not ambitious. But who are the men who advocate education? They are men whose ambition is to fix the permanency of our institutions on the firm foundation of liberty. They are men of patriotism, they are philosophers and philanthropists, they are men who look with delight on the temple of our devotion, as it kisses the clouds and dips its head in heaven, but they will never agree that the flag of our freedom shall move upon its walls The cause of education is the cause of christianity and our country; the spirit that is being manifest may rise up and give the impulse in these valleys to another Washington in war, or another Wirt in eloquence; to another Jefferson in the Presidential chair, or to be another Jay in the council of our country.

There is talent among the children of these pioneers who subdued these isolated valleys and peopled those sublime solitudes of the mountains, where but a few years ago no human foot had trod and no eye penetrated save those of the unhappy children of the forest. But here let me say to you, beloved reader, there are those among us who are up and doing—there are those whose lives have been almost spent in disseminating the light of truth to the children of men. Most high shall be their reward in heaven. The pride of ancestry as an incentive to emulation may be just; to read over a long list of illustrious predecessors may be laudable; but when man looks back to a long existence devoted to the glory of God, and the benefit of the rising generation, then it is that life becomes truly illustrious, and the grave glorious. Such are some of those who advocate the measures which I have endeavored to delineate. Such are those who would aid to enlighten the intellect and expand the mind of one of the most isolated and romantic sections of our country. When the foam of the last wave of time shall whiten their heads, and the blast of the last trump shall echo in their ears, the recollection of the past shall light up gloom of the grave, and soothe and soften the pangs of dissolution, and when every trace of the unhappy red man shall have been buried in oblivion, when other cities shall rise in these valleys, and this kingdom shall rival and surpass the ancient glory of Greece and Rome; then shall the memory of their labors still live, and their monuments be inscribed with characters of imperishable fame.

Ages hence, when some youth shall point to a modern Athens, to another Rome in the valleys of the mountains, and ask of what manner of people, the fallen race of the ... were, and concerning those who enlightened the minds that achieved the glorious foundation of greatness, then will some venerable sire, some Plato, Cicero or Seneca, point with pride to the catalogue of renown names, names of those who disseminated the Gospel light of education in these valleys.

The tide of improvement which is now flowing like another Niagara through the land, is destined to roll on downward to the latest posterity, and it will bear to them on its bosom our virtues, our vices, our glory or our shame, or what ever else we may transmit as an inheritance.

Our united efforts may carry intelligence and virtue to millions of minds, nor does the accumulations of influence cease with our labors, for millions yet unborn may reap the tenfold harvest.

It then in a great measure depends upon the present whether the moth of immorality and the vampyre of luxuries shall prove the overthrow, or knowledge and virtue like pillars shall support us against the whirlwinds of war, ambition, corruption, and the remorseless tooth of time.

G. W. MOUSLEY.

ANOTHER BIG GUN.—A rifled 600 pounder gun is rapidly approaching completion at Elswick, England. Its weight, when finished, will be 22 1-2 tons, and its length 14 feet 10 inches; the outer diameter is to be 4 feet 4 inches at the breach, and 1 foot 9 1-2 inches The bore of the gun will be rather more than 13 inches, and the greatest thickness of metal at the breech about 18 inches, at the muzzle 4 1-2 inches.

ESTIMATE OF TIME IN DREAMING.

Our estimate of time in dreaming differs from that when awake. Events which would take whole days, or a longer time, in the performance, are dreamed in a few moments. So wonderful is this compression of a multitude of transactions into the very shortest period, that when we are accidentally awakened by the jarring of a door which is opened into the room where we are sleeping, we sometimes dream of depredations by thieves or destruction by fire in the very instant of awaking.

"A friend of mine," says Dr. Abercrombie, 'dreamed that he crossed the Atlantic and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea: and, having awoke with a fright, discovered that he had not been asleep above ten minutes.'"

Count Lavalette, who, some years since, was condemned to death in France, relates a dream which occurred during his imprisonment, as follows:

"One night while I was asleep, the clock of the Palais de Justice struck twelve and awoke me. I heard the gate open to relieve the sentry, but I fell asleep again immediately. In this sleep, I dreamed that I was standing in the Rue St. Honore, at the corner of the Rue de l'Eschelle. A melancholy darkness spread around me; all was still; nevertheless, a low and uncertain sound soon arose. All of a sudden I perceived, at the bottom of the street, and advancing toward me, a troop of cavalry, the men and horses, however, all flayed. This horrid group continued passing in a rapid gallop, and casting frightful looks at me. Their march, I thought, continued five hours; and they were followed by an immense number of artillery-wagons full of bleeding corses, whose limbs still quivered—a disgusting smell of blood almost choking me at the same time. At length the iron gate of the prison shutting with great force awoke me again. I made my repeater strike; it was no more than midnight, so that the horrible phantasmagoria had lasted no more than two or three minutes; that is to say, the time necessary for relieving the sentry and shutting the gate. The cold was severe and the watchword short. The next day, the turnkey confirmed my calculations."

GOOD IN EVERYTHING.—One day Father Madeleine saw some country people very busy pulling up nettles; he looked at the heap of plants uprooted and already wilted, and said: "This is dead; but it would be well if we knew how to put it to some use. When the nettle is young, the leaves make excellent greens; when it grows old, it has filaments and fibres like hemp and flax. Cloth made from the nettle is worth as much as that made from hemp. Chopped up, the nettle is good for poultry; pounded, it is good for horned cattle. The seed of the nettle mixed with the fodder of animals gives a luster to their skin; the root mixed with salt produces a beautiful yellow dye. It makes, moreover, excellent hay, as it can be cut twice in a season. And what does the nettle need? very little soil, no care, no culture; except that the seeds fall as fast as they ripen, and it is difficult to gather them; that is all. If we would take a little pains, the nettle would be useful; we neglect it, and it becomes harmful. Then we kill it. How much men are like the nettle!" After a short silence he added: "My friends, remember this, that there are no bad herbs, and no bad men; there are only bad cultivators."—[Les Miserables.

WHISKY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whisky is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two—it fires the brain, rouses the passions, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system; it is gone, and swollen eyes, parched lips and aching head are its followers. On the same sideboard upon which this delicious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than a glass of grog, the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than true that there is a large portion of the community who think corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear.

A YANKEE DEALER.—"Buy any butter here?" said a country customer, who walked into a dry goods store in one of the Eastern cities, and looked much like a character who knew a great deal more of himself than he cared to tell.

"No, sir," replied the merchant, "we don't wish to buy any."

"Want to buy any eggs?"

"No, sir,—we keep a dry goods store here."

"So! Wall, then, maybe you'd like to buy some chickens—fat as pigs, and a mighty nicer, tu."

No, sir; I tell you we don't deal in anything but dry goods"

"Couldn't I sell you a nice hind quarter of pork?"

"I tell you, sir, we deal in dry goods exclusively here."

Wall, what'll you give for DRIED PEACHES?"

—A descendant of Montezuma, the last sovereign of Mexico, is living in Madrid, in the person of M. Antonie Mareille, Count de Montezuma, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Queen Isabella.

FATCS AND FICTION.

—The McKinstry trial at St. Louis, it is estimated, cost the Government one hundred thousand dollars.

—More than sixty millions of dollars have been given in private bounties, since the war began.

—A General at the point of death, opening his eyes and seeing a consultation of three physicians who were standing close by his bedside, faintly exclaimed, "Gentlemen, if you fire by platoons it is all over with me!" and instantly expired.

—The Boston liquor sellers have raised the price of drinks to thirteen cents each, or two for a quarter.

—The very latest Paris "fashions" state that bonnets will be still worn high in the front, but much less exaggerated. The principal ornaments being feathers for dress bonnets, or a simple trimming of ribbon or lace.

—The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of all Quakers who were drafted in Ohio.

—A country school-master thus describes a money lender: "He serves you in the present tense; he lends you in the conditional mood; keeps you in the subjunctive, and ruins you in the future!"

—A lady, complaining how rapidly time stole away, said: "Alas! I am near thirty." "Do not fret at it, madam, for you will get further from that frightful epoch every day."

—The rebellion has diminished our exports the past year one hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars compared with 1860.

—The Secretary of the Interior gives the present population of Washington at one hundred thousand. This is an increase of about forty thousand since the spring in which the rebellion broke out.

—The opinion is, that we should take good care of children at all seasons of the year, but it is well enough in winter to *let them slide*.

—What a good lesson the old matron taught to children when she said: "Children, you may have anything you want but you must n't want anything you can't have."

—It is a great convenience for a doctor to have two patients in the same street, so that he can kill two birds with one stone.

—Nine thousand Italian priests have just presented a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat of him, in the name of religion, to abandon the temporal power.

—The number of Revolutionary soldiers whose names were upon the pension list June 20th, 1862, was 30—19, or nearly two-fifths, having died during the year.

—A promising young man may do very well, perhaps—a paying one much better.

—There is a firm in Elgin, Ill., known as "Gray & Lunt." Half the letters come to them directed "Lay & Grunt."

—It is stated that it costs Government 50 per cent more to fit out troops for the war than it did previous to the 1st of June last.

—In St. Louis they ignore the old terms of Republican and Democrat, and even the accommodating designation of Unionists. Instead of these, they have "Claybank" for Republican Unionists, "Charcoal" for Emancipationists, and "Chocolate" for Democrats.

—The New York *Tribune*, referring to the United States Generals, advises the Government to "discard all augers that won't bore." Prentice says the *Tribune* is an auger that won't do anything else.

—General McClellan is preparing a history of military affairs while he was in command.

—Full one third of all the horses in the army are affected by a terrible disease, which breaks out above the hoof, and soon cripples them or destroys the hoof; the joints swell, and in some cases the hoof drops off.

—There will be thirteen editors in the next Legislature of Wisconsin—three in the Senate and ten in the House.

—The Boston *Journal* is selling all its old printed newspapers, clippings, scraps and all for 6½ cents a pound.

—Black Hawk, once being asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton.

—Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaintance by inscribing on a tea-chest the words "*Tu doces.*" It was sometime before they found out the wit of this literal translation —"Thou teachest"

—Matches were anciently said to be made in Heaven. It must have been, however, before Lucifer fell, hence the name of *lucifer matches*. Judging from the developements in our numerous divorce cases, the business is continued by the same manufacturer *down below*—Says the *Argus*.

—Since the war broke out fifty-six members of the Chicago Typographical Union have entered the army. The most of these now hold commissions; besides three or four majors, there are several captains, and a large number of lieutenants.

—Mr. Eliphalet Foss, of Bridgton, Me., has a goose which has attained the venerable age of sixty-eight years!

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,......January 7, 1863.

THE PROSPECTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The movements of both the Federals and Confederates in Mississippi and the concentration of powerful armies there, plainly indicate that a mighty struggle is to be made for the opening of the Mississippi river and the possession of that part of the country by the forces of the former; while the Confederates seem equally determined that their dominion in that State shall not be taken away by the "Yankee invaders." The probabilities are, from the signs of the times and the gigantic movements which have of late been made in that direction, the State of Mississippi will be one of the principal theatres of the war for a time to come, and that much blood will be shed within its borders before the undisputed occupancy will be determined.

After the failure of the Federal attack on Vicksburg last summer and the abandonment of the grand scheme for making that strongly fortified city an inland town by turning the river out of its natural channel by a canal, there was apparently but little done towards putting down the rebellion along the "Father of waters," between Memphis and Baton Rouge, by the forces of the Government; and the troops sent thither to war for the preservation of the Union, have, with little exception, remained inactive since the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates and its occupation by the army under Gen Halleck after a protracted seige. It is true that a few conflicts have transpired—the most important of which, was the battle of Corinth, in October last. None of them, however, of a decisive character, nor tending to the settlement of the question as to whether the Federals or Confederates should bear rule in the northern tier of counties in that State.

Within the last two months, Gen. Grant, in command in that region, has made some little demonstration, and caused the Confederates under Gen. Bragg to fall back slowly, destroying the roads behind them and laying so many obstacles in the way of the advancing Federal columns that it was impossible for the Union army to force the enemy to accept battle, or to drive them from the land, although General Grant's army is said to have been by far the most numerous, and much better supplied with arms, provisions and munitions of war, than that of the Confederates, who are represented to be much in want of the means of subsistence and defense, and in a state of great demoralization.

Having, under such circumstances, compelled the enemy to fall back from Holly Springs, which was immediately thereafter occupied by General Grant, he followed up the advantages thus gained as fast as the state of the roads and other circumstances would favor; but, so far as known, no great headway was made against the retiring Confederate legions who fell back but slowly before the overwhelming force of the "Yankees".—While things were thus progressing about two weeks since, the precise time not stated, a detachment of the enemy, as per report, managed to get in the rear of the main body of the Federal army, made an attack upon and captured Holly Springs, and destroyed a large amount of property, including all the Government stores—one hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton, two locomotives and fifty cars, the depots, machine shops, and everything which could in any way be used by the army for the prosecution of the war. The prisoners taken, said to have been about eight hundred, were paroled; and after completing the destruction of everything they desired, which was accomplished in a very short time, the Confederates decamped, leaving the place to be reoccupied by the Federals, which they lost no time in doing after the enemy had left to escape the punishment which would otherwise have been meted out to them. The occurrence was not considered creditable to Gen. Grant who suffered the enemy to get in his rear, destroy his supplies and then escape with impunity; and to hide the disgrace, an official announcement was made denying that the enemy had attacked Holly Springs and destroyed the public property stored there, and stating that the report that such an event had transpired was without foundation in truth.

Subsequent statements, however, confirmed the first report of the affair and represented it as having been more disastrous than at first set forth. Other movements of the enemy have been reported, but nothing very definite has been stated concerning them. It appears, however, that Gen. Grant had, at latest dates, fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie and was acting on the defensive.

Gen Sherman, to whom it appears the command of the Mississippi expedition, organized for the capture of Vicksburg, has been intrusted, left Helena on Sunday the 21st ult., with fifty thousand men, as represented, with one hundred and fourteen transports and seven gunboats. Admiral Porter was in command of the fleet. Subsequent reports represent that on arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo the fleet went up that stream some distance and landed the troops, which marched to the rear of Vicksburg, where some fighting had taken place resulting favorably to the Federal arms. While up the Yazoo the gunboat Benton encountered a Confederate battery, and in the conflict which ensued the Benton was struck by sixteen balls, three of which penetrated her iron plating, crippling the boat badly and killing and wounding several of the crew.

Should the Confederates determine to resist the combined forces of Banks and Sherman to the last extremity the capture of Vicksburg will not be accomplished without great loss of life. The defences of the city are said to be very formidable, but the number of troops stationed there is reported at only about ten thousand.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

The Confederates, up to latest dates, were, according to reports, committing depredations in Western Tennessee, particularly along the Mississippi river, where they seem to be in considerable force. On the night of Sunday, Dec 21st, a large guerrilla force under Col. Henderson is reported to have made a raid into Memphis, causing considerable excitement. The next evening a meeting of citizens was held to devise means of defense. Such was the strength of the Confederate forces, and the threatening attitude of affairs in the vicinity of Island No. 10, that Gen. Davis, commanding at Columbus, sent orders to the officer in command of the fortifications on the Island to spike the cannon, destroy the ammunition and stores, and evacuate the place. The order was not obeyed, and a second order was sent by an officer belonging to Gen. Davis' staff, who was specially charged to see that it was carried out to the letter. Sixty-nine cannon were accordingly spiked, ten thousand rounds of ammunition thrown into the river, and the post evacuated. New Madrid, on the Missouri side, was also evacuated by the Federal troops stationed there. These movements caused much excitement, and were deemed most extraordinary and unnecesary by the officers and men garrisoning the fort, who are said to have protested against the execution of the order.

The Confederates who have been operating in Western Tennessee are commanded by Gen. Forest, and their invasion of that part of the State is said to have been quite welcome to most of the people, who entertained the troops hospitably and furnished them with horses, clothing, provisions, and whatever was necessary for their comfort and subsistence, and for the accomplishment of their designs, notwithstanding the orders that had been previously issued forbidding all traffic with the enemy.

On the 26th of December Gen. Rosecrans, with the entire Federal force stationed at Nashville, consisting, as reported, of forty five thousand effective men with one hundred pieces of artillery, marched from that place for Murfreesboro, where the enemy had assembled in great force, with detachments and divisions thrown forward to within a short distance of Nashville. Skirmishing with the enemy commenced soon after the Federal troops were in motion, and was kept up, as reported, during the day. The Federal army marched by several different routes, and each encountered the enemy's advance corps and drove them back towards Murfreesboro during the day, in the course of which the Federal army marched twenty miles. Various movements and skirmishings are reported to have transpired during Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—the Confederate as well as the Federal generals maneuvering so as to fight each other as advantageously as possible, and on Wednesday, Dec. 31st, a great battle was fought, or rather commenced, as it had not ended at the date of the last report from the battlefield, which was on Stone river, a short distance from Murfreesboro. In the first stages of the fight the enemy seems to have gained some advantage; but afterward the tide of battle is represented to have been in favor of the Federal arms.

The particulars of the sanguinary conflict, so far as made known, are not very explicit. More of the details of the battle will, of course, be received in a few days. It was unquestionably one of the fiercest engagements which has, as yet, been fought in the fratricidal war.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The operations of the guerrillas in Kentucky, under the leadership of Gen. John Morgan, during the last few weeks, have been very extensive, and several fights have taken place between them and detachments of the Federal army in that State, with which they have come in contact, resulting oftener than otherwise in their favor, but in a few instances, particularly of late, they have been badly worsted, and had to do some fast riding to escape capture. The amount of damage they have done to railroads, bridges, etc., has been immense; and the people in those sections of country which have been the scenes of their operations have been heavily tithed, as the bandits took whatever they needed wherever found. The "tender mercies" of that class of combatants are decidedly "cruel," but they are not more barbarous in carrying out their mode of warfare than are some of those reputed as regular soldiers in both the Confederate and Federal armies, if the reports of atrocities constantly being committed by them be true, of which, considering the nature of the war, there can be little, if any, doubt.

The enemy have appeared in considerable force in the vicinity of Columbus, and between the 20th and 25th of December that place was in danger, and fears were entertained that the enemy would make an attack before the reinforcements ordered thither could possibly arrive.

The latest intelligence from Columbus represents that the enemy was still in that vicinity, in force; but it was believed that a sufficient number of troops had been collected there to defend the place against any attack they would be able to make. Union city had been burned by the Confederates, and destruction without measure had been visited by them to whatever came in their way which might be of service to the "Yankees" in the further prosecution of the war.

MAILS.—We have had no mail from the Eastern States for six days. It was reported passing Weber yesterday forenoon and may therefore be looked for at the post office here this morning.

A telegram yesterday from Atchison, reported heavy snows this side of Denver.—The stages have now commenced on their winter schedule time, which accounts for a part of the last six days' delay. The Western stage has not varied more than three hours in the time of its arrival for the last eight months.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut.-Col. Evans, of the 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers, arrived here on Friday. He assumes command of that regiment at Camp Douglas.

On Thursday, Capt. George Wallace, of the U. S. Volunteers, from San Francisco, arrived here to assume the duties of Quarter-Master. He is accompanied by Mr. Badger in the capacity of Secretary.

Mr. Wright, of the Virginia *Territorial Enterprise*, arrived on Saturday, and stays over a few days, before going further east.

Mr. Lockhart, Indian agent for Nevada, passed through here on New Year's day en route for Washington.

LECTURE ON THE ART OF COMPOSITION.

The following interesting and instructive lecture, on the Art of Composition, was delivered in the Seventies' Council Hall, by Mr. Edward W. Tullidge, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16. It should be read by all our young men who desire to improve themselves in this important accomplishment:

Literature and discourse constitute an art based on the science and capabilities of language. Their rank in the scale of general art is not low, nor is their usefulness of trifling consequence. Indeed, they belong to art of the highest importance, and form the most beautiful ornament of civilized man. And when we consider, that, through the medium of discourse and writing, the associations of our race have grown, from the dwarfish nature of a rude barbaric state, to the gigantic character of highly civilized society, none will hesitate to grant their paramount importance. Not only are they the vehicles of thought through which minds commune and mankind associate,—not merely are they aids in mental development and the enlargement of human knowledge, but they are the means through which are carried on the business and usefulness of life. Moreover, through their instrumentality the history and progress of the human race are transmitted to posterity. But, destitute of these acquirements, language itself could not flourish, ideas and thought would find no form to clothe themselves, sentiment and worth no translation into words, and passion and feeling no expression beyond that of the brute creation. In fact discourse and writing as arts, and language as a science, stand pre-eminent and are the means by which the whole circle of science and art are perfected.

The art of composition grows out of discourse and writing, and is based on the capabilities of language. It follows language in the development of her laws, and traces her methods in the application of them. It weaves for thought a fitting clothing, imitates nature in creating forms for the ideals of imagination, models the works of God, as types for the conceptions of man, and copies the expressions of the physical universe, to give to the passions and feelings of the soul a tongue with which to speak. Even to the subtlest metaphysics of mind, it presents tangible shapes; to the gigantic understanding it brings a substance to grasp; the visible it employs to translate the invisible; and to those fine realities of a higher life, which to the coarser sense seems as "aerial nothings," it gives "a local habitation and a name." In short, it aims to use the infinite capabilities of language and thought to grasp the immensities of creation, and to express all that can be said concerning it effectively in writing and discourse.

It may be observed that thousands speak and write with considerable effect, who are unacquainted with composition as an art. Indeed, there are many who also treat the art itself as unworthy the attention of a common-sense mind, and especially repugnant to inspiration. Such a one might say, I speak with propriety, and write with effect, yet have never studied composition. The answer could be given: If you *can* speak with propriety and write with effect, then, although you never did *study* the art, you have *acquired* it by practice. A man with considerable talent, an excellent judgment, a refined taste, and much practice, will imperceptibly observe the laws of the art, follow in the paths which it points out, and reach the ends for which it aims. Hence, the effectiveness, in writing and discourse, of men who have never given to composition a special study. As much may also be said of the art of music. Many can sing most eloquent music, with exquisite taste, who know nothing of the science of harmony, nor even the established system of notation. Yet nature has endowed some of them with voices of the richest quality, accompanied with a fine ear, and the genius of music largely developed in their souls. Hence their power to charm with sweet sounds. It can farther be said that there are many fine vocalists and instrumentalists who cannot compose, even upon the simplest models of musical science. The reason of this is because singing and playing belong to execution, while composition belongs to theory. In the former the millions join; in the latter only the units stand. Hence nearly every one, with ordinary endowments, can either sing or play on an instrument, while there are but few composers of music, and still fewer who can enter the highest branches of harmony.

Like as it is in singing and playing on instruments, so also is it in writing and discourse. Here, however, touching the art of composition, we find the reverse of the fact just noticed in music. While but few are capable of musical composition, in writing and speaking, in some sense, all may be said to be composers. The reason of this is because the associations of men, as already stated, are carried on through the medium of writing and speaking. Without possessing a theoretical knowledge of the art of composition, men acquire the habit of arranging their thoughts and ideas in language, and the power to communicate with others in speech and writing. Moreover, some, who have never committed more than a general knowledge of grammar, have studied the art of composition, and are far advanced both in its theory and practice. Indeed, there are men whose creative minds are more adapted to the development of laws than to the study of them.

Such discover, almost by instinct, what others learn; and they belong to that class of minds who laid down the laws of language, and reduced writing and discourse to an art. On the other hand, many are grammarians, in the school-boy sense, who know very little of the philosophy of composition, and are but poor speakers and bunglers in literature. It may be farther observed that, by mixing in good society, many, without study, speak and write good English; and children brought up in educated circles often are more correct in ordinary conversation, than the majority of self-taught men. Though the literature of the latter should be without a blemish, in common discourse, they will frequently show that their youth lacked the polish of education. With public speakers, however, it is somewhat different, for they are as careful over their speech as the former are of their literature. I remember reading of a celebrated author of a Grammar who, himself, spoke wretched English.

Now these seeming paradoxes are easily explained. The fact is, we are living in a state of society where language is highly advanced, and literature and discourse widely diffused. Thus, we have an imperceptible training. We acquire by practice what the ancients attained by study and theory. In these days of cheap literature and extensive postal facilities, nearly every one reads at least a novel, and writes, at least a letter. And again, where is there an American or an Englishman who cannot make a speech? Indeed, the very character of the age tends to general knowledge and education. Hence, the semi-educated state of the masses; hence those mixing in good society may speak with propriety; and hence many can discourse and write for the public who have never studied rhetoric and composition. In fact those who belong to what is termed the uneducated mass, in general knowledge and intellectual acquirements, are far in advance even of the aristocracy of several centuries back. But let not this in the minds of any lessen the importance of treating literature and discourse as branches of a highly wrought art. Had we lived in earlier ages, what we now acquire by imperceptible training must have been reached by individual study. Hence, when language was in its infancy, literature not so widely diffused, and public speaking not so general, orators and writers studied the art of rhetoric and composition in a high degree.

The art of composition teaches us how to acquire the ability of speaking and writing effectively; it shows us how to use the capabilities and mix the elements of language, and discovers what makes the vast difference between the best speakers and writers and the bunglers in discourse and literature. If asked the reason of the eminence of certain men as orators and writers, many would ascribe it to their talent, their thinking powers, their fruitfulness of ideas, and their rich imaginations. They would say, the poet is eminent because he has the poet's gift; the orator powerful because he is an orator by nature, and the general literary man a writer because he has the talent for writing. Now this is only partly true. Reflect that the soul of genius must have a body to be seen and felt by others, thought a form to be tangible to their reason,—ay even to be tangible to our own reason, and imagination representative expressions to illustrate its ideal pictures. Nature's poets become eminent because they embody the soul of poetry in beautiful, or powerful, or sublime verse; orators great from the reason that they are great in the *art*, as well as in the talent of oratory, and general literary men successful, because literature is their profession or their idol. Excellence is obtained by theory or much practice, but as a rule by the combination of both.

Select a classical piece of literary composition or a masterly oration. Mark its clear passages; note its strong ones; observe those that are passionate or loaded with impetuous eloquence; wonder at their difference from passages eloquent with imagination; find all its beauties, grace, tenderness, pathos, ornament, and harmony. Having done so, learn one of the first lessons of the art of composition. It is this. The clear passages are so because clearly expressed; the strong ones strong because created with the elements of strength; the passionate such from their expressions of the storms and varieties of passion; the impetuous receive character from their impetuosity; the imaginative has been clothed in imagination's own dress; the graceful were gracefully executed; the pathetic show pathos embodied; the ornamental are decked with the ornaments of language, and the soul of harmony breathes in harmonious parts. Demosthenes is said of all orators to have been the most impetuous and powerful. Read his orations and you will find the essential elements of impetuosity and power there. Cicero was the most highly wrought and cunning master of oratory. Read *his* orations and you will discover elaborate art in his composition; and in later times, Chatham and Brougham were giants in the English Parliament, because their speeches contained the intrinsic qualities of style ascribed to them as masters of oratory. Cicero gained his reputation, as a cunning artist of discourse, because he worked with a skillful hand and finely elaborated all he undertook. He never was effective without aiming for effect, never made a point unless he first sharpened it, nor reached the climax of splendid oration before he had prepared the way with consummate skill. Thus a great speaker or a great writer understands his art, and knows how to execute his work, and the masterly critic can tell how he has executed it, and what elements constitute his beauties and effects.

In reading a fine piece of literary composition, or when hearing delivered a powerful or splendid discourse, the majority will be struck with their effects and beauties, without knowing the causes thereof. Yet there are the causes of those effects, and laws upon which those beauties depend. Powerful passages will move, clear ones convince, graceful ones please, beautiful ones enchant, touching ones draw forth our sympathies, impetuous ones carry us on with a torrent of feeling, or storm the mind with a host of ideas; those full of passion, or overflowing with pathos, will stir up kindred passions in others, or melt them into tears, while harmonious passages will strike upon the ear like strains of exquisite music. Now the master of composition observes these laws, and lays them down as some of the rudiments of his art. Moreover, he understands what elements constitute these varieties, and knows how to execute his work, and the instruments to use in the constitution of its parts. Like a skillful mechanic, in the production of a finely wrought piece of mechanism, so is the classical author in the composition of an excellent work. Yet how few realize this resemblance! For instance, if the finely wrought piece of mechanism be examined, it will be said, what time, what labor, what care, and what knowledge of the mechanical *art*, combined with the mechanic's skill, it must have taken to have produced that work; but if the excellent piece of literature be examined they will exclaim—What a fine writer? The labor, care, knowledge of the laws of art, critical judgment, refined taste and elaborate design displayed by the author only few appreciate. Yet the fact is, there are classical compositions that cost more labor, time, care, skill, and knowledge of artistic laws than any other works of art. But the toiling author is merely credited with talent. This is a most unjust balance of his account. That splendid literary work of his which one reads in a few nights, exhausted his time and labor of years. And this, too, is independent of the years of training and study which were required to prepare him for this work, and over and above his native genius. I bring these views before you to correct the common notion that talent is nearly all that is required to make a writer or a public speaker. My opinion is that talent, unaccompanied with much labor and a knowledge of the laws of the art of composition, often make poor writers and very indifferent public speakers. The reason of this is that they depend, too often, entirely upon their talent. I would impress upon young men who desire eminence, either as public speakers or writers, the importance of becoming masters in the art of composition, and the necessity of spending much labor and thought, both upon the subject and execution of their designs. Without this eminence cannot be reached, no matter howsoever much desired.

To the non-critical reader nine-tenths of the beauties and excellence of fine composition are lost. A classical author would much rather that his works should be placed in the hands of a master of literary art than consigned to the judgment of an incompetent amateur; but it is most distasteful to him to be read by those who know nothing of the laws of composition, and who are as incapable of appreciating his merits, as of discovering his defects. On the other hand, he commits his works to the review of a just and competent critic, with feelings of gratitude and pride. From such a reviewer, his merits will receive discriminating praise; and, even should his work be pronounced "not perfect," this judicious praise will be more flattering to him than the senseless applause of the ignorant.

Moreover, those who are unacquainted with the art of composition, not only are incapable of appreciating finely-executed works of others; but, if they attempt literature themselves, they will rank as bunglers. Even authors of genius will, in their first productions, break the laws of composition and offend critical taste, unless they possess the skill of good preparatory training. Indeed, they are almost certain to do this, unless they also compose with care, and bestow upon their manuscript much labor and revision. In fact, even experienced writers, in producing classical works, find it necessary to write with elaborate care, and to give to their composition much labor and revision. How much more necessary is it, therefore, that young writers should be thoughtful, careful and laborious in their first literary efforts?

Upon the point of breaking classical laws of composition, it may be observed that modern novelists are particularly subject to critical censure; and modern dramatists of the minor school are also equally defective. I have often observed this, without making critical notes of the examples. Two instances, however, I will refer to of popular writers breaking the law of episode most remarkably. I may here be observed that episode belongs to the higher branches of the art of composition.

Here the lecturer stated the examples, and then made a passing touch upon public speakers, illustrative of the necessity of much training for eminence. He said that, in modern times, literary men and great thinkers were seldom orators, and related the anecdote of Addison's ludicrous effort to deliver a speech in the English Parliament. Upon this he remarked:

From such examples, it is inferred that great writers and profound thinkers are naturally unqualified for public speaking. To this superficial notion I take exception, and consider them eminently endowed with the qualities necessary to make orators of the highest order. Were they equally trained to *think aloud*, before a public assembly, as they are to think upon paper, they would be similarly successful; and because they are not thus trained, they fail. Indeed, I am of opinion that the majority of modern public speakers are not Nature's orators, and that those sons of genius who, like Addison, shrink from a public assembly, with chaos and confusion in their brains, to vindicate with their pens the richness and profusion of their minds, are in truth the nearest relations of that constellation of orators, whose names are written upon the pillars of discourse. Let literature as a profession be cut off from them—let the irresistibleness of their genius force a vent in public speech—let ambition for distinction spur them on, and a solid training support them, and they will prove that relation and write on those pillars new blazing names. In ancient Greece and Rome, when oratory was the medium through which men courted popularity and success in every public sphere, not only writers and lawgivers of philosophy were orators, but military men also mounted the forum to advance their fortunes. Cæsar was not only one of the world's greatest generals, but he was also an accomplished orator and an eminent writer, while Cicero, the great Roman lawyer, was an author of celebrated works on rhetoric and literary composition. The first essay of Demosthenes, in public speaking, was scarcely less a failure than Addison's in the English Parliament. Had he lived in modern times, when literature has become a ruling institution, after his failure before a popular assembly, he might have aimed for the empire of the press, and the world perchance might then have known him, not as its greatest orator, but as the first editor and origin of the London *Times*. But he was born when oratory was the ruling institution, and, in spite of his non-success at first, and the disadvantages of physical defects, he won from all ages the undisputed throne and sceptre of the empire of discourse. These facts go to show that both oratory and literature are branches of a profession, and that much training and labor, as well as talent, are necessary for eminence in either branch.

Let me now return with my hearers from our view of public speakers and writers to the art of composition as the basis of their profession. When I assert that literature and discourse embrace the elements of all other arts, some may think that I am extravagant; yet it is the simple truth. View that most complicated and massive piece of machinery—let it be the masterpiece of human mechanism. Now count the number of its parts; then mark its fine and skillful construction, and lastly wonder at its fitness and perfection as an organized whole. Go then to the master of composition and ask him concerning the machinery of his art. He will tell you that some of its classical works have more parts than that mechanical specimen, and that they require a finer skill in construction, and a higher creative mind to design and organize the whole than does that masterpiece of physical mechanism. In this class of literature rank well-executed novels, good histories, works on rhetoric and composition, dramatic poetry of the higher order, and the epic poem. Of all literary works the epic contains the most complicated and massive machinery; and when it is known that Homer's Iliad contains between fifteen and twenty thousand lines, and that the work took Pope five years to translate, it will be seen at a glance that such a poem must be of a most complicated and extensive character. I will here observe that the term machinery is used by all rhetoricians and law givers of literature, and particularly applied to the class of works in question. The machinery of the epic embraces as many as four kinds, namely, the mathematical, the metaphysical, the human and the celestial. Let us now pass on to the harmony of literature.

The art of composition also embraces the fundamental laws of harmony, and almost the whole of its philosophy. To give a popular illustration of this, let a good elocutionist, with a rich voice, deliver a fine piece of dramatic composition, and a similar effect will be produced on the ear as that experienced at the singing of delightful music by a first-class vocalist. Is the reason of this merely because it is delivered by a masterly elocutionist with a rich modulated voice? Certainly not; the harmony of that literary composition is no more to be credited to the one who delivers it, than is a fine musical part to the singer who executes it. The truth is that the literary composer, like the musical composer, has put the soul of harmony in his work; and in the one case the elocutionist brings it out, in the other the singer does the same. To the harmony of writing and discourse, the Grecian and Roman masters of rhetoric and composition assigned a principal branch of their art, but in a single lecture one can scarcely do more than give to it a passing illustration.

Touching the art of painting, let me ask, does not the descriptive writer paint in language landscapes as natural, striking, and highly colored, as ever put on canvas? Will he not bring scenes before the reader almost rivaling paradise itself? Has he not pictured others of awful grandeur, and made even hell's "darkness visible?" Can he not lift you up to admire and revel in happy scenes, or cast you down with sickness and loathing from the objects he presents? Is he not a portrait painter? Is he not an historical painter? In fine, what has he not done with the pen that can be done with the brush? The pen has given to the world more painting than the brush can ever give. Were this a generation of artists, they could not in their life time put upon the canvas the scenes and pictures which writers have painted in language upon paper. Nay, the capabilities of their art itself will not take in as much. Thus we see illustrated the infinite powers of language, and the supremacy of literature and discourse in the empire of art.

The lecturer then stated the laws of organization, unity and development, as forming the principal branches of the art of composition, and illustrated the subject by diagrams, concluding his lecture by a *critique* on Gov. Harding's Thanksgiving Proclamation, which undoubtedly was more amusing to his hearers than it would be instructing to our readers.

EXPLOITS OF THE ALABAMA.

Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made by the Navy Department to find and capture the Confederate steamer, Alabama, which has been for months capturing American merchant vessels to an alarming extent on the Atlantic Ocean, she had not, up to latest dates, been met with by any of the powerful steamships sent in search of her, for the purpose of "blowing her out of the water," but was still pursuing her piratical career, uninterrupted by the Federal fleet, which, from some cause, has been thus far searching for the destructive craft where she was not. She has been seen, as reported, within the last two months in various places, oftener in the vicinity of the West India Islands than elsewhere, evidently ever on the alert looking out for the most valuable prizes, and to keep out of the way of the ships of war desiring to make her acquaintance.

The belief has often been expressed that the treasure shipped from San Francisco to New York by the Isthmus was not very safe, and that the Alabama would doubtless make an effort to capture the steamers carrying the treasure and the mail, if no measures were taken to prevent such capture, but so far as known, no protection has been extended in the premises, and no ships of war have been in the Gulf of Mexico to protect American commerce for months, excepting such as have been engaged in blockading the ports of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in the conveyance of troops and munitions of war. In consequence of the inattention of the government to a subject of so much importance, the steamer Ariel was captured on Dec. 7th, by the Alabama while on her way from New York to Aspinwall, near the east end of Cuba—the particulars of which have not transpired.

After taking from the captured packet what he desired, Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, let the Ariel proceed on her way as per report. Since her return, on application of Mr. Latham, the armed steamer Connecticut has been ordered to proceed to Aspinwall, to bring what treasure there might be there to New York.

The next heard from the far famed "290" she will in all probability be in other waters, while search is being made for her in the Gulf. She is emphatically an iniquitous craft, and a great annoyance to American commerce.

THEATRE.—"Old Phil's Birthday" was played to good houses on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Mr. Clawson's personification of honest Old Phil gave great satisfaction. Dunbar's song "Yankee Manufactures," was enthusiastically received on the second evening, and the "Two Polts"—Margetts and Bowring—was finely played the second evening and made an excellent afterpiece.

For this evening, the management announces "The Charcoal Burner"—a drama which was presented with much favor last season. The fine scenery and superb music of the play are themselves sufficient to fill the house. We expect to see a crowd. The afterpiece, "Simpson and Co.," is a good farce.

THE HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES.—So far as our knowledge extends there was a very general observance by the citizens of Deseret, of Christmas and New Year's; and the joyousness of the people on those days was manifested in such a way and manner as they severally considered appropriate, and in accordance with the time-honored customs of their fathers, in a quiet, peaceable, orderly manner, drunkenness and rowdyism being no part of the ceremonies.

HOW TO CULTIVATE TOBACCO.

Messrs. J. Stout and A. O. Peden, of Alamo, who grew a considerable quantity of tobacco last season with success, have contributed the following article to the Contra Costa *Gazette*:

SOWING THE SEED.

Select a piece of light, loamy soil, burn it well, rake off the ashes, and then dig up three inches deep. It should be pulverized fine, and all trash raked off. When ready to sow, mix the seed with dry ashes—mix it well—one heaped table spoon full of seed to a milkpan of ashes. Sow that quantity on a bed one rod square, and tramp the bed after sowing. That is all that is required to be done. Sow about the first of January. If the plants do not grow fast, and the ground becomes dry, water should be sprinkled on the plant bed every evening.

SETTING OUT THE PLANTS.

This should commence about the last week in April, and be finished about the middle of May, if possible, but it will make tobacco if set out as late as the middle of June. We did not finish until the 20th of June, but the tobacco was very light. We find that the earliest plants make the best article of tobacco. The ground should be well cultivated before setting out, as there is more likelihood of the plants living. It should be laid off very shallow, as deep furrows will cause the ground to dry out. We laid off with a rail with pins in it three feet apart., and that distance is enough. We did not water or cover our plants after they were set out, as we found by experiment that water was injurious.

PRIMING.

Priming, or taking off the bottom leaves, is the first thing that has to be done to tobacco. We took off six or eight leaves, being governed by the kind of tobacco. We have six varieties: Virginia Gold Leaf, Cuba Brittle Stem, Havana Broad Leaf, Havana Short Leaf, Maryland Straight, and Ladies Finger, all cigar tobacco, except the Virginia and Maryland.

TOPPING.

We find for chewing tobacco, that ten leaves are enough to leave on a plant, and twelve or fourteen on cigar tobacco, at the first topping, and two less every time it is gone over, say once a week. In both topping and suckering, the bud should be taken out as soon as possible, so as to throw all the sap into the leaves that are left on the stalk. Great care should be taken not to bruise or tear the leaves, as it injures them very much. There is a way to top tobacco without counting every leaf, which is a great saving of time, and this is of some importance when help has to be hired. The way is, first ascertain where the bottom leaf is, and the ninth leaf will be found exactly perpendicular above it, and the next of course is the tenth. The suckers should be kept as close, as, if allowed to grow to a great length, they will injure the plants.

WORMS.

The cut worm bothered us after the plant got started in the field. They will destroy one or more plants if not killed. The next is what is called the bud worm, which makes its appearance in the top of the plant. When first seen it is very small. The tobacco worm made its appearance when the crop was about half grown, but did much damage. The grasshopper is very fond of tobacco, and when numerous, they would damage it, as they are very hard to kill.

HARVESTING AND CURING.

When the tobacco is thoroughly ripe, procure round-pointed shook-knives, split the stalk from the top to within four inches of the bottom leaf, where it should be cut off. Let it lie in the field until wilted, so that the leaves will not break off the stalk; then haul it to the barn on a sled, as it will bruise on a wagon. When at the barn it should be hung as soon as possible on small poles or sticks, these hang on tier poles near together, say six inches apart.

We run ours up to where it now hangs in the barn after it was hung on sticks, and let it yellow there. We find that the dry north wind will cure tobacco up green, before it can yellow, if exposed to it. That is one thing that will prevent yellowing in the field. The barn should be very tight, so as to prevent the wind blowing in at the cracks and curing the tobacco up green before it has time to yellow. It will not yellow as quick here as in the Atlantic States. Some have supposed that tobacco could be thoroughly cured in this climate without firing, but we find that firing has to be done to prevent its spoiling when there is a fog. Our tobacco has not come in case since it was fired so that it can be handled; therefore we cannot tell how much one acre will produce. It will require one man to about four acres of ground, and that we find is as much as he can attend to with justice.

TREE COTTON.—The culture of the Peruvian tree cotton is attracting attention in California.

HARVESTING SORGHUM AND EVAPORATION.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following suggestions and directions in regard to harvesting Sorghum, the best method of evaporating, and how to prevent the cane from "running out:"

When the head is black, cut up the cane, tie in small bundles and shock it under a shed. It should by all means be protected from the sun and weather. This arrests the tendency to fermentation and second growth. Permitting it to stand in this way for two or three days, or longer, if the weather is cold, allows time for the culmination of the juice to its greatest per cent. of sugar. If the cane is fully ripe, which may be known by the lower joints becoming quite yellow, it may be worked up as fast as cut; but if the juice is not perfectly matured the cane should be allowed to "season." In securing this maturity of the juice and preventing reacidulation lies one of the great fundamental means of success in the manufacture of sugar, from any variety of cane, and is difficult of attainment, especially in the Imphee, owing to the disposition in the canes not to ripen together. After topping and blading the stalks we are ready for manufacturing.

In manufacturing I have tried various modes of evaporating. Last Fall I constructed a flat pan, with an inclined side, upon an arch, for first heating and skimming the juice, and then running it upon a Cook evaporator. I also tried skimming upon the evaporator, and running the syrup into a separate boiler in which I had placed a thermometer, in order to bring the syrup up to a particular degree of heat, and I have tried the evaporator without any of these aids. In the first mode the syrup crystalized in forty-eight hours; in the second mode I could not make sugar at all, and in the last mode the syrup crystalized in twenty-four hours. Frequently the syrup left in the cooler at night would crystalize by the next morning.

In connection with the evaporator I used shallow coolers, which I kept in a warm room, by a fire, night and day, and the molasses was poured into these and stirred once a day, or until the process of crystalization was complete. I then put it into a draining vessel, with a seive bottom, for drainage, but during the latter part of the Fall I learned a better plan of drainage, which was to put the chrystalized mass into a strong linen bag and subject the whole to pressure. With a good common cheese press an hour's pressure would bring out fifty pounds of sugar sufficiently dry for market.

I have found that the books have set the scale to which the temperature of the syrup should be raised, altogether too high. A temperature of 240 degrees by the thermometor, makes a perfect taffy of the syrup. I would not make my syrup thicker than about eleven or eleven and a half pounds to the gallon.

All the farmers with whom I have come in contact speak of the cane as running out, and much of the cane I have worked speaks the fact as loudly as the farmers. I think this is owing in a great measure to hybridisation, and could a pure article of seed be obtained, and the crop be kept free from contamination with broom corn I should apprehend no danger. In proof of this we have the fact that in Southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, they have since the first year raised their own seed, and have as good cane now as ever they had. So long as we mature the seed there is no more reason why it should run out than wheat or corn.

THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

Few spots are happier or more cosy at this season of the year, than the rural fireside. He who forms his views of it from recollections of fifty years ago, or even of twenty, has very poor conceptions of the place. There is really no class that has shared more largely in the general prosperity of the country, or that has been more benefitted by the investigations and discoveries of science. The old-style farm house, with its broad mouth fireplace, its pine table, bench, wooden-bottom chairs with high backs, is superseded in many parts of the country, and well, built, substantial houses in modern style have taken their places. The old kitchen which formerly served almost all purposes except that of dormitory, has been succeeded by a well furnished parlor and dining room, and by a kitchen that boasts more comforts than the whole of the old house afforded.—The cooking apparatus is complete, from gridiron to tea-kettle and the various processes of the culinary are now conveniently done and regulated by the clock that ticks on the mantel-piece.

And when the meals are over and the labors of the day are done, a clean, carpeted sitting room, well warmed and ventilated, invites the farmer's family to the enjoyment of the farmer's fireside. There is light enough upon the centretable, no longer dispensed with a single tallow candle, with wick of spun tow, that only served to make the darkness visible. The farmer and the farmer's wife and children, have a taste for reading, and the religious, miscellaneous and agricultural papers are fast becoming the necessities of farm life. No class digest more thoroughly what they read. There is no fierce competition in their business over-taxing the brain. At this season of the year there is comparative leisure, and the suggestions of agricultural papers are turned to good account in forming plans for the coming season. These plans pertain to all the departments of husbandry, and are eagerly participated in by the female part of the household. It is cheering to see the progress of floriculture, and to notice how the flower-borders gains upon other portions of the garden as the younger members of the family come upon the stage. The agricultural matter that is now sown broadcast over the land through the columns of the religious and political, as well as agricultural journals, is bearing fruit. There is a change for the better coming over the rural districts. New attractions are thrown around farm life, and many more of the sons and daughters of farmers will be induced to abide by the old homestead.

FOOT DISEASE IN CATTLE.—At the dinner given in connection with the annual inspection of Lady Emily Foley's Stoke Edith estates, on Thursday last, Mr. M'Cann called attention to the disease among cattle in the neighborhood, and described the means which he had successfully adopted. He said as soon as the disease made its appearance, it would be dealt with, so that it might not get into the feet of the animal. He himself had had 50 head of cattle down at one time, but now they were reduced to two or three. The feet should be well cleaned, and then bathed with a lotion composed of equal quantities of water and vinegar, with a small quantity of salt put on with a piece of rag or sponge. The disease will succumb to this treatment in the course of four or five days. In the case of pigs, Mr. M'Cann says he got three pieces of board, of which he made a trough, into which he put the same proportions of vinegar and water, and then, placing the trough against a wall, he put a hurdle on one side, and made the animals wade through it. A cure was effected in three days.—[Bell's Messenger.

THE PREPARATION OF FLAX.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Herald* mentions a discovery in the mode of preparing flax, which is equally applicable to the Northern and elevated portions of the United States. He observes:—It has been discovered that in Lower Canada we can prepare our flax for the mills with very little trouble or expense, by a mode which answers as well as steeping, and that is, to spread the flax on a meadow in December, and allow it to remain on the ground till April. The snow rots it effectually, and when the snow goes off in April, you will find your flax clean and dry, ready for carting to the south mill, without any expense worth mentioning.

MEASURING HAY.—An old farmer communicates to a cotemporary the following method of measuring hay, which he copied from an old publication:

Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve solid yards per ton.

VOICES OF ANIMALS.

There is a chapter in the natural history of animals that has hardly been touched upon as yet, and that will be specially interesting with reference to families. The voices of animals have a family character not to be mistaken. All the canidæ bark and howl. The fox, the wolf, the dog, have the same kind of utterance, though on a somewhat different pitch. All the bears growl, from the white bear of the Arctic snows to the small black bear of the Andes. All the cats *miau*, from our quite fireside companions to the lions and tigers and panthers of the jungle. This last may seem a strange assertion; but to any one who has listened critically to their sounds and analyzed their voices, the roar of a lion is but a gigantic *miau*, bearing about the same proportion to that of a cat as its stately and majestic form does to the smaller, softer, more peaceful aspect of a cat. Yet, notwithstanding the difference in their size, who can look at the lion, whether in his sleepy mood, as he lies curled up in the corner of his cage, or in his fiercer moments of hunger or rage, without being reminded of a cat? And there is not merely the resemblance of one carnivorous animal to another; for no one was ever reminded of a dog or wolf by a lion. Again, all the horses and donkeys neigh, for the bray of a donkey is only a harsher neigh, pitched on a different key, it is true, but a sound of the same character, as the donkey is but a clumsy and dwarfish horse. All cows low, from the buffalo roaming the prairie, the musk ox of the Arctic ice-fields, or the jack of Asia, to the cattle feeding in our pastures. Among the birds this similarity of voice in families is still more marked. We need only recall the harsh and noisy parrots, so similar in their peculiar utterances. Or take as an example the webfooted family. Do not all the geese and the innumerable hosts of ducks quack? Does not every member of the crow family caw, whether it be the jackdaw, the jay, the magpie, the rook, in some green rookery of the Old World, or the crow of the woods, with its long, melancholy caw, that seems to make the silence and solitude deeper? Compare all the sweet warblers of the songster family—the nightingales, the thrushes, the mocking birds, the robins—they differ in greater or less perfection of their note, but the same kind of voice runs through the whole group.—[Agassiz.

—The venerable Lewis Cass attained his eightieth year on the 9th of October. Full of years he is quietly going downward to the tomb.

THE GREAT SEMINARY.

The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection; its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory. But the simple lessons of home, enameled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid pictures of after days. So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of earthly life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have perchance seen an old and half obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is no inapt illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original tints will shine through the outward picture, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside—the great institution furnished by Providence for the education of man.

THE FISHERIES A FAILURE.—The extremely short catch of codfish upon the Labrador coasts is confirmed, those engaged in the fishery having scarcely secured fifteen quintals each, instead of the customary catch of two hundred quintals per man. The herring fishery has this year proved a total failure at Labrador, scarcely a barrel having been taken from one end of the coast to the other. It is unfortunate that the herring fishery should have this season resulted in entire failure in Newfoundland also. The catch of herring has been very limited on the Nova Scotia coast. One striking peculiarity in the cod fishery, for the present season, on the coast of Labrador, is the wonderfully impoverished condition of the fish caught and cured. One lot, comprising three hundred quintals, had only yielded fifteen gallons of cod oil. The indifferent quality of these fish will easily be understood, when it is remembered that, as a general rule, a quintal is expected to yield half a gallon of oil. So that, under ordinary circumstances, the three hundred quintals ought to have produced one hundred and fifty gallons, instead of fifteen, thus leaving the fisherman minus a most important item in the economy of his business.—[Exchange.

THE OCEAN AND THE FALL OF RAIN.—The Atlantic Ocean includes an area of 25,000,000 square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse, it would weigh 360,000,000 tons; and all the salt which, when the water was taken up as a vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium, weighed 16,000,000 more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day, but occupy what time it might in falling this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi river during the year were taken up in one mighty purpose and cast into the ocean at an effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than the fall of rain supposed. And yet so gentle are the operations of nature that movements so vast are unperceived.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.—Ripe fruit is the medicine of nature; nothing can be more wholesome for man or child, though green fruit is, of course, rank poison. Strawberries are favorites with all classes and constitute a popular luxury. Who can tell the number of disordered livers and digestive apparatuses generally restored by that fruit? After them we do homage especially to peaches, and apples, and grapes. We once knew a person, who, believing himself in a decline, determined to eat from four to six ripe apples a day, and note the result; in three months he was well. We know of another who was in general ill health that commenced the habit of drinking a glass of plain cider every morning, and never had a day's illness in 25 years thereafter. Such remedies are simple enough.—[Scientific American.

MATCHES!

RICHARD MARTIN continues to make his FIRST PRIZE MATCHES, opposite the Seventies' Hall, G. S. L. City. 27-2*

FOUND,

AT the Theatre, on Thursday evening, 27th Dec., one black-covered POCKET BOOK. The owner can have it by calling at the Theatre Ticket Office. 27-2

A RARE CHANCE!

AN excellent Farm for sale, situated in Weber county, consisting of 60 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land. Possession will be given immediately. Cash, stock and grain wanted in payment.
For particulars apply to J. V. LONG, G. S. L. City.
27-2.

WHO HAS LOST

THE COW that is in my possession? She is light red and white, ten or twelve years old, illegibly branded on the left hip and horn, and has a slit in the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. THOS. R. G. WELCH,
27 3 Poundkeeper, Morgan City.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 21-tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

6,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.

7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.

2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.

1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4 000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.

4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture or all kinds, spinning wheels, etc, etc. 60 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit.

11-tf W. S. GODBE.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side.

One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder.

Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

13-tf J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old, had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH J. HIGLEY, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of her contraction after this date.

FREEMAN D. HIGLEY.

Tooele, Dec. 21, 1862. 27-3

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII.----NEW SERIES.

A NEW volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific Journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers.

27-1 37, Park Row, N. Y.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE E. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 5 6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and black-smithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-tf By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST,

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a white yearling STEER, with black ears, strap and board around its neck, branded W. DUNN on the board. Also, a pale red and white spotted OX, a white star in forehead, branded on both horns C C and I D on left hip. Any person who can give information or bring the above animals to Mr. James Fielding (who is acting agent for Isaac Duffin), in the 6 h Ward, will be suitably rewarded. 21-tf

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Growers and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Garce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one block north of Bishop Sharp.
1tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

21-3m R. J. GOLDING.

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HURST is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Morllees, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

FINDLAY'S

FACTORY

STILL IN FULL BLAST,

WITH AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

BUSINESS men and those favorable to home manufacture are invited to send in their orders.

Always prepared to supply to any amount, with a liberal per centage to Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

He confidently recommends his

IMPROVED WATER-PROOF

FRICTION MATCHES,

as peculiarly adapted to the damps of winter and spring; and his Scented FUSEES, which cannot be extinguished with wind, as particularly suitable for out-door purposes.

Also, a genuine article of Red, Blue, Yellow, Black and Indelible WRITING INKS; with a very superior Boot Blacking, Stove Blacking, Tar, Fine Salt, Saleratus, crude and refined; Home manufactured Stationery, &c.

☞ Rags and all kinds of pay received.

Main Street, G. S. L. City. 27-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

13-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WHO WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENTERPRISE!

J. CLINTON and RUDY have commenced selling MEAT, at the south-east Stall of the Market House. They will pay 7 cents for Beef, and sell at 6, 7 and 8. They invite their friends to come and take the meat at cost price, leaving them the hide and tallow, with which they will be satisfied. 27-tf

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LEFSON.

"I'M AFLOAT! I'M AFLOAT!"

CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce to the citizens of Deseret that we have now commenced operations in the large and commodious

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

newly erected near the Paper Mill, where we intend manufacturing all of the most useful articles in Commercial Chemistry, such as the wants of the people demand; and if the public will give us but a share of their patronage, we are assured that our humble efforts will be successful.

We therefore call attention to the following articles, which are now on hand and for Sale:

BRIMSTONE AND FLOUR OF SULPHUR,

ALSO

REFINED SALERATUS,

AND THE

Crystalized Carbonate of Soda,

which is now used to great advantage in the manufacture of Hard Soap, instead of crude Saleratus, and may be used in all cases like the

SAL-SODA,

by which name it will be known hereafter.

INK, INK, INK, INK, INK.

We are also manufacturing an article of Black and Blue Writing Ink, which is warranted durable on paper, and will answer the taste of the handy penman.

We would also call the attention of Dyers, Hatters and Tanners to our

SABLE DYE STUFF.

It forms a deep Black, and is superior to Logwood, if used rightly with copperas and mordants.

We are also prepared to furnish LEAD PIPING of any size and length without solder; also, HATTER'S KETTLES, or any other vessel made of lead.

The above articles can be had

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Residence of A. C. PYPER, 8th Ward.

We will exchange our manufactures for Cash, Store Pay, Butter, Eggs, Meat, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Potatoes; Old Cast and Wrought Iron; Old Copper, Brass and Lead; Crude Copperas, Alum and Saleratus; Pelts, Leather and Dry Hides; Wood, Hay and Carrots; Tobacco, Cotton and Wool.

PYPER & STUART.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 17, 1862. 35-3m

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-ly

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.'

ON TRAIN, expected in a few days, with a well-selected Stock of STAPLE

GOODS!!

Consisting of

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy

TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Teas, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING,

Denims, Cottonades and Driflings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING,

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN,

School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(First Quality.)

Soap, Candles,
Gunpowder, Honey,
Indigo, Glass,
Scythes, Shovels, etc. etc.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The patronage of the Public and Country Dealers respectfully solicited. 16-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand

The public can be accommodated with coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc.; cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21-6m.

[For the Deseret News.

NEW YEAR'S MUSINGS.

The old year's gone! and the new year's come!
Let reason mount her regal throne!
Awake all slumb'rers from their sleep;
Let the dreamers no more vigils keep.
Lay error aside, and grasp all truth;
Let the past suffice for "too much youth;"
Let us choose but to live with life and light.
Let us enter the temple of our mind,
And latent beauties there we'll find:
Invade the sanctum of our heart,
Examine well through every part;
Inspect the treasures gather'd there,
And lay them out with zealous care;
Walk daily through the breadth and length,
And we'll increase in mental strength;
Become the master of our soul,
But exercise a wise control;
For I feel free to here declare,
The Maker hath been busy there.
Our talents, great or small, were given
To each of us direct from Heaven,
For us to grasp and realize,
To measure, weigh and organize,
By which a little world we'll form,
Where happiness is daily born—
And born immortal! Joy once given
Eternal is, as light from heaven;
And forms a halo round the soul,
As fixed and lasting as the pole!
And we can make all things contribute,
For what will not, we will prohibit
From entering in to mar our joy,
And casting in a base alloy;
We are almighty in our sphere—
The embryo God is in us here!
Just as the oak, whose mighty form
Lies folded in the small acorn;
So Gods are folded in mankind:
And when we leave this shell behind,
We'll find we've taken that degree
To fit us for eternity!
We're told of "many mansions" there
And it should be our earnest care
To live out our probation here,
That we may gain the highest sphere;
And this can only be obtained
By shewing talents we have gained;
That is, improved upon those given,
Till, perhaps, the one may reach to seven;
As usurers, for moneys lent,
Will sometimes gain full "cent. per cent:"
And here I'll only briefly hint
That fire lies hidden in the flint:
And we should never think or dream
The sparkle of its transient beam;
Did not we strike and so excite
The latent fire to ignite!

Within ourselves we have a world,
That to the mass is ne'er unfurl'd;
But those who turn within their soul,
And reach the rich emblazoned scroll
The Maker's hand has written there,
Will find possessions bright and fair;
And will exclaim with grateful bliss,
"My mind to me a kingdom is."

HANNAH T. KING.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1, 1863.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Dec., 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
21	35	29

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
30	36	34

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
29	34	33

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	35	34

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 41°. Min. 12°

The amount of snow that fell during the month was 15 inches, which produced, when melted, nearly one inch of water to the surface foot, giving, with the visible appearance of the mountains covered with snow, a fair prospect for plenty in the agricultural line.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear and windy.
2. Clear and cold.
3. Clear.
4. do
5. do
6. do Total eclipse of the Moon.
7. do
8. do
9. do
10. Cloudy—snow.
11. Snowy day.
12. Cloudy and cold.
13. Cloudy.
14. do snowy.
15. Cloudy and warm.
16. Clear.
17. do
18. do and hazy.
19. Clear.
20. do
21. a.m.—clear; p.m.—hazy.
22. Cloudy and warm.
23. Cloudy.
24. Partially clear.
25. Nearly a clear Christmas.
26. Partially clear.
27. a.m.—clear; p.m.—cloudy.
28. Cold, snowy day.
29. Clear and cold.
30. Mostly cloudy.
31. Cloudy, with a high south wind.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

The grand expedition under Gen. Banks which sailed from New York early in December, the destination of which was kept secret, causing much speculation as to the object for which it had been organized, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult., at least a considerable portion of it, as announced, indicating that the first thing intended to be accomplished by the forces comprising it was the opening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburg. The transports conveying the troops proceeded up the river to Baton Rouge, where about fifty thousand were disembarked.

It was soon rumored, on the arrival of Gen. Banks at New Orleans, that he had been ordered to supersede Gen. Butler in command, which is said to have caused considerable excitement and surprise.

Gen. Butler issued his farewell address on the 15th, and on the 16th Gen. Banks issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and the State of Texas, and entered at once upon the duties involved. One of the first things done by him was the issuing of an order suspending, till further orders, all sales of property on account of the government. The troops were immediately put in motion for Vicksburg accompanied by Commodore Farragut's gunboat fleet, which at latest dates had made good progress, and was but a short distance below that stronghold of the Confederates, which the government evidently is determined shall be captured, cost what it may. When that long-desired end shall have been accomplished and the Mississippi river opened to the commerce of the North Western States, some of the other objects for which the expedition, said to be more extensive, powerful and grand than any preceding it, has been organized, having in view the suppression of the rebellion, will no doubt be made known. Great events are now transpiring on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

The troops, having got through with building their winter quarters, are now engaged in drilling twice a day.

New Year's Day was honored with the usual observances of other countries:—Kindly greetings, calls and the *etceteras*.

At a dress parade on Monday afternoon the following order was read:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP DOUGLAS, }
OCT. 26, 1862. }

POST ORDER, No. 1.

The following is declared to constitute the military reserve pertaining to this post. Commencing at a post due north, one mile distant from the garrison flag staff, and running thence west one mile; thence south two miles; thence east two miles; thence north two miles, and thence west one mile to the place of beginning, containing twenty five hundred and sixty acres more or less.

ORDER No. 72. ADDITIONAL,

DEC. 23, 1862.

The military reserve pertaining to this post, is extended as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the present reserve, and running thence east two miles; thence south four miles; thence west four miles; thence north two miles to the south-west corner of the present reserve, containing, including the original reserve, ten thousand two hundred and forty acres more or less.

By order of

P. EDWD. CONNOR,
Col. Commanding Post.

H. L. USTICK, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

Some whisky establishments had begun to take root outside of the former lines, and another institution forbidden by Moses was threatening to grow up in the same quarter luxuriantly. To attack these, the reserve has been extended, and the institutions notified to quit.

Married:

In this city, Dec. 25, by Prest. D. H. Wells, Mr. GEO. BARTON and Miss SENE JOHNSON, both of this city. [Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p.m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

TWELVE MONTHS' VALUABLE READING FOR ONE DOLLAR.

I AM receiving Subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in money, at Wm. Jennings' Store, Main Street; and to accommodate those who may be unable to pay cash, I will receive grain delivered to Mr. A. N. Hill, Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, at the following rates:

For One Year's Subscription,

ONE BUSHEL AND A HALF OF OATS,
ONE BUSHEL AND A PECK OF BARLEY.
ONE BUSHEL OF WHEAT from those who cannot supply Oats or Barley, if they try.

The attention of Bishops and all interested is respectfully solicited.

27-2 HENRY W. NAISBITT.

Marshal's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 29 1862

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES GRAND AND PETTIT JURORS

PERSONS who were summoned to appear before the United States' Court as Grand and Pettit Jurors for the 3rd Judicial District at the Spring term, A.D. 1862, are requested as soon as convenient to call at my office at the State House in Great Salt Lake City.

I. L. GIBBS,
U S. Marshal.

28-1.

NOTICE.

I HAVE another estray COW, dark red lined back, and white on her belly, a white face, and the points of her horns sawed off, a cross on left horn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WELKER, Poundkeeper,
27-2 Willard Precinct, Box Elder co.

NOTICE.

I HAVE now in my possession one pale red COW, four years old, a white spot on forehead, white belly, bush of tail white and red mixed, a crop off left ear, a notch on the under side of right ear, no brand visible

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

JOHN WELKER, Poundkeeper,
28-1 Willard City, Box Elder co.

NOTICE.

BROKE into my inclosure, one deep red COW, with an upper slope on the right ear. Also a yearling HEIFER, red and white belly, no marks nor brands visible on either.

ANSON CALL,
28-2 North Kanyon Ward, ten miles north, Davis co.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Undersigned proposes to OPEN EVENING CLASSES for Teaching Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, in the 17th Ward School-house, commencing on Thursday the 7th of January. Also (if the necessary books can be obtained) for the study of either the French, Spanish, Latin or Greek Languages, or Mathematics.

For terms, etc., apply to Thomas Smith, at the house of Joseph Hardman, opposite 17th Ward School-house.

27 3

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREEN'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per package. 27-6m

ESTRAY,

A LARGE sorrel Horse about 10 or 12 years old, branded on the left shoulder X, star in forehead, white strips on the top of of the nose; shod all round.

Also, a small grey Mare—no brands visible; shod all round, has come into my place. The owners are requested to come, prove, claim, pay costs and take away their property.

Apply to Mrs. Sarah SHARP, near the Paper Mill, Sugarhouse Ward. 27-1.

GRASSHOPPER GOLD MINES!

TO meet certain "pressing" liabilities, I offer for Sale my SAW MILL, at Providence, Cache county. This mill is located the most advantageous for timber of any mill in the State. S. M. BLAIR.

INDIAN FIGHT!

NEAR the above Mill, I offer to sell a No. A FARM in lots to suit purchasers, also Grass Land.

S. M. BLAIR.

"DIXIE."

FOR Sale, the half of one of the best THRASHING MACHINES in Utah.

S. M. BLAIR.

"KINGDOM COME."

A NEW Iron SUGAR CANE MILL, connected with a water power by an over-shot wheel, built expressly for the purpose of connecting a Shingle Machine, &c. Water privilege not excelled in any country. Situated in the town of Logan Sugar cane grows well here. Terms moderate.

S. M. BLAIR.

NORTH THE EMPIRE ROLLS.

A HALF-BLOCK, well fenced, opposite the Public Square, in Logan City, six or eight Cabins, a good granary, storehouse, three good wells of water, one hundred apple trees, yards, &c., with other good property, all of which I will exchange for stock. Those wishing a home in the best valley in the State will do well to give me a call. Houses, Lots, Lands, &c., sold to suit purchasers.

S. M. BLAIR,
Logan.

SOLE LEATHER.

THE man who was on horseback and picked up a side of Sole Leather that dropped from my wagon on Sunday, the 16th of November, between Kay's and Sessions' Settlement, will please leave it at Jennings'.

28-2 S. M. BLAIR.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Z. W. DERRICK and NATHAN DAVIS, in the Public Machine Shop, Sugar House Ward, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm are respectfully requested to call and settle the same, as we wish to close up the accounts without delay.

ZACHARIAS W. DERRICK,
NATHAN DAVIS.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 31, 1862. 28-31

LOST,

LAST spring, from the West Jordan range, a white COW, with small red spots on her side, six years old, branded on one horn R. BENTLEY, and G H on the other. Any person giving any information concerning said cow, will be liberally rewarded.

28 1* MRS. R. BENTLEY, 17th Ward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMPTON, deceased, late of Essex, England, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date, and they will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

28-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

LIBERAL REWARD.

STRAYED,

ON Thursday night, Dec. 18, from Camp Douglas, U.T., a light cream colored HORSE, aged 6 years last spring, with white streak down the face, and dark mane and tail, sharp shod all round, Spanish brand on left hip.

Also, a mare MULE, dark brown, with two or more brands somewhat defaced. The mule and horse are probably together. They were in Salt Lake City on Thursday night.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning them to Capt. Samuel N. Hoyt, at Camp Douglas. 28 1

LLOYD'S NEW MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOW is the time for every School House and Private Habitation to be supplied with something USEFUL as well as ornamental.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the Thirteenth Ward, Great Salt Lake City,

Has been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Territory of Utah, and at his residence, one block east of the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, any person can be supplied at the following prices:

In Sheets, colored - - - - - - $1 00
Or mounted on cloth, with rollers, varnished - - - - - - - - 6 00

in cash or its equivalent.

This handsome Map, 4 by 5 feet large, was completed in August, 1862, and has 370,000 names engraved on it.

Agents wanted in every settlement throughout the Territory for the sale of this valuable Map. Terms known on application.

Every family that either has or expects to have, a house, should have a map to adorn it; and every man that either has or expects to have a family, should buy a map for their instruction.

Legislators living at a distance can be supplied with an early copy by making an immediately application at

GEORGE GODDARD'S.

N.B.—A good light two-horse WAGON, with a large box, cover, &c., wanted by

28-3 GEORGE GODDARD.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

AT

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS,

BY

WM. JENNINGS.

27-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 29. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863. VOL. XII.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The record of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, the 6th Instant, is not ve y voluminous. In the Council, Mr. Woodruff, from the Committee on Revenue, reported a bill for an act in relation to Territorial taxes, which passed its first reading.

In the House on the 6 b, Mr. Preston presented the petition of Nelson Empy for extension of grant of ferries over Bear river and bridge over Malad river, which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons.

On m tion of Mr. Taylor, the hill concerning Justices of the Peace was taken up on its second reading. A lengthy discussion arose, pending which a message was received from the Council concurring in the House vote of Dec. 23d, for the printing of the reports of the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer; also the report of the Directors of the Penitentiary.

In the Council on Wednesday, the 7th, the bill in relation to Territorial taxes w s taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday, the 9th inst.

Mr. Hyde presented the claim of A. Miner, Esq., for services rendered in the 3d District Court as prosecuting Attorney for the Territory, which was read and referred to the committee on Claims and Appropriations.

A bill for an act in relation to the Telegraph, and to secure secrecy and fidelity in the transmission of telegraphic messages was taken up, debated, amended, and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House on the 7th, the petition of Lewis Robinson and Joshua Terry, for the right to establish and control a ferry over Green river, and to erect a bridge over said river was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons.

Mr. Rockwood, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries, etc., to whom was referred the Petition of Nelson Empy, praying for an extension of the charter to control a ferry across Bear river, reported further legislation thereon unnecessary, which report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Wright, the Committee were discharged from further duties in relation to the subject. Mr. Rockwood also reported that th. Committe had taken into consideration the report of the Territorial Road Commissioner, and recommended an appropriation for repairs on Jordan bridge, Great Salt Lake county; the Weber bridge, Weber county; the S vier bridge, Juab county, and on the Great Salt Lake City and Weber Valley road, amounting in the aggregate to over four thousand dollars, which the Committee on Claims and Appropriations were instructed to incorporate in the Territorial appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Maughan, the Committee on Claims were instructed to take into consideration that part of the Warden's report submitted to us by the Directors of the Penitentiary which refers to the balance due from Alex. McRae, drawn from P. K. Dotson, U. S. Marshal, and reported not accounted for in settlement, and report at an early day by resolution or otherwise.

On moti n of Mr. Preston, the Committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., were instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation of five hundred dollars of the delinquent Territorial taxes of Cache valley, to be used under the direction of the County Court of said county, for the repair of the county road across the Logan bottoms in said county.

The bill for an act concerning Justices of the Peace was called up, discussed, amended and laid on the table. A bill for an act granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger, in Green river county, was also taken up for consideration, and after some discussion was laid over.

In the Council on Thursday, the 8th, a bill which had been passed by the House and sent to the Council for concurrence, in relation to Justices of the Peace, was taken up, read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to provide for the organization of telegraph companies was taken up and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Carrington, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred a bill assigning the Federal Judges, reported back the same with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The bill was in the course of that day's session, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Long presented a petition from W. A. Carter, asking for the right to erect a toll bridge over Ham's Fork of Green river, wh ch was received, read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The bill passed by the Council in relation to the Telegraph and the transmission of messages was received from that body, read, and laid on the table to come up in its order.

A supplemental report was received from Theodore McKean, Esq., Territorial Road Comissioner, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

The bill granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger was taken up and referred back to the Committee on Roads, Ferries, etc.

The bill concerning Justices of the Peace was taken up and passed. Several other bills were under consideration, among which was the act in relation to the telegraph, the bill providing for the organization of telegraph companies, and the bill assigning the Federal Judges to their several districts.

On motion of Mr. Long, the Committee on elections were instructed to confer with the Committee on Elections in the Council, on the the subject of the election of such officers as are made elective by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, and report at an early day; and, on motion of Mr. Foote, the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures were instructed to take into consideration the rate of toll to be taken by millers for grinding in this Territory.

In the Council on the 9th, among the petitions presented, was one in behalf of John Spriggs and Wm. H. Kimball, praying for an appropriation of the sum of one thousand dollars, as a reward to them for the opening of a coal mine within fifty miles of Great Salt Lake city; and one from citizens of Fort Ephraim, Sanpete county, asking for a mitigation of the Territorial tax, within that precinct.

Among the bills passed was an act authorizing the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors. Progress was made with several other bills, some of which had been passed by the House and sent to the Council for concurrence.

The committee on elections reported the number and kinds of officers to be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, which was received and laid on the table. The report of the Territorial Librarian was also received and referred.

Mr. Hyde, from the committee on Roads, &c., reported unfavorably on the petition of the Provo Kanyon Road Company, which had been referred to that committee.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

In the House on Friday, the 9th, Mr. Hambleton presented the petition of J. F. Hutchinson and others, citizens of Sanpete county, asking for an appropriation for the purpose of building a bridge across San Pitch river, and a petition from the citizens of Gunnison, in said county, in relation to taxes, which were received and referred.

Mr. Rockwood, from the committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons, to whom was referred the petition of W. A. Carter, to control a toll bridge across Ham's fork of Green river, reported adversely to said petition.

Among the bills presented was one from the committee on Agriculture, providing for the preservation, in purity, of the seed of Sorghum, Imphee and Broom corn.

The following bills were passed: An act appropriating money to Cache county, for road purposes; and an act granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger. Several other bills were under consideration.

In the House on Saturday, the 10th, the bill in relation to Sorghum, Imphee and Broom corn seed was taken up and passed; also the Council bill authorizing the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors. The presentation of bills, petitions and memorials and reports of committees occupied most of the session on that day.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 19th of December, Mr. Kennedy offered a joint resolution which was referred in relation to the mileage of the Senators and Representatives of the present session.

Mr. McDougall offered a resolution, which laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any tribunal had been constituted to report upon the operations of Major-General D. C. Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and if so to state the character of such tribunal, whether it was a court-martial or a court of inquiry, and if not under what law it was instituted, and whether that tribunal was in session in secret and had attempted to exclude from its sessions Major-General Buell, whose conduct it was to investigate, and whether the said tribunal proposed to the said Major-General Buell to take an oath that he would not disclose any of the incidents connected with this trial or any of the evidence.

Mr. Powell called up his resolution to inquire of the Secretary of War whether any oath had been proposed to citizens who have been arrested and imprisoned, that they would not sue or bring any action against those who arrested them, which caused a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. Powell and Mr. Morrill had some sharp words in relation to the matter.

The bankrupt bill was taken up, to which some amendments were made.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. Law offered a resolution which, after some debate instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill by which soldiers who have been rendered unfit by wounds and other disabilities may at once discharged from service, and that all soldiers at the military hospital fit for duty be returned to their respective regiments; also establishing a board of medical officers to examine into such cases by visiting the hospitals and examining into the physicial condition of the men, with the power to th is return them; the results of such examination to be reported to the surgeon-general and Congress. In the course of the discussion a letter was read from the soldier's convalescent camp near Alexandria, describing the woeful condition of affairs in that camp, and the sufferings endured by the sick and wounded soldiers there, who preferred the perils and horrors of the battle-field to the filthy disease-creating loathsome condition in which they were placed under existing arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Sargeant, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the office of Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific State and Territories, who shall have general control of matters on that subject under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed without debate after being amended on motion of Mr. Duell that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid to any person who has given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Stevens made a lengthy speech in favor of his financial propositions, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and when the committee arose the House adjourned, as did the Senate till the following Monday.

In the Senate on Monday, Dec. 22nd, the Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of War relating to the charter of the vessels for the expedition under Gen. Banks with other documents pertaining to that matter and Mr. Grimes offered a resolution which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the whole matter. Mr. Grimes also offered a resolu'ion which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the United States Marine Corps as a naval organization, and attaching it to the United States army as the twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

A bill was passed providing for the payment by Government, of the funeral expenses of the late Gen. E. D. Baker.

In the House on the 22nd, Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution that the protest of the thirty-six members of the House against the passage of the bill to indemnify the President for certain arrests under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, be entered upon the journal.

Mr. Ashley introduced bills proposing a temporary government for Idahoe, and to enable the territories of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado to form state governments preliminary to their admission into the Union. They were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. May offered a resolution which was tabled by a vote of 63 to 48, requesting the President to communicate to the House a copy of the order of the Secretary of State dated about the 28th of November last, and which he caused to be read to the State prisoners at Fort Warren, forbiding them to employ counsel, on the ground that such a course would be deemed by the government and the State Department, as a reason for prolonging their imprisionment.

The deficiency bill was taken up and passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Mallory that, the Senate concerring, an adjournment take place to the first Monday in January 1863 was passed by a vote of 79 to 47.

THEATRE.—The representations, during the past week, of The Charcoal Burner were well received. The principal character—Poynet Arden, was particularly well played by Mr. Caine, and the leading characters were creditably sustained by Messrs. Simmons, Margetts and Maiben. The old Miser—Matthew Esdale, was a piece of exquisite acting by Mr. McKenzie. Mrs. Gibson's first appearance on the stage, with a part committed to her not two days before—was very creditable.

The management announces for to-night the fine classic play—Virginius, or the Roman Father: Mr. Bernard Snow representing Virginius. Mr. Snow has many admirers, and his playing will doubtless attract a large audience. The play is an excellent representation of the nobility and honor of the uncorrupted ancient Roman citizen. Dunbar's comic song—The Perfect Cure, with Don't Judge by Appearances are to follow Virginius. They make an attractive bill. Yesterday, the tickets for this evening were "going" rapidly.

We were glad to hear less coughing than on former occasions. A few more children still suffering from the epidemic could very profitably, to them and to the general audience, be left at home.

PEACE INDICATIONS.—The most promising sign of peace we have observed of late is embodied in the following important announcement:

Tom Sayers is out of the ring for life. He thus announces the fact in the newspapers of London: "Tom Sayers begs most respectfully to state that he will never again fight, or second any man who may fight."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, Vice-President Hamlin presented a message from President Lincoln, placing at the disposal of Congress three swords formerly belonging to Major-General Twiggs, forwarded to him by Major-General Butler, from New Orleans, and suggesting that if the swords should be given to any one by Congress as rewards of courage and bravery, Mejor-General Butler should be entitled to the first consideration. The message was laid on the table.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill, which was read and referred, granting public lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in improving the navigation of the Minnesota and Red River of the North, and connecting the same by a canal.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Sumner, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any unpublished correspondence touching the cultivation of cotton in Asia Minor and Egypt.

The resolution, censuring Mr. Buchanan, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky. It was opposed by Mr. Hale, who, in the course of his remarks, said he should vote against the resolution; not because he did not believe the facts as stated, and not because he did not believe that Mr. Buchanan did fail to do what he might, but because he would not in this way condemn any man unheard. Mr. Buchanan was a private citizen; and this resolution, if passed, would stamp him with eternal infamy, and his friends might thank God that he had no children to leave behind him. He was opposed to the Senate's passing judgment against a man who had had no notice of any kind of such a proceeding against him. He had always considered Mr. Buchanan as the most overrated man he ever knew. Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment, providing that a copy of the resolution be served on Mr. Buchanan and, that he be at liberty to defend himself against the allegations therein contained. The resolution and amendment were tabled by a vote of 63 to 3.

In the House on the 16th, the speaker presented, for consideration, the message of the President in relation to General Twiggs' old swords, which seem to be considered valuable relicts by the President. The message met with more favor in the House than it did in the Senate, as, instead of being laid on the table, it was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Stevens' resolution, declaring that this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever, and that it would be high crime to advise or accept peace propositions on any any other terms, which had been made the special order of the day, were, on motion, postponed for three weeks.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs, providing for the removal of the Sioux Indians and the disposition of their reservations in Minnesota and Dakotah.

The West Point Academy appropriation bill passed without debate or amendment, after which the death of Mr. Hanchett, member of the House, from Wisconsin, was announced, upon which, several eulogistic speeches were made, and the usual resolutions of condolence passed.

In the Senate, on Dec. 19th, Mr. Wilson, from the military committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals, also, a bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces.

Mr. Rice from the military committee reported back a bill to forfeit the pay of absent officers of the army.

Mr. Nesmith introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland, Oregon; referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any soldiers were sent into the State of Delaware to be present at the polls in November last, at the general election in said State; and if so by whose orders, upon whose application, the necessity, if any, of their being sent, to what places they were sent, and how many were sent, and how many to each of such places, the names of the regiments or companies sent, with the names of the officers commanding such regiments or companies, and whether any, and if so how many provost-marshals have been appointed in said State, and at what places, and their names, and the necessity, if any, for their appointment, and the powers conferred upon them; to communicate all papers in his department relative to the sending of these soldiers; also a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether he has authorized a military organization, called the Home Guard, in Delaware; if so, for what purpose, by what authority of law, and by what necessity for such organization in that State; whether he has undertaken to exempt from liability to be drafted persons who shall become members of such Home Guard, and if so by what authority; whether he has promised pecuniary compensation to such persons as an inducement to join such Home Guard, and if so by what authority of law; whether such persons have been assured by his authority that they shall not be required to leave said State in the military defense of the country; and to communicate all orders and papers in his department relative to said military organization in the State of Delaware, both of which were laid over under the rule.

A bill to amend the act to provide for the collection of the internal revenue, approved July 1, 1862, was taken up and passed.

In the House on the 17th, most of the time appears to have been spent in committee of the whole, on the President's Message, the various parts of which were referred to the appropriate committee.

In the Senate on the 18th, among the resolutions presented, was one by Mr. Wilkinson, instructing the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the facts relating to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, and as to what officer or officers were responsible for the assault which was made on the enemy's works; and also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy. Mr. McDougall suggested that the resolution be so amended as to direct that the committee report the result of their investigations to the Senate, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted. A resolution was presented by Mr. Sumner, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in his possession, showing why Gen. Saxton was removed from his command at Hilton Head. Mr. Grimes offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of whom the transport vessels Thames and Niagara, and schooner Nymph, were chartered for Banks' expedition, and by what agent or agents of the War Department they were chartered, at what price, and for what time; and also to report to the Senate what officers or agents examined said vessels as to their seaworthiness.

A bill was introduced to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions; a bill to extend the Walla Walla and Fort Benton military road to Fort Abercrombie; a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific coast; and a bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners to examine and decide upon military claims originating during the present rebellion in the State of Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, prior to Sept. 30, 1862—were presented and referred.

A bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and for the inspection of convalescent camps and the hospitals of the army, was taken up, amended, discussed at length and finally passed. A bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces, was also taken up and passed.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Bingham from the judiciary committee, reported back the bill extending relief to loyal men for slaves wrongfully taken or abstracted, with the recommendation that it do not pass, upon which a lengthy discussion arose. The bill was ultimately tabled by a vote of 86 to 45.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on naval affairs to report at an early day whether letters-of-marque ought not to be issued for the purpose of capturing or destroying the piratical vessel known as the "No. 290," or the "Alabama," and other vessels of like character now fitting out in the ports of Great Britain for the purpose of preying upon our merchantmen engaged in lawful commerce, and what legislation, if any, was necessary for that purpose.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation for the year ending June 30th, 1864, appropriating seven hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. Mr. Mallory offered an amendment, which was tabled by an overwhelming vote, providing that no part of the money appropriated should be expended so as to encourage the escape of slaves from their masters, or to support and maintain slaves that do escape from their masters, or for any purpose of emancipation, or colonization, or for any other object than the re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States over the rebels. The bill was passed by a vote of 107 to 3.

ONE OF THE RAMS.

An iron-clad vessel, called the Keokuk, is being constructed for the government, at New York, by Mr. Whitney, of which the following is said to be a correct description:

The Keokuk is a two turret ram. The ram is an extension of the backbone of the vessel, as it were, and is composed of heavy wrought iron. It is five feet long, three and three-quarter inches thick at the front, and fastened back to the main hull of the ship ten feet. The dimensions of the ship are: Length, over all, 159 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 9 feet. The hull is built of half inch rolled plates. Her sides stand at an angle of thirty-seven degrees, which, it is thought, will prevent shot from getting a square hit at them. She is not all iron, as has been erroneously stated. There are five and a half inches of wood on her deck, and in the hull the bars of iron alternate, for a considerable space, with bars of timber. She has three keelsons running the whole length, and two fore and aft bulk heads, bearing on each side; for the ship's length, a separate space and forming an inner skin, and two water-tight bulkheads, one forward and one aft, which can be filled with water, if advisable, to sink the ship lower down. These can be filled in fifteen minutes, and emptied, by pumps, in forty minutes. The forward bulkhead answers, also, another purpose. If, in using the ram, that should receive a severe wrench, the leakage would be confined to this department, and would not embarrass the crew or endanger the ship. The ship will, in ordinary trim, show five feet six inches above the water, and can be sunk one foot by filling the tanks. The rudder and propeller are guarded by an overhanging structure and a wrought guard on the after part. The vessel has capacity in her magazine for 200 eleven-inch shell, with shrapnel and canister, small ammunition and powder in proportion.

The armament will consist of two eleven inch guns, there being only one in each turret. Ten men, at least—which is a saving of fifteen—will be required to work these pieces of ordnance. The turrets have six and a half inches of iron, or five and a half inches less than the Passaic. They are slanting, however, and not straight. The inclination, the builder believes, will make them strong enough. The turrets will not revolve at all. They remain stationary, but the guns inside revolve to the desired porthole. There are three of these ports in each turret. The turrets are about twenty feet in diameter at the base, and fourteen feet at the top. The guns move on revolving slides, and stand on a floor twenty inches below the level of the deck, thus giving a greater height to the turrets, which, it may be added, are additionally supported within by bars of five-by-one inch iron, fifteen inches apart, and the ports are made sufficiently large to give the guns ten degrees vertical and eight degrees lateral range. The turrets are eight feet eight inches high.

Against all sorts of ships the new craft will be very formidable, especially if she can close in and ram them. Even at a distance ships could not easily hit her with much effect. Indeed, she is for defensive purposes, as far as her own security is concerned, likely to be *par excellence* of iron-clads. Every one who has seen her declares this. But in attacking land forts, beside an iron-clad armed with 15-inch guns, she would not retain her superiority armed as at present. If she, with her two 11-inch guns, each being worked by ten men and throwing a 180 pound ball, and the Montauk, armed with two 15-inch guns, each worked by eight men, and throwing a 450 pound ball (as that may be her battery), were to attack a fortress at seven o'clock in the morning, each firing one shot every two minutes until six o'clock in the evening, the Keokuk would have thrown 118,800 pounds of iron against the enemy, with the assistance of twenty men, while the Montauk would have thrown about 297,000 pounds, or 178,000 more with eight men. But this has nothing to do with the principle on which Whitney's ship is built. Of course he could put 15-inch guns on board his vessel if he pleased, but until lately 11-inch pieces were deemed large enough for the most tremendous ship. Beside the bigger ones, however, they look insignificant.

She seems admirably adapted for river work, her light draught and easy guidance by means of two propellers fitting her especially for intricate navigation. Her builder is confident that, though in some respects novel in construction, she will be found as shot proof and as serviceable as any, and the care and completeness with which he has applied every precaution, and multiplied means of offense and defense, give hope of a most efficient boat.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult., Mr. Elias L. T. Harrison delivered an interesting and amusing lecture upon the Oddities we meet with in Life. The lecture was exceedingly spicy and instructive, being replete with mimicry and fine exhibitions of these peculiarities of address and oddities of manners manifested by characters we meet with in every-day life.

On Friday evening last, Mr. T. B. Broderick gave the first of a course of lectures on geology. As usual, his lecture was a proof of his extensive geological research.

MORE TROOPS WANTED FROM CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1862.

The undersigned, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific, takes great pleasure in announcing to the patriotic citizens of California, that he has been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of War to call upon His Excellency the Governor for an additional regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry to be mustered in the service of the United States.

The troops called for are designed for distant service in the field, and will be commanded by able and experienced officers.

Californians! You have already exhibited a noble devotion to the Union. Ten thousand men furnished by your State, and the magnificent voluntary contributions in money and supplies which we have sent forward to aid our sick and wounded soldiers in the East, bear witness to your love for the old Union.

Knowing, as I do, the people of this State, their love of country, their intelligence, their zealous and holy attachment to the Union, I appeal to them with confidence.

Respond promptly to the call; rally under the protecting folds of the glorious old Star-spangled Banner, and swear fidelity to the Union.

G. WRIGHT,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE PAPER FAMINE.

Chase's Greenback's are said to be unexchangeable for rags in Naples, from whence we used to get $1,000,000 worth annually—which is by the Chicago *Post* assigned as one of the causes for the oppressive rise in the price of paper. By the following formula, another class allege that this aggravation is all owing to African slavery—proving it by the Administration style of reasoning—thus:

"The rise in paper is owing to the scarcity of rags, which is owing to the rise in sterling exchange; which is owning to greenbacks; which are *owing* to shoddy army contractors; which are owing to the war; which is owing to the wrath of heaven; which is owing to the "oppression of God's poor;" which is owing to slavery—*therefore*, slavery is the cause of the rise in paper, don't you see!"

WATCHING ONE'S SELF.—"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called out to us:

"Boys, I must have a closer attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case."

"Ah!" thought I to myself, "here's Joe Simmons that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell." It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and I immediately informed the master.

"Indeed?" said he, "how did you know he was idle?"

"I saw him," said I.

"You did; and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?"

I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again.

If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we will have no time to find fault with the conduct of others.

THE POPE AN EXECUTOR.—The following anecdote of Pope Pius IX. is related in a monthly review entitled *Le Monde Judiciare*: "The Sovereign Pontiff, among his other powers, enjoys that of annulling the wills of his subjects. The son of a Roman landed proprietor complained to his Holiness that his father had bequeathed the half of his fortune, or 40,000 francs, to the priest who on a particular day and in a church named should say the first mass. The Pope, not daring to cancel a will on account of an act of religious insanity, adopted another plan. He went himself at daybreak to the church in question and celebrated the first mass. He thus gained the 40,000 francs, which he then handed over to the grateful heir."

—England is quietly putting men and munitions of war into Canada. France is quietly putting men and munitions of war into Mexico.

CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL BY THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.

The Panama correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, gives the following account of the capture of the Ariel, one of the Vanderbilt steamers, running between New York and Aspinwall, by the Alabama:

At about two o'clock, P.M., on Sunday. December 7th, just as the passengers sat down to dinner, "a bark in sight" was reported to Capt. Jones. The Captain immediately left the dinner table for the deck. The vessel was just coming out of the sun glare, close to Port Maysi [the east end of Cuba], when Captain Jones made her out to be English built, and saw she was a propeller. He immediately ordered all steam to be put on. The propeller hoisted the American flag and gave chase. The Ariel, a slow craft, was going only eight knots an hour, and the Alabama, under steam alone, at eleven knots. When she gave chase she was only about four miles off. She soon got close to the Ariel, when she hoisted the Confederate flag, and fired a blank shot. The Ariel paid no attention, but kept on, when she fired two shells simultaneously, one a steel pointed one, which explodes immediately on striking an object, and the other a common fuse shell. Fortunately the steel-pointed shell passed over the vessel, but the round one struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting away nearly the size of the shell. The one hundred and forty marines and officers on board the Ariel at this time were drawn up for resistance, which Captain Jones insisted upon making; but Commodore Sartori and Major Garland, seeing the futility of defense, ordered the men to be disarmed and sent below. The Ariel then hove to and hauled down her flag.

Soon Lieutenant Low, a young officer, came on board and called for the ship's papers, manifests, etc., which were given him—assuring the passengers, who were very much frightened, that not a hair of their heads should be despoiled and not a dollar of their property touched. Finding there were 140 marines on board, he communicated with Captain Semmes, who ordered that they and all the officers should be paroled "not to serve against the Confederate States nor in any manner serve the United States during the war," which, of course, had to be agreed to. The money on board the ship was then demanded, and $8,000 in Treasury notes belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., and $1,500 in coin, belonging to other parties, was taken. Being assured that the Ariel had no letter mail, the sacks were not overhauled. The sacks of Wells, Fargo & Co., those of the Panama Railroad Company, and the State Department sacks for the United States Consul at Aspinwall all came safe to hand.

The sails of the Ariel were cut away and thrown overboard, and that was all the injury done to the vessel. Captain Semmes sent for Captain Jones, who went immediately on board the Alabama, where he was received most courteously, but was told that his passengers would be landed and the vessel burned. He first proposed to land them in a little spot on San Domingo, where there were only a few huts. Captain Jones remonstrated, stating that nothing could be had there, and half his passengers must perish. Semmes then said he would land them at Kingston. He complained bitterly of Commodore Vanderbilt—said he had given one of the finest ships in America to the government to run him down, and he would in revenge destroy everything belonging to him that he fell in with.

Captain Jones, after a long conversation, returned to his ship, with orders to keep company with the Alabama, which he did. At dark a valve of the Ariel was taken out and carried to the Alabama, thus disabling her. The Alabama then left her and cruised about for other vessels. Next morning she restored the valve and kept company as before, only the Alabama would occasionally dart off at the sight of a sail, and finding her not American would return to the charge of her game, which she had plenty of time to do, going as she did, two knots to the Ariel's one.

On the 8th, Monday, stood for Jamaica, chasing vessels occasionally as before, and so up to Tuesday night, at half-past ten o'clock, when a light was made near Kingston. All this time Captain Semmes seemed at a loss to know what to do with the Ariel with her 800 souls, as if he had won an elephant at a raffle. He finally let go his hold on her and she proceeded on her voyage. To a question of Captain Jones if he would be allowed to go into Kingston for water, Semmes answered yes. The Ariel kept along under the coast of Jamaica, and at six o'clock A.M., on Wednesday, spoke a Kingston branch pilot, who agreed to take a letter from Commodore Sartori to the town in Morant Bay, thirty-six miles from Kingston. The letter was addressed to the United States Consul at Kingston; and another to the Mayor of Morant urged that the letter to the Consul should be forwarded at once. Commodore Sartori thinks the letter must have reached Kingston by twelve noon same day. If the Consul is anywise smart he will despatch a steamer at once to the south side of Cuba, if he can get one, and thence telegraph to Havanah the facts for the benefit of the United States cruisers.

I forgot to say that Captain Jones bonded the vessel and cargo to the Confederate Government—the vessel for $125,000; cargo, $123,000; freight $12,000; payable thirty days after the independence of the Confederate States. Captain Semmes retained the "slow" manifest of the Ariel.

Before Lieutenant Low left the ship, Commodore Sartori and Garland having, with their marines, been deprived of their arms, fearing that their men might become disorderly and unmanageable from liquor during the rest of the voyage, requested the Lieutenant to destroy all the spirits and wines, which he did, knocking in the heads of the whisky barrels, and throwing everything overboard from the bar. Lieutenant Low said Captain Semmes felt much annoyed by the lying report of the master of the Lamplighter, which he had destroyed, who published in the papers that the first thing his officers and men did on visiting the vessel was to ask for liquor; when, in fact, they destroyed it all immediately, for fear that the men under their command might get it and make beasts of themselves.

Lieutenant Low, while on board, behaved in the most polite and even courteous manner—calmed the fears of the women, patted the children on their heads, etc. He said he was only doing his duty, and told Captain Sartori that he could not blame him, as he (Sartori) would do the same thing were his country so outrageously treated as the South had been. He allowed Captain Sartori to keep a favorite fowling piece.

The Alabama in chasing the Ariel had only just got up steam, having had her fires banked, and carried only 11 pounds. With 25 pounds steam she would make 15 or 16 knots. She can make eleven knots under sail.

Captain Semmes spoke particularly of the Pacific, naming all the United States vessels there. Perhaps, if the Atlantic gets too hot for him, he will try our coast.

He had last coaled in Martinique. He said that as he left the port the San Jacinto trained a gun upon him, when the fort at the entrance of the harbour at once trained its guns upon the San Jacinto.

All the officers as well as Captain Jones accord to Semmes the most gentlemanly conduct, utterly at variance with the reports of the masters of vessels he had previously taken.

He had taken two barks and a schooner a few days before, the names of which I have not yet learned. The barks were burned, and the schooner, I believe, sent to Kingston.

The following are the names of the officers parolled: Commander Sartori, United States sloop-of-war Cyane; Major Addison Garland; Captain David M. Cohen; First Lieutenants Edward McElrath, W. H. Mc Kean, and F. H. Carrie; Second Lieutenants A. W. Ward and C Daniels; Sergeants, musicians and privates for California, 109. For Panama, Lieutenant McElrath, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 24 privates.

I would't like to say that Semmes isn't smart, in the face of so many things to the contrary; but it strikes me he scared the bird before he got ready to shoot. Had he waited for the Ariel to return, he might have got a million of dollars. Now, Jones will leave Aspinwall at night, with all lights out, and go clean down to Cape Gracios a Dios, thence to Cosumel, in Yucatan, and thence home by a long route, where Secesh won't be likely to pick him up. He was apparently looking for the Champion while he had the Ariel under charge, but the Champion must have got through the islands before the 10th at night, as she left Aspinwall on the 5th. Thus he lost the Champion while meddling with the Ariel.

There should be an arrangement at once by which the Government shall send a war steamer once a month to Aspinwall to take home all the California treasure. It is not even safe at the wharf in Aspinwall. The best and safest place in the world for Semmes to lie in wait for California gold is under the land at Porto Bello, only fifteen miles from Aspinwall.

A CHAPTER ON FOOD.

The diversity prevailing in different nations in reference to the various articles of food seems to confirm in its literal sense the proverbial saying, that "One man's meat is another man's poison." Many an article of food which is in high esteem in one country is regarded in others with abhorrence which even famine can hardly surmount.

In the Shetland Island it is said that crabs and lobsters abound, which the people catch for the London market, but refuse to eat even when half starved. The John Dory is reckoned by epicures one of the choicest fish, but in Devonshire, where it bounds and also Ireland, it used to be thrown away as unfit for food. There seems to be some superstition connected with this as it is said that a Devonshire cook flatly refused to dress it. Eels, in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and also in Scotland are regarded by the people there with as much disgust as snakes. Skate: Skate, which is in high repute in England, in Ireland, is hardly ever eaten except by fishermen. Scollops, on the other hand, which are reckoned a dainty in Ireland, are hardly ever eaten in England; and although they are abundant on many of the coasts few of the English have any idea that they are eatable. The cuttle-fish, that kind which produces the inky fluid, although found on our coast, is not eaten by us. But at Naples it is highly esteemed and travelers report that it tastes like veal. Cockchafers are candid and serve, with other confectionery by the Italians.

The hedgehog no one thinks of eating in England, except the gipsies, and some who have joined them report that they are better than rabbit. The sailors in the English and Dutch whaleship do not eat the flesh of the whale; but those in the French whaler with their well known skill in cookery, are said to make a palatable dish of it. By almost all the lower classes in England, venison and game of all kinds are held in abhorrence, and so are fresh figs. By the Australian savages, frogs, snakes, large moths, grubs picked from the wood—all of which the English settlers turn from in disgust—are esteemed dainties; but they are shocked at our eating oysters.

Milk, as an article of food except for sucking babies, is loathed by the South Sea Islanders. Goats had been introduced into many of the islands, but the people deride the settlers with using their milk and ask them why they do not milk their sows. On the other hand, dogs and rats are favorite articles of food with them. Those last, as is well known, are often eaten by the Chinese, who also eat salt earthworms and a kind of seasin, which most Europeans will turn from in disgust.

In the narrative of Anson's voyages, is a full account of the prejudice of the South Americans, both Creoles and Indians, against turtle, as poisonous. The prisoners captured on the prize-ships warned the sailors against eating it, and for a time lived on bad ship beef; but seeing our men thrive on the turtle, they began to eat it—at first sparingly, and at last heartily. And when set ashore and liberated, they declared they blessed the day of their capture, which had introduced to them a plentiful supply of wholesome and delicious food. Horse-flesh, which most Europeans would refuse to eat, except in great extremity, is preferred by the Tartars to all other; and the flesh of a wild ass colt was greatly esteemed by the Romans. As for pork, it is on religious grounds that Jews and Mahomedans abstain from it, as the Hindoos do from beef. But the Christians of the East seem to have nearly an equal aversion to it, and the like prevailed till lately in Scotland.

The large snail called escarget, was a favorite dainty with the ancient Romans, and still is so in a great part of the south of Europe, though most Englishmen would be half starved before they would eat it. In Vienna, the large wood-ants are served up and eaten alive. Small land-crabs are eaten alive in China. The iguana, a species of large large lizard, is reckoned a great dainty in some of the West India Islands.

Maize, the Indian corn of America, has been introduced into New Zealand by the missionaries, and the people cultivate and highly esteem it. But their mode of preparing it for food is to most Europeans disgusting. They steep it in water till it is quite putrid, and then make it into a kind of porridge, which emits a most intolerable stench.

Human flesh has been and still is eaten in many parts of the world, and that by people considerably above the lowest rank of savages—such as the Figi Islanders and an Indian people called Batta, who are said to have a written language. And even in cannibalism there are great diversities: some nations eat their enemies and some their friends. Herodius relates that a Persian king asked the Indian soldiers that were in his service what reward would induce them to burn the dead bodies of their friends, instead of eating them. They replied by entreating him not to mention anything so shocking. On the other hand, the New Zealanders—before their conversion, who seemed to have considered that the proper diet of mankind is man—seem to have eaten only their enemies.—[English Paper.

A GHOST STORY.

At the "Crow Inn," at Antwerp, some years ago, a white spectre was seen bearing a lamp in one hand and a bunch of keys in the other—this unpleasant visitor was seen by a variety of travelers passing along a corridor.

Nothing would satisfy the neighbors that an unfortunate traveler had not at some period or other, been dispatched in that fatal room by one of the previous landlords of the house; the hotel gradually obtained the name of the "Haunted Inn," and ceased to be frequented by its old patrons.

The landlord finding himself on the brink of ruin, determined to sleep in the haunted room, with a view of proving the groundlessness of the story. To make the matter more sure, as he said, he caused the hostler to bear him company, on pretence of requiring a witness to the absurdity of the report; but in reality, from cowardice. At dead of night, however, just as the two men were composing themselves to sleep in one bed—leaving another which was in the room untenanted—the door flew open and in glided the white spectre!

Without pausing to ascertain what it might attempt on approaching the bed, towards which it directed its course, the two men rushed naked out of the room; and by the alarm they created, confirmed more fully than ever the repute of the house.

Unable longer to sustain the cost of so unproductive an establishment, the poor landlord advertised for sale the house in which he and his father before him were born and had passed their lives. But bidders were as scarce as customers! the inn remained on sale for nearly a year, during which, from time to time, the spectre re-appeared.

At length an officer of the garrison, who had fortunately frequented the house, undertook to clear up the mystery by sleeping in the aforesaid chamber: nothing doubting that the whole was a trick of some envious neighbor, desirious of deteriorating the value of the freehold in order to become a purchaser.

His offer having been gratefully accepted, the captain took up his quarters in the fatal room, with a bottle of wine and a brace of loaded pistols on the table before him, determined to fire at whatever object might enter the room.

At the usual hour of midnight, accordingly, when the door flew open and the spectre, bearing a lamp and a bunch of keys, made its appearance, he seized both his pistols, when, fortunately, as his finger was on the point of touching the trigger, he perceived that the apparition was no other than the daughter of his host, a young and pretty girl, evidently walking in her sleep. Preserving the strictest silence, he watched her set down the light, place her keys carefully on the chimney-place and retire to the opposite bed, which as it afterward proved, she had often occupied during the life time of her late mother, who slept in the room.

No sooner had she thoroughly composed herself, than the officer, after locking the door of the room, went in search of her father and several competent witnesses, including the water baliff of the district, who had been one of the loudest in circulating the rumors concerning the Haunted Inn. The poor girl was found quietly asleep in bed, and her terror on awaking in the dreadful chamber afforded sufficient evidence to all present of the state of somnambulism in which she had been entranced.

From that period the spectre was seen no more; probably because the landlord's daughter removed shortly afterward to a home of her own; and the tales of horror so freely circulated to the bewilderment of the poor neighbors, ended in the simple story of a young girl walking in her sleep.

WORSE THAN WASHINGTON.—A writer in the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, on Nov. 7, from Richmond, says:

Richmond is now worse than Naples—worse than Baltimore was when Winter Davis was the Wilkes of the Plug-Ugly swell mob of that lawless city. No one thinks of going into the Ciceran streets after nightfall without arms. A large and well-organized band of cut-throats has 'taken the town.' They lie in wait at almost every corner, well provided with slung-shot billies, brass knuckles, and all the other devilish implements of mischief which the city highwayman uses to disable his victims, and they attack everybody that walks along, oftentimes gentlemen when attended by ladies.

Should such a state of affairs long continue, Richmond, Washington and New York will be entitled to a similar meed of notorious infamy.

MEDIATION AND INTERVENTION.—The Toronto *Leader*, a strong advocate of mediation, makes a marked distinction between the two above terms—so conspicuous of late in the vocabulary of diplomacy:

"Intervention," it says, "usually implies force, the *fortiter in re*. Mediation implies friendly interposition, the *suaviter in modo*. That the time has come for mediation by some powers of sufficient importance to render their remonstrance of weight will hardly be denied. The war has reached a stage which should attract the serious attention of the whole world; and the time appears to be rapidly drawing on when the utmost degree of culpability will attach to those neutral powers which shall longer refuse to bring the full weight of a most solemn protest against the continuance of the war to bear upon the two belligerent powers. There is nothing more clearly taught in the law of nations than that the interests of humanity call upon foreign powers to take such a course."

THE NEW POPE.—Geo. Francis Train has nominated Archbishop Hughes for the next Pope—and discarding Rome, selects for him a residence on the banks of the Hudson. He (Train) says:

"Rome is exploded. The holy places are no longer at Jerusalem. The Catholic Church is working westward. Catholics never go round among our people with a hat. They are not Christian beggars. They never talk politics in the pulpit. They do not believe black men are any better than white men. The Catholic Church in America ought to demand the Papal see for John of New York. The times are changing."

THE NEW KING OF GREECE.—A British gossip-correspondent says:

"Prince Alfred will surely be King of Greece; that he is now being feasted, stuffed in advance, for the office, at Corfu, and that he is a bright boy, smarter than the Prince of Wales, but not so sweet-tempered."

NEGRO REGIMENTS.—The New York *Sun* says:

"If Congress does not legislate on the negro question with a vengeance it will not be the fault of the radicals. Already Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill to raise one hundred regiments of Africans for seven years or less, each man to receive six dollars a month as pay; one half of the regiments to be retained in the service until the full term of seven years expires. The second section provides for the establishment of ocean steamers between New York and Liberia for the transportation of freedmen, mails and passengers, and the appointment of three commissioners at salaries of $3,000 per year each."

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.
ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Wednesday,.....January 14, 1863.

THE DEFEAT AT VICKSBURG.

According to the most reliable reports which have gained publicity, it appears that General Sherman's attack on Vicksburg was unsuccessful, and that after gaining some advantages, which induced a belief that that stronghold of the enemy would unavoidably and speedily fall into the hands of the Federals, the grand army under the command of Gen. Sherman was ultimately defeated and driven back to the fleet, which had conveyed the troops down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo to a point ten miles from its mouth where the land forces were disembarked, and where, after having been repulsed with dreadful slaughter, they re-embarked and proceeded up the Mississippi towards Napoleon, Ark.

The reports concerning the unfortunate attack represent that on landing his forces Gen. Sherman advanced towards the town on Wednesday, the 24th of December, and encountered the enemy in force as soon as he was out of range of the gunboats, and a battle ensued which lasted five hours, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates, who fell back beyond the bayous in the rear of the city. The fight was continued during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Federals gaining ground slowly but steadily. On Saturday night the opposing armies slept on their arms, the bayous intervening between them, and the battle was renewed at daylight on the morning of Sunday, the 28th, Gen. Sherman advancing with his entire force which was engaged by sunrise. Some of the Confederate's works were carried in the course of the forenoon by storm, and all things seemed to indicate that Vicksburg would soon be occupied by the assailants.

On the morning of Monday, the 29th, three lines of the enemy's works had been carried and the fourth line had been assailed, with a fair prospect that it would soon have to yield to the force which was operating against it. That line was two miles in rear of the town, between which and the city there was but little obstruction.

On Sunday night, eight or ten thousand troops from Gen. Grant's command arrived, increasing Gen. Sherman's force to forty thousand men. The Confederate force had been, as stated, increased to sixty-five thousand, by reinforcements from Jackson, Grenada, and other points, with which overwhelming force the Confederates attacked Gen. Sherman on Sunday, and forced him to fall back to the outer line of entrenchments with great loss. The fighting on Sunday and Monday is represented to have been exceedingly fierce and bloody; and batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken, whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand to hand over their guns for the possession of the defences. The 4th Iowa is said to have lost six hundred men in the battle on Sunday, and the 13th Illinois and 8th Missouri suffered severely, as did also several other regiments, at least one-half of their number having been killed, wounded or captured.

On Tuesday, the 30th, the Confederates, according to their showing, advanced again upon the Federals, who had commenced throwing up works on the shores of the lake; drove them from all parts of the field back to their boats, on which they re-embarked in great haste. It is stated that the enemy were so close upon them that they came within range of the gunboats, which opened fire upon the advancing columns, and threw shot and shell among them in such profuse abundance that they had to retire beyond range with severe loss.

Gen. Sherman's repulse is said to have been complete, and his losses heavy, both in men and munitions of war, but no definite statement of the extent of the calamity has as yet been made public.

Communication between Cairo and Gen. Sherman's command had at latest dates been suspended by way of the river, as the Confederates had placed batteries on both sides of the Mississippi at Cypress Bend, rendering it unsafe for steamers to pass either up or down. It is stated, however, that when it shall become necessary, the gunboats can easily remove the obstructions.

The last heard from Gen. Banks' expedition it was moving up the river, but why it did not arrive in time to co-operate with Gen. Sherman, has not transpired.

That another attempt will be made to capture Vicksburg before long is more than probable. The Confederates evidently anticipate another attack, as they are making preparations to defend the city to the last extremity.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR EAST OF THE ALLEGHANIES.

Since the battle of Fredericksburg, and the retirement of the army of the Potomac to the north side of the Rappahannock, it has, so far as known, remained encamped at Falmouth, while the Confederate army, under Gen. Lee, has continued to occupy Fredericksburg, and other positions along the right bank of the Rappahannock, neither of them having done much towards bringing the war to a close by hostile demonstrations or strategy, further than to make each, respectively, a few raids, in which the Confederate cavalry, under Stewart, seem to have been more successful than have the detachments sent out on similar occasions by Gen. Burnside or any of his subordinates.

The most bold and daring exploits of the Confederates, reported of late, was an excursion made in the rear of the Federal army at Falmouth, about the 28th of December, during which, an attack was made on Dumfries and Occoquon, the results of which, according to most of the statements that have been published, were favorable to them. The official report represented that the attacking party was repulsed with loss, and that Stewart narrowly escaped capture in his hasty retreat by way of Bull Run. The reports are various in relation to the affair, which some of the Northern journals have considered a disgraceful occurrence, and one that would not have transpired if the officers commanding the various camps and posts along the Rappahannock had been vigilant in the discharge of their duties, but it has fully been made to appear that a raid was made by Stewart and that after accomplishing much, whether it was all that was intended or not, he effected his escape, without material loss.

What the next move of the army of the Potomac will be no one seems to know, and but very little has been said concerning its future operations. It may be put in motion again in the spring, with a view to the accomplishment of the original design of capturing Richmond, and it may be required to perform service in some other part of the country where it may do more towards putting down the rebellion than it has, thus far, in all its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland.

It is not probable that much more will be done toward prosecuting the war during the winter in the "Old Dominion," but from present appearances, there will be some fighting done in North Carolina before long. It is reported that Gen. Foster had, a short time since, an army of 50,000 men at Newbern, and that an advance on Goldsboro and other places in the occupancy of the enemy, would soon be made. Southern accounts state that the movements of the Yankees have been fully anticipated, and that there has been a sufficient force stationed at the points threatened, to repulse the "invaders" when they again resume aggressive warfare. News from that region is looked for with considerable interest, in consequence of the formidable preparations for war which have recently been made at Newbern and at other points on the Atlantic sea-board, from which great results are anticipated.

PROGRESS OF WINTER.—The new year was ushered in by a snow storm, since which the weather has been considerably stormy, but not very cold, snow and rain, alternating with rough winds occasionally and mud in profusion, when the thermometer has ranged long at a time above the freezing point. Vehicles constructed with runners have not been in demand thus far and from present appearances will not be this winter.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO OR STONE'S RIVER.

The reports which have come to hand in relation to the great battle near Murfreesboro, commenced on the thirtieth day of December eighteen sixty-two, and ended on the third day of January, eighteen sixty-three, represent that it was exceedingly fierce and sanguinary and unquestionably thus far the battle of the war, all the combatants having fought with a determination seldom witnessed in modern times.

Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the Federal army which had assembled at Nashville, numbering, as per statement, forty-five thousand men, deeming that it would be better to meet and fight the Confederates under Gen. Bragg who had advanced to and occupied Murfreesboro, at that place or in some open field, than to let him besiege Nashville, which was evidently the enemy's intention—put his entire force in motion on the morning of the 26th of December, for Murfreesboro by three several routes. It appears that neither of the three corps or grand divisions, under Generals Thomas, McCook and Crittenden respectively, had proceeded far before they encountered the enemy who were driven back at every point till dark, when Nolensville was occupied by the Federals.

On Saturday morning the 27th, McCook, who commanded the right wing, was ordered to move forward against two divisions of the enemy, under Hardee, stationed at Triune, which McCook successfully accomplished, as Hardee is said to have fallen back rapidly, as the Federal divisions composing McCook's corps advanced, not however without showing fight, and considerable skirmishing is reported to have taken place between the retiring columns of the enemy and Gen. McCook's advance. Crittenden's corps on the left also drove the enemy from one position after another during the day, and at night the Federal and Confederate armies encamped on Stuart's Creek; one occupying the right, the other the left bank of that stream in close proximity to each other, about twenty miles south of Nashville, and in that position they remained over Sunday the 28th, according to the statements which have been made. Gen. Rosecrans either from religous or other considerations considered it proper to let his army rest on that day.

The Federal army is reported to have been put in motion early on Monday morning the 29th—crossed the creek without much opposition from the enemy, who fell back to the east side of Stone's River, where a stand was made and the several divisions of the Confederate army were arranged for battle, indicating that they intended to fight before falling back any further.

As soon as Gen Rosecrans was informed of the position of the enemy and the manifest intention of Gen. Bragg to give battle, which was late in the afternoon, he immediately ordered Generals Crittenden and McCook to place the several divisions of their respective corps in position for the approaching contest, which orders were immediately obeyed and every preparation was made which the circumstances and the nature of the position would admit of for the impending battle.

There was evidently considerable fighting done on Tuesday, December 30th, but at what hour the battle commenced, and what corps and divisions of the Federal army were engaged, has not, by the meagre reports of the movements of the respective armies on that day, which have come to hand, been made to appear. The results of the conflict during that day are reported to have been favorable to the Federal arms.

On the morning of December 31st, at daylight, the battle was renewed and raged with awful fury, according to both the Federal and Confederate reports, throughout the entire day. The right wing of the Federal army, commanded by McCook, was confronted by the Confederate legions under Gen. Hardee, which fought with such desperation that it was impossible for Gen. McCook's divisions to withstand the onslaught that was made upon them by the enemy, and they gave way and fell back in the wildest confusion some three or four miles. The slaughter is represented to have been awful, almost beyond description. Three Illinois regiments are reported to have lost two-thirds of their number.

The battle is also reported to have raged with great fury on the left, and early in the day the enemy had made so much impression upon the columns composing that wing that it became necessary to make a change of the front. The battle soon became general along the whole line, the enemy making assault after assault, which caused the Federal columns at times to give way. Orders were given for the left wing to advance and charge upon the foe, but before they could be executed, another famous assault was made on the centre which caused it to break and fall back. At that critical moment Gen. Rosecrans' division was thrown into the breach and the enemy in turn were repulsed with great slaughter.

It is stated that early in the day the want of ammunition began to be seriously felt by the Federal army, as the Confederate calvary under Gen. Wheeler had made a detour in the rear of the Federal army and destroyed several baggage and ammunition trains. According to the statement of the enemy, three hundred wagons containing property to the amount of two millions of dollars were captured and burned, and seven hundred prisoners taken by Gen. Wheeler during the day, and he succeeded afterwards in returning in safety to the Confederate lines, making a complete circuit around the Federal army. Ammunition became so scarce that not a single wagon load could be found, as alleged, and several batteries had not a single round left, and could take no part in the action.

In the afternoon at about two o'clock, the battle had changed from the right to the left wing, the enemy having moved his forces, crossed the river, moving under cover of a high bluff, made a desperate attack on the Federate columns occupying that part of the field, which for some time is said to have been favorable to Confederates. The slaughter was such as might be expected to result from a conflict in which the combatants on both sides were determined to conquer or die, as thousands of them died before the advance of the enemy was checked by the murderous fire of musket and artillery, which was poured upon them by those from the Federal lines. The scene is said to have been "magnificently grand," as the contending armies were hurling shot and shell and other iron and leaden missiles into each others ranks, mowing them down as said with "indescribable slaughter."

Late in the afternoon, the much exhausted enemy took up a position that could not be assailed without more artillery than Rosecrans had at command. At dark the conflict ceased, after having raged with unceasing fury eleven hours. It is admitted that the fighting on that day resulted favorably to the enemy.

The following account of the defeat and rout of the right wing of the Federal army, and of the subsequent repulse of the Confederate columns which, attacked the centre, has been given by a reporter who was an eye-witness of the horrid scenes which transpired on that part of the field during the first day's fight:

Gen. McCook's command, which was on the right, composed of Johnson's, Davis' and Sheridan's divisions, was posted from right to left in the order named. Early in the morning the enemy threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy and was thrice repulsed. The fourth time he advanced with a larger number and with greater desperation than before. Sheridan's men were compelled to give ground, but it was only for a moment. The gallant Gen. Sill, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the troops and the Stars and Stripes once more advanced, and the rebels were driven from their quarter of the field. It was a few minutes after eight o'clock when this occurred, and but a short time elapsed before attention was directed to the right, where three divisions of the enemy under Hardee advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously on Johnson, Davis and a portion of Johnson's infantry. Johnson's division immediately broke, almost before they had time to take their arms from the stack. Edgerton's battery was taken before it fired three rounds. Simonson's battery fought well and brought off all but two guns. Goodspeed's battery fired several rounds and then lost four pieces. Gen. Kirk, commanding one of the brigades of this division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment.

The enemy by this time had succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. Brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder and the route of the division became irrevocable and total. No other conclusion can be arrived at but that the right were completely surprised, and that too under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly vigilant.

It was left for Sheridan to stay the hitherto successful onset of the foe and never did man labour more faithfully than he to perform

the task; and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers. His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned its flight. Its perilous condition can easily be imagined, when in the fight Davis' division left it without protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until one-fourth of its number lay bleeding and then it gave way. The retreat changed to a rout, only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis. All these divisions were now hurled back together into immense ravines and cedar thickets, which skirt the turnpike and extend far over to the right. Brigade after brigade and battery after battery from Palmer's, Negley's and Rosecran's divisions, were sent into the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives; but all in turn were either crushed outright by the flying crowds or broken by the impetuosity of the foe and put to confused flight or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in these dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see his own regiment. No one will ever be able to tell who there fought the bravest or who proved recreant to their trust. In spite of their heroism and devotion; in spite of the desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe; in spite of the awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels still steadily pushed onward and came nearer and nearer to the turnpike.

Nearly two miles and-a-half of the right wing of our army had been driven in, and faintness of heart came over me, as the destruction of the whole army seemed to stare me in the face, but when the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre hurried over towards the right and massed rank behind rank in array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods through which the rebels were advancing.

The scene at this time was as grand and awful as anything I ever expect to witness until the day of Judgment. I stood upon the highest point of a somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad fronting the key to our position. Had the rebels once obtained possession of it and of the immense trains of wagons packed along the turnpike the Union army would have been irretrievably ruined. Even if its line of retreat had been cut off, nothing could have saved it from utter rout, slaughter and capture; and yet each minute it became more and more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling in inextricable disorder through the woods.

Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of shells and the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sounds, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together. Above all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous hosts, as body after body of our troops gave way and nearer came the storm. Louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense trains of wagons packed along the roads suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life and every species of army vehicles, preceded by frightened mules and horses, rattled away pell mell in an opposite direction from that in which the victorious foe was pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters urging onward to the top of their speed, now mingled with the billows of sounds which swayed and surged over the field.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the rout became visible and crowds of ten thousand fugitives, presenting every phase of wild and uncontrolable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Of them all, perhaps not a half-dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together. Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell amongst them. Scores of them were shot down, but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowds which burst out every moment from the thickets.

It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand, if possible, and drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed and broken by the mass of fugitives. With calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm. As he cast his eye over the grand array which had mustered to repel the foe, he already felt himself master of the situation. At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the souls of the Yankees, who stood before them and charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon whose dark mouths yawned upon them. A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces. An awful roar shook the earth. A crash rent the atmosphere, and the foremost line of the rebel host was literally swept from the field. It seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before the flame. Then both armies were enveloped in a vast cloud of smoke, which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the turnpike and railroad the tumult was redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife raging under the canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of the wagons and abulances became more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the broken right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently the mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed to the ground together. Every conceivable form of dreadful missile whizzed, whirled and burst among the crowd. Terror and dismay reigned. The uncontrolable and disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which they plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side. The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knows exactly what occurred. There was a shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then for a time everything disappeared. For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the clouds and when our battalions advanced, they found no rebels between the woods and the turnpike, except the dead, dying and disabled. There were hundreds of these and their blood reddened the ground. Since the annihilation of the Old Guard at Waterloo, probably there has not been an instance of so great slaughter in so short a time as during these repulses at Murfreesboro.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed. Our troops emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn, over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of artillery sounded further and further off, as different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe. It was nearly 4 o clock when Hardee was repulsed and all immediate danger in that quarter was over. He had succeeded in defeating the right, but did not gain the rear.

While the battle was raging on the right, half a dozen pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's division kept up a continual fire on the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter. The division of the rebel general Wilders happened to be just in range of these cannon. Here he had been stationed by Hardee in readiness to charge upon Palmer's division at a proper time. The position was a most uncomfortable one, as at every discharge of the artillery some of Withers' men bit the dust. Goaded almost to madness by this slaughter of his helpless men, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity; but their recklessness was of no avail against the few proud regiments that stood in the way, and the desperate assailants withdrew at last; their loss must have been fearful, as they called it the bloodiest struggle of the day.

There was now a lull in the storm. Scarcely a volley of musketry or a boom of cannon was heard for three quarters of an hour. Some hoped that the bloody scenes had ended for the day; but the rebel leaders, disappointed by their failure to penetrate our camp by way of the right wing, were preparing for a blow at the centre. All reserves were attached to the centre of their army under Polk. Bragg in person placed himself at the head of the columns. The nature of the ground in this part of the field was such that every movement of either army could be distinctly seen. The open fields toward Murfreesboro were smooth enough for a holiday parade ground

A fierce cannonading up the turnpike announced the coming onset. It came on in magnificent order, and stretched away diagonally across a great sloping field At a sufficient interval another deployed into the open ground parallel with the first, and ere the former battalions were engaged, a third line of battle came forth. It seemed as though our feeble troops in that direction would be crushed by the weight of those immense masses; but Rosecrans had detected the rebel design even before their front line had appeared in view. The least exhausted troops of the left and centre were hurried forward in double quick time to combat this new effort of the enemy; and even from the extreme left a brigade was brought over to take part in the defense. The rebels rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon, hurled their muskets at the heads of our artillery men, and even shouted demoniacally when their hearts were pierced by bullets and they tumbled to the earth while endeavoring to take another step in advance.

The same formidable array of batteries and battalions again confronted the foe as that upon which the violence of Hardee's force had spent itself, and similar results followed. Almost simultaneously a sheet of fire leaped forth from each of the opposite lines. For a few minutes both stood like walls of stone, discharging their muskets into each other's bosoms. Then the rebels attempted to charge; but a storm of lead and iron hail burst forth into their faces and all around them, sweeping them down. If once the soldiers of the Union wavered before this fiery onset, it was only for a moment, and in forty minutes from the time the first rebel line marched forth, all three had been dashed in pieces and the survivors of the conflict were flying in wild confusion over the slope or were disappearing in the dense woods.

The battle was now over until early the next morning. The rebels continued the fire of cannon from the direction of Murfreesboro, as though in angry protest against their repulse. When this ceased there was silence all over the field.

The battle was renewed on Thursday, Jan. 1st, at day break, but the enemy, it is said, would not retire nor give way till afternoon, when the Federal artillery received a supply of ammunition, and then a more destructive fire was opened upon their lines, which made them waver and fall back, Gen. Thomas pressing their center and Gen. Crittenden advancing against their left. In the course of the afternoon there was considerable maneuvering by both armies for position.

There was desperate fighting on Friday the 2d inst. The enemy made a bold but unsuccessful assault on the Federal center in the forenoon. They advanced against Gen. Bentley's brigade, and after a desperate struggle drove it across the river. The result of that day's fighting was, however, in favor of the Federal arms. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded in establishing his left on the east bank of the river; the center at night held an advanced position, and the right had recovered most of the ground lost on Wednesday.

On Saturday the 3d it rained incessantly all day long and in the night, during the storm the enemy is reported to have attacked the Federal troops in their rifle pits along the entire line, and made another desperate attack on the center, resulting in their being driven back across Stone'sRiver. During that night, Gen. Rosencrans, in his announcement of the retreat of the enemy, says he withdrew his left wing from the east side of the river, which occupied his time till four in the morning, and at seven it was announced that the enemy had fled, which report proved true. It is said they took with them all their stores, leaving nothing of value behind them.

An ammunition train having arrived during the night, Sunday the 4th was spent in distributing ammunition to the several corps and divisions, in burying the dead and caring for the wounded; and on Monday the 5th, Murfreesboro was occupied by Gen. Rosencrans, and the pursuit of the enemy commenced.

There are various reports as to the extent of the Federal loss. Some of the correspondents estimate the number of killed and wounded at about ten thousand, including several Generals nineteen Colonels, and a large percentage of other officers. Five thousand prisoners were taken by the enemy, as admitted, which nearly corresponds with the report made by them of the sanguinary conflict, which has not been surpassed by any which have transpired during the war in fierceness and obstinacy, nor exceeded in casualties, according to the number of men engaged. The contending armies are said to have been about equal in force and number, and the loss in killed and wounded were about the same on each side. It is not known which suffered most, but the enemy took more prisoners, as reported, than they lost.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

There was a great Negro celebration at Norfolk, as per report, on New Year's day, in which some four thousand "persons of African descent," of that class of "colored people" commonly called contrabands, a term used to designate slaves who have escaped from their masters, marched in procession carrying the "stars and stripes," preceded by a band of music, cheering loudly the while for the downfall of slavery. The display made by those descendants of Ham is said to have created much excitement. It must have been a demoniacal demonstration.

On the night of the first instant, an extensive fire is reported to have occurred in New York City, destroying property to the amount of some two hundred thousand dollars.

The steamer Monitor, which acquired so much renown in her conflict with the Merrimac, is reported to have foundered near Cape Hatteras, on the night of the 30th of December, and sunk in forty-five fathoms of water. Two officers and thirty-eight men are said to have gone down with the vessel. It is reported that the steamer having her in tow has not been heard from and is supposed to be lost.

Mr. Isaac N. Cook, a Paymaster of the Army, as has recently been discovered, is a defaulter to the government, to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars, which he has lost by gambling. The dishonesty and corruption of many of the Paymasters, Commissaries, Quartermasters and other officers in the employ of the government, if reports be true, of which no doubts are entertained, exceeds anything ever before recorded in the history of nations.

The newspaper men of New York city invite proposals for the supply of three hundred thousand pounds of paper per week, for five years from the first of January inst., or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected—the above amount being required by the Associated Press alone.

Burnside's army has been largely reinforced since the battle of Fredericksburg.

A memorial has been forwarded to Congress by the N. Y. national War Committee, praying that private armed vessels be authorized to go in pursuit of the rebel steamer Alabama.

The government proposes to employ portable mills for grinding wheat and corn on the march southward.

The English Cabinet, it is said, are furious at the publication of the mediatory documents by the French Government, and pronounce it a shabby diplomatic trick. It is probable the two governments will not again seek to come to an understanding on the American question.

Thurlow Weed has sold out of the Albany *Journal* and retired from the newspaper business, after an experience in it of forty years.

Among the resignations tendered to the President lately was that of Gen. Burnside, which Mr. Lincoln refused to accept.

The telegraphic line between Russia and San Francisco by way of Behrings Straits is under way—and portions of it in Russia are completed.

Want of coal is the last reason assigned for the detention of the great Western expedition to clear the Mississippi.

Two columns of Folsom granite, each weighing four and a half tons, have been landed lately at SanFrancisco, intended for the Broderick monument to be erected in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

Gen. McNeil, of the Missouri State Militia, whose surrender Jeff. Davis has demanded, for shooting ten Confederates in that State, says that the stories to the effect that the old man Altsman, for whose abduction he caused the ten guerilla parole-breakers to be executed, was returned to Palmyra alive and well the day after the execution, is a gross fabrication; on the contrary, Gen. McNeil has in his possession information from captured guerillas that Altsman was led out and shot the day after his capture. He was a peculiarly valuable man as a guide to the cavalry, having traveled over the whole country as a pedlar many years ago, and knew the hiding places of the guerrillas perfectly. As to the effect of the shooting, McNeil asserts that it has done more to quiet guerillas than all the fighting which has occurred from the beginning in North Missouri. He intended writing a letter to President Lincoln on the subject of retaliation—relating his experience for the benefit of the country—which, doubtless, he took care to do before the first day of January

It is likely that the entire issue of the Bank of England will be withdrawn from circulation on account of the extensive and well-executed forgeries on it.

The next New York Assembly will be classified as follows: Democrats, 63; Union, 1; Union Democrats, 8; Union Republicans, 12; Republicans, 46.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* for December states that, owing to the utter demoralization, or diseased condition of the troops that were surrendered at Harper's Ferry—and since exchanged—it is reported that about five thousand of them will be mustered out of the service. The question incidentally arises here—if they are unfit for service in the army ranks, what under heaven are they fit for?

The U. S. Attorney General, Hon. Edward Bates, has recently decided that, under the 3d section of the act of July 14, 1862, chap 166, the mother of a deceased soldier "is entitled to a pension, whether she be married or be a widow, provided she was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part; and that whether she was so dependent or not, and how far, is a question of fact, to be decided in each case by evidence."

It is the general opinion that the army of the Potomac will go into winter quarters, with the Rappahannock as the line of defense. For general comfort Sibley tents are to be raised over circular rows of stakes planted in the earth, and plastered with clay, making comfortable quarters, easily warmed by stoves.

VARIETIES OF IMPORTED FRUITS IN DESERET.

During the past two or three years there has been a deep interest awakened among the people inhabiting these valleys in the improvement of their orchards. Hitherto there had been no little gratification experienced in the production of fruit from seedling trees. The country was new, untried and, as a fruit region, to many—if not the majority of the settlers—it was decidedly uninviting. The history of fruit culture in Deseret, when written, will be fraught with incidents illustrative of the unyielding perseverance of her pioneers in this important branch of her development.

A few peach and apple pits, procured from the East, being put into the arid soil and moistened by continued irrigation, some of them germinate and put forth the tender embryo trees. These, carefully nursed and daily watched, soon assume a promising, thrifty appearance. In a few years their boughs are laden with delicious fruit, richly repaying the planter for all his care and expense, and for his patient faith in thus awaiting the results of his labours.

Because of the complete absence of every species of green fruit, these first and seedling products are esteemed as though they were of the most exceeding rare and choicest kinds; and truly they were rare enough and greedily sought after—money being but a trifling consideration, only so that it could purchase, at some cost, a meagre repast of peaches—this being the species first in bearing to any extent among us.

As they severally came into bearing, each of the different kinds—the plum, the apple, the apricot, the cherry, together with the grape, the strawberry, and others of the berry varieties—respectively took its commanding place in the market—the fortunate raisers realizing handsome returns which were only restricted in amount by the limited supply of fruit at their disposal.

Nevertheless, for several successive years, fruit-raising was almost exclusively confined to the few who had taken the initiatory steps in that direction—the many apparently regarding it as something beyond their grasp, or as an enterprise fatally fixed to be monopolized by a few. We have no recollection of having observed the smallest indications of a disposition to monopolize on the part of those who, by their special exertions in the face of many serious obstacles, had succeeded in raising a little fruit—thus dissipating the opinion prevalent with the majority, that these valleys were not adapted to fruit-growing—and were reaping a slight but well-earned remuneration from their investments. On the contrary—we are personally conversant with their urgent, repeated and incessant remonstrances in favor of an universal engagement, not onlyin practical horticulture, but in fruit-culture—that the benefits and luxuries of these delicious fruits might be directly enjoyed by every settlement, family and individual numbered among the permanent inhabitants of this Territory. Among the most prominent examples illustrative of what we have just stated might be named President Brigham Young, the late Dr. Richards, Hon. Albert Carrington, Messrs. Staines, Hemenway, L. D. Young—the former of whom, having grown a large number of peach trees, and, to bring them within reach of all, proffered them at the trifling cost of digging, and Mr. Carrington, having in his grounds, as well known, by far the finest peaches then grown in this country, carefully saved the pips and distributed them freely to all desiring them.

Through these and other laudable means many were induced to venture a trial at growing fruit trees who, peradventure, had never in their lives before planted a seed of any kind, and a taste was gradually created in our midst for the adornment of their grounds with fruit-bearing trees. Others, who, having been raised in a wilderness country, were excessively fond of shade and had checkered their lots inside with the cottonwood and other forest trees, soon perceived that, in point of labor and actual outlay, these trees, though barren and unproductive of fruit, cost them about as much as those which yielded to the fruit-grower their annual instalments of fruit more than equivalent to the highest rate of interest paid in every-day business transactions. The decaying, worm-eaten cottonwoods, therefore, were soon, by the improvement-loving class, replaced by young and thrifty growths of peach, apple and other fruit-bearing trees.

The results of these efforts at improvement have been satisfactorily exhibited, not only in the munificent displays at our annual State Fairs, but also in the general distribution of fruit among the people, which, though not as yet in all instances of the most desirable varieties, supplies much of the luscious, nutritious juices so largely contributing to general health and the vigorous tone of the physical system.

Not resting wholly satisfied with having succeeded by all these aids and facilities in providing for themselves, from seed, many very fair varieties of various kinds of fruit, it now remains for the citizens of Deseret to avail themselves of every reasonable opportunity for not only securing a more complete assortment of the different species, but also a judicious selection of the best varieties of imported kinds, more recently introduced.

That we live in a region highly adapted to fruit-growing no longer remains to be demonstrated by actual experiment. Let every settler, therefore, whether new or old, put himself earnestly at work to produce his own fruit. Depend no longer upon others to raise it for you. Discard the old practice of buying imported kiln-dried fruits, much of which brought here in years past being at once the most indifferent and least allowable substitute imaginable for the delicious and nutritive fruits grown and dried at home. Whether those recently imported are much more valuable and palatable than "buffalo chips" we cannot say—not having had any occasion to test them—nor do we now, or ever again wish to be asked, or by any circumstances induced to institute any further practical inspection or test in the premises.

Through the commendable exertions of the Domestic Gardener's Club of this city, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following carefully prepared list of imported fruits now to be obtained without sending out of the State. Though not authorized to make the statement, for the information of those desiring to purchase, we presume they can be procured at moderate rates upon application to Mr. L. S. Hemenway, Mr. Theodore Lelson, or to any other nurseryman in this city.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest, July. *
" Joe, last of August.
" June, last of July.
" Strawberry, July.
" Red Margaret, August.
Golden Sweet, July and August.
Red Astrachan, first of August.
Summer Queen, August.
Red June, June to August.
Sweet Bough, Aug. to September.
" Summer Pearmain, Aug. and Sept.
Richard's Sweet.
William Favorite, August.
Yellow June, August.
Yellow Horse, July.

FALL APPLES.

Autumn Pearmain, Sept. to October.
Big Red, Oct. to November.
Cayuga Red Streak (20 ounce).
Duchess of Oldenburgh, Aug. to Sept.
English Golden Pippin, Oct.
Fameuse, Oct. to Nov.
Fall Bough, September.
Fall Cheese, Sept. to Nov.
Hopkins Red, Sept. to Oct.
Gravenstein, Sept. to Oct.
Lady Finger, Oct to Nov.
Keswick Codlin, Sept.
Maiden's Blush, Sept. to Oct.
Porter, Sept. to October.
Rambo, Nov. to December.
Summer Pearmain, Sept. to Oct.
Deseret Pippin (native seedling).
Late Strawberry, Oct.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin, Dec. to March.
Belmont, " "
American Golden Russet, Nov. to Jan.
Cannon's Pearmain, Dec. to March.
Bailey Sweet, Dec.
Faldwalder, Dec. to May.
Ben, Dec. to January.
Rome Beauty, Nov. to Dec.
Neal's Russet, Dec. to March.
Esopus Spitzenburg, Jan. to April.
Newtown Spitzenburg.
King of Tompkin's County, Dec. to March.
Swaar, Jan. to March.
R. I. Greening, Dec. to March.
Jonathan, Dec. to Feb.
Seek no Further, Dec. to February.
Hubbardston Nonesuch, Nov. to Jan.
Green Newtown Pippin, Feb. to May.
Yellow Bellflower, Dec. to March.
Winter Pearmain, December to March.
Lady Apple, December to March.
Wagoner, Dec. to Feb.
Ladies' Sweeting, Jan. to May.
Rawles Janet, Feb. to June.
Limber Twig, Jan. to June.
Northern Spy, Jan. to April.
Melon, Oct. to Dec.
Peck's Pleasant, Dec. to Feb.
Ribstone Pippin, Nov. to Jan.
Pomme Royal, Dec. to Feb.
Pomme Grise, Oct. to Nov.
Lacker, Dec. to March.
Milam, Dec. to March.
Horner's Greening.
Jersey Blue.
Gray Seedling.
Talman's Sweeting, Dec. to March.
Ohio Pippin, Dec. to Feb.
Pryor's Red, Jan. to April.
Northern Sweet, Nov.
Green Winter.
Wine Sap, Dec. to Feb.
Virginia Greening, March to June.

PEARS.

Alexander, Sept. to Oct.
Bartlett, August.
Buffum, September.
Ananas de Ete, Aug. to Sept.
Beurre de Anjou, October to Nov.
Belle Lucrative, August to Sept.
Bloodgood, August.
Dearborn Seedling, Aug.
Dix, October to Nov.
Beurre D'Aremberg, December to Feb.
Beurre Diel, October to Nov.
Doyenne d'Ete, last of July.
Kirtland, September.
Louise Bonne de Jersey, Oct.
Nouveau Poiteau, Nov.
Oswego, October.
Passe Colmar, Nov. to Jan.
Seekel, Sept. to Oct.
Flemish Beauty, last of September.
Fondante de Malines, Oct.
Winter Nelis, Nov. to January.
White Doyanne, September to Nov.

PEACHES.

Word's Freestone, last of August.
Oldmixon Freestone, 5th to 15th Sept.
Oldmixon Clingstone, 1st Sept.
Yellow Rareripe, last of August.
Large Early York, last of Aug.
Early York, middle of August.
Grosse Mignonne, last of Aug. and 1st Sep.
Crowford's Early, last Aug. to 1st Sept.
Heath Clingstone, October.
Cooledge's Favorite, last of Aug.

NECTARINES.

Elruge, early Sept.
Early Violet, last of Aug.
Hunt's Tawny, middle of Aug.
New White, early in Sept.

APRICOTS.

Breda, early in Aug.
Moorpark, early in Aug.
Peach Apricot.
Early Golden, 10th to 15th July.
Persian, middle of July,

SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian, last of June.
Coe's Transparent, 25th of June.
Rockport, 20th of June.
Delicate, 1st of July.
Governor Wood, middle of June.
Black Hawk, 20th June to 1st July.
Elton, last of June.

DUKE CHERRIES.

Archduke, early in July.
Belle de Choisy, last of June.
May Duke, last of May to last of June.

MORELLO CHERRIES.

Early Richmond, June.
Early Morello.

QUINCE.

Orange.

* The given months refer to the period of their maturity.

SORGHUM GROWERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of Sorghum growers and manufacturers was held at Rockford, Ills., on the 3d of December, which is said to have been very numerously attended, and the samples of sugar and syrup exhibited, are reported to have exceeded in number and quality those displayed at any previous exhibition in the North Western States.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of the proceedings of the Convention:

The first subject for discussion was seeds and their preparation.

Mr. Murtfeldt, of Winnebago, said his experience was that the small Chinese cane was the best. The cane is smaller, but then it is fatter and contains more saccharine matter. Prefers the main stalk for seed.

Mr. Olmstead, of Wisconsin, agreed with Mr. Murtfeldt that the small Chinese was the best.

Mr. Huntington, of Winnebago, has purchased Imphee, and got no crop. His neighbor got some Imphee, and it succeeded. He was not quite sure his was Imphee, but he bought it for that. He was under the impression at first, that Imphee ripened first, but his experience proved the contrary.

Mr. Pardee preferred what is called the small African sorghum. Very little if any other succeeded with him. Yet he had bought what was called African Imphee, and planted it alongside of sorghum, and in its growth and maturity could see no difference between that and sorghum, and came to the conclusion that he had been deceived in the purchase, and that it was all sorghum. Does not know but that the non-success of the Imphee this season was owing to the late spring. The seed did not certainly ripen. In a longer season it might do better. He thinks the small sorghum is what some call Imphee.

Mr. Cory, of Indiana, asked if the speaker, in speaking of the difference between small sorghum and large sorghum, did not mean African Imphee and Chinese sorghum?

Several answered that they regard both as sorghum.

Mr. Seward, of Winnebago, said up his way they had three kinds of Imphee, two of black and one of yellow. The kind they use was small black Imphee. The yellow is small and grows ripe earlier. The later makes the best syrup. The yellow Imphee makes syrup, but it has a vegetable taste. We therefore like the late best. We should prefer sorghum, but it is not so sure a crop.

Mr. Cory said that in Indiana they gave preference to the large sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane. They have not given Imphee much of a trial.

Mr. Moss, of Iowa, has seen five kinds of Imphee and two of sorghum. Has noted the difference in the kinds. With him Imphee would come up in half the time. He put his Imphee into a vat, where he boiled it, and it eventually became solid sugar, and while in the vat he stirred it about once a week. Black Imphee does not granulate; yellow Imphee and sorghum does. He exhibited a sample of each to prove this.

J. H. Frink, of McHenry, has raised three different kinds of sorghum—two of Imphee and one kind called by both names. He thinks the medium sized the best which is now cultivated. Has raised the large, but preferred the medium. He has raised other kinds, but had not a good opinion of them. He has used the seed from the same kind for two years running, and the last year it was utter failure—the stalk contained no saccharine matter. He saw no indications that it had hybridized. The larger Chinese cane has two or three degrees less of saccharine matter than the small.

Mr. Moss, of Boone county, is well satisfied that the same kind of cane in different soils and localities will vary two weeks in the ripening. The small, yellow Imphee, when planted in the right time and place, comes up very quick. The same seed planted where it is cold will produce very small and very poor cane. Our soil, being a dark prairie loam, makes the Imphee later than the sorghum. My Imphee the past season did not ripen, while my Chinese did. There is at least two weeks difference between them. Of the Imphea prefers the small yellow. Prefers it grown about seven feet high. Put seven or eight seeds in a hill and you get no suckers, but put in only three or four seeds, and you get plenty of suckers. For granulating purposes, the seed should be perfectly ripe before you cut the cane.

Mr. Huntington, of Rockford, enquired whether or no seeds deteriorated in this climate, by reason of the climate, and whether it is necessary to send to more genial climates to obtain new seed. It is certain the seeds deteriorate. What is the cause and the remedy?

Capt. Weldon, of Rockford, said that in tropical climates, the seed became valueless in four or five years, and to get new seeds they planted the joints of the cane in cellars and in other warm places, and got new seeds from the joints. He thought that seed deteriorated in all parts of the world.

Mr. Scott, of Winnebago, had used the black Imphee, but likes sorghum the best. He considers his seed as good now as when he commenced planting five years ago. He cannot see that it has deteriorated. He planted his cane alongside of Indian corn. Never saw any indications of hybridization.

Mr. Paul agreed with the previous speaker that the seed did not deteriorate, on the contrary, he thinks it improves by age.

Mr. Cory, of Indiana, in his experience thought the seed had deteriorated. When the prospect was good he would save the seed, but when it was poor, he threw away the seed. He prefers the Chinese cane—it makes a pleasanter article for home use. The Imphee has a bad taste, which my customers do not like. We have not had the kind of Imphee which is cultivated here.

Mr. Paul thought it very difficult to keep the different kinds of seed apart. Has seen seed that looked well, but was good for nothing. When the cane produces poorly, I burn the seed.

Mr. Murtfeldt said that the seed in the Southern States had to be renewed once in three or four years. In the West India Islands it is not so. He would recommend that the joints of one be planted in the cellar, and from them raise new seed. The three or four lower joints should be used for this purpose. Keep them out of doors until there is danger of frost, and then plant them in the cellar.

Dr. Baker, of Winnebago, had traveled South. There they renewed their cane once in three years by planting the joints and thus getting new seed. He always soaked his seed in hot water until it sprouted before planting.

Mr. Huntington here moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the subject of seeds into consideration, and embody their views in a report to the Convention, to be ap-

proved by that body. Which was carried, and Messrs. Huntington of Winnebago, Seward of McHenry and Moses of Iowa, were appointed such committee.

Mr. Roberts of Jacksonville, was then called upon to give his views, which were to the effect that where he lived he preferred the Imphee to Chinese cane for sugar—but preferred the Chinese cane for syrup. Has never succeeded in getting good hard crystal from the Chinese—nothing but grape sugar. He exhibited some very handsome samples of sugar made from Imphee.

The second proposition was then taken up. *The Best Soil and Mode of Preparation.*—Mr. Frink, of McHenry county, was for a pure clay soil. He could make the beet syrup from clay ground. In fact, the poorest soil was the best soil—it makes the best syrup. Cow yards, etc., should be kept out of sight.

Mr. Footer, of Rockland, would give no preference for sand or clay. He had tried both. Old soils he considered always the best. He has got the purest and best syrup from old sandy soil. It is not so prolific. The pure clay and the sandy soils are the sweetest. The richest soils give the largest quantity, but the poorest quality. The nature of the soil always gets into the stalks. There are three tastes in the stalk—bitter, acid and sweet. The first two you will get from rich soils, and the latter from the poor and cleaner soils. He thinks the whole thing is in growing the cane, and not in the mode of manufacturing it.

Mr. Jackson differed from the previous speaker. When he planted on the richest soil, or used manure, he got the best crop, and it made the best syrup. He had planted on what was formerly a cattle yard, and it produced a big crop and a good article. He planted on some clay soil, without any stimulants applied, and there were no acid weeds. The cane was not of as good quality as that raised on rich soil. Planted the past season on a rich hazle-wood, and it produced well. We raised splendid sweet potatoes and melons on the same soil.

D. S. Pardee would take as high, dry land as he could find. He would stimulate it in the fall by covering it with straw and burning it, and plowing it deep. He had tried the experiment, and found it worked well. He thought the heavy clay soil made the richest juice.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.—"Halloo! my little man," said a gentleman from a window in the second story of his country mansion, to a little urchin passing by who was gazing up with much apparent wonder, "I guess you think there is a little heaven up here, don't you, bob?"

"Well, yes, sir, I should if I hadn't seen the devil stick his head out of the window!"

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p.m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N.B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String Instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 21-tf

WANTED.

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 1 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine:

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc., etc. 50-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

WHO HAS LOST

THE COW that is in my possession? She is light red and white, ten or twelve years old. Illegibly branded on the left hip and horn, and has a slit in the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. THOS. R. G. WELCH,
27 3 Poundkeeper, Morgan City.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 11th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE R. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. BERTELSEN,

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Black-smithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-tf

HOME SPUN. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Garce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

LOOK HERE! DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenoents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co, 26-tf

NOTICE.

BROKE into my inclosure, one deep red COW, with an upper slope on the right ear. Also a yearling HEIFER, red and white belly, no marks nor brands visible on either. ANSON CALL,
28-2 North Kanyon Ward, ten miles north, Davis co.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Undersigned proposes to OPEN EVENING CLASSES for Teaching Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, in the 17th Ward Schoolhouse, commencing on Thursday the 7th of January. Also (if the necessary books can be obtained) for the study of either the French, Spanish, Latin or Greek Languages, or Mathematics.

For terms, etc., apply to Thomas Smith, at the house of Joseph Hardman, opposite 17th Ward School-house.
27 2

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREER'S INFALLIBLE, ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c, 50c, and $1 per package. 27-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMPTON, deceased late of Essex, England, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date, and they will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

28-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Z. W. DERRICK and NATHAN DAVIS, in the Public Machine Shop, Sugar House Ward, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm are respectfully requested to call and settle the same, as we wish to close up the accounts without delay.

ZACHARIAS W. DERRICK,
NATHAN DAVIS.
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 31, 1862. 28-3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH J. HIGLEY, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of her contraction after this date.

FREEMAN D. HIGLEY.
Tooele, Dec. 24, 1862. 27-3

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WHO WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENTERPRISE!

J. CLINTON and RUDY have commenced selling MEAT, at the south-east Stall of the Market House. They will pay 7 cents for Beef, and sell at 6, 7 and 8. They invite their friends to come and take the meat at cost price, leaving them the hide and tallow, with which they will be satisfied. 27-tf

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not effected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CROPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.
23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LEYSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

GRASSHOPPER GOLD MINES!

TO meet certain "pressing" liabilities, I offer for Sale my SAW MILL, at Providence, Cache county. This mill is situated the most advantageous for timber of any mill in the State. S. M. BLAIR.

INDIAN FIGHT!

NEAR the above Mill, I offer to sell a No. A FARM, in lots to suit purchasers, also Grass Land.
S. M. BLAIR.

"DIXIE."

FOR Sale, the half of one of the best THRASHING MACHINES in Utah.
S. M. BLAIR.

"KINGDOM COME."

A NEW Iron SUGAR CANE MILL, connected with a water power by an over-shot wheel, built expressly for the purpose of connecting a Shingle Machine, &c. Water privilege not excelled in any country. Situated in the town of Logan. Sugar cane grows well here. Terms moderate.
S. M. BLAIR.

NORTH THE EMPIRE ROLLS.

A HALF-BLOCK, well fenced, opposite the Public Square, in Logan City, six or eight Cabins, a good granary, storehouse, three good wells of water, one hundred apple trees, yards, &c.; with other good property, all of which I will exchange for stock. Those wishing a home in the best valley in the State will do well to give me a call. Houses, Lots, Lands, &c., sold to suit purchasers. S. M. BLAIR,
Logan.

SOLE LEATHER.

THE man who was on horseback and picked up a side of Sole Leather that dropped from my wagon on Sunday, the 16th of November, between Kay's and Sessions' Settlement, will please leave it at Jennings'.
28-2 S. M. BLAIR.

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cotton-wood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
21-tf

FINDLAY'S FACTORY

STILL IN FULL BLAST,

WITH AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

BUSINESS men and those favorable to home manufacture are invited to send in their orders.

Always prepared to supply to any amount, with a liberal per centage to Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

He confidently recommends his

IMPROVED WATER-PROOF FIRST PRIZE FRICTION MATCHES,

as peculiarly adapted to the damps of winter and spring; and his Scented FUSEES, which cannot be extinguished with wind, as particularly suitable for out-door purposes.

Also, a genuine article of Red, Blue, Yellow, Black and Indelible WRITING INKS; with a very superior Boot Blacking, Stove Blacking, Tar, Fine Salt, Saleratus, crude and refined; all the manufactured Stationery, &c.

☞ Rags and all kinds of pay received.
Main Street, G. S. L. City. 27-tf

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOW is the time for every School House and Private Habitation to be supplied with something USEFUL as well as ornamental.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the Thirteenth Ward, Great Salt Lake City,

Has been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Territory of Utah, and at his residence, one block east of the 13th Ward Assembly Room, any person can be supplied at the following prices:

In Sheets, colored - - - - - - $1 00
Or mounted on cloth, with rollers, varnished - - - - - - 5 00

in cash or its equivalent.

This handsome Map, 4 by 5 feet large, was completed in August, 1862, and has 370,000 names engraved on it.

Agents wanted in every settlement throughout the Territory for the sale of this valuable Map. Terms known on application.

Every family that either has or expects to have, a home, should have a map to adorn it; and every man that either has or expects to have a family, should buy a map for their instruction.

Legislators living at a distance can be supplied with an early copy by making an immediate application at
GEORGE GODDARD'S.

N.B.—A good light two-horse WAGON, with a large box, cover, &c., wanted by
28-3 GEORGE GODDARD.

GENIUS.

And what is genius? Is it innate worth;
Powers of mind that boast celestial birth:
Or is it impudence, as oft I've heard,
That crushes vigor with pernicious word?
Great multitudes have claimed this mighty gift,
Yet few have had it if their claims we sift;
For maudling sentiment, in numbers flow,
From highest born as well as from the low.
In saying genius is acquired by right,
Do we thus prove our claim to mental might?
Is wealth to be our standard of its worth—
Can rank alone proclaim its conscious birth?
If so we judge, mistaken one and all,
For genius dwells with both the great and small;
E'en humble cot may prove its right n home,
And seas, and lands, it may far distant roam;
The prison cell it may unknown explore,
And to the light bring gems unknown before—
As Chatterton, by wants and grief oppress'd
In numbers flowing eased his suffering breast.
E'en he, who on the burning desert's sand,
Roams o'er its expanse, may this power command,
And from the stars that o'er him brightly shine,
He may our rights and truths from heav'n divine;
From every shrub, and fleecy passing cloud,
There is a voice that speaks to us most loud;
The murky dimness of the surcharg'd air,
Has moral in it if we seek it there;
The blinding flash, the thunder's rol'ing tone,
That through vast space, is heard from zone to zone,
May in the soul, inspired by gen'rous creed,
Give birth to genius in its time of need,
And radiating with its heaven born beam
O'er countless millions spread its saving gleam.
'Tis i. ckness of an inky night
That genius springs dispensing mental light,
'Tis from a world o'ercome in soulless gloom,
It rolls the pall of intellectual doom,
While with its power it brings divinest ray
And sweeps dull ignorance far out its way.
Is then the mimic blessed with this great power,
To delve away mind's dark and dreary hour?
Or is it deep, and naler repeated thought,
By soul-work won and mental labor wrought?
O mighty genius! Thou art vast, sublime,
And dwells with man, the noblest work of time,
By thee his mind in unknown paths explores,
And nature's beauties in h's soul adores;
On earth, through space, in all the universe,
Light scintillates, and joys dost thou disperse,
His mind fresh vigor from thy beauties gains,
And awed his soul from sinful act refrains.
Learning clothes its votaries with power
And makes them rule the circumstance and hour,
Whilst those, untaught with but celestial guide,
Explor ng darkness where fresh truths reside,
By unknown power, collect them to earth
And forth they spring as clothed in mundane birth.
No hand can guide thy course, or motions free,
For thou enj yest fullest liberty,
To find, create, to form in earthly mould,
Truths unknown, and truths before untold,
No earthly power can cause thy backward flow,
Nor stay thy foot-steps roaming to and fro.
For facts once learn'd upon the soul are limned,
Nor is their brightening lustre dimm d,
But as the flow of endless times elapse,
Thy growing wisdom suffers no relapse;—
O noblest gift from God to man e'er given,
Thy guidance leads us step by step to heaven.

ORION.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS

By Mr. A. H. Conover, who came in with the last express from Bannock City, we are informed that George Clayton and Henry Bean, who left Bannock City on the 25th of Nov. with the express for this city, were murdered by Indians just beyond Bear River, a few days after Major McGarry's detachment had the fight with them in Cache Valley, resulting in the recovery of the white boy, and in the death, as reported, of three of the band who held the lad in captivity.

Clayton and Bean left Banoock City in company with three others, who were coming in from the mines with a horse or mule team, and with whom they traveled till they arrived in Marsh Valley, where they met Mr. Gammiel's provision train, en route for the Grasshopper mines. In crossing Snake river, the three men had the misfortune to have it upset, by which accident they lost all their provisions and blankets, and about nine hundred dollars worth of gold dust, leaving them so d stitute that when they met Gammiel's train they resolved to return with it to the mines, where they arrived on the 17 h of December. After the three men turned back, Clayton and Bean came on with the express alone, taking the road through Cache Valley, by which Gammiel's train went out, which was the last seen of them by white men, so far as known.

When Conover and those with him were coming in, they were informed by some Indians with whom they met on the Portneuf, that two white men coming from the north towards Cache Valley, with five animals, the number Clayton and Bean had with them, had been killed near the head of Marsh Valley, and not far from the settlements in Cache, by the Indians in that vicinity, to avenge the blood of their comrades, who were killed by the soldiers when they went after the captive boy, and that it was the intention of the band to kill every white man they should meet with on the north side of Bear River, till they should be fully avenged for the Indian blood which had been shed by the soldiers in the recent fight.

From the statements made to Mr. Conover by the Indians on the Portneuf, and other corroborating circumstances, there is no doubt but that the men were murdered by the bloodthirsty savages as related, and it is further believed that they will continue their murderous operations whenever opportunity may present, till some measures be taken to dispose them to peace. There were according to Mr Conover's statement, about two hundred letters, and a thousand dollars in treasure in the missing express. The letters were of course valueless to the murderers, but the dust can be bartered by them to the Indian traders and mountaineers to great advantage, for blankets and other things of which the aborigines are ever in need.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—On Friday week, 21 inst., a line of telegraphic wire was extended from the Council House to President B. Young's office, three insulators only being used, placed respectively on the Council House observatory, the flag-staff of the DESERET NEWS building and the south point of the President's Lion-house roof, and is undoubtedly the most elevated line "on this continent." It has been erected for the practical benefit of the telegraphic school commenced in September last, in which some fifty of the young men of this city have been learning the science of telegraphing. We have not had the pleasure of visiting the school, but derive no little gratification from being assured of the excellent progress made by the learners in general. The opportunities they have extended to them cannot be too highly prized. Two schools are held each day, excepting Sundays—the hour of the day school being 1 p.m.—that of the evening school, 5 1-2 p.m.

NEWS ITEMS.

The paper-makers and newsvenders of Gotham are at logg rheads. H. V. Butler, President of the Paper-makers' Combination for raising the price of paper, etc., in a letter to the *Herald*, concludes in the following independent style:

"However you (Bennett,) may writhe under the necessary advance in the price of paper, you must pay it till cotton (the basis of paper manufacture) flows in and fills up its ordinary channels. This association, which you have so unjustly assailed (upon false information no doubt) will exist and continue to perform the duties for which it was instituted, in spite of the press."

Winter operations are to be continued at the West and in the Gulf States.

The late complete surprise and capture of the Federal force at Hartsville, Tenn., under Col. Moore, "the man who wanted to see John Morgan," is severely criticised by the Eastern journals. A sorry day it was for Col. Moore, when he saw John Morgan.

"We are goners, sure." This unclassic but very expressive phrase was everywhere heard in New York city, after the Federal disaster at Fredericksburg; in the language of the *Sun*, "from the omnibus box; at the apple-stands; in the markets, at groceries and liquor stores" and, accompanied by many an oath, was the common expression along the streets.

It is reported that over thiry-two thousand of the Federal armies in the West are absent from their posts, either with or without authority.

The inventor of the new Staffordshire projectile has recently been exhibiting in Washington a number of iron boiler plates, fastened together, six inches thick, through which a ball has been fired from a rifle, which passed through all but the last plate, and in it made a dent. This, says the Army and Navy *Gazette*, is evidently going to create a new era in warfare. Think of a shower of rifle balls penetrating the New Merrimac, or raining through such a turret as that of the iron-clad Monitor!

The gunboat Cairo, mounting 13 guns, while engaged in removing torpedoes, laid by the Confederates, from the Yazoo river, was blown up and sunk in 40 feet of water. Crew saved—several injured. She was the flag-boat of Capt. Hazlett's expedition, the finest and fastest boat of the fleet, and had been newly fitted for more complete defence.

Fremont is again in Washington. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says it is stated that he will take command of the army of the Potomac at an early day. The *Sun* says, "we should not wonder."

Five thousand men are daily employed in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Gen. Joseph Hooker is now nearly well of the painful wound he received at Antietam.

Married:

At Springville City, Utah county, on the 29th December, by Bishop Aaron Johnson, GEORGE WILLIAMS and EMMA JANE STEVENSON, both from Birmingham, England.
Millenial Star please copy.

In this city, by Bishop Pettigrew, Jan 1st, LEVI GARRETT, from Philadelphia, and CHRISTINA CURRIE, from Scotland
Millennial Star, please copy.

In Lehi, 23d Dec, by Elder Wm. Snow, Mr. PETER LOTT and Miss SARAH H. SNOW, all of Lehi.

In this city, Dec 25, by Bishop Hoagland, Mr. WILLIAM BENCH, Jr., and Miss FRANCIS A. TATTON, formerly from England.

In Ogden City, December 9, by Elder James Brown, Mr. WILLIAM F CRITCHLOW and Miss MARY ELIZA BROWN, the first white female born in Utah Territory both of Ogden City.

At Santaquin, Utah, on the 25th of December, by B F Johnson, BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, Jun. and Miss AVELINE BUTTERFIELD.

Died:

In this city, on Friday, the 26th inst., of whooping cough, ALBERT DANIEL, son of William and Priscilla Jennings, aged 8 months and 19 days.

In this city, Dec. 17, Mrs. MARY JANE McALLISTER OTTINGER, aged 33 years, 10 months, and 16 days.

At Spanish Fork City, on the 19th of Dec., of liver complaint, JOSEPH B. HAWKS, aged 63 years, 6 months and 11 days.

He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Oakland county, Michigan, in Jan, 1832; gathered with the Saints in Far West, Missouri, in 1836; was at the battle on Crooked River, when Elder Patten was killed; was through all the persecutions of the church; came to the Bluffs at the exodus of the Saints from Illinois; emigrated to the Valley in 1851; has lived a faithful saint of God, and died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.—[Com.

At Bountiful City, Davis county, December 26, 1862, of Croup, ALBERT DENRY, son of Thomas Frederick and Sarah Ann Fisher, aged two years, seven months and twenty three days.

At Spring Lake Villa, on the 27th ult., of Whooping Cough, ESTHER MINERVA, daughter of J. E. and Eliza Johnson, aged one month.

In this City, on the 2nd of January, of Hooping Cough, WILLIAM JAMES BROWN, son of James and Sophia Lane, aged ten months and two weeks.
[Millenial Star please copy.

In this City, January 12th, 1863, OREN STODDARD, of the 13th Ward, aged 65 years, 11 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE of J. M. BRUNSWICK & BROS.' CELEBRATED BILLIARD TABLES, Complete. The Best ever imported to this Territory.
For Particulars Enquire of
JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
29-2 Second House West of Tabernacle.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.
WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.
29-3m.

LIVE AND LEARN!

I intend opening a Grammar School, as well as Classes for Arithmetic, German, French and Spanish. For further particulars, apply at my residence, 14th Ward, on the premises of Elder John Taylor.
39-1. ALEXANDER OTT.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a RED COW, lop horned, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
J. CARPENTER, near Neff's Mills.

LOST:

ON the 1st day of January, 1863, between Salt Lake City and Grantsville, an OIL CLOTH COAT. The finder will confer a great favor by returning the same to the office of this paper, and be rewarded for his or her trouble. E. CHEESEMAN.
29-1

STRAYED.

FROM City Creek Kanyon, a large dark red OX, eight year old, white spot in forehead, some white about the hips. Branded A. NORTON on horn.
Any information concerning said Ox will be thankfully received and well rewarded by A. NORTON.
B. Young's Carding Works, Kanyon Creek,
Jan. 9th, 1863. 29-1

STRAYED

FROM the 13th ward, on the 21st of December, one Bay HORSE, 2 or 3 white feet, branded N.G, on left shoulder, A.W, on right hip; one four-year-old Red STEER, strayed from George Hancock's herd ground, Utah county, branded N.G on left shoulder, S.R on left thigh. Whoever will deliver them to the owner, or give information as to their whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. N. GROESBECK.
28-2

ATTENTION THE MORMON BATTALION!!!

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC PARTY of the Mormon Battalion will be given at the SOCIAL HALL, in this City, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1863.
All the Members of the Battalion in the settlements throughout the Territory are respectfully invited with their Ladies to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

N. V. Jones,	J. Murdoch,
H. W. Brizzee,	B. Pace,
Ed. Martin.	J. Hess,
J. S. Brown,	Thos Dunn.

29-2

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc, for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humburg Mines, Grantsville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29-11

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

GOLD RING LOST.

A HEAVY GOLD RING was lost on the 23d of Dec, 1862, probably on Main street, in this city. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of
29-1 KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.
Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, "which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.
Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-11.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

AT

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS,

BY

WM. JENNINGS.

27-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 30. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863. VOL. XII.

MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF DESERET.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Convened in General Assembly:—

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which, through the blessings of Israel's God, you are again permitted to assemble in your Legislative capacity.

So soon as practicable, after your adjournment on the 17th of April last, our Senators elect, the Hons. William H. Hooper and George Q. Canuon, proceeded to Washington, presented to Congress the Constitution and accompanying Memorials, and, in connection with the Hon John M. Bernhieel, Representative elect and our Territorial Delegate, labored assiduously for the admission of Deseret into the family of States. But Congress, during its last session, was heavily burdened with duties pertaining to the conduct of the war then and still being prosecuted for the restoration of the Union, and, so far as I have been advised, took no action upon our petition.

On the 22d ultimo the Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, reported enabling Acts, one for each Territory (as required by said Committee), for the admission of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, which, on motion of Mr. Ashley, were referred to the Committee on Territories. This action clearly indicates a wise abandonment by the House of the former irrelevant question in regard to population, and justly rests the admission of a Territory upon its capability for self-government and its Republican form of Constitution. The Hons. W. H. Hooper and J. M Bernhieel are now in Washington diligently lending their efforts toward a favorable action upon our petition for admission or the passage of an enabling Act, as their judgment and the circumstances may most favor.

Beyond cavil it is the inherent and indefeasible right of American citizens to enjoy the untrammeled privileges of self-government, —still we prefer, as hitherto, to conform with long-established usages, trusting that even those usages will soon concede to us the rights of self-government so long withheld. Be this as it may, it now devolves upon you to institute such further Legislation, if any be needed, as may be requisite to enable either yourselves or your constituents to promptly improve upon such action as Congress may take in the premises, with the hope that ere long we also will be privileged with those Constitutional franchises pertaining to a State Government so justly our due, and for which we have so long and so patiently waited and so loyally petitioned.

In accordance with a requirement in our Constitution, devolving upon me the duty of communicating to you "the condition of the State," I take pleasure in informing you that notwithstanding the great amount and wide-spread extent of losses in hay, grain, roads, bridges, &c., by the unprecedented floods of the past year, still, through the indomitable industry, energy, and perseverance of the people, with the blessings of Heaven upon their labors, our prosperity is cheering to ourselves and a marvel to the temporary sojourner and passing traveler. In addition to a rapid home increase, our population has been swelled the past season by the addition of several thousands immigrating to our peaceful valleys to lend their aid to promote human progress and extend the area of human rights. Our southern settlements have been strengthened by a large addition of efficient settlers, and bid fair to soon supply us with an abundance of cotton and other products of warm climes. Much valuable machinery for manufacturing purposes, especially for the manufacture of wool, was imported during the past season; and it is estimated by good judges that during the same period imported merchandise fell seven tenths below the previous customary amounts. This is certainly very encouraging, and should incite us to renewed efforts for hastening the time of our commercial independence.

Gentlemen:—Tendering you my cordial co-operation in every measure you may deem necessary for promoting the public welfare, and cheerfully proffering such information as I may from time to time deem conducive to aiding you in the performance of your official duties, I invoke upon your acts and deliberations the blessings of Him who ever guideth aright, and in whose hands is the destiny of all nations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 19th, 1863.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Council on Monday, Jan. 12th, the bill providing for the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors, which had been returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

The House bill providing for the preservation of sorghum, imphee, and broom-corn seed in its purity, was under consideration, also the House bill appropriating money to Cache county for road purposes, both of which were, after some debate, referred—the former to the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures, and the latter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Snow, from the Committee on Incorporations, to which had been referred a bill amending the act incorporating the city of St. George, reported back the same with the title amended, which was taken up and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Woodruff, from the Revenue Committee, reported adversely on the petition of sundry citizens of Fort Ephraim, asking for a mitigation of taxes.

Mr. Cummings presented the claim of Patrick Lynch, clerk of 3d District Court, for services in criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, which was read and referred; the claim of A. Miner, Esq., for services as Prosecuting Attorney, was also referred, with instructions in each case for the Committee to incorporate the same in the Territorial appropriation bill if found correct.

In the House on the 12th, Mr. Thurber, from the Committee on Revenue, reported adversely on the petition of H. H. Kearns and others, relative to the payment of taxes; and Mr. Maughan, from the Committee on Counties, reported adversely to the passage of a bill in relation to estray pounds.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill for an act changing the county seat of Washington county, which was read and laid on the table to come up in its order.

The only bill passed by the House on that day was an act in relation to telegraph lines and the transmission of messages, most of the time having been spent in debating on the several matters which were under consideration.

The Council met at the usual hour on Tuesday, the 14th, and after the ceremonies of calling the roll and the invocation of the Chaplain were performed, a message was received from the House returning the bill in relation to telegraphing, with amendments. The joint session for the election of officers was the next business in order, after which, on resuming its session, Mr. Cummings, from the committee on claims and appropriations, reported adversely on the petition of John Spriggs and W. H. Kimball, asking for the reward of one thousand dollars, offered by the Legislature during the 4th annual session, for the opening of a coal mine, within forty miles of Great Salt Lake City, as from the evidence before the committee, they did not consider the petitioners entitled to the reward. Adverse reports were also made on several other petitions, including that of the selectmen of Sanpete county for an appropriation to defray certain contingent expenses of the county and to complete certain public buildings, and that of E. W. East, Clerk of Great Salt Lake county court. The reports were severally accepted, and the Committee discharged from further duties in the premises.

The amendments made by the House to the bill in relation to telegraphing were not concurred in by the Council, and a joint committee of conference was ultimately appointed on the subject, who met and subsequently made a report, which was accepted. Several bills which had been passed by the House were concurred in, and some were not.

In the House on the 13th, the bills in relation to Territorial taxes, changing the county seat of Washington, and providing for the organization of telegraph companies, were passed. Progress was made with several others, and various reports of committees were made and disposed of, which, with the joint session, occupied the day till the usual hour of adjournment.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, during the three last days of the session, were very voluminous; and we have not room for even a condensed summary. The journals will soon be published, from which all concerned can obtain what knowledge they desire in relation to the doings of their respective representatives during the 12th annual session.

THE JOINT SESSION ELECTION.

A joint session election was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, January 13th, for the election of the several Territorial, County, and other officers made elective by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly. The Election resulted as follows:

Chancellor of the University—Albert Carrington.

Regents of the University—Isaac Groo, John V. Long, George W. Mousley, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Karl G. Maser, Joseph A. Young, Robert L. Campbell, Joseph W. Young, Henry I. Doremus, William Eddington, Thomas Bullock, Samuel W. Richards.

Treasurer of the University—Thomas W. Ellerbeck.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Robert L. Campbell.

Territorial Treasurer—David O. Calder.

Auditor of Public Accounts—Wm. Clayton.

Territorial Road Commissioner—Theodore McKean.

Territorial Marshal—John D. T. McAllister.

Attorney-General—Seth M. Blair.

District Attorney for the First Judicial District—William Snow.

District Attorney for the Second Judicial District—Joseph L Heywood.

Territorial Surveyor-General — Jesse W. Fox.

Librarian—John Lyon.

Recorder of Marks and Brands—Wm. Clayton.

Directors of the Penitentiary — Frederick Kesler, Feramorz Little, Ebenezer R. Young.

Warden of the Penitentiary—A. P. Rockwood.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Nathan Davis.

Probate Judge for Beaver county—Daniel M. Thomas; Notary Public, Nathan H. Carlow.

Probate Judge for Box Elder county—Jonathan C. Wright; Notary Public, John Burt.

Probate Judge for Cache county—Peter Maughan; Notary Public, James H. Martineau.

Probate Judge for Davis county—Thomas Grover; Notary Public, James Leithead.

Probate Judge for Great Salt Lake county—Elias Smith; Notaries Public, John T. Caine, W. W. Phelps.

Probate Judge for Green river county—W. A. Carter; Notary Public, Lafayette Granger.

Probate Judge for Iron county—Silas S. Smith; Notary Public, Calvin C. Pendleton.

Probate Judge for Juab county—Anderson Love; Notary Public, Samuel Pitchforth.

Probate Judge for Millard county—Thos. R. King; Notary Public, Joseph E. Robinson.

Probate Judge for Morgan county—Chas. S. Peterson; Notary Public, Isaac Bowman.

Probate Judge for Sanpete county—John Eager; Notary Public, F. C. Robinson.

Probate Judge for Summit county—Ira Eldredge: Notary Public, Samuel P. Hoyt.

Probate Judge for Tooele county—John Rowberry; Notary Public, William A. Martindale.

Probate Judge for Utah county—Zerubbabel Snow; Notary Public, Albert K. Thurber.

Probate Judge for Wasatch county—John W. Witt; Notary Public, Henry I. Young.

Probate Judge for Washington county—James D. McCullough; Notary Public, James G Bleak.

Probate Judge for Weber county—Aaron F. Farr; Notary Public, William Critchlow.

THE LAST EVENING OF THE SESSION.

It had been resolved by both branches of the Territorial Legislature, as we were informed by some of the members on the morning of Friday, the last day of the session, to dispose of all the business upon their respective tables at an early hour in the day and be ready for the closing ceremonies before evening, a resolution they were not able, with all their expertness in disposing of matters, to carry out, and an evening session became inevitable.

Having a little leisure that evening, we thought it not improper to repair to the State House and witness the dissolution of one of the most remarkable and notable Legislative bodies which ever convened on this continent, famed not only for the faithfulness and diligence of the members, but for their patience and forbearance under the most vexing and irritating circumstances that ever surrounded a law-making department. Our visit to the Legislative Halls on that evening will not soon be forgotten.

We first went into the Council Chamber, which certainly did not present a very gorgeous appearance. The desks and chairs occupied by the Councilors were of the most plain, primitive order imaginable. No upholsterer had been employed to make them showy, easy and comfortable. The tables of the President and secretaries were not costly nor elegant; and if the other officers had been provided with chairs, they were then unoccupied. The walls of the Hall were bare and unadorned, with the exception of a national banner, "the old flag," which was spread out and nailed to the wall behind the President's chair. There were only five candles burning, three of them on the secretaries' table, to which the President had to repair whenever he read or signed a document. The fire in the stoves had nearly ceased to burn for the want of fuel; in fine, the whole scene strongly reminded us of the condition of our once happy country in this its hour of darkness and impending or threatened dissolution.

Notwithstanding the general gloom which prevailed, the members were doing their utmost to clear the table. The messenger was kept moving briskly, and the secretary and assistant secretary were plying their pens with great celerity.

After having surveyed the Hall, and witnessed the scene till near its close, we retired. As we left the chamber, a view of the "stars and stripes," seen by the glimmering light, as they were fastened to the wall, served to strengthen our faith that they will survive the storm and proudly float after those who dishonor them shall have passed away.

On retiring from the Council Chamber we went into the Representatives Hall, where there was more artificial light, as there were more candles burning, but otherwise there was a great similarity in the general appearance of things as compared with what had been witnessed in the "Upper House." We had been seated but a few minutes before one of the members rose and inquired why the fireman was not more attentive to his duties. The reply was, that there was no fuel. Although there was considerable unfinished business on the table, as we inferred from the remarks of some of the members, a motion to immediately dissolve prevailed; the journal was read, and at eleven minutes to eight, by our time, the chaplain was informed by the speaker that his services were then in order. The Honorable members and all present rose to their feet, and an invocation of one minute's duration terminated the session. The Council dissolved a few minutes after, leaving, as we subsequently learned, considerable unfinished business on their table.

As they retired, not a murmur nor a complaint escaped from the lips of any one. All seemed to be jovial, and from what was seen and heard we were unable to determine whether the parsimoniousness so unmistakeably apparent was the fault of the Secretary of the Territory or the choice of those model Solons. From the commendatory resolutions that were passed, we are inclined to the belief that the frugality which characterized the Twelfth Annual Session was mutual between the members and the Secretary upon the principle that the Federal government had need of all the means which could be saved from appropriations, or be otherwise obtained to carry on the war.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The following graphic description of the battle of Fredericksburg on Saturday, Dec. 13th, is from the correspondence of the New York *Times*:

The theatre of operations extended from Fredericksburg on the right and down the south side of the Rappahannock for two miles.

Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburg, the land forms a plateau, or smooth field, running back for about a third of a mile. It then rises for forty or fifty yards, forming a ridge of ground, which runs along to the left for about a quarter of a mile, where it abuts at Hazel Dell, a ravine formed by the Hazel River, which empties into the Rappahannock, west of the town. At the foot of the ridge runs the telegraph road, flanked by a stone wall. This eminence was studded with rebel batteries. To the right, along up the river, the ridge prolongs itself to opposite Falmouth, and beyond; and here, too, batteries were planted on every advantageous position. Back of the first ridge is another plateau, and then a second terrace of wooden hills, where a second line of fortifications were placed. Between the rear of the town and the first ridge, a canal runs right and left, and empties into the river some distance above Falmouth.

This plan, of a third of a mile deep, between the suburbs of Fredericksburg and the first ridge of hills, was the theatre of operations of the Right Grand Division of the army, under Major-General Sumner. On this narrow theatre our brave troops surged and swept, forward and backward, in the tide of battle, for ten long hours.

A word now on the scene of operations of the Left Grand Division. From the lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built slopes abruptly down to a comparatively level or undulating country, which stretches for some miles down the Rappahannock. About a couple of miles back of the river it rises into a wooded slope. At a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburg two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the Left Grand Division, under the command of Major-General Franklin, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday found the force drawn up in battle array on this broad plain skirting the Rappahannock. The battle-ground though very marshy in some places, presented a fine field for military evolutions. The turnpike leading to Fredericksburg runs about one-half of a mile from and nearly parallel to the river. Beyond is the railroad and, still further beyond, the woody range of hills in which the enemy were strongly entrenched. About a mile and a half from Fredericksburg, nearly on the river edge, is situated A. N. Barnard's stone mansion, after the English style.

The line of battle as it appeared in the morning, was as follows: The Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. Smith (Franklin's old force) on the right, composed of three divisions, namely; Gen. Newton on extreme right and rear; Gen. Burke on the center, and Gen. Howe on the left. The First Army Corps, Gen. Reynolds', extending still further to the left, drawn up in the following order: Gen. Gibbons' Division on the right, connecting with Gen. Howe's; Gen. Meade's, centre, and Gen. Doubleday, left, fronting to the southward and resting nearly on the river. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three distinct lines of battle.

Opposed to our right, under Gen. Sumner, was the rebel left, under command of Gen. Longstreet. Opposed to our left, under Gen. Franklin, was the rebel right, under Gen. Jackson. Gen. Lee, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces during the whole day.

The plan of Gen. Burnside, agreed upon in council of war, was to endeavor to pierce the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday, the order was given that Sumner's left, composed of the Ninth Army corps, under command of General Wilcox, should be extended until it reached Franklin's right—thus forming a continuous line of battle along the the river for two miles, the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburg

The left wing, comprising the whole of Franklin's command, (fifty thousand men) should then be swung round, as on a pivot formed by Sumner's extreme right, resting on Fredericksburg. If successful in his manœuver, Franklin would divide the rebel line, take possession of the railroad (the line of retreat) and come in on the flank of the rebel works back of Fredericksburg. While this movement was being developed, a division was to be sent up from Gen. Sumner's command by the plank road to storm the ridge. If there should be any failure in this, it was hoped the co-operation of Franklin would presently make success certain. Hooker's corps was destined to act as a reserve.

The dawn of Saturday found the forces distributed as thus indicated. About 8 o'clock, the Phillips House (the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, about a mile from the river on the north side) was the scene of a numerous assemblage of officers. Gen. Burnside and Gen. Hooker joined Gen. Sumner here, and the balcony and grounds in front were presently filled with officers and aides.

Skirmishing had been going on all the forenoon, and the rebel pickets had been driven out of Fredericksburg. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel position. The orders were to move rapidly, charge up the hill, and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet.

The line of battle was formed by Couch's corps, [the second,] composed of the divisions of French, Hancock and Howard, the left of the line abutting on Sturgis' division of Wilcox's corps [the ninth]. The first advanced was French's, composed of the brigades of Kimball, Morris and Weber, supported by Hancock's division, consisting of the brigades of Caldwell, Zook and Meagher. Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left toward Hazel Dell; Sturgis supporting at the same time, moved up, and rested on a point on the railroad. The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously-aimed missiles;—from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon, distributed on the arc of a circle two miles in extent, came cross of shot and shell. Imagine, if you can, for my resources are unequal to the task of telling you, the situation of that gallant but doomed division. Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells made great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the "closing up" of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remained under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a greater part of the interval and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. To those who, through the glass, looked on, it was a perilous sight indeed. Flesh and blood could not endure it. They fell back shattered and broken, amid shouts and yells from the enemy. Gen. French's division went into the field six thousand strong; late at night he told me he could count but fifteen hundred! The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff, on the north side of the river, embracing the 1 1-2 siege guns, some batteries of 20 pounder Parrots and the artillery of the left and left centre opened fire. The intervening space is between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand yards; too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy —particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short, or take an oblique direction and explode among our troops, it would be difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, instantly despatched orders to cease firing. It was well he did so, for immediately afterward an Aid came galloping from Gen. Couch, from the other side of the river, begging that our batteries should cease, as they were actually firing into his command! While the broken column retires to its original position in the outskirts of the town, to re-form for a new encounter, let us see what goes on on the left. At daylight the forces comprising the left Grand Division of the army appeared drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburg and skirting the Rappahannock. At early morn, the 13th Massachusetts, Pennsyl. Bucktails, and two or three other regiments, were employed in front as skirmishers, between whom and the rebel skirmishers considerable firing took place. No sooner, however, had the heavy mist cleared away, than Capt. Hall's Battery (2d Me.) planted at the right of Gibbon's division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery firing now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. —Heavy siege guns in our rear, the 1st Maryland, 1st Massachusetts batteries, and battery D, 5th Artillery, on the right; Capt. Ransom's and Capt. Walker's in front, and Cowan's New York, and Lieut. Harn's 3d New York Independent on the left, and other batteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about nine o'clock Gibbon's and Meade's divisions commenced moving slowly forward. Gen. Meade's command, consisting of the Pennsylvania Reserves, arranged in the following order, a 1st brigade, embracing the 1st, 2d, 12tst, and 6th regiments at the left; 2d brigade —3d, 4th, 7th, and 8th, centre; and 3d brigade, (Jackson's) 5 b,] 10th, 11th and 12th, at the right. The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent. Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward, until at mid-day the line of battle was threee-quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell and canister were poured into our men from various points, while the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several batteries moved forward at the same time.—As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air. About one o'clock, Gen. Meade ordered a charge, which was well executed—the men pressing on the edge of the very crest and skilfully penetrating, by a movement on the flank, an opening which happened to occur between the division of A. P. Hill and Early's brigade, capturing several hundred prisoners belonging to the 61st Georgia, and 31st North Carolina.

While the right was progressing at this point, the enemey sent four heavy columns down on our left, near the river. They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by Gen. Doubleday's division.

Owing to the lack of reinforcements, Gen. Meade's command was obliged to fall back a quarter of a mile, where they remained—three-quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied. Very heavy musketry firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About 1 1-2 o'clock the first line of battle in Gen. Gibbons's division was relieved by the second, when Tower's brigade, now commanded by Col. Root, charged over an open field beyond the railroad, and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed here, and captured 260 prisoners, belonging to the 36th North Carolina and a South Carolina regiment. Gen. Gibbons was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but were eventually compelled to fall back. The 2d Maine battery advanced with Gibbons's division. When it fell back, three guns were left to bear upon the advancing enemy. An order came at that moment to cease firing, as the force coming from the woods were our own men. When it had advanced, however, to within fifty yards, the commander of the battery became convinced that they were rebels, and moving on to capture this battery, five guns were opened upon them, but after five rounds had been fired, the battery was ordered to fall back. The Captain called for volunteers to return and bring off the battery. Sergeant Berry, Sergeant Stubbe, Corporal R. Freely, and twelve men belonging to the 6th Maine regiment, stepped forward. The undertaking, though a hazardous one, proved successful, as the abandoned gun was brought off in safety. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that Gen. Bayard was fatally wounded. He had just reached Gen. Franklin's head-quarters in a small grove of the Bernard House, and taking a seat under one of the trees, when a ball, striking a few yards in front of him, glanced and then went thro' his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He was immediately conveyed to the Bernard House and placed in charge of Dr. Phelps, Surgeon of the brigade. As he was lying on the couch, the Chaplain of the Harris Light Cavalry approached and inquired if he desired him to write anything for him. "By-and-by," he replied; then turning to Surgeon Hockley, he inquired if he should be able to live forty-eight hours. A negative answer being given, he further inquired if he should die easy. Several of the surgeons in attendance thought his life might be saved by amputating the wounded limb, but the chances were so small he preferred not to undergo the operation. He was perfectly sensible, and never for once lost that self-possession which has always characterized him on the field of battle.

About 2 o'clock Gen. Birney's Division, of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells, moved forward to the left of the support of Meade's Division. Gibbons had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely.

Adjoining the First Corps under Gen. Smith, presents the following formation, in three lines of battle; Gen. Newton at the right; Gen. Burke at the center, and Gen. Howe on the left, connecting with Reynold's Corps. At sunrise the skirmishers commenced moving forward, Gen. Vinton commanding. About 8 o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannonade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning building, which attracted considerable attention the night previous, was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. Martin's New York Battery, Frank's First New York, and Snow's First Maryland replied to the rebel guns with much spite. At 9 o'clock, Gen. Newton's was withdrawn from the extreme right of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of Reynold's command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day. About four o'clock the Fourth New Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for 100 yards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Col. H. H. Hatch fell, wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about 10 o'clock in the morning. Towards evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of Martin's Battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the battery and the Second and Fourth Vermont regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, compelled them to fall back. At the same time the three lines of infantry, composed of Pratt's and Vinton's brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets.

Returning to the right, I found Gen Sumner seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance, at the Lacey House, directly opposite Fredericksburg, at the point where the first pontoon bridge spans the stream. The veteran soldier had been extremely desirous of crossing over and directing in person the movements of his Grand Division, but the Commanding General would not permit it, and as a compromise he had come down from the Phillips House, (which Gen Burnside had made his headquarters for the day) a mile from the river, and established it here at its brink. The old man looked anxious and fearful. Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting at fearful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive, and nothing had been accomplished. Indeed, to the test of the ear, at the point where we were located, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. "Where is Franklin?" was the eager inquiry. "Everything depends on Franklin's coming up on the flank."

Franklin's position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and a fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was making no nearer.

At three o'clock an aid arrives from Gen. Couch to say that his (Couch's) troops were advancing finely; but that Wilcox was not keeping up. "*Tell Gen. Wilcox,*" replied Gen. Sumner, "*tell him he must make the Ninth Army Corps keep pace with the Second, if he can.*"

At 4 o'clock, French reports that his right is held by a brigade (Mason's) *which is without ammunition!*

Sumner sends a message begging Burnside that Franklin be directed to advance, but Franklin cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for Jackson has just thrown in reinforcements, and is pushing hard to turn his left.

Meantime the reserves have not been touched. Hooker's Central Grand Division —50,000 fresh men—have not yet been engaged; indeed are yet mainly on *this* side of the river.

At 4 o'clock Gen. Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he "was going to put this thing through." In half an hour prodigious volleys of musketry announced that Hooker, with the Reserves, is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Monk, Howard, Getty and Sykes. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants.

At this time Gen. Burnside, who had remained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacy House; and, in the garden facing the city, followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in this tremendous game was agitated by such intensity of feeling as no one can conceive, and he paced the garden gloomy as night.

"That crest," he exclaimed passionately, "must be carried to-night!"

The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the day had to be crowded, seemed to add redoubled energy to the fury of the combatants.

Not "Night or Blucher," as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, but rather Ajax's prayer for "more light," was the prompting of every heart.

Creeping up on the flank by the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the stone wall which we had been unable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which, owing to the restricted space, had been of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experiences of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men, drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of ten hours battle.

As Gen. Burnside, turning, walked off through the garden and mounting his horse galloped back to his headquarters, what thoughts and feelings passed through his mind! No illusions could make *him* believe that a victory had been achieved.

Shall we say, then, it was a defeat?—Certainly, if to have started out to accomplish a certain object, and to have failed in doing so, be a defeat, you can apply no other term to the upshot of to-day's battle.

In spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems there to-night that we have suffered a defeat. Let us hope that, when fully prepared, the assault may be renewed with new tactical combination, the position carried and the day retrieved. If it be not so, Saturday, the 13th day of December, must be accounted a black day in the calendar of the Republic.

DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF GOLD.—The political economists of England are discussing the question whether or no there is a risk of depreciation in the value of gold, such as will revolutionize the business relations of society. The *Times*, which sides with the depreciationists, says that the influx of gold from abroad, instead of being regarded with joy, is cause, in some quarters, for the greatest alarm. With an annual production of from fifty to fifty-five millions of dollars' worth of gold since 1848, over and above the amount which was previously produced every year, and which was found sufficient for the common needs of commerce and manufacturers, it is argued that gold cannot be kept at its present value. Mr. Cobden, the leader of the English political economists, favors this opinion. On the other side it is argued that the country can easily absorb all the gold produced which is not required for commercial purposes, but those who advance this belief do not seem to be very tenacious of their opinion; they rather hope than assert that some process is at work to absorb the surplus of gold, and prevent the stream of supply from becoming a destructive flood.

—Massachusetts has 37,000 more females than males.

RESEARCH FOR MORMON HISTORY.

The following communication, from the Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, to Judge Waite, acknowledging the receipt of the collection of books referred to in the note from the Judge to President Young, of Sept. 1st, 1862, published in the 10th number of the current volume of the NEWS, has been placed at our disposal by his Honor. It was not written for that purpose, but in consequence of its interesting nature, it is deemed not improper to give it publicity.

Inasmuch as the letter makes no allusion to the fact, that the books, or most of them, were donated by President Young, Judge Waite wishes us to state that the letter giving due credit to the President for the munificent donation so highly prized, was directed to Judge Skinner, of Chicago, an officer of the Society, as understood, which it seems Mr. Barry, the Secretary, to whom the books were forwarded direct, had not seen at the date of his communication.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to return you this Society's very grateful acknowledgments, for the extensive and valuable collection of "Mormon" publications, consisting of twenty-three bound books, eighteen pamphlets, and newspapers, obligingly forwarded by you, by mail, for this Society, and received in the latter part of September.

May I beg your kind indulgence, in the *delay* of the acknowledgment. The books came *direct* to the Society, and with no accompanying letter; nor had I been advised here, that they were expected. It was not, in fact, until quite recently that I learned from Judge Skinner, that it was to your attentive and esteemed kindness and liberality, we were indebted, for a favor so important and so gratefully appreciated.

You will better understand, my dear sir, how warmly your intelligent and most successful aid is esteemed, when I say, that, in no department of this Society's labors and collections, have I more early, vigilantly, and *persistently*, pursued my researches than here —in "Mormon" history. I have the *only* set I know, here, of the original "Times and Seasons" (1839—1845), as published by Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. My late honored and learned friend (Dr. E James, of Iowa) —a man, by the way, having not his peer in the West for original genius, broad philanthropy (as an *abolitionist* ho was "a Hebrew of the Hebrews), and exact learning, was induced by me to prepare a history of the County of Hancock—the Mormons especially, and the "Iberians," who followed them at Nauvoo. How he would have greeted these precious volumes—Swedish, Welsh, and all—for he had the "gift of tongues!" He was intimate with "Christian Christiansen," the Danish poet, still with the Mormons. (Pray find him out, if you know him not: Dr. James had a high esteem of him.) Dr. James pursued his subject *an amore*, till sudden death (falling beneath a team he was driving on his large and beautiful farm) arrested his work. I have since been there, and secured what little he had done on this theme, but he had *only* begun. And now I am hoping (as soon as my materials are full) to secure the aid, in its continuation, of another (*primum inter pares*)—Mr. John Runell, of Bluffdala, Ill., a man of like elements, though more refined and, may I add, more *christianized*—this, however, not derogating from the high and exalted moral worth of the other.

I make these explanations solely to show with what faith and earnestness I seek the end to which your most esteemed aid helps me.

And now, my dear sir, allow me to say, how gratefully I shall appreciate your help—so in the midst of that marvellous people. I am no *despiser* of the Mormons. More than that, I regard them with interest, as a people seeking to carry out, as I believe, in good faith, a genuine conviction. Could you read one of Mr. Runell's letters to me, describing a "Mormon Stake" near him, or read my good friend Dr. James' letters, you would see how *they* esteemed the persecutions of the Mormons in Illinois. The sentiments of abhorrence both expressed, I concur in My sole wish is to do *exact justice* to a people, erring, as they may be thought, yet sincere. Will you not help me, from this stand-point, to collect *all* the information possible, to vindicate the impartial truth of history.

I want much to secure a *complete file* of the "Deseret News," and any other journals or magazines printed there. I would like *all* the Territorial documents. Is there nothing printed on *education?* I should like the whole. Then I should like any *municipal* documents, reports of societies, in series; addresses, orations, programmes of meetings; *almanacs*, if any; *school-books*, above all, if there are any distinctively "Mormon." Are there no other publications of Mormon "biography," didactics, or polemics. In a word, there is nothing, however trivial, even to ordinary "tickets" or "announcements," or "circulars," I would not greet with pleasure. Not to burden you, I enclose a "greenback" of ten dollars, and should you incur more charge, pray inform me, and I will, with pleasure, indemnify you.

I trust you will appreciate my motive, in saying that our collections are now near *sixty thousand*, chiefly American. Such a fact may be my apology for desiring to add to the collection of a people, with whose history our own is interwoven. In a few weeks, I hope to have the pleasure of forwarding to you a printed copy of a "Report" of this Society, recently made to the Governor, in pursuance of a law of 1861, giving a sketch of Illinois history and the Society's transactions.

Begging you will pardon this extended letter,

I am, my dear sir,
Most respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BARRY,
Sec., &c.

Hon. C. B. WAITE.

P.S.—Should you meet Mr. Christiansen, pray give him my profound and warm respects (though a stranger), for the sake of my dear and honored friend, Dr. James. He may help you for Dr. James' sake. Say to him that I have been in Denmark, and am not a stranger to the languages and the noble people of Scandinavia.

Please obtain *every pamphlet* you can.

Judge Waite is anxious to comply with the wishes of the Historical Society expressed through its Secretary, Mr. Barry, in the procurement of the desired books and documents; and requests those having any of the books, pamphlets, etc., indicated which they are willing to donate or sell for that purpose, to leave them with Mr. Campbell or Mr. Bullock, at the Historian's Office.

FAMOUS RIVER CROSSINGS IN MILITARY HISTORY.

At the Granicus, three hundred and thirty-four years before Christ, Alexander the Great opposed the Persian force of one hundred thousand foot and ten thousand horse, with a small but select army, only thirty-five thousand strong. Unburdened by artillery, the Macedonians and Greeks plunged into the stream at several points, and routed the enervate Persians. This battle was but the type of those which followed at the Issus and Hydaspes. It may be remarked, in passing, however, that there were no well-posted batteries to sweep his crossings.

Cæsar's passage of the Rhine was far more artistic, and more strategic; his famous bridge being designed not only for that crossing, but to keep up his communication, and to present the barbarians a permanent manifestation of his skill and power.

The crossing of the bridge over the marshes at Arcola was but a tactical movement in the midst of a battle. But Napoleon's passage of the Danube, at the Island of Lobau, in 1809, was a daring action in which the French were defeated at Aspen, and compelled, after great losses, to recross, but, thanks to the Island of Lobau, when Napoleon concentrated his troops and supplies he was soon ready for another crossing and another trial, and at the next attempt he was successful in winning the battle of Wagram. He had, however, increased the number and strength of his bridges before he tried it again. At the Beresina, in 1812, a river crossing the retreat, with inadequate bridges, the result was fearfully fatal; and did more to reduce and demoralize the French army than anything had yet done; or rather it was the finishing stroke to a hailstorm of disasters.

In the first movement from Eupatoria upon Sebastopol, the Alma, although an unimportant stream, gave the Russians a choice position and played an important part in the battle of the 20th of September, 1854 So did the Tchernaya and Troktir bridge in the days afterwards.

Small streams are not without great claims in grand tactics; the tributaries of the Danube. the Ilier, the Iser, the Inn, and the Leach, have been of great value in every campaign on that great river. The Tanaro and Bormida, and even the brook Fontanone, were features of the field of Marengo; the little mazy streams in Belgium dictated the movements upon Waterloo.

GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—There is point in the following anecdote: A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely, that she always justified those whom she had heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added: "Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him." Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied: "Well, my children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance!"

—AN old lady walked into the office of a Judge of Probate in Massachusetts and asked, 'Are you the Judge of Reprobates?" "I am the Judge of Probate." "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady; "you see my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

TOO TRUE.—Pope once said, it is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

DEATH OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

The celebrated dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, died at Torquay, France, on the 29th of November, in his 79th year.

We have a brief account of his history, from the columns of the New York *Sun*, from which we extract a few items of general interest, but which we more especially devote to the friends and patrons of the drama.

The announcement that the fine play of "Virginius," personated by Mr. Bernard Snow and so enthusiastically received at the Theatre in this city last week, was written by Mr. Knowles, will not in the least detract from its popularity and captivating effects; if, indeed, the fact of its having emanated from the pen of an author so distinguished, coupled with its soul-stirring plot, its excellent moral and its admirable presentation upon the boards, does not only warrant but almost imperatively call for a repetition to the fullest satisfaction of the theatre-going classes:

"Mr. Knowles was born in Cork, Ireland, and manifested at an early age an extraordinary taste for literature, which was encouraged by his father, who was a man of talent and learning. In his twelfth year he composed the libretto of an opera, which was submitted to Richardson, the literary veteran of the day. Like all aspiring youths he soon found his way to London, and through Charles Lamb and Haylett became acquainted with the literary celebrities of England.

"He had some military taste, and a commission was procured for him; but he soon relinquished a profession so uncongenial to his tastes. He soon after appeared as an actor in the Dublin theatres. He played in the same company with Edmund Kean, and remained on the stage for some years. He then became a teacher in Belfast, where he produced his first dramas, which were received with extraordinary favor.

"His third play of 'Virginius' was written for Edmund Kean, and at his request; but he never appeared in it, and when first acted Mr Macready took the principal part. It met with a warm reception, but he subsequently re-cast and revised it in its present form.

"Other plays followed in quick succession, of which 'William Tell,' 'The Wife,' 'Love,' 'The Hunchback,' 'The Secretary,' and 'Woman's Wit,' were the most celebrated, and still maintain a place on the stage. In some of these plays Mr. Knowles himself took a character, and excelled in 'Master Walter,' in the 'Hunchback.'

"About ten years ago the weight of age and infirmities began to weigh upon him, and a pension of £200 a year from the English Government was conferred on him by the late Sir Robert Peel. Since then he wrote several novels, which, though successful, were not equal to his dramatic works.

"Of late years Mr. Knowles became a preacher, and wrote several controversial works which are scarcely worthy of his fame It is as a dramatic writer alone that he is most favorably known. He was twice married and had a numerous family, of whom three sons and three daughters reached maturity."

FUNERALS IN SCOTLAND.

A funeral in Scotland 150 years ago was a feast, and sometimes a fortune was well nigh consumed in celebrating the great event. In the account of the funeral expenses of Sir Hugh Campbell, of Calder or Cawdor, there were charges for an enormous quantity of food and drink consumed. At the funeral of Mrs. Forbes of Culloden the mourners all got drunk. The festivities were conducted by her son Duncan, well known as the Lord President Forbes. The company sat so long and drank so freely that when the word was given for the procession to form, and for the mourners to march to the burial ground, the coffin was forgotten. The whole troop of jolly mourners found themselves at the grave with nothing to put in it. Special messengers were sent back for the poor dead lady, whose remains were "then deposited in the grave with all the decorum which could be mustered, under such anti-funeral circumstances."

Nor were such death scenes peculiar to the Highlands There is a singular story told of Lord Forglen on the authority of Auchinleck, James Boswell's father. On the day of Lord Forglen's death his physician called on him as usual. "How does my lord do?" inquired the doctor as he entered the house.

"I hope he's well," answered the man servant with a solemnity which told what he meant.

The doctor was then shown into a room where two dozen of wine were laid out under a table. Other persons presently came in, and the manservant making them all sit down, began to describe to them his master's last moments, and at the same time to push the bottle about briskly. After a glass or two the company rose to depart, but they were detained by the man.

"No, no, gentlemen; not so," he said. "It was the express will o' the dead that I should fill ye a' fou, and I maun fulfill the will o' the dead."

"And, indeed," said the doctor, who afterwards told the story, "he did fulfill the will o' the dead, for before the end o't there was na ane o' us able to bite his ain thoomb."

CASH NO LONGER "TRASH."

Shakspeare's oft-quoted sentiment, "He that steals my purse," etc., has lost its force in these days of rags, greenbacks, and *billious* currency. So scarce is even silver coin in the Eastern cities that it is stated as a fact, that a gentleman carrying a Mexican dollar realized handsomely by exhibiting it at a three cent postage stamp per sight. In referring to the matter, the New York *Argus* indulges in the following amusing strain:

"The sight of silver coin is as rare in this country now-a-days as that of a grizzly bear or a What Is It? Perhaps Barnum may have a five, ten, or possibly a twenty-five cent piece; but such coins are known no more in the places which once knew them, and we mourn their departure in sorrow which is *not* incapable of expression. Perhaps they are—

"Not lost, but gone before,
To that unseen and silent shore—
Shall we not meet as heretofore
Some Summer morning?"

Yes—on the shores of Canada we may see their bright and pleasant faces. If Mr. Stanton will only let us cross the lines. Silver, they say, is so plenty over there that it is at a discount—the banks refuse to receive it—it is actually said to be a drug in the market! Precious drug! More precious than opium in China, hasheesh in India, or quinine in Richmond!"

"THE CRISIS OF THE AMERICAN WAR."—This is the title of a paper in the November number of *Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine*, just issued from the New York press. We extract a single paragraph to show in what light the war is regarded by the literati of the old world:

"With their armies baffled and beaten, and with the standards of the rebel army again within sight of Washington, the President has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare, and seeks to paralyze the victorious armies of the South by letting loose upon their hearths and homes the lust and savageness of four million negroes. The die is cast. Henceforth it is a war of extermination. The North seeks to make of the South a desert—a wilderness of bloodshed and misery; for thus only, now, does it, or can it hope to overcome the seceding Confederacy. Monstrous, reckless, devilish as the project is, we believe it will not succeed. But it at least marks the crisis and the wing-point of the war. It shows that the North has shot its last bolt—the effects of which we do not yet see, but beyond which there is no other. It proves what every one in this country was loth to believe—that rather than let the Southern States be independent, rather than loose their trade and custom, the North would league itself with Beelzebub, and seek to make a hell of half a continent. In return, this atrocious act justifies the South in hoisting the black flag and in proclaiming a war against the Yankee hosts. And thus within the bosom of civilization we are called upon to contemplate a war more full of horrors and wickedness than any which stands recorded on the world's history."

In reference to the emancipation proclamation the same paper again says:

"In a moral point of view there cannot be two opinions in this country as to the President's proclamation. To employ such a means of hostility as a negro insurrection is simply infamous"

WHERE MONEY IS PLENTY.—From an expression in the commercial reports of the Toronto *Leader*, we infer that all the American silver coin has escaped to the shores of Canada—doubtless with the shoals of fugitives, also to escape the draft. It says:

"No one refuses to receive a moderate quantity of American silver in payment."

In view of this superabundance in Canada, one of the New York papers calls for a hundred thousand Canadian subscribers, saying:

"We will take our pay in silver, at par. This will relieve our neighbors across the St. Lawrence of a depreciated currency, and will enable us to go into the show business with Artemus Ward."

THE MAYOR'S NEST.— An anecdote is told of one Robbie Johnson, who, in the year 1769, was Provost [*anglice* Mayor] of Dundee, in Scotland. His services being required on a certain occasion, a messenger was despatched to his house, who, upon asking for the Provost, was told by the guidwife that he was "awa' to the whin hill for a pocketfu' o' whins." Off scampered the gallant to the "whin hill," and soon the Provost appeared, and, throwing down his faggot, pulled off his bonnet, and wiping the sweat from his bald pate, said, "Janet, where's my wig? I'm to sit in judgment the day"

"Your wig?" quoth Janet: "did I ever hear sic a man! How can you get your wig? D'ye no ken the hen's laying in't?"

—Confidence is the first principle of all business.

The Deseret News. Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.....January 21, 1863.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

Pursuant to adjournment, or in accordance with an act passed at the first session of the General Assembly, the Senators and Representatives convened in their respective halls in the State House, on Monday, the 19th inst., organized; met in joint session, and received the Governor's Message, which, as will be seen, was not a lengthy, but a very comprehensive document. After the dissolution of the session and the transaction of some little business by the respective branches of the Assembly, adjournment was had till Tuesday, when, after discussing several subjects deemed important, under existing circumstances, they adjourned sine die.

We have not room in this number for the proceedings in detail, nor time to make a summary.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From recent reports it appears that the war is progressing more rapidly than ever. The army of the Potomac, from all accounts, remains stationary; but the movements of both the Federals and Confederates in North Carolina have of late been upon an extended scale and, from appearances at latest dates, a collision must shortly take place.

Galveston, Texas, had been retaken by the Confederates, with considerable loss to the Federals—the army and fleet both having been repulsed. All the land and naval forces not captured had returned to New Orleans.

After their repulse at Vicksburg, the main portion of the defeated expedition proceeded up the Arkansas river and, as reported, captured Arkansas Post, with a loss of about five hundred, killed and wounded. The Confederate loss, in killed and wounded, was about two hundred. The Federals report to have taken some five thousand prisoners.

Banks' expedition, at latest advices, was coming up the river, but nothing definite has been heard from it, further than that the opening of the Mississippi had been deferred for one month.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS AFTER THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

From the published statements in relation to the movements of Gen. Rosecrans, after the retirement of the Confederates from the battle field near Murfreesboro, it appears that on the morning of Sunday, the 4th, after it was announced to the General commanding that Gen. Bragg had retreated, the Federal troops were engaged in throwing up entrenchments, cautiously approaching the town, and kept up a brisk cannonade till they got near enough to throw shell into the city, which was entered about the middle of the day by Gen. Rosecrans and staff. It is also stated that Bragg left his dead unburied, but succeeded in removing all his stores, artillery and munitions of war.

A survey of the battle-field after the strife had ended is said to have revealed a woful state of affairs—the dead and wounded lying in heaps, and scattered about in every direction in greater numbers than had been reported. The work of interment was not soon accomplished, and the removal of the wounded who were suffering beyond description, exposed as they were to the rain and cold, although attended to diligently, was not completed till after hundreds had died of exposure and for the want of care and attention. Those who could be removed were taken to Nashville, where every hospital, church, hotel, and hundreds of private dwellings, taken possession of for that purpose, were filled to their utmost capacity. The country, however, were assured by an official announcement, that most of the wounds were very slight, and that at least two thirds of the disabled men would soon be able to return to their respective commands, and enter again upon active service.

All the Secession families in Murfreesboro are reported to have left the city before it was occupied by the Federal army. Pursuit of the vanquished was commenced as soon as practicable, but it seems from both the Federal and Confederate reports, that it was not very vigorously followed up. Some skirmishing with the rear columns of the retreating foe is said to have occurred, in which no great loss was sustained by either army. It was believed, as the enemy retired in the direction of Tullahoma, that Bragg would make a stand there and again offer battle, but from recent reports it is made to appear that he did not stop at Tullahoma, but proceeded on to Winchester where the main body of Bragg's army was stationed at latest dates. Rumor says that Longstreet has succeeded him in the command of the Confederate forces in Tennessee.

It is stated that during the battle near Murfreesboro, there were many desertions from the Federal army, including several officers, and particularly from those divisions which were repulsed by Gen. Hardee in the great battle of Dec. 31st, in which, as reported, Gen. McCook's corps was so badly cut to pieces that the various regiments, brigades and divisions retreated in the wildest confusion, and so mingled that but few belonging to the same company or regiment could be found together. Under such circumstances, hundreds took occasion to abandon the service, and were among the missing at roll-call thereafter. Immediately after the termination of the conflict, and as soon as the fact became known that an unusual number of desertions had taken place, Gen Rosecrans issued orders for the arrest of all such, wherever found, and their return to Nashville in irons.

The prisoners captured in the several engagements by Gen Rosecrans' army were taken to Nashville, where the officers were placed in custody under the following order, issued by Gen. Rosecrans:

The Gen. commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners that, owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in a recent proclamation, denying parole to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner.

It is a matter of regret to him that this rigor appears necessary, and trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of justice, humanity and civilization, may reach the Confederate authorities and induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable him to accord to their officers the privileges which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to the nation and disastrous to human freedom.

On the 9th, Gen. Rosecrans announced that he was pursuing the enemy, and expected that they would push on to Chattanooga before making a stand. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and no fears were entertained as to the result, should another battle ensue.

The Federals complain bitterly of the atrocities committed by the soldiery of the Confederate army before, during and after the battle, and the Confederates report that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most flagrant enormities possible for men to commit. The truth of the reports relative to the barbarity of the combatants is not doubted.

The latest intelligence from Tennessee represents that Cheatham's and Cowan's divisions of Bragg's army were at Shelbyville, awaiting reinforcements from Richmond. Wheeler, Sterns and Forrest were at Charlotte, forty miles northwest of Nashville, with a heavy force, threatening the destruction of the transports on the Cumberland river, several of which are reported to have fallen into their hands. It was believed that gunboats would have to be sent up the river to shell out the enemy, and keep the navigation of the Cumberland open below Nashville.

ATTACK ON SPRINGFIELD.

It was very generally believed after the battle of Cave Hill, and the conflict near Fayetteville, Arkansas, in which the enemy were defeated, and retreated beyond Boston Mountains, that the State of Missouri would not soon be invaded again by Confederate armies; and that at least that ill-fated State would enjoy an immunity from war during the winter, as it was represented that they were so effectually beaten, and fled in such confusion that it would be impossible for them to recover from the state of demoralization they were said to be in after those reverses.

To render that part of the country more secure against the incursions of the enemy a large force was subsequently sent to scour the country beyond the Boston Mountains, which proceeded as far south as the Arkansas River, at Fort Smith driving the Confederates before them who fled as reported, to the south side of the river, beyond which the Federals could not proceed for the want of pontoons, the enemy having destroyed their boats, and everything that might enable the "Yankees" to cross and continue their pursuit. The amount of army stores and other property destroyed at Fort Smith and other places, was reported to have been great, and the troops sent on the expedition, returned jubilant over their successes which they seemed to think, were among the most important of the war. The command arrived at Prairie Grove on the 31st of December, as is stated, in "splendid spirits," and the reports that were put in circulation in relation to the glorious achievement tended greatly to strengthen the belief that the war in South-Western Missouri and North-Western Arkansas, was for the time being virtually at an end.

While the people in that country were thus rejoicing at the prospect of peace for some time to come, Gen. Marmaduke, who took a conspicuous part in the battle near Fayetteville, made an attack on Springfield, Missouri, on the 8th of January with five or six thousand men, having by some strategic movement succeeded in getting in the rear of the main body of Gen. Schofield's army. It seems that Schofield was not aware that any considerable Confederate force was in that region of country, and evidently had made no preparations to meet such an emergency. Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, was taken by surprise, but fought the enemy gallantly, and successfully, from one o'clock in the afternoon till dark, when the attacking columns retired for the night. The next morning the enemy made demonstrations in force, at which time communication with the city by telegraph was cut off, and for several days the country was in suspense as to the result of the conflict; but it was subsequently reported, that the Federal arms were victorious, and that the Confederates were ultimately repulsed and driven back at every point with considerable loss. A large force was sent in pursuit, but up to latest dates the results had not transpired.

Heavy cannonading is reported to have been heard in the direction of Houston on the evening of the 12th, which continued during the night and till about noon next day, but it was not known whether it proceeded from an attack by the Confederates on that town, or from a conflict between them and the force sent after them on their retirement from Springfield.

The demonstrations of the Confederates under Marmaduke in the rear of Gen. Schofield's army, and particularly the attack on Springfield, seems to have created much surprise. When repulsed, they retired eastward, and did not take the road to "Boston Mountains," as they have generally done, as per report, when defeated in that section of country heretofore.

SEVENTIES HALL LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst., Mr. N. V. Jones delivered an interesting and practical lecture on Mineralogy. His discourse was devoted chiefly to the primitive period, and his illustrations were truly instructive.

Friday the 9th was reserved by the Presidency of the Seventies, who now manage the lectures, and this evening's addresses were delivered by Mr. John Pack, Mr. Thomas Bullock, President Joseph Young and Hon. Albert P. Rockwood, principally on the fulfilment of the prophecies of Joseph Smith, the history of the present war, and the mental torture and physical suffering occasioned thereby.

Hon. Orson Pratt, sen., A. M., was the lecturer on Tuesday the 13th. He chose for his subject his favorite theme—astronomy. The greater part of the lecture was devoted to the *modus operandi* of determining the parallax of the planets of our system, together with a brief dissertation on the fixed stars. The only matter of regret on this occasion was the incapacity of the Hall to accommodate those desirous of hearing, for *hundreds* were disappointed and went away because they could not obtain admission.

On the 16th, the subject of the lecturer was the "Social Question," with which Mr. E. W. Tullidge, showed himself very familiar.

THE EASTERN PRESS AND PEOPLE ON THE FREDERICKSBURG DISASTER.

Detailed accounts of the defeat of the Federal arms at Fredericksburg by due course of mail have just come to hand. The defeat was as overwhelming as it was unlooked for by the people. The furious vaunting so much indulged by portions of the Northern press just previous to the battle contributed in no degree to palliate the criminality involved in the terrific waste of human life on the ill-fated plains of Fredericksburg, nor to alleviate the feeling of dejection, dismay and deep distress, which, like a dark pall, seems to have enshrouded all ranks and conditions of the people—the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the dwellers in the palace as well as those of the humble roof, whether numbered with the long list of widowed wives, orphaned children and bereaved relatives and friends or not. Gloom and despair were pictured every where.

The telegraphic dispatches, so far as ungarbled by the imperious system of government censorship, and the special army correspondents, in chronicling accounts of this great Federal disaster, when its full and terrible extent could be no longer disguised, throwing off the mask which had heretofore been studiously cast over the unwelcome news of repulse, defeat and slaughter, appear to have disgorged their pent-up feelings not alone in the free, bold and lucid descriptive statements of scenes—not imaginative, but of eventful and dreadful reality—actually occurring near the banks of the Rappahannock on the 12th and 13th days of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; but also in their unqualified acknowledgement of complete defeat and utter failure in the apparently well-concerted plans of the chief generals of the North.

This fact, so particularly noticeable in relation to the Federal disaster at Fredericksburg, possibly, might be construed in the light of a slightly redeeming feature, at least so far as concerns the truth-telling tendencies of Eastern journalists. It is certainly distinguishable, in this respect, from all previous Federal reverses—that the press generally have not shrunk from spreading the facts, with their heart-rending burden of disappointment, defeat and disgrace, before their readers; which may and doubtless ought to be accredited to that reactionary outburst of indignant resentment against the "mad pranks of military despotism," as some of the official acts of Mr. Lincoln have been entitled by eastern journals, which lately opened the prison gates of Forts Lafayette and Warren allowing their quotas of arbitrarily-arrested political offenders to go free.

Should the New York and other leading editors of this country, East and West, together with their twaddle-correspondents, deem it expedient to return to a primitive, straight-forward, honest, candid, consistent, sound and fearless expression of the truth in all matters with which they have to do—sincerely repenting of past errors—we would not say that there may not even yet be hope for them, as individuals, in futurity.

The first intimation disclosing the chilling results of the attack came to us in a "private" from the operator at Chicago, as follows: "All advantages in Saturday's battle and its results seem to have been on the side of the enemy—the losses, disaster and humiliation, ours. The dispatch sent under government censorship may argue otherwise, but it is useless to deceive ourselves. We were badly whipped." This brief, private and unofficial announcement, told volumes and clearly foreshadowed the result of the contest and the awful character of details which have since then been brought to us by the mails.

The N. Y. *Times* war letter, written from the battle-field, dated at midnight of Dec. 13, says that, "in spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we have suffered a defeat." The *Tribune's* correspondent says, "it is not uttering too strong an expression to say that we were butchered. Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war." In a leading editorial of the N. Y. *Herald* it is said that "the public mind—with the full comprehension of the terrible battle of Saturday last and the unavailing sacrifice therein of over ten thousand killed and wounded soldiers—has been excited to a degree of despondency and indignation which is truly appalling. The depressing sensation produced by the seven days battles in front of Richmond, and that resulting from Lee's sub-

sequent pursuit of another branch of our army to the very gates of the National capital, were unparalleled light and evanescent."

The Springfield *Republican* pronounces the bloody reverse "one of the worst defeats of the whole war;" that "the universal feeling is that if our volunteers are to be thus uselessly sacrificed and our strength wasted, so superiority of men and means can ensure final success—if our Generals are to be thrown into the battle as a wanton destruction of human life by order of the Government, despite Burnside's reluctance to act as executor-generally, and, retorting to the *Tribune*'s remarks in regarding the slaughter, says that, instead of preacher, nature evidently intended Beecher for a butcher.

The N. Y. *Sun* says that, "in it are concentrated all the bitterness of Bull Run—the ingenuine carnage—the disaster of Pope—the surrender of Harpet's Ferry, and the fatality that left McClellan without aid so many times when victory might have been achieved." "It will be hard to convince posterity," concludes the Baltimore (Union) *Intelligencer*, "that so much of hazard and, at least appears, so much of assured misfortune, need have been entailed on the Republic if wise counsels had presided over our military destinies."

The New Haven (Conn.) *Register*, in its mild comments, declares that "the author of such a fiasco, if he be not a traitor, ought to whole credit of his plunder. History should leave nothing dubious on that point. The parents and friends of the brave young men who were killed in battle, or died at last of death, at the heights of Fredericksburg, will need no reminder of the fatal day, while they can never cease to wonder at it as time drifts on. One army left of the 27th *early*, "it was cruel enough to be marched against such an impregnable place—but to be armed with Austrian rifles, of which the range of six is fixed fire, was putting it to an little strong." Another eastern writer says that "the massacre on the heights of Fredericksburg was not prevented from degenerating into the annihilation of our army, by the friendly storm which Providence intervened between our devoted soldiers and the vie'olous foe." Still another reviews the same subject and echoes the people's woe, saying, "words fail to convey the universal indignation felt and expressed under the smart which this last disaster has inflicted." We are writing language mild, compared with what we every hour hear of the Administration, from its friends. The cry is everywhere, "For mercy's sake, let us have an end of this thing."

The Columbus (O.) *Crisis* comments thus: "The deed is done and the great promised victory is nothing but a horrible butchery of men who bravely obeyed the orders of their chiefs, the jaws of an inevitable death!" and, "at the last hour, when the greatest promises of all were made us, we find our gallant army not only compelled to turn back from its last march to Richmond, but under a defeat as horrible for its bloody character, as monstrous in its consequences upon our future."

The special correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* positively at ages that "the responsibility for the murder of our soldiers and for the horrible defeat in the campaign, went beyond the general commanding in the field or the General Commanding-in-Chief! One or the other of them might have or tired the ill-fated movement, but Abraham Lincoln was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy! From that sad fact and from its logical sequences there was no escape!

In reference to the responsibility, promptly shouldered by Burnside, the N. Y. *Express* shrewdly observes that "no same man have written for an instant that Gen. Burnside voluntarily assumed the entire responsibility which the late disaster at Fredericksburg imposes."

The N. Y. *Herald*, in a heart-burning "appeal to the President" charges upon him alone the signal failure and its lamentable consequences. "Again have you, Abraham Lincoln, in heaven's name, to bear the fate of Halleck and Edwin M. Stanton, sent death to thousands upon thousands of our brothers and friends, again desolation and anguish to the homes and hearts of the people—death that gives no life to the perishing nation, and sorrow which no patriotism can console, or the consciousness of a useful though terrible sacrifice assuage. By the basks of the Rappahannock there was slaughter which was fruitless, and by twenty thousand freedmen to day are shed which God alone can wipe away."

The N. Y. *Herald*, in an article on the "State of the Country—What are our Prospect?"—printed soon after the mortal sting of the Fredericksburg defeat, holds forth thus:

"What is the state of the country? What are our prospects? We are approaching the end of the second year of the war, and government has expended over a thousand millions of dollars, and has lost thousands of men, of doubtless be within bounds to have said five hundred thousand men—we have lost millions have been sacrificed in their heroic devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and a revenue fifty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than a million of dollars every day, and what a bill provided for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress, and Congress, in contemplation of the enormous heavy burdens, and disheartened by repeated disasters and failures, tre-earnestly inquiring what are our prospects?

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer, what our prospects are pretty enough. We have fought many battles; the Union flag has been defeated in Indiana, and there in every rebellious state; several thousand men, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the rebel lines. We have, in fact, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remaining between us and succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disasters, and disgrace."

An eyewitness of the battle states that, if the Federal army had remained in Fredericksburg one day, the city would have been filled with our dead. The rebel batteries were so arranged that from both extremities of the town they could enfilade the main and sweep the entire length of our lines of battle. The morning, when they came down to destroy their victim, he had escaped.

The Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle*, in the midst of such a series of distressing reviews. We have room for but a few extracts. The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* admits that "the battle of Fredericksburg was the most bloody and disastrous to verses we have experienced since the rebellion commenced. Keeping back the news will not alter the fact, nor remove from the minds of the people the sad news that we were badly defeated at Fredericksburg." The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Democrat* more perfectly rampant on the subject, exclaiming, "Why appease the spirit and individual designs of the Wilmots, the Greeleys, the Brownlows and Sumners, thousands of our brave soldiers lie cold and silent in the dark and fatal trap set for them at Fredericksburg by a cunning and remorseless enemy. No wonder a cry of horror rose through the country, when the tidings of this unparalleled butchery became known. Where is the rebel, Mr. Lincoln, who, in the slumber, our troops were led to the slaughter, with the jaws of hell where they marched, where—

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Volley and thunder,"

The Confederate leaders, says another writer have acted with the utmost skill in this whole matter. They did well to let us so easily into Fredericksburg, firing but half a dozen times when they could have mowed hundred to bear upon us. The city itself was the veriest trap that ever was laid, and we have walked into it.

We have abridged has evidently been more violently hissed by eager cons tation than ever before, to find words of indignation, grief, disappointment and epithets of anathema. Not a man in the land, the corrupt and imbecile instruments of the country's disgrace and probable ruin. To what purpose it remains for time to disclose.

Mr. Lincoln, if possible, to re-assure the confidence of the army and pacify the frightful apprehensions of the people, issued from the Executive Mansion, on Saturday, the 10th, 1862, the following non-committal, non-response bleeter of confidence:

"To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your forwarding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, *the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than accidental*. The courage with which you, in a large sense, led your army against an entrenched foe, and the courage with which it and officers and soldiers, that made and renewed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condolence with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I hereby tender to the surviving part of both is comparatively so small, and I tender to officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* having at least a partial vision of the ill-omened present and prospective state of the Union, utters the appeals to the merchants of New York city to go to Mr. Lincoln and tell of their wasted treasures and valuly-sacrificed sons; of the thousands of widows and orphans of the manufacturers of shoddy, blankets, of the war contractors who prey on the government vitals; of the thousands of the victims of the murderer of fraud on fraud, with accounts of the manner in which the money is expended, and whose their blood wasted; the slaughter of thousands of our brave soldiers, like disastrous Bull Run, Pope, Fredericksburg, the sacrifice of Harpers Ferry, and his hosts—eighteen thousand men—the 11th of December, and the 13th of May, which story is not yet over, the sounds of which are still reverberating, and which we dare not hope that "the men who have controlled the policy of the war, who have led the President to the fatal conviction he entertains, will be allowed to ruin all that has been so glorious."

Gen. Burnside, sometime after his skedaddle from Fredericksburg, despatched a letter to Gen. Halleck, which the N. Y. *Sun* characterizes as "a forced and indirect method, concerning the Fredericksburg affair, in which he said that information of the late battle which should have been free as a matter of course hours after that occurrence." In Burnside's report, he unceremoniously charges the country that, through complicity and badly supplied, "we have well over believe how near we came to having been successful."

The report of the Senate Committee sent to Fredericksburg disaster was but little calculated to compose the intensely aroused elements of fiery indignation blazing forth from all directions, and yet it was, where we have signalle and destructively even well-laid plans of life, if there is not an overwhelming ability to carry them out—and "nobody to blame." The Boston (Mass.) *Transcript* says by the N. Y. *Sun*, "in order to appease the popular indignation, but before their inquiries are complete, sober second thought and cooler judgment check them in the midst, and they whistle back the dogs of war, Kirk."

When the sad details of the disaster was at length laid before the people, through the accounts of multitudinous correspondents, leaving officers, the witness statements and the more tarily channel of official reports, the feelings of the masses could no longer be restrained. They clamored, as though in one voice, "Dismiss, inscrutable and mysterious, for a new Cabinet, a new President, new military leaders, and the settled conviction was unanimously heralded that, without a change of government, the days of the nation were numbered.

The Hon. L. W. Cox, one of the Republican Senators from Indiana, declares, "Let the President legislature, to look after the dead and wounded from that S ate, in a published letter, frankly avows, as to the causes of the disaster, "I may be an open question, but there one thing is certain, there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have Jeff. Davis to rule over us."

The wide-spread conviction of incompetency and imbecility of the Administration was a chief source of the sadness which oppressed the public heart—more palaying in its effects than a case of a legion of preaching, and, says the N. Y. *Sun*, "as the details of the battle are made known, in defiance of the precautions of the War Department, and a single newspaper, the rupture or extenuating circumstances can be found to relieve the dull, black ground of Washington's anxiety."

Washington was in a ferment. There was trouble at the White House. A resolution was in the air, and the Administration—the President and his Cabinet were arraigned before a self-dignified tribunal of Senators who straightly implicated several of them. In reference, they said the President was not guilty of the charges made against them. In answer to the charge of criminality in the Fredericksburg disaster, the appropriate plea of incompetency was set up, but their refusion of the charge of incompetency was not so easily explained and could be made to appear that it was a case of individual, trembling parents at right counter-weigh against the almost one voice of an outraged, bleeding populace who regarded themselves as the suffering victims of a most unpardonable blunder. Through the earnest supplications of the President, however, who is supposed to be unimpeachable, a further probation was allotted, and a new Cabinet was set up, which, for the time being, the various members resume, conditionally, their respective posts.

We have not room for comments on this ministerial rupture and imbroglio. The facts we give, allowing our readers, as wisdom may inspire, to deduce their own conclusions.

Wheelbarrow commentary on this unpleasant and most disastrous conflict, with a few words of criticism from outside sources. Of Burnside's tactics and ability as a commander, the Richmond *Examiner* says, "It is only necessary to state that from the balcony of the Phillips House, in Fredericksburg, he sent his troops to the fight in columns of attack, doubled on the center," and that Burnside ready food for every musket ball, shot, shrapnel, canister and fragment of shell discharged by the Confederate army."

Of the capacity of leading Presidential advisers, the Toronto *Leader* says: Mr. Seward has been made to bear the brunt of the Richmond and offensive dispas ches; but Halleck and Stanton have done little else than drive radiation into the coffin lid of the Republic."

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

We have been provided with the perusal of a letter from reliable parties in Logan to Indian Shagbum, now in this city, dated on the 11th instant, which states that on Tuesday, the 6th of January, as a company of eight men, one of whom was David Savage, of Mulford county, were coming in from the Indian nation, with a team, wagon, and team, by way of the new route through Cache Valley, they missed the road, and instead of striking their river at the fork near Franklin, as they intended, they came to that stream below, and nearly opposite Richmond. Mr. Savage and two others crossed the river to Richmond and went to Richmond for some provisions and to procure a guide. On their return they found that the Indians had visited their camp, robbed their wagons and carried off their stock, which they recovered necessarily to the five men, who were there to witness the t king of their property by those plundering outsides.

The Indians were not stated the Indians were induced to bring back part of the stock, and the party then ferried themselves across the river and proceeded towards the next day, and one of the men went to Franklin, with Mr. Savage, for an interpreter to go with him to the Indian camp for the purpose of trying to get back the rest of the stock, which appears proved fruitless, as the Indians were so sanguine that he thought it not advisable to press his suit for the return of the stock, and made his return to the camp of the men, where he with his return he found his comrades had got, three of their wagons across the river, and soon after left the men being on the east side, the Indians came up on the west bank and fired at them across the river and killed one of the party, name John Smith, of Walla Walla (N. T.) The survivors of the party arrived at Richmond one after another that evening. The Indians subsequently got possession again of the stock which they had before taken and recovered, and the party of R ch ond sealed the unfortunate men all that was in their power. A company was sent for the body of Smith. Others went and assisted in bringing the wagons across the stream. The information of some of the citizens of Cache, who have since visited the Indian encampment beyond Bear River, and had an interview with some of their chiefs and principal warriors, twelve mules and one horse belonging to the company have been recovered, the balance of the property taken is still in the possession. The fend are said to have been very hostile, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented to give up as much of the property as they did. They stated that it was a retaliatory act to avenge the killing of their friends by the soldiers.

A report reached the city yesterday that a company of seven or eight men, who left Bannock City for this place before Mr. Savage and those with him, have not since been heard from, and it is feared that they have been used up by the Indians.

It is now not well known that Indian Agents and Superintendents, in these p ys, were situated between the other parties that these titles would to the unlimited seam to indicate, and that it is no part of their official duties to see to after ever mistrust, we would say, if within th s memory of any of the citizens of Utah, so effort has been made by that class of Federal representatives, or either or other of the Indian tribes, the Shoshones and Bannocks occupying the region of country between the northern settlements of this territory and the northern gold fields, Idaho.

SNOW STORM.—On Friday night there was a slight fall of snow, and during Saturday there was a little more sifted downgoing, in all, two or three inches, upon which a few sleighs we p ut in motion, but not to the exclusion of wheeled vehicles, which were, by the most appropriate, as the sleighing at side's tactics and ability as a commander, the best was but poor and of short duration.

WORK THAT MAY BE DONE.

If the ground is not frozen, continue to dig manure into the waste quarters of your garden, laying them in high ridges to be mellowed by frost. Spread manure when the ground is frozen. Repair fences, get your seeds and tools ready, provide stakes, pea-sticks, trellises, &c. Prepare frames for early cucumbers and melons. Have a supply of hot manure ready for forcing beds. See to your framing and sash lights in time. Seeds for melons and cucumbers should be three years old to bear well, and not run to vine. Prepare hot beds, collect pots for forcing vegetables. Sow lettuce, cresses, mustard, radishes, cauliflower and cabbage, in hot-beds, for early use.

In the fruit garden, pruning may be attended to, though it is a somewhat mooted question as to whether the winter season is best for such operations. Your own experience, from well-defined experiment, will enable you to decide this matter for yourselves.

To protect the young fruit trees and to keep the roots from freezing, especially all stoned fruits, it is recommended to throw a quantity of straw and other litter around the roots.

On fine days examine your standard apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees, so far as you have them; and remove all improper branches, scrape off moss, scales of loose bark, eggs of caterpillars; cut out dead wood, and fill with pure clay or grafting wax. Manure the surface of the ground around the trees to the distance of the branches.

We have often suggested and again reiterate that, not only the denizens of the city, but also every farmer should establish a little nursery of his own, and learn to manage it skilfully. Let him now study the subject these long winter evenings, in some good treatise or agricultural paper. Barry's "Fruit Garden" is a good authority. Excellent rules are given in it for all practical purposes. It costs but one dollar. No rural resident should be without it. Prune nursery apples and pears, and other trees. Cart none but old, well-decayed manure or loam into your nursery. Make label sticks indoors, and painted stakes for the rows, in bad weather. Sort and prepare seeds. Look to your grafts, that they are not too warm or too cold, or dried up. Shelter young and tender seedlings from frost with straw, litter, or dry leaves, if in the ground. Those in boxes or pots must be watched against the reverses of climate. Prepare some ground, if convenient, for the reception of stones, seeds, kernels, &c., hereafter.

PROPAGATION OF THE PLUM.

(*Prunus Domestica.*)

The following practical suggestions, from the pen of Mr. L. S. Hemenway, were read and approved at a late meeting of the Domestic Gardener's Club:

The plum is perfectly at home here under proper culture and will thrive as well as any other tree cultivated in these valleys. Indeed, with a little care, it is entirely successful and is propagated with as little expense as any other fruit tree.

The mode of propagating young trees is very simple. For budding the plum into, the peach stock is as good as can be desired for the dry or upland soil.

Those who have neglected till now to prepare the seed for planting, may adopt the following plan:

Put the pips or stones with an equal amount of sand, in boxes, with the bottoms prepared to drain off any excess of water that may be applied and set them in a cellar or any convenient, damp place where they may be securely kept. The surface of the sand may be kept damp by occasionally sprinkling water on it. Care should be taken not to apply too much, as it would find access to the kernel of many of the stones, the shell frequently being imperfectly closed, and would kill the seed. It might be well to expose the boxes to frost on the coldest nights; but it is doubted whether this is really necessary.

A better way is to lay the pips, when taken from the peach, on the ground in a moist cellar, or bury them in the ground on the north side of a building.

In the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work well, the stones should be cracked and the seed planted in rows three and a half or four feet wide, dropped from six to ten inches apart in the row, and covered one or one and a half inches deep. The peach comes up very strong and will bear more covering than many other tree seeds.

The ground should receive good clean culture through the season. If the young trees be properly cared for, they will be fit for budding the 10th of August. It is now an important desideratum to have the very best varieties of plum scions to bud with, that have been introduced here.

There are several seedling varieties which have been propagated to some extent, but the fruit, when compared with the finest imported varieties, is not worth cultivating. Indeed, I do not know of a single good seedling plum in this valley. There is now a very fine collection of imported varieties, well worthy of cultivation—such as Coe's Golden Drop, the Imperial Gage, Jefferson, St. Martin's Quetsche, Guthrie's Tay Bank, Nota Bene, Yellow Magnum Bonum, Victoria, Purple Favorite, McLaughlin, Green Gage, Hudson Gage, and several other excellent varieties, some of which are known here by local names.

The stocks should be budded about two or three inches from the ground. Some would prefer to set them lower; in which case they are apt to be destroyed by ice in winter.

In October the budded stocks should be cut back one-third and in the spring following, when the leaves are about starting, they should be cut off about four inches above the bud and, when the buds have grown some three inches, all which have not taken a perpendicular direction should be bent up and tied to the stock.

Another simple and good way to multiply the plum and one that would make better trees for the low land, is to take suitable pieces of the wild plum roots, say six inches in length, and graft them with scions some four inches long; plant in nursery rows, deep enough for one-half of the graft to be covered with soil. The scion will outgrow the wild plum root and generally make roots from the lower part of the graft the first season.

When the trees are taken up for transplanting, the wild plum root can be cut out, and the stock be left with its own roots. In making trees in this way the soil of the nursery should be naturally moist.

Plum trees appear to be perfectly free from disease and insects, which prove so destructive in the Eastern States. The fruit here is always sound and fair, the trees bear young and the greatest danger of failure is in their over-bearing.

A fruit that is so valuable and easy of cultivation should be enjoyed by all the citizens of Deseret, not as a rarity, but in abundance in a ripe state and also when preserved.

Any one inexperienced in the art of grafting or budding, wishing to understand it, can receive proper instructions free of charge from members of the Domestic Gardener's Club.

It is advisable to carefully save all the pips from the best varieties of plums grown in our midst, that from them may be raised stocks into which to insert the most approved imported kinds.

In regard to the pips from the Pottawotamie or wild plum common among us, it is almost superfluous to add that they are worthless. This variety, we trust, will soon be wholly superseded by those more choice and valuable.

KERRY CATTLE.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, who has been visiting some of the fine places in the vicinity of Boston, gives some account of the Kerry Cattle belonging to Mr. Austin, of Roxbury, purchased for him in Ireland, by Sanford Howard, Esq. The original importation consisted of six heifers and a bull; and the herd now owned by Mr. Austin is believed to be the only one of this breed in the country. The exportation of these cattle to America caused quite an excitement in Kerry. The Kerrys are usually jet black, though an occasional one of some other color is seen. Their prominent characteristics seem to be—a hardy constitution, the economy with which they can be kept, and milking qualities of the cows. In size they are about equal with the Jerseys, in form compact and symmetrical, combining the fore quarters of the Devon with the hind quarters of the Durham. They seem to be well adapted to the small cottages and farms of their native country, and if they were more common in this country and regarded less as fancy stock, they would be well suited to our hilly pastures and severe winters. The writer alluded to above says,—"They are remarkably gentle, and their hair is uniformly very thick, showing their ability to withstand the severest of winters without shelter. Mr. Austin has experimented with them upon different kinds of pastures and expresses the belief they are emphatically the "poor man's cattle," yet it is likely that they will be monopolized by the rich for some time to come. Whilst I will say that they are exactly the breed of cattle for the mountainous pastures of New England, I will also say that if I lived out in the open prairie, had no barn, could keep but one cow, I would prefer a little black Kerry cow to all others."

THE LARGEST PEAR.—A monstrous pear is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, special agent of the government at Sacramento, Cala., from the famous orchard of Messrs. Beard & Horner, at San Jose Mission. Its circumference at the base measuring longitudinally is twenty-one, and latitudinally, fifteen and a half inches. It is to be forwarded to the East for show.

THE HORSE-TAMER.—Rarey says, "Nature never lies." He also affirms that the horse is honest—that the mind of a horse governs a horse as the mind of a man governs a man. If you wish, therefore, says he, to get control of the horse's body, first learn to direct his mind. The gentle touch is more powerful than blows. Women are better drivers than men, because they have a gentler touch. Firmness and kindness are the magic there is in my method. Fear or anger in the mind of the driver, is instantly known to the horse.

THE COTTON TREE.—It is said that this newly-introduced species is neither more nor less than the common cotton plant, grown where the absence of frost permits its continued luxuriance from year to year, till it attains the dignity of a tree. A writer in the Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee*, says he has seen them twelve inches through and loaded with thousands of bolls; but that the result can never be attained where there is sufficient frost to kill a common cotton plant.

APPLES FOR CHINA.—Two hundred and fifty boxes of the finest California apples have been recently packed by Judge Blackburn, of Santa Cruz, for shipment to China. They were carefully packed in lined boxes, and it is thought they will keep till May next.

GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.

A farmer's wife writes to the *American Agriculturist*, as follows:

For the benefit of my lady friends, I will give my experience of twenty-five years, in making nearly as good butter in winter as in summer. In the first place, we suppose the cows to have been fed on good feed. After the milk has been strained, put it on the stove to heat, either in the pans or in any other way thought proper. Do not make it too hot or the cream will not rise. It may then be placed in a clean cellar, free from vegetables or any thing that will give the cream an unnatural taste, or in a cupboard with a canvas door, in a moderately warm room; if in the latter place, it should not be put in until the steam has passed off, otherwise the shelves will be liable to mould. The milk should not stand longer in winter than in summer, or the butter will be bitter. In 36 or 48 hours the milk should be skimmed, if in a cool place, sooner if in a warm one. If the milk is thought to be too rich to give to the pigs, let it stand longer, and use the cream that rises on it for shortening or in some other way than for butter.

If the milk has been kept in a warm place, take the cream to a warm room a day or two before churning. If you wish the butter to look and taste like grass butter, grate orange carrots, put some hot water or milk to the pulp, strain and add it to the cream, which should be a little above 60 deg. when you commence churning. A common sized teacupful will color six pounds of butter. After churning, draw off the butter-milk, put cold water in the churn, and churn a few minutes, and if managed right, you will never fail of having good butter. I rejoice that the prejudice against washing butter with warm water is slowly passing away. Heating the milk, I believe, is an English method, and ought to be more generally practiced, then there would not be so much bad butter in the market.

TO PRESERVE EGGS FRESH FOR SIX MONTHS.—The Irish *Farmer's Gazette* says, Have a vessel of boiling water on the fire, put the eggs into a net, or better, into one of those wire baskets for boiling vegetables; hold it in the boiling water for half-a-minute, take out the eggs and rub them all over with a little fresh lard; pack them with the narrow end downwards in a glazed crock and cover them with coarse salt. They will keep perfectly fresh for six months, but will not do well for culinary purposes, as the whites will not beat up well from being in the boiling water.

WIRE FOR GARDEN PURPOSES.—The *Agriculturist* says that lead is much used in England for tying up fruit trees and vines to stakes and trellises, also for attaching labels to stakes. It is soft, flexible, durable and less hurtful to plants than copper wire. It is made of lead and alloy mixed with it. For the coarser uses of gardening, especially where much strength is required, this is undoubtedly a good thing. Yet for common, every day work, such as tying plants to stakes, &c., we much prefer the old bass matting. This is cheaper, more easily handled; and sufficiently durable.

A LARGE CHEESE.—It is reported that a dairy firm, Messrs. Steele & Bro., owning seven hundred cows, near San Francisco, Cal., made a cheese weighing 1779 pounds, which sold for 25 cents per pound in San Francisco, amounting to the round sum of $444 75!

---Thomas J. Walker is raising a company to fight the guerillas in the lower part of the State. Prentice says, "The guerrillas might as well encounter the Devil as Tom Walker.

FACTS AND FICTION.

—Gov. Andrew has again postponed the draft in Massachusetts to January 8, 1863. Why did he not to January 1, 1900!—the day for the full consummation of emancipation, according to Mr. Lincoln's message.

—A Northern paper says that Gen. Beauregard is entirely out of favor in the South. He isn't fit to be a General. He might do very well as President of a gas company. But Pope could beat him.

—An old lady in Connecticut is collecting all the daily newspapers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says "they are a despot sight better than ashes—they are as good as clean *lie.*"

—The quantity of water pumped up daily for the city of London is 150,000,000 of gallons.

—It is said that a new draft of troops was under consideration when the rupture in the Cabinet occurred.

—It is proposed, in New York, to indict Secretary of War Stanton for kidnapping citizens, carrying them out of the State, and incarcerating them without due process of law, in Government fortifications. The law permits it.

—*Vanity Fair* dubs Henry Ward Beecher as the Comedy Divine.

—Falconer's new play, the "Peep o' Day," has been played to London audiences for one year, without intermission, except on Sundays, and without any apparently diminished interest. This, we believe, is unprecedented in the history of the drama.

—It is reported that Gen. Fremont will either take the place of Gen. Halleck or succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

—The cry among the Eastern journalists now is—"Take off the tax on foreign rags, so we can get paper enough to print the news on, oh ye Congressmen, who assume to legislate for the good of the country and don't do it."

—The torpedoes placed in the Yazoo River, one of which sunk the gunboat Cairo, are demijohns of large size, filled with powder and projectiles of various kinds, and stopped so as to be impervious to water. These, placed in a box and deposited in the channel, are connected by a wire with the bank and to a place of safe observation and working. Whether a friction fuse is used or electricity to produce the explosion, has not been discovered.

—There is a man in California who takes especial pride in being considered a graduate of the Oberlin (Ohio) Amalgamation Institute, 'where whites, mulattoes, Indians, negroes, cannibals, Fejees or Hottentots, can be instructed in the arts sciences, morality and religion, on *equal terms.*'

—Goldsmith is said to have considered four lines of poetry a good day's work.

—The New Orleans *Delta* says that on plantations near that city, cane, sufficient for seventy thousand hogsheads of sugar, will rot on the ground, for want of laborers. Not very profitable in that section, just now, to "raise Cain!"

—A line of British steamers is now plying between San Francisco and Japan—making monthly trips.

—Fontenelle lived to be nearly a hundred years old. A lady of nearly the same age said to him, one day, in a large company: "Monsieur, you and I stay here so long that I have a notion Death has forgotten us." "Speak as low as you can," said Fontenelle, "lest you should remind him of us."

—The poor timber for cabinet material in the present crisis, says the Boston *Statesman*, may be imagined by the rumor that Horace Greeley is to have a "portfolio"—as the phrase now is. A straight jacket would be more appropriate for him.

—The Government to-day cannot state within a hundred thousand the number of rebel troops in Virginia! Neither Washington nor Napoleon were long without tolerably accurate information respecting the strength of the enemy.

—To prevent from being thrown from a horse—ride a mule.

—The annual pay of a private soldier in in France averages £10.

—Blondin, when last heard from, was making ineffectual attempts to break his neck at St. James' Hall, London, but expected to reach that desirable result eventually.

—It is stated that the project of dividing Texas into four States, with eight Senators to represent them in Congress, is under consideration by the Confederate Congress, with a good prospect that the measure will be finally resolved upon.

—A few of Gen. McClellan's friends clubbed together, bought a fine house on the Fifth Avenue, in New York, and made him a present of it.

--The Great Eastern is in debt $25,000 in this country, besides having swallowed up all the funds of the company at home.

--Sidney Smith defined English benevolence to be "a strong impulse on the part of A, when he sees B in distress, to compel C to help him." This is quite clearly exemplified in the case of the Lancashire operatives.

Rich Presents.—The following is going the rounds of the newspapers:

"Princess Pia, the new Queen of Portugal, has received among her bridal gifts an album from the Pope, in which is set in brilliants a bit of the vail of the Virgin Mary and a thorn from the crown of the Savior. The municipality of Naples has given a set of rose colored coral, including bracelets, brooches, necklaces and other articles, valued at 30,000 francs. It has taken four years of coral-fishing on the African coast to obtain sufficient rose coral for this splendid present."

National Characteristics of Feet.—The French foot is meagre, narrow and bony. The Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride—"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under his foot," is a description of his form. The foot of the Scotch is large and thick. The foot of the Irish is flat and square. The English foot is short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

—Cannon of large calibre are supposed by many to be an entirely new invention, and many persons evidently believe that the Rodman 15 inch guns are the largest ever made. This is far from being true. The great gun of all is at the Kremlin of Moscow. This is 36 in. calibre, 18 feet long, and weighs 97,500 lbs., almost 50 tons! It was made two hundred and seventy-six years ago.

—Vice is concealed by wealth, and virtue by poverty.

—At an inquest in London on the body of a child, who died from insufficient food, it was elicited from the testimony of the mother that she (the mother) had to support herself and five children by making flannel shirts for three pence apiece, she finding needles and thread.

General Notices.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE of J. M. BRONSWICK & BROS.' CELEBRATED BILLIARD TABLES, Complete. The Best ever imported to this territory.
For Particulars Enquire of
JOHN M. DOLLWINKEL,
29-2 Second House West of Tabernacle.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

Terms—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N.B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26,000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

8,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine
2,000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind, spinning wheels, etc, etc. 50 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with an old harness, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to get them.

21 3m R. J. GOLDING.

STRAYED

FROM the 13th ward, on the 21st of December, one Bay HORSE, 2 or 3 white feet, branded N.G, on left shoulder, A W, on right hip; one four-year-old Red STEER, strayed from George Hancock's herd ground, Utah county, brand N G on left shoulder, S.R on left thigh. Whoever will deliver them to the owner, or give information as to their whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. N. GROESBECK.

20-2m

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE R. BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. BUSH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flouring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREER'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c, 50c, and $1 per package. 27-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMPTON, deceased late of Essex, England, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date, and they will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

28-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Z. W. DERRICK and NATHAN DAVIS, in the Public Machine Shop, Sugar House Ward, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm are respectfully requested to call and settle the same, as we wish to close up the accounts without delay.

ZACHARIAS W. DERRICK,
NATHAN DAVIS.
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 31, 1862. 28 3t

ATTENTION THE MORMON BATTALION!!!

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC PARTY of the Mormon Battalion will be given at the SOCIAL HALL, in this City, on Friday, the 6th day of February, 1863.

All the Members of the Battalion in the settlements throughout the Territory are respectfully invited with their Ladies to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

N. V. Jones,	J. Murdoch,
H. W. Brizzee,	B. Pace,
El. Malin,	J. Hess,
J. S. Brown,	Thos. Dunn.

29-2

MUSIC
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D. O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, (which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 1, 1863. 29-tf.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

16-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WHO WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENTERPRISE?

J. OLINTON and RUDY have commenced selling MEAT, at the south-east Stall of the Market House. They will pay 7 cents for Beef, and sell at 6, 7 and 8. They invite their friends to come and take the meat at cost price, leaving them the hide and tallow, with which they will be satisfied. 27 tf

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE
BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.
23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle,

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office,
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

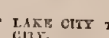
BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.
29-3m.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!



THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humboldt Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big Hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29 tf

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

"LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cotton-wood plank. We want 20 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

FINDLAY'S

FACTORY
STILL IN FULL BLAST,

WITH AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

BUSINESS men and those favorable to home manufacture are invited to send in their orders.

Always prepared to supply to any amount, with a liberal per centage to Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

He confidently recommends his

IMPROVED WATER-PROOF
FIRST PRIZE
FRICTION MATCHES,

as peculiarly adapted to the damps of winter and spring; and his Scented FUSEES, which cannot be extinguished with wind, as particularly suitable for out-door purposes.

Also, a genuine article of Red, Blue, Yellow, Black and Indelible WRITING INKS; with a very superior Boot Blacking, Stove Blacking, Tar, Flue Salt, Saleratus, crude and refined; Home manufactured Stationery, &c.

☞ Rags and all kinds of pay received.
Main Street, G. S. L. City. 27-tf

LLOYD'S NEW MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOW is the time for every School House and Private Habitation to be supplied with something USEFUL as well as ornamental.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Of the Thirteenth Ward, Great Salt Lake City,

Has been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Territory of Utah, and at his residence, one block east of the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, any person can be supplied at the following prices:

In Sheets, colored - - - - -	$1 00
Or mounted on cloth, with rollers, varnished - - - - - -	5 00

in cash or its equivalent.

This handsome Map, 4 by 5 feet large, was completed August, 1862, and has 370,000 names engraved on it.

Agents wanted in every settlement throughout the Territory for the sale of this valuable Map. Terms known on application.

Every family that either has or expects to have, a house, should have a map to adorn it; and every man that either has or expects to have a family, should buy a map for their instruction.

Legislators living at a distance can be supplied with an early copy by making an immediately application at GEORGE GODDARD'S.

N.B.—A good light two-horse WAGON, with a large box, cover, &c., wanted by
28 3 GEORGE GODDARD.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

In answer to the question, "What is to be done?"—asked in view of the alarming state of the country, repeated disaster and the slaughter of "our brave soldiers," not by companies alone, but by regiments, brigades and even divisions—the New York *Sun* replies: "If Congress truly represented the people—nothing. The ruler of a great people, it continues, has selected for his advisers and managers, in finance, marine and war, the ultra partisans of a minority clique of the nation, who are carrying it headlong to destruction. Such premises, though reflecting severely on the savans of the Republic, may not fall far short of ultimate truth.

Some of the members of Congress seem to hold in slight estimation the sacerdotal efforts of their co workers, the divinity-gentry—as evidenced by an item of the House proceedings, on Dec. 23rd. Mr. Murdock, a dramatist, asked the use of the Representatives' Hall for a reading. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky objected on the grounds that the Sabbath day had been just previously desecrated in the Hall by the Rev. Mr. French, but on learning the character of the performance, and that Mr. Murdock was "a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture," withdrew his objections; and the request of Mr. Murdock was granted.

John S. Rarey, the great horse-tamer, having been recently called upon to inspect the horses and mules in the cavalry, artillery and teams in the army, reports them in rather better condition than, from "accounts drawn from the dark side of the picture," he had expected. Many of the cavalry horses, he says, were thin and scarcely fit for service. The artillery horses had suffered much, but were a grade better than the cavalry. He charges the existing evils among the army animals to the neglect of those having them in care. He says that every man who is permitted to ride a horse, should be compelled by duty, if he has not the humanity and moral principle, to see that the horse has every care in his power to give; that he is properly groomed, watered and fed. Recommends for cavalry service in a winter campaign, a saddle blanket to cover the back and loins of the horse, to be left on when the saddle is removed; and takes occasion here to refer to the Arabic treatment of their horses; who, he says live more with the horse than other people, and who are older in horsemanship than any other nation in the world, and who never remove the saddle from the horse's back, when on a long journey, and whose saddles have always blankets attached that cover the back and loins of the horse. They argue that this vital part, when heated by riding, should never be made to feel the effects of cold.

Trade and manufactures in Paris are said to be again in a most prosperous condition; while in the interior of France the distress is increasing. The confectioners in Paris annually produce sweetmeats to the value of six million francs—upwards of one million dollars—independent of the boxes and printed envelopes in which they are packed. One hundred and twenty thousand operatives are constantly employed in the manufacture of *articles de Paris*—the most prosperous branch of which is the manufacture of bronzes. The fashionable shops which supply men's and women's wearing apparel are also flourishing. The machine makers in the suburbs have increased the number of their workmen in consequence of extensive orders.

President Lincoln, being recently asked by one of the Border State Congressmen to modify his emancipation proclamation, remarked that he was an anti-slavery man and considered slavery to be the right arm of the rebellion, and that it must be lopped off.

A paper is about to be started in Beaufort, S. C., on a large scale. It is to be of the size of the New York *Tribune*, and will be devoted to the interests of the anti-slavery cause. The printers, type, and 3,000 reams of paper had already arrived, and a large Hoe cylinder press was to come by the next steamer. It is rumored that the whole affair is at the expense of the Government, and that the papers, if they do not circulate at a nominal price, will be given away.

John B. Floyd's residence and out-buildings, in Kentucky, were lately burned by a scouting party of Federal soldiers.

A Congressman said to the President, a few nights since, "What a terrible night this must be for the unfortunate soldiers who are badly provided with shelter." The President answered: "Would that I had one of their places. There is not a man in the army with whom I would not willingly change places to-night." This doubtless occurred about the time Mr. Lincoln's sensibilities were most aroused by the imbroglio in his cabinet.

General Wool has been dismissed from Maryland. The papers say, "Right."

The Washington *Republican* of Dec. 17th says:

"Between this city and Philadelphia we have a hundred thousand men and officers doing nothing, and rendering the country no service, while Burnside, with a force far inferior to the rebels, is confronting them in their intrenchments, and his men falling by the thousand before the murderous fire of the enemy."

The New York *Sun* thus eulogizes the members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet—excepting Seward, who alone, it says, has made the right mark: "Stanton, of the War Department, is weak, fussy, and a crazy-headed fanatic; Chase, of the Treasury, is a visionary financial experimentor; Welles, of the Navy, is the sleepy Rip Van Winkle of ages gone by; while Smith, of the Interior, is not of account enough to mention. If reports be true he would not be tolerated in a mock auction shop!"

NEW GOODS.—N. S. Ransohoff & Co. will receive a train of staple goods from California on Friday next. Advertisement next week.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

Like Mormonism and the Mormons, criticism and the critic are not so repulsive as some ignorantly imagine. They have a low conception who take criticism as synonymous with fault-finding; and he who illustrates the critic as a fault-finder has not only sadly mistaken his vocation, but distorted a character he essayed to personate. The spirit of true criticism leads to admiration of the excellent, rather than to wallow in the mire of others' defects; and to the man of talent the legitimate critic is the best and firmest friend. His hand is always ready to be stretched out to genius struggling up the hill; for well he knows how oft the struggler bears a cross and wears a crown of thorns. Nor has he the envy of little minds towards those who have happily gained the hill-top of well-won eminence. Yet it must not be supposed that the critic should sing eternal songs of glorification and meaningless praise. His judgment then would have no weight, and his commendations would be worthless. Indeed, to a man of talent, a touch at his occasional defects shows how sincere is the praise of his excellent parts. In reality, it is sometimes the most flattering tribute that a critic can pay; for nothing can be more offensive to good taste than ever returning phrases of praise. It is like jingling rhyme, and shows about the same estimate of the one lauded, as that of old Polonius touching the sanity of Hamlet. It is "very like a whale," or "very like a weasel," just as the case requires. So much by way of introduction to our "Theatrical Critique."

The present theatrical season has been most satisfactory to the lovers of the legitimate drama It opened with the "Honeymoon," in which Mr. John T. Caine and Mrs. Bowring sustained the principal parts. The performance on the whole was good: nevertheless it was marked with some defects. We have seen Mr. Caine very successful in parts in which eminent professional actors have figured. For instance his Paul Lafont is an admirable artistic execution, giving promise of an excellent Iago. His Duke Aranza was not his happiest hit. There was a slight departure from the authorized rendering of the character. Yet there are but few men better adapted to play the duke than Mr. Caine. This was strikingly apparent in the last scene, where he appears every inch the character he represents. Had he been the same man—the *real* duke, with the same dignity on his first appearance in the peasant's garb, he would have been more successful. Like Claude Melnotte, he must be a princely peasant, even if he be no duke, and one who could enter into the circles of aristocracy, play the part of royalty, and woo and win a high-born dame. Even when discovering himself as an impostor he must appear the *superior* of the lady; for not only has he to bend her to his stronger will and higher character, but he is, after all, a real duke and no impostor. After the first scene in the cottage, Mr. C. recovered that dignity so natural to him, and so consistent with the entire character; and, in the latter scenes, he was not merely unexceptionable, but also admirable. Mrs. Bowring too, in the latter acts, was more effective than in the former, rendering her transformation into a well trained wife very chaste and with excellent judgment. Mr. Margetts made a fair mock duke, and Mr. H. B. Clawson a very characteristic personation of a half starved son of Esculapius.

The second principal play put upon the boards was "Old Phil's Birthday." This piece is not only an excellent dramatic composition, but it was rendered with much artistic effect. It was a treat to the lover of good authorship, as well as to the admirer of fine acting. The moral of the play is faultless, and its nature healthful to public performance. Mr. H. B. Clawson played the part of "Old Phil" as truly as the author's conception. In the "Porter's Knot" last season, we believe, he made his first appearance in this class of plays. In this his second effort, great improvement was marked; and, if he continues in this line, it is not too much to anticipate his ranking with the best actors of Robson's order. Our opinion is that in this class of parts, which gives scope for the highest efforts of comedy, Mr. Clawson has found his legitimate sphere. We should like to see him undertake Luke Fielding, in the beautiful play of "The Willow Copse;" and, although it is a more difficult part than any he has yet attempted, after his performance of "Old Phil," we think he can master it with considerable success. Mr. Parker played his part well and bids fair to become a favorite actor.

The third principal dramatic performance of the season was "The Charcoal Burner." Last year this play made a great sensation among the patrons of the stage. It has not lost in interest this season, and is generally considered to have received a better representation than on its first appearance. In the character of the "Charcoal Burner," Mr John T. Caine cannot easily be surpassed. This play is unquestionably defective in its composition, especially in its inconsistencies and unnatural mixture of the lowest farce in a piece almost a tragedy. Evidently the author designed the farcical part expressly and solely to make fun. Is it really a brother grand-juryman, or the author himself that Valentine Verdict wheels home drunk in the barrow? Yet in spite of its defects in point of authorship, the "Charcoal Burner" will remain a favorite play, especially when sustained by Messrs. Caine, McKenzie, Margetts and Maiben.

Last week, the admirers of the classical drama found a rich treat in the performance of the noble play "Virginius." It is the masterpiece of Sheridan Knowles, the most celebrated classic dramatist of modern times. The performance of a play of this high order, by a Virginius who could sustain the part even upon a London stage, where it was first brought out, is certainly a significant event. The author was from the ranks of the people, and was doubtless full of admiration of his Roman plebeian hero. The hardy republican integrity of Virginius' character was the first feature seen in Mr. Snow's personation of the Roman Father. Next came a quiet domestic scene of parental affection and promise of hopeful love. As Virginia imprinted upon his cheek an artless kiss and sat upon her father's knee, one could almost have fancied the Roman and his daughter in reality. Following was a return to the strong points of Virginius' character, well brought out, where he challenges Icilius to take his hand which "has an oath deadly to tyranny, and is the foe to falsehood." In the betrothal of Virginia to her lover, Mr. Snow was very touching; but, when he came to the passionate and stirring parts of Virginius, he found a higher scope. His lament over the murdered Dentatus was fine, his indignation on the discovery of foul play strongly marked; and in the part following, where Lucius discloses the situation of his daughter, his transitions of feeling were nicely drawn. The passage—"Did he not strike him dead?" etc., was well and powerfully delivered. But his finest transitions from passion to assumed calmness were, of course, in the fourth act, when he returns home to defend his disputed child On his appearance in the Forum, his manner was such as might well awe the tyrant libertine Appius. His passionate, indignant protest against the oath of the slave was excellently made. After the troops had cleared the Forum, and left him alone with Virginia, the tragic purpose of the Roman Father gradually grew into painful distinctness, and the manner in which he plead with the tyrant for a little patience was enough to move a heart of stone. How he clasped, and half unclasped, and clasped his child again, then staggered with her to possess the weapon he had espied. One more plea for patience,—one short but agonizing embrace, and the sacrifice to save his daughter's honor was consummated; and Virginius, with his child's blood, devoting Appius to the "infernal gods," broke through the tyrant's Lictors in mad despair. This was throughout effectively rendered by the actor. When next we see him, returned to his childless home, with reason dethroned, the scene is made most painful from its very faithfulness to the author's conception. Though mad, his heart-cries for his daughter are sensible, as he wanders the room wondering his child does not come. The madman's outburst, when Lucius entering declares that "justice will be defeated," was terrific. The prison scene with Appius was a masterpiece, and when he is discovered, statue-like, kneeling over his dead enemy, with fixed oblivious gaze, which plainly told a consummated vengeance, the audience was shown as tragic a picture as could well be conceived. It surpassed anything of the kind we ever witnessed; and we think Mr. Snow more than realized the author's ideal here. Had Mr. Knowles seen Mr. Snow's tableau, not unlikely he would have ended his play at this culminating point. The next most characteristic part—that of Dentatus, was on Saturday evening creditably filled by Mr. John R. Clawson. Mr. McKenzie, one of our best actors, was less happy in Icilius than in any part he has played. In a general critique of the season, it is impossible to to touch upon more than the principal plays and leading actors. Yet, it may be said that, both in comedy and farce, the old favorites are favorites still. ALPHA.

New Advertisements.

ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISES.

THE FIRST ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISES of Mr. BARTLETT TRIPP will commence at the Seventies' Hall, Thursday evening, Jan 22, at half-past 6 o'clock. The classes in Reading, Composition and Speaking will be so arranged that "all who will may come."
Tuition, $3 00 per quarter, in advance. 30-1

LOST,

FROM Session Settlement, a light roan OX, about eight years old, branded No. 1 on left shoulder. Information to be left at
30 2 W. S. GODBE'S, Main St.

ESTRAY CALF.

I HAVE in my possession, a red and white Heifer CALF, swallow crop off right ear. Owner will pay charges, and take it away.
30-1 J. C. LITTLE.

25 HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE,

WANTED immediately, at the CITY MARKET, for which will be paid part Cash and Store Pay. by
30-1 L. I. SMITH.

NOTICE.

CAME into my lot on the 14th inst., a black horse MULE, with white saddle marks, very plain; he stands about fifteen hands high, and is about ten years old. The owner can have him by proving property and paying costs
30-1 J K. WHITNEY, 18th Ward.

STRAYED MULE.

STRAYED from Joseph Corbett's, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, on the 24th of December, a dark brown horse MULE, lame in the right hip, and has a swelling on the right knee
Any person that can give information that will lead to his discovery, will be rewarded for their trouble.
30 1

FOR SALE.

WE have Wool Card Clothing for Sale for a Double Carding Machine, which we offer for sale.
Enquire of Wm Bringhurst, Springfield, or of the undersigned in G. S. L. City.
30-2 JACOB HOUTZ.

MELODEON FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED MELODEON for Sale, cheap for Cash or Trade. Apply to
HENRY L. RAYMOND,
30 tf At Dr. Sprague's.

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 *Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-1f

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

AT

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHELS

OF

OATS

AND

BARLEY.

WM. JENNINGS.

WANTED,

AT

SALT LAKE CITY,

10,000 lbs.

FRESH PORK.

WM. JENNINGS.

30-3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 31. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863. VOL. XII.

OUR NEW BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

EDITOR NEWS:

DEAR SIR:--Permit me through your columns to make a few remarks upon the above-named institutions--their tendency and danger

We are certainly living, at the present, in very singular times in relation to financial matters. The time was, until very recently, that our business operations were all transacted with cash, or coin, or in bills of exchange or treasury notes at par.

A number of years ago, Messrs. Livingston and Kincead introduced into this Territory a large amount of notes of the firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, and commenced issuing them. President Young and others denounced the transaction from the stand, and recommended the holders of their bills to return them and take the cash for them. The house of Page & Bacon at that time was considered one of the most wealthy and reliable in the Western States. About two years after, with all its resources, that house failed; thanks to our President, that paper fell into other hands than ours; otherwise we might have lost from one to three hundred thousand dollars; which at that time would have been a loss of from one and a half to four dollars to every man, woman and child in this Territory, or a larger proportionate amount to holders of their bills. Their promises to pay, however, were redeemable in specie.

In the year 1858, President Young was urgently requested by a great number of persons to provide a circulating medium for the Territory; various expedients were proposed, and it was finally agreed to issue notes having cattle as a basis of security. A mass meeting was called, and it was voted for by general acclamation; a large amount of notes were issued; these answered a very good purpose at home, but after a time, an attempt being made to depreciate them, they were called in and redeemed. This certainly was the most useful currency (excepting silver and gold) of anything we have had in this Territory, and was at the same time the most reliable and substantial; but not being based upon a metallic foundation, it was not well suited for commercial transactions and general exchanges abroad, and was not intended for circulation anywhere but in this Territory.

It has always been ruleable for banks to redeem their paper in specie when called upon or otherwise to be declared defaulters or bankrupts. It is true that a number of the States have, from time to time under severe monetary pressures, granted certain banks the privilege of suspending specie payment, but this has been looked upon as a fraudulent transaction, and has frequently been used to perpetrate the most flagrant acts of fraud by the institutions thus accommodated. About eight years ago paper issued by Indiana banks was bought in New York city for fifty cents on the dollar, and rumor stated by the agents of those banks; thus they issued or sold paper for one dollar and bought it in for fifty cents. Whether they bought it or not the public were alike defrauded by the depreciation of their promises to pay. There were also similar defalcations in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and other States. Some twenty-five years ago, during a monetary crisis, the Branch Bank of England, in Toronto, Upper Canada, applied to the Colonial Legislature for the privilege of suspending specie payment for a time. The Legislature passed an enabling act; but Sir Francis Head, then Governor, when applied to for his signature, replied:—"Gentlemen, I will sign your bill if you request it; but I will immediately proclaim you bankrupt." The request was withdrawn, and the bank stood the test and met its engagements.

The act of Congress making their money a legal tender, without making provisions for its payment in coin may certainly be considered an anomaly in banking; and the present depreciation manifestly shows how much value can be given to paper by legislative enactment, independent of its intrinsic value or the laws of trade.

The value of a dollar consists in what it will purchase. If a paper dollar will purchase as much as a dollar in silver or gold it is then precisely the same as a silver or gold dollar; if it will not, then whatever difference there is comes out of the holder of the note, provided he paid a cash, or par, value for it. When paper is placed on a cash or coin basis, and can at any time be redeemed by coin, then it only fluctuates with the coin, and retains the gold and silver value; but when, as is the case at present with our government issues, paper is made the standard, and a "legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," then the gold and silver rises, apparently, but in reality it does not rise; it is the paper that falls Gold can be bought to-day for its equivalent in silver, or one dollar in gold can be bought for four quarters or two half dollars in silver. Gold can also be bought for British or French paper at par value; or on the same terms that it could be bought for British or French gold. It is very evident, therefore, that the law of Congress making their notes a "legal tender," does not increase or maintain their value. It certainly enables debtors to pay creditors with them, but it cannot make them purchase the same amount gold and silver will; and thus this act, while it indirectly impairs the validity of contracts, is inoperative in forcing either the buyer or seller, to put a par value upon them, and hence, to-day, if gold is purchased with *legal tender notes*, one hundred and forty-seven cents must be paid in legal tender notes for one hundred cents in gold or silver.

As stated above, the value of a dollar consists in what it will purchase. If a gold dollar will purchase one hundred and forty-seven cents, in legal tender notes, it will purchase as many goods, or as much property of any kind, as one hundred and forty-seven cents in legal tender notes will, or one hundred dollars in coin will purchase as many goods as one hundred and forty-seven dollars in paper will. If the exchange was one hundred and fifty it would then take just three dollars to buy two dollars in gold.

Banking institutions are generally secured by charters, given by the State in which they are located; and the bankers are obliged to file bonds with the State, as security for their acts; and are limited by legislative enactment to the amount of their issues.

The time has been, in this Territory when goods could not be purchased with either paper, silver, or gold; but only in exchange for goods. Goods, or merchandise, at that time, were more valuable than gold; which, as a natural consequence, depreciated in value, so long as that state of things existed.

Confidence is necessary in a bank, or nation, in issuing money, as well as responsibility, honor, probity and prudence. When these are lacking neither charters, laws, enactments or proclamations can make it good. Since the issuing of United States paper that confidence has depreciated nearly one third; the exact amount which the paper has fallen.

The above, then, is the foundation upon which our pseudo bankers profess to base their banks. Yet notwithstanding the depreciation of their issues, the institution is established by act of Congress, and guarranteed by the faith of the United States. The United States promises to pay the bearer."—It is true this "promise is *"at the placasure of the United States* after four years," but then it has the nation to back it up.

What are we to think of our bankers, who without law, without constitution, without charter, without authority, are irresponsibly issuing their promises to pay broadcast throughout this City and Territory? Where are we drifting to? Is it not enough that we have to suffer in common with others the national defalcations, but we must subject ourselves to be further mulct by every grocery, storekeeper and groggery, setting up a banking institution and issuing their promises to pay?

These institutions cannot deceive men of business, they either do not take them, or immediately return them to be redeemed. It is the unwary, the unsuspecting and the uninformed who are in danger of suffering, and it is for those this communication is written.

Assuming that the intention is strictly honorable, in the issue of this paper, let us inquire into the results. As we have no means of ascertaining the amount of paper issued by one of those houses, we will suppose that Mr. A. issued twenty thousand dollars in paper, six or eight weeks ago; at that time *greenbacks*, as the Legal Tender notes are commonly called, and U. S. Treasury notes have depreciated, in round numbers, from ten to fifteen per cent; say ten per cent. Mr. A. issued the paper when it was ten per cent higher than it is now, and if it is now returned he has the benefit of ten per cent. On what? On money lent you? No, but on the money you have lent to him. You paid him *greenbacks* when they were ten per cent more valuable than they now are, and receive them back at their depreciated value; thus you not only lend him $20,000 to trade upon, but pay him ten per cent. over. In other words, he borrows from you $20,000, and only returns $18,000, making besides the use of your money $2,000. Should there be a further depreciation of ten or fifteen per cent. he would gain four or five thousand on the $20,000. You may be told this can make no difference, he redeems his notes with what he said he would. True, but he only says that he will redeem his promises to pay, by other promises to pay; which other promises to pay are constantly depreciating, and that depreciation is all in his favor and against you; it puts into his pocket and takes out of yours;—he is enriched at your expense. But some say we shall take it out in goods and it will make no difference. Here is another mistake. You have to pay as much now for the goods as the paper depreciates, the store-keepers although apparently ignorant of your losses, are well informed in relation to this matter. You are again told that the goods are rising. This may be true, in regard to cotton fabrics, but in regard to goods in general, it is the paper that is falling, and not the goods that are rising. Our merchants whether they purchase their goods East, or West, in addition to the rise of cotton, or other goods, have to make up their par value in depreciated paper, viz. as above shown, they must pay three dollars for two. This depreciation, or loss, has to be added to the price of their goods, and you are charged with it as a common business transaction, independent of your paper. So that out of every twenty thousand dollars of *greenbacks* loaned to them for their paper during the last six weeks, you pay them two thousand dollars for the privilege of lending them your money.

Should you pay them gold, and receive paper in exchange, the case is still worse. If you pay them five dollars in gold, and purchase in goods to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents, they ought, if they deal honestly, to return you three dollars and fifty cents in coin, or return you in their paper, or greenbacks, five dollars in addition to the goods; otherwise you lose upwards of one dollar and fifty cents in the transaction, besides being subject to the depreciation of the United States paper and their spurious issues.

But again, still assuming our bankers to be honest, when money is so easily made, it offers a great temptation to speculate. Supposing a person owing one, or two thousand dollars, issues forty thousand, he takes thirty-five thousand to purchase goods with, and leaves five thousand to meet his liabilities; he may be robbed by Indians, or by guerillas, or otherwise lose all he has. What resource have you? You have simply your rags for pay, and he, poor honest soul, has the pleasure of informing you that he has met with a severe loss and is unable to pay you. He could not have met with this loss if you had not put it in his power—he had nothing to lose.

But as all men are not strictly honest, it is reasonable to suppose that there is a possibility of some of our bankers not being above temptation; admitting then so strange a phenomenon, what a splendid opportunity presents. A man could issue five thousand with a good signature, and fifty thousand with a bungling one, the latter he could pronounce forgeries, and refuse to pay them, and he could thus pocket fifty thousand dollars.

Again, suppose a man—not above temptation—issued one hundred thousand dollars; he has a few store goods which he disposes of, and then places himself in the stage, and leaves for California or the East. What redress have the public? They find his store in possession of another man, who, when they present his promises to pay, laughs at their credulity.

Let us now examine a few of these very singular bills; the first is a one dollar note, and reads as follows: "On presentation of five dollars, I promise to pay the bearer, that amount, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes." In other words, if you collect five dollars of our notes, we will pay you five dollars in greenbacks, or, three dollars as the case may be; but if you don't wish to be at that trouble, you must take it out in our goods.

Next is a three dollar bill, which promises to pay the bearer in "Treasury Notes." Let us examine this and see what prospect we have of getting our pay. Treasury notes are generally of larger dimensions than Greenbacks, varying from twenty dollars to five or fifty thousand, as the case may be; there may be issues of a less denomination than twenty —if there are I have not seen them—and there are very few as low. The holder of this three dollar note is obliged, if he wishes his pay, to collect whatever amount it may take to redeem a U. S. Treasury note, or the issuer of the note need not pay him, for they are only made redeemable in U. S Treasury notes. Then, after the holder has been at this trouble, he will have the satisfaction of finding that he can go or send to New York, California, or Washington, at which places he can obtain greenbacks for pay. Or the issuer may favor him, for the promise to pay, which has redeemed his promise to pay, with goods at his store, as a particular accommodation. I do not care to express an opinion of such a transaction the public must be the judge. Suffice it to say, these are the bills that are ostensibly issued to accommodate the public, in making change.

The next that presents itself is one promising to pay in Legal Tender Notes, or greenbacks—a better got up bill than most of the others, and on the right hand lower corner is placed "Capital, $200,000." This seems to be the only firm that thought capital was requisite for banking purposes; all the rest seemed to have thought that five dollars for printing the bills, and to purchase pen and ink to sign them, was all that was necessary to set up a banking establishment; but this assumes that some capital is needed, and places on its bills "$200,000 capital." If this be a fact it is really something to rely upon. If it be a fact, some evidence must be forthcoming, which evidence, I am sorry to say, cannot be found. If any one will be at the trouble to examine, they will find no such bonds, securities or capital, registered or recorded in the Territorial, county or city records, nor is there any property, of any kind, over a very small amount that could be collected, by the process of law, provided the parties did not feel disposed to pay. What then becomes of the $200,000 capital? I would feel as the quaker did, "Friend I do not like to say thee lies; but thee labors under a slight mistake."

Next comes our City Corporation, which promises to pay in U. S. Treasury notes. The city, in its corporate capacity, of course is more responsible than any other party; besides, there is this difference, that any profits arising from their paper issues goes into the city Treasury, and benefits this part of the community. But it would be advisable for the City Council to look well to their issues, and let them be as small as practicable, and redeem them with greenbacks, and not these indefinite, indescribable, uncomatable Treasury notes, which may answer very well for a city; but certainly are not very convenient for many individuals in a community. If we must have paper at all, don't force us to take that which we cannot use. And further, let us have bills on better paper, more neatly executed and less liable to forgery.

In making the above remarks I do not impugn the character or motives of any individual. I desire to refer to principle and speak of those things that are patent to the whole community, and that, notwithstanding the natural advantages accruing to the issuers, as above referred to, yet if unwisely handled it might prove very disastrous and ruinous to them, while at the same time the community would suffer. I have no doubt but that many have issued these notes without considering the results, simply because others were doing it; but the financial interests of a large community are of too serious a nature to be trifled with in this manner, and I would recommend for the good of all parties that the holders of these bills present them forthwith for redemption.

That a healthy circulating medium would be of great advantage to our citizens, no one acquainted with the position of our Territory, financially, can deny; but we must have capital, responsibility and confidence—a foundation that is reliable, and not these ephemeral, aerial castles, which may do very well to please the imagination and tickle the fancy, but which are too evanescent on which to rest the interests of a community.

Respectfully, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCES.

On the morning of Friday last, a soldier belonging to the 2d cavalry C. V. came down to the city, got drunk, and soon commenced displaying his qualities by riding furiously through the streets, and insulting those with whom he came in contact. He finally drew a pistol, and shot at Mr. Frank Dewey, but missed his mark, and then put out for camp in great haste. Before he got out of the city, as stated, he shot at two other men, and assaulted a third, doing however no injury.

A warrant was issued by Alderman Clinton for the arrest of the soldier, and an officer was sent after him, who on arriving at Camp Douglas, found that the offending soldier had been arrested by military authority. He was however delivered up to the civil officer, and brought before the court, and fined fifty dollars.

The court, of course, had a right to fine the individual for getting drunk and otherwise disturbing the peace of the city, but how shooting at men could be thus disposed of, we are not advised.

A man named Augustus Spronce was also brought before the Alderman's Court yesterday, and fined fifty dollars for sundry unlawful deeds, one of which was the drawing of a pistol and threatening to shoot a lady who was passing him in the street.

MORE SNOW STORMS.—There was a slight fall of snow on the evening of Tuesday the 20th. On the evening of the 21st, and during the fore part of the day on Thursday the 22d, snow fell to the depth of four or five inches, which was used for sleighing purposes to some extent, but it was soon worn out. There was another storm on Saturday night, making the use of runners on Sunday very agreeable. There is now some four or five inches of snow on the ground in and around the city, and the weather since Sunday has been quite wintry

[For the Deseret News.

IMAGES IN THE FIRE.

Have you gazed into the fire,
  Nor dreamed of things gone by;
Nor seen the castles forming,
  And quickly flitting by?
With battlement and tower,
  Now limned in hues of gold,
Bright, brilliant, and entrancing;
  Now faded, pale and cold?

Ah! there we view the rainbow,
  In myriad hues of light,
Encircling flowing fountains
  Of liquid waters bright;
There raised the huge, high mountain,
  There desert's expanse crossed,
And there, in crooked windings,
  Our pathway now is lost.

There reared the high Parnassus
  We hope ere long to climb,
Where hangs the laurel garland,
  The noblest gift of time.
High are our hopes and wishes,
  As pictures in the fire;
Bright all our joys and blessings,
  Yet still we more desire.

There flowers of brightest promise
  Invite our ardent gaze;
As sparks of fire fly upward,
  We view the ruddy blaze;
And dream of things in future,
  And dream of things long past,
E'er hoping that propitious,
  Our bark may ride at last.

Have you seen no loved ones' faces,
  In shining hues of health;
Nor wished to view them nearer,
  As clothed in love's deep wealth?
Ne'er viewed them as retreating,
  They left space vacant there,
And sadly felt the vision
  Had faded into air?

As dreams meet us in slumber,
  As flowers fade away,
We view the glowing embers
  Of the evening fire at play;
And dream of joy and splendor,
  We speak in gentlest tone,
While grasping at them nearer,
  We find they all have flown.

And as the embers smoulder,
  While ashes hide the light,
We think of useless struggles,
  Of hopes no longer bright;
And sadly turning from them,
  We parting heave a sigh,
To think that jewels fairer
  Must bloom, so soon to die.

ORION.

NEW PHASE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

A system of garroting has lately exhibited itself—especially in London—in addition to the usual amount of crime chronicled in the English journals. The system is thus noticed and described in the New York *Sun*:

"A couple of ruffians, armed with heavy bludgeons or perhaps pistols, suddenly dart from behind upon some pedestrian, seize his arms, and, if he makes any resistance, stun him with a blow, when a confederate advances to the front, and in a twinkling rifles the pockets of the victim of watch, purse or jewelry, and then the whole band instantly decamp in various directions. With ladies the process is more simple, provided they do not give the alarm by shrieking, and submit quietly to be robbed. But, as few of them have presence of mind for this, they are generally knocked in the head, as in the case of the sterner sex. Usually they are seized firmly by the shawl, which is drawn tightly around them, so as to confine the arms, and enable the ruffians to rifle the pockets with impunity.

About twilight, or in the evening, the streets of London and the outskirts are especially unsafe. Even brave men quail at a danger, against which it is impossible to guard, and the alarm of the people is described as being sometimes ludicrous. It is dangerous even for friends to accost each other in an unfrequented place. Lately, we saw an account of a gentleman who accosted another in the street, and receiving a terrible blow in the head for his pains, rushed off, leaving his hat behind him. The assailant picked it up, saw the name of his dearest friend written on the inside, and at once repaired to his house with a misgiving of the truth. The wife of the wounded man opened the door, and exclaimed with tears in her eyes: "Oh, I am so glad you have come! Poor, dear Harry—how dreadful—has been attacked by garroters, and scarcely escaped with his life. He got home covered with blood. He is in bed now, and the doctors are with him—how good of you to call to see him!'

These depredations are represented as being committed by "ticket-of-leave-men," as they are called. These are convicted prisoners who were sentenced to transportation, but after serving a short time in an English prison, were liberated upon giving evidence of good conduct. Carlyle long ago. argued that they should be blown from the mouth of cannon, or otherwise made away with from the earth, but this course would depopulate the country so much if rigidly carried out, that it has not yet been adopted."

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"Dear, oh! what a bore it must be to have a husband! a real genuine, bearded six-footer bothering round a body, and making a slave of one generally, under the pretence of being one's protector and provider!" exclaimed Miss Cleverbody, a sharp-featured spinster, with an abundance of false hair, a set of false teeth, and a little round mouth, like a tin penny whistle.

"Here's one that will never get fool'e? Nary a time, gentlemen! Here's one that can read the villany of your hearts through all your studied words, bows and grimaces; couldn't I tell what was coming when Widower Green used to come every evening, and praise my garden, my housekeeping, and my way of talking to little Cousin Sue, and making her mind? Did'nt he get his answer, though, when he ventured to pop the question? Yes, sure, he did! and the old fellow has never looked on this side of the road since. Then old Jonas Grindhard, after making great speculations for starting a dairy, came over here with his compliments and sly winks, but the old codger couldn't get me for his spouse and dairy maid. He! he! how he hung his under-lip when I gave him his answer.

"Then the way married women carry on is a caution, sure. Now, there's Mellissy Noel, always spitting of her spite on old maids, as though she be any better off than me, with her fine little dirty-nosed frizzle-headed young ones, and her great lubberly husband; couldn't I have booted him last Saturday evening though, when he sat down at Mellissy's feet, and instead of rocking the cradle, or seeing after the cows, laid his great chucklehead deliberately in her lap, right before me, and there she sat, stroking his ugly red locks, and looking down at him as though he was the greatest treasure in existence.

"Then if it ain't actually disgusting to see that young Kate Gibson, cut round with her Jim, a smirking, and a twittering, and talking their nonsense to one another. Law! if I ever draw a prize in the matrimonial lottery, it shall be a rare one, now I just tell you—I shall have my eyes open when I take my chance.

"Will I ever forget the day I came back from sister Fan's? Pshaw, how mortified I I was by that young couple who had the seat just ahead of me in the cars, how they whispered and tittered, with her head resting on his shoulders as though she was tired to death; my face burns yet, when I think of the look that young fellow gave one time, and then turned around to his foolish little wife, and whispered something, then she began to snicker too; but somehow I couldn't feel wrathy at the chap for all, because he put me so much in mind of S——. Well, no matter now—no matter," said Miss Cleverbody, her glistening needles dashing swiftly through the stiches in the mitten she was knitting, but the *shaded yarn*, winding through her busy fingers, was a type of the clouded thread of destiny, fate has spun for the old maid.

THE FRENCH COOK AND THE PRIZE OX.—I remember an amusing anecdote of a certain nobleman who was a great farmer, and also a great epicure. He kept a famous prize ox; he kept also a famous French cook. Once on a time he invited some distinguished friends to accompany him to his country seat, and sent the cook on a few days before to prepare for the entertainment. As soon as he arrived, he was impatient to show his friends his prize ox, and carried them off to the farmyard. When he came to the stall in which the ox was kept, lo and behold the ox was gone! He called to the herdsmen, "Why, where is my prize ox?"

"Please your lordship," said the man, "the French cook came to look at him two days ago and admired him greatly; since then the ox has disappeared."

Much astonished, my lord hastened to seek an explanation of the cook, and found him very busy in his private room near the kitchen. "What is this story about my prize ox—what have you done with my Durham ox?"

"Ah, my lord," said the cook, "I have him here, safe and sound;" and so saying, he opened a cupboard and on one of the shelves showed his lordship a small jar. Pointing to the jar, he said, with great complacency, "There! you see, my lord, he was rather too tough for a roast; but I have stewed him down into a famous sauce!"—*Sir Edward B. Lytton.*

REMARKABLE WORKS.—Nineveh was fifteen miles long, eight wide, and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy thick, and four hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is four hundred and eighty-one feet high, and six hundred and fifty three on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about thirty feet in length, and the layers are three hundred and eighty. It employed three hundred and thirty thousand men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains three hundred chambers and two hundred and fifty halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles round, and contained three hundred and fifty thousand citizens, and four hundred thousand slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of five hundred thousand dollars, and Nero carried away from it two hundred statutes. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles round.

—Rags in the East are now worth from five to eight cents a pound.

THE VIRTUE OF GENIUS.

Genius possesses an astonishing virtue. It lifts its hero above the common soarings of mankind, and elevates him to a stand-point from which, like a beacon light, he diffuses around his dazzling beams of radiancy, thus illuminating the fortunate age in which he flourishes, and serving, like a signal house at sea, as an object claiming the attention and respect of his fellow men. Genius shortens the path to glory and renown; and while, as every day objects of our experience, we perceive men, allotted with the ordinary share of abilities, entangling themselves in a maze of doubtful and critical circumstances, then emerging into fair prospects, and again struggling against the waves of adversity, the man of genius, without such reverses, sails into the port of Immortality with a comparatively smooth sea and favorable wind.

Genius is imperishable. It stares death in the face, and, with looks of undaunted courage and defiance, bids him perform his work of desolation. The form in which it displays its brilliancy, 'tis true, is soon laid cold and lifeless in the narrow tomb; but genius, ever alive, floats down, as it were, the ceaseless stream of Time in the bark of Immortality, through successive generations, wondered at and applauded, as it sails along. Though such men as Shakspeare, Milton, Bacon and many others have long ere this found their final resting-place, where they await, in all the fearful sublimity of death, the blast of that trumpet which shall awaken them again to existence, and announce that the great judgment day has come; yet, do they not now live among us? Yes. Their shadowy forms stand before our vision in all their greatness and majesty, and speak in loud tones of their genius.

"These shall resist the empire of decay
When Time is o'er and worlds have passed away;
Cold in the dust the perished heart may be,
But that which warmed it once can never die."

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL.—From time immemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among the horrible punishments entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by some writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt, why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood—fifty-seven per cent—consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste—[Prof. Johnson.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds well in life, and that when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace, than to receive one from any other man. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from dislike, even at a time when he was, politically, the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The world's history is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we recall the past frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians merchants, and indeed individuals of all pursuits. To men, civility is what beauty is to woman—it is a general passport to favor—a letter of introduction, written in a language that every one understands.

HOW BEGGING CHILDREN ARE DISPOSED OF IN MUNICH.—At Munich there prevails a singular custom. Every child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital this portrait is given to him, and he promises by an oath to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abject condition from which he had been rescued, and of the obligations he owes to the institution which saved him from misery, and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

AN ARMY JOKE.—An exchange has the following:

Army Chaplain—"My young colored friend, can you read?"

Contraband—"Yes, sah."

Army Chaplain—"Glad to hear it. Shall I give you a paper?"

Contraband—"Sartain, massa, if you please."

Army Chaplain—"Very good. What paper would you choose, now?"

Contraband—"Well massa, if you chews, I'll take a paper of terbacker. Yah! yah?"

GIOTTO'S MODEL.

Giotto, intending to make a painting of the crucifixion, induced a poor man to be bound to a cross, under a promise of being set at liberty in an hour, and handsomely rewarded for his pains. Instead of this, as soon as Giotto had made his victim secure, he seized a dagger and stabbed him to the heart! He then sent about painting the dying agonies of the victim of his foul treachery. When he had finished his picture, he carried it to the Pope, who was so well pleased with it that he resolved to place it above the altar of his own chapel.

Giotto observed that as his holiness liked the copy so well, he might, perhaps, like to see the original.

The Pope, shocked at the impiety of the idea, uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"I mean," said Giotto, "I will show you the person whom I employed as a model in this picture, but it must be on condition that your holiness will absolve me from all punishment for the use I have made of him."

The Pope promised Giotto the absolution for which he stipulated, and accompanied the artist to his studio.

On entering, Giotto drew aside a curtain which hung before the dead man, still stretched on the cross and covered with blood. The barbarous exhibition struck the pontiff with horror; he told Giotto he could never give him absolution for so cruel a deed, and that he must expect to suffer the most exemplary punishment. Giotto, with seeming resignation, said he had only one favor to ask, that his holiness give him leave to finish the piece before he died. The request was too important an object to be denied; the Pope readily granted it; and in the meantime, a guard was set over Giotto to prevent his escape.

On the painting being replaced in the Artist's hands, the first thing he did was to take a brush, and dipping it into a thick varnish, he daubed the picture all over with it, and then announced that he had finished his task.

His holiness was greatly incensed at this abuse of the indulgence he had given, and threatened Giotto that he should be put to the most cruel death unless he painted another picture equal to the one he had destroyed.

"O. what avail is your threat," replied Giotto, "to a man whom you have doomed to death at any rate?"

"But," replied his holiness, "I can revoke that doom."

"Yes," continued Giotto, "but you cannot prevail on me to trust to your verbal promise a second time."

"You shall have pardon under my signet before you begin."

On that condition pardon was accordingly made out and given to Giotto, who taking a wet sponge, in a few minutes wiped off the coating with which he had bedaubed the picture, and instead of a copy, restored the original in all its beauty to his holiness.

LONGEVTY OF LITTLE MEN.

Your little old men abroad live, when they are to be found extant at all, to a prodigious age. They seem to be subject to the same mummifying influences as the bodies of the old monks in Sicily. They grow very yellow, very withered, their bones seem to crack as they walk, but they don't die. Take my friend, Estremadura, for instance. I have known Senor Ramon de Estremadura ever since I can remember the knowledge of anything. That Hidalgo knew my papa, and he has been dead five-and-thirty years. Estremadura was so old when I was a child that the nurses used to frighten me with him. I have met him off and on, in almost every capital in Europe. Only this summer, drinking tea with certain friends, there came a brisk though tremulous little double knock at the door. "Ecoutez," cried the lady of the house; that surely is Estremadura's knock." Estremadura! There was a cry of derisive amazement. Everybody agreed that he had been dead ten years. Somebody had seen an account of his funeral in the newspapers.

But the door opened, and Estremadura made his appearance. He was the same as ever. The same yellow face, black, bead-like eyes, innumerable wrinkles, fixed grin; the same hat, grass-green coat, white trousers, and big stick—his unvarying costume ever since I had known him. "How you do?" was my salutation to him. "Ver well since I saw you lasse." I had not seen him for fifteen years. He chatted and talked and drank tea. He was asked whence he had come? From Rome. Whither he was going? To Stockholm. He was charming; yet we could not help feeling, all of us, as though we were sitting in the presence of a facetious phantom, of a jocular ghost. It was rather a relief when he skipped away, and was seen no more. I wonder whether he will ever turn up again. It is clear that Estremadura is ninety, if he is a day old; yet I dare say he will read the account of *my* death, if anybody takes the trouble to advertise that fact in the newspapers, and say, "Aha! and so he die. Eh! I knew his good papa ver well."

Surely we should be careful in keeping up the breed of little old men at home as well as abroad. To me they are infinitely more agreeable than big men, young or old. But they are dwindling away, they are vanishing fast. The little old ticket-porters, with their white aprons, are being superseded by burly middle-aged messengers, or else by bearded commissionaries. Artists get into the Academy before they are forty, and the little old painter who remembers Northcote, and to whom the Princess Amelia sat for her portrait, is a *rara avis*—[All the Year Round.

REPORT OF THE SUPEINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH:

GENTLEMEN: It is the pleasure here with to submit my statistical report. I would have been more pleased had it been in my power to present a more complete one, but a few instances I have no returns whatever and am unable to make even an approximate report.

Some of the County Superintendents have never received a copy of the Act of the Session of 1850-60, enlarging the school bill.

It has been a question with me whether the trouble of pro ucing School statistics in Utah was not greater than the benefit which would accrue therefrom, but as many regard it as an axiom, that statistics are the foundation of improvement, I may be deemed unwise to persevere and endeavor to overcome the difficulties encountered upon their introduction. I feel so clear, however, that unless the County Superintendents are institutable and thoroughly in their duties we will have scarcely anything like correct or reliable reports.

The great difficulty in School Reports here is a lack of suf rnity in text books, which can ers the basis of the tuition every a pupil, without corresponding benefits to the pupil. The time has arrived, in my opinion, when so also id compiled and published an elementary book; in a word to produce that uniforming which teachers a ssire desire. The latest paper, hotebrio, has debarred us of this privilege, but I do not doubt, if a copy of such book would facilitate the collection of material for the manufacture of paper equal to fulfilling school tuition a large for the country.

While I am pleased to witness the aid and attention bestowed upon the cause of Education of this thriving Territory, I hope that the educational interests may n t be neglected, but that they shall be fostered in that manner which becomes a people who realize the magnitude and importance of the cause, and are one to endore the sentiment and suggestions contained in Gov. Brigham Young's message, Dec. 11, 1854; from which I extract the following:

"Hitherto the cause of education has been entrusted with the Board [of Regents] by the Legislature who probably conceived they had sufficiently discharged their duties, by having invested the Regents with full power and authority to act in relation to that subject. But it is a subject of vast import ance, and involves trusts of so weighty consideration to be neglected at any period, or even postponed. It is a subject fraught with momentous interest to us, and our youth, who are soon to become our rep esentatives upon the earth, and will, if neglect ed, reveal with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

As a Territory, we have peace, and extensive fertility exists who the power to establish and sustain good common schools in every settlement, and scarcely there, or a month in a year, as appears at present most common but less, or even, s ibrein every part of the matter have been, by the ignorance, Schools for teachers, mathematical and other schools where the higher branches are taught, should also be kept in successful operation, in all of the principal towns."

The machinery of a good school system exists in the constitution of the Legislature, and should all the parts act with vigor and harmony, the results of matters would present a phasis which would redound to your honorable body, and be conducintiouw ev ith to the cause of Education.

If a few school-houses were erected in our principal cities, sufficiently large to accommodate from 100 to 200 schools a each, with different apartments, where the most competent school teacher would and two or three classes on which to bestow all his attention, and the pupils of each class, would be divided into classes to each corresponding with their ex ent of proficiency, a, classification of pupils we do in atlanta, which would be of great advantage. Our school teachers are not classed, hence we find our oldest teachers amongst whom are those whose aptitude entirely fitted them to teach the higher branches and even the classics, laboring with juveniles, studying the alphabet, and have to pass through every grade in a primary school.

Utah has ever contributed to the Union, men who would prove the members of the Assembly and other industrial citizens, to use their influence and votes in favor of the cause of universal liberty, also with a fulcrum of that kind to pry adrift the rotten fabric of slavery, and aim to clothing for themselves and families, I realize the educational cause would be much benefited thereby.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

C. L. CAMPBELL,

Territ rial Superintendent of Common Schools.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 14, 1863.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, DEC., 1862.

Names of Counties.	No. of District Schools in County	No. of District Schools Reported	No. of Private Schools	No. of Pupils in Public Schools	No. of Pupils in Private Schools	Average daily attendance	No. of Public Schools Taught by Male Teachers.	No. of Public Schools Taught by Female Teachers.	No. of Public Schools Taught by Male and Female Teachers.	No. of Private Schools Taught by Male Teachers.	No. of Private Schools Taught by Female Teachers.	No. of Private Schools Taught by Male and Female Teachers.	REMARKS.
Beaver*	3	1		85	74	167	61	95					Amount paid to teachers, and branches taught in Schools, etc., are reported in aggregate that they are satisfied in the report.
Box Elder													
Cache*	11	12	3	535	127	310	978						
Davis	13	13	5	535	127	310	978						
Green Salt Lake	25	8	10	1,000	300	700	1,000	1,000					
Iron	5	5	3	149	121	51	67	82					
Juab													
Millard	4	4	4	195	140	120	95						
Morgan													
San Pete													
Summit													
Tooele													
Utah	7	12	6	624	456	305	305						
Wasatch	1	1	1	50	50	50							
Washington													
Weber	14	5	5	3	368	345	126	140	179	85			
Total.		43	38	3,266	1,622	1,920	1,816	1,540	1,221	319	60		

*Imperfect report; the only information received being Minerville; but the County Superintendent hopes to be able to report correctly hereafter.

†No official report; but three, at least, have taught in Utah.

There are 12 School districts; a good substantial School-house in each, and schools taught in every district through the winter, and in several districts in summer.

‡No schools kept within the meaning of "Common School Act;" but the County Superintendent reports that there are four schools now, where formerly one, with about 120 scholars of various ages.

POSTMASTER AND EMPEROR.

The career of Napoleon inspired a degree of enthusiasm in the breasts of the people of France, which has never been known to exist before under any of the most fortunate rulers of a nation. From the poor to the peasant, all idolized their hero, and Napoleon never encouraged the mad flattions of affection by which he was surrounded whenever he went, indeed, he gave such license to his people, even after he had become emperor, that their familiarities often became troublesome and inconvenient. Among the most enthusiastic of his admirers was the postmaster of a little place in Burgundy, bearing the name of Bonfavary, and he was the only person who was under circumstances calculated to avail him a lively feeling in the breast of the emperor, for the postillions who were driving his carriage to Bonvary had fallen asleep, and his horses, instead of going direct to the posthouse, had wheeled round, and the night being dark, they had nearly precipitated his carriage, emperor and all from a bridge. As it was, the carriage nearly overturned, and the postmaster happening at that moment to be returning with two of his friends from a neat town, perceived the danger, ran a it is a subject of vast import ance, and involves trusts of so weighty consideration to be neglected at any period, or even postponed. It is a subject fraught with momentous interest to us, and our youth, who are soon to become our rep esentatives upon the earth, and will, if neglect ed, reveal with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

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ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, DEC., 1862.

"Let me have pen and ink and you shall see!" exclaimed M. Bizouard, in a voice of thunder; "I will prove you and lie, and I'll write to the emperor."

Pen, ink and paper was brought, and M. Bizouard wrote as follows:

"SIRE:—The postmaster of Bonvery (your best friend on most devoted subject) is about to be sent to prison, just as if I were a traitor to your person. I do not like to waste my time upon such a contemptible fellow as you forthwith. Please to make haste.

"BIZOUARD."

The emperor had no sooner read this strange note than he laughed heartily, and to recommend the author of it to the favor of the lady that had been offended him, he dispatched one of his aides-de-camp to release him from prison, and the aide-de-camp of the emperor was conducted into the presence of his friend, M. Bizouard.

His business with Napoleon was of some importance, and it appeared that a young and delicate girl, who had given her heart to one who was far above her, but who returned her love, was married to another, against her will, his parents opposed him union with one so inferior to her, who, encouraged by the hopes, the parents of her lover, had believed that his parents would at last consent to a marriage, to their union, was nearly broken-hearted; and he learned that they had deserted him to pay his court to the young lady, and had left the place more out. The postmaster had for some time served Bizouard in the capacity of a friend, at home, and he did all that lay in his power to aid his friend in his suit, but failed in a recent than M. Bizouard. Rough as he was in his manner, yet he possessed much a warmth of feeling, and he had strongly felt his good qualities everything she was not to gentlemanly, and the feelings of Bizouard were deep and stay. The color had forsaken her cheek, her form had become lustreless, and he thought that she was dying.

Moved by his constant kindness, and the tears he had shed, the girl at last confessed her pale cheeks as she reclined upon his bosom, and confessed to him the secret of her grief.

The old man was a few minutes speechless, and then the only words he uttered were "my friend, the emperor!" He pressed his poor child fondly to his bosom, and the next morning at daybreak set out for Paris, where he obtained an interview as already stated.

The postmaster's business was explained in a few words, and the emperor was very quickly appeased.

"Go home, postmaster," said Napoleon, "and if Julie's tears be not dried within three days, your lot is gone."

M. Bizouard travelled quick, but the emperor's wishes had gone faster, to outline former and no little post yard of Bonvery, who should come out to meet him but Julie and Francois, and both were looking so happy and both were so eager to tell him what had come to pass, that he could hardly hear anything but by their looks of joy. Bizouard thinks that they were happy, and his heart instinctively said—"Thy will be done, O Lord, forever."

And his heart spoke truly. The emperor had sent Julie a marriage portion and Francois a commission in the army; and now the parents of the youth no longer oppose the nuptials. No doubt that night the postmaster of Bonvary received "a full vial of the wrath of Emperor."

Time passed on, and the idol of M. Bizouard fell into misfortune; his "friend" was no longer emperor of a throne, but a captive. Who can describe the postmaster's sorrow and joy.

But soon afterward, all France was aware that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and again were the spirits of M. Bizouard excited.

Early one morning in March, before the sun had risen, the postmaster of Bonvary was awakened by a loud knocks at his door. Bizouard, on opening it, was popping out his head to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, who should he see but himself the emperor.

"Colonel, his majesty!" cried Napoleon; "my old friend Bizouard, I have brought with my horses! I am expected at Paris!"

The postmaster was bewildered.

"M. Bizouard," the emperor said, "drive and rushed into the stable for the required horses."

"Do no e of preparation seem struck, and all was bustle and confusion in the peaceful town of Bonvery. The horses were put to, Bizouard's two sons were mounted, and the good, enthusiastic postmaster, who had left his bed, unconsciousness the position, had not yet so ended his toilet, was seated in the driver's seat, and was close to the impatient Napoleon, who, as the last horse was put to, in the confusion, was heard exclaimed in a disguised ran ", "*Ma foi*, if I make him angry, I shall be angry too! and I am not a bit the wiser after all."

"Drive!" cried Napoleon, taking a pinch of snuff.

"It must come out sire," said the postmaster, "though I know—that I am afraid—it will offe e you."

"Well," said the emperor, "what is it?"

"Sire, I have had the honor of driving you many times; I am no courtier, no intriguer; I love my country's preserver. I love you for yourself."

"That's all?" asked the emperor.

"No: I have just seen a great *faux*—a very great *faux*. I shall be very unhappy, perhaps in agony, but I shall be the happiest of men if you grant it. I ask permission to embrace you!"

The emperor burst into a fit of laughter, "In that all, my poor Bizouard!" he exclaimed.

"Come, and then let us be off."

Bizouard rushed to the emperor, clasped him in his arms, hugged him, and, triumphantly bestriding his pony, stirred, with a dere, and in less time an hour drove up before the post-house of Lafleche, shouting "Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!" Never was a great friend—that his parting good wishes, and his affectionate regards, accompanied with tenderness, and tears fell from his eyes as he mounted his horse amidst the acclamations of the surrounding throng.

The thousand news from Waterloo fell upon him as a thunderbolt, soon after that fatal event the postmaster of Bonvary was informed that his son had been sent to prison, and treat at the assizes for having protested against the right of the Bourbons and endeavoring to avenge his fall upon the restored government. He was acquitted, but received his son in a broken hearted state. From rich that he was, he became poor, and the Revolution of 1830, found him plunder debts that were not his own. His attachment to the emperor was deemed a crime, and he injured the success of his applications to Louis Philippe's government. At length, one of his sons, who was a soldier in Algeria, a letter was put into his hands, the contents of which proved from his son, "Tell your parents" meant to be a "Fire Ship!" Monsieur Bizouard was ordered to be shot, for aiding and abetting interferences of the Duke of Orleans, he was restored to the office of postmaster of Bonvary.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you for your consumers are not in your power, and correctly should not be any part of your concern.

—At present the Treasury notes are manufactured at the rate of about 1,000 per hour. Bank Note Company, etc, which, although they have benefited a few wealthy speculators, is running, cannot keep up an adequate supply.

—A little seven-year-old inquired of her father, the other day, "Pa, if the wind didn't whistle for the leaves to dance by?"

—The New York World, quaintly say that "Old Abe is determined to show that he will issue no more paper as may are like the proclamations of the maid who,

"Vows she will not be crossed, consented."

It's a sufficiency of green-backs will break the back of the rebellion, I will be done."

—Some people seem to think we only to be sad bled by structure and severity; others who become modest by eulogy and encouraging meet.

—The notorious Parson Brownlow is a bee-ordained Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

—It is idle to talk of the vices as a sister-hood. Each vice may be recognized by no affiliation. Knaves may be companions, but fools never. The vice which is the most proud hate the proudest, the covetous abhor the covetous, the sensual despise the sensual. The just love the just; the chaste esteem the chaste; the heroic evil admire the benevolent. Each vice is a separate and distinct, and all best things are discordant, both with the good and with each other.

—The President contributed $650 to the sum collected by the efforts of Mrs. Smith, in behalf of the relief of the wounded and diseased sick and wounded soldiers in Washington.

—"It's all very pretty to talk," said a recently retired old soldier, when he finished reading the Rev. Dr. Fields essay on "Ministering Angels," "but I'd as a hundred million's bill was presented to him. "It's all very pretty, this cultivation of women; but I know that I'd rather have a good fat critter's heavy top-dressing—in my judgment."

—The Empress of France is reported to be the most charitable, and most kind, the world.

—I never found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in a mean, unworthy mind. Of all the trees, I do serve that God has chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the walls of ruin, and, with its green leaves and its fruit, hides the solid and gentle dove. When God spoke of the pride of Tyre, He said, "Thou art the anointed cherub, and I will destroy thee." Not the spreading palm, but a humble—an humble, abasing, adapting humility, which, in the midst of ruins, checks the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produces love like humility, nothing hate like pride.

—If earth were more satisfactory, Heaven would be less longed for.

A COOD ONE.—An amusing little incident occurred in Boston, the other day, as follows: The fight was a fierce one while it lasted, and the "Rebs" were beaten terribly. He repaired to a spring in the forest near by—got a draught of cool water, and, kneeling down, drank from the fountain itself, without the aid of a cup. As he arose from this refreshing toil, he set himself fair and square upon his own heels, which were armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican spurs. The instant he left the prick of the rowels, he thought he heard a voice behind him, and he once entering his flesh. When some of a boy near arrived, he was found in the act of pulling out his spurs. The articles of war do not admit of stating his name.

The Deseret News. Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....January 28, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS, until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There have been of late many rumors in circulation concerning the movements of the army of the Potomac, none of which are considered reliable, at all events, so far as known, notwithstanding the many affirmative reports, no advance has been made across the Rappahannock. A late report says, the army is to be dismembered, and the greater portion of the troops composing it sent to the West, to assist in opening the Mississippi to prevent the disintegration of the North Western States. Another report states that Gen. Burnside has been superseded by Gen. Hooker, all of which may be true. Matters and things are getting terribly tangled up, and it will be fortunate for those immediately concerned, if they do not get so entwined as to constitute an 'imbroglio' more difficult of solution than any to which the attention of the public has for years been called.

So far as known, the operations in North Carolina, which a few weeks ago was believed would soon become one of the principal theatre's of the war, have not been very extensive of late, and the anticipated battle has not been fought. Some little skirmishing has taken place, but nothing worthy of note in the fighting line has, so far as known, transpired.

In the West and South West, no great battles have been fought since the conflicts at Vicksburg and near Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans has been largely reinforced, and has been gradually extending his lines towards those of the enemy, but no important movement has been made, and it is stated that there will not be, so long as Generals Wheeler and Forest remain in his rear. The depredations committed by those Confederate commanders, including the capture and destruction of several steamers employed as transports on the Cumberland have not been few nor small. Their treatment to some of the prisoners taken by them is represented to have been of a very barbarous nature.

Gen. Grant, as per report, evacuated Holly Springs about the 10th inst., destroyed the place by fire, tore up the railroad, and took a large quantity of the rails to Memphis, to which place he retired. It is understood that that portion of Mississippi has been abandoned for the present, and that Grant has been assigned to the command of the great expedition organizing for another attack on Vicksburg, the reduction of which seems to be considered of vast importance just now and which, if not effected may produce disastrous results. The Confederates seem to be fully aware of the designs of the 'Yankees,' and are making every possible arrangement for resistance. The last heard from Commodore Farragut, he was preparing for an attack on Port Hudson.

It is reported that Gen. Butler will soon resume command of the Department of the Gulf, and that Gen. Banks will then go to Texas with a large army to conquer and restore it to the Union.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Elizabeth Walker, St. Louis, Mo., of the whereabouts of her son Henry W. Walker.

EXPEDITION FOR THE ARREST OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

On the affidavit of William Bevins, a miner, made before his honor Chief Justice Kinney, on the 19th instant, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Isaac L. Gibbs, for the arrest of Bear-hunter, Sandpitch and Sagwitch, chiefs of a band of several hundred warriors of Snake Indians, now inhabiting Cache Valley.

Bevins is understood to have stated in his affidavit that, on the 8th instant, while on his way from the Grasshopper Gold Mines, in Dacotah Territory, to this city, he and seven other men of his party were attacked by the Indians referred to, in Cache county; that one of said party, John Henry Smith, was killed by said Indians, and that Bevins and the others lost gold dust, animals and other property, to the amount of about two thousand dollars. He further represents that another party of about ten men from the mines, en route for this city, had been murdered by the Indians only three days preceding the attack in which he was a sufferer as narrated.

Anticipating, from representations of Bevins and others, that no legal process could be served upon the chiefs named, without a military force to sustain the officer of the law, the Marshal, by direction of Judge Kinney, made representations to Col. Connor, commanding the California Volunteers in this vicinity, which resulted in the march of a company of infantry northward on Thursday afternoon, under command of Capt. Hoyt. On Sunday evening, about sundown, four companies of cavalry marched through the city, under the direct command of Col. Connor, Marshal Gibbs accompanying, for the same place, with the expectation, no doubt, of surprising the Indians, who would be looking for the infantry only.

We understand the expedition has taken forty days' rations, but counting on returning within ten days: of course, none can tell when starting on such an expedition when and how they may return, and prudence is a very essential element in generalship while among Indians and deep snows.

Of the present condition and number of the Indians and their locality we have heard various reports; the commander of the troops, however, we anticipate, marches with the expectation that he will come up with the red skins about eighty or ninety miles from here on Bear River, and that with ordinary good luck the volunteers will "wipe them out," if the chiefs named in the writ do not deliver themselves up.

The Indians are said to have seventy-five lodges—six hundred warriors under Sandpitch, about 125 miles from here, and forty other lodges and one hundred and seventy warriors on Bear River, the whole ready for a fight, with "breastworks and rifle pits," awaiting the arrival of the volunteers. This all may be so; and again it may not be so. However, Col. Connor is well posted, and well supplied with guides, infantry, cavalry, howitzers and shell to meet mountain or scientific warfare.

We stated in previous issues of the NEWS that the Indians were determined to be revenged for their comrades who were killed in the other expeditions, and the recent facts confirm our past statements. Parties who arrived in this city from the Indian country while the troops were marching through make the same statements. The Indian has ever been a difficult subject to handle with nicety and justice. We believe in treating him like a human being as long as we can, never expecting from him more than from white men, and often expecting much less. When he is determined on robbery and murder he needs looking after, and when chastised must be handled effectively; but we think, in dealing with him, Crockett's a sure maxim — "first know you are right, then go-a-head." The present warlike attitude of the Indians may be without cause; but they aver that they have been the injured and provoked party. However, as we may expect better information shortly, on the return of the Volunteers, we shall defer further remarks.

In this connection it may be stated that we have heard of charges aginst parties trading with the Indians, purchasing from them emigrant plunder, and in return supplying them with "munitions of war." We expect that unprincipled persons are to be found on every frontier who would purchase from Dick, Tom or Harry, if they could only "get a bargain" without regard to the color—white, red or black, of the seller. There is no apology for such illegal traffic, and if our information is correct, the present expedition north is likely to seek some light on this subject. We wish this community rid of all such parties, and if Col. Connor be successful in reaching that bastard class of humans who play with the lives of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens in this way, we shall be pleased to acknowledge our obligations.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY AT GALVESTON.

The attack on the Federal land and naval forces at Galveston on the 1st instant was evidently unexpected by the officers in command there, and the result so disastrous to the Federal arms caused much consternation, and a general gloom on hearing the report thereof is said to have pervaded every department of the service in the Gulf and bordering States.

The attack was, as stated, simultaneous on land and water, and made with such overwhelming force that it could not be resisted, notwithstanding the bravery of the men who fought desperately to prevent the Confederates from regaining possession of the place, which is one of great importance to them in the prosecution of the war.

The Federal fleet in the Bay was attacked early in the morning by five steamers filled with troops, protected by bales of cotton. The troops were armed with rifles and muskets which they used with telling effect. The exact number of gunboats and other vessels comprising the Federal fleet, has not been made known to the public. The Harriet Lane, which was seized by the enemy soon after the commencement of the war, and subsequently retaken, was, after nearly all her officers and crew, including Capt. Wainwright, had been killed by the murderous fire of the Confederate rifle-men, boarded and it is stated that only two officers and about a dozen men out of one hundred and thirty escaped death. The Westfield, commodore Renshaw's flag-ship, was ashore, and on being attacked, Renshaw transferred her crew to the trransports as quickly as possible, and then to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy made the necessary preparations for blowing her up. By some miscalculation, or accident, the explosion took place sooner than anticipated, and the commodore, one lieutenant and several of the crew were blown up with the vessel. The gunboats Owasco and Clifton escaped, and several transports, but not without loss. The balance of the vessels belonging to the fleet, more or less, were captured. Those which were fortunate enough to get away, sailed for New Orleans with as little delay as possible.

The Confederates on land were equally successful and their victory was complete. Their plans had been so secretly and completely arranged, and were so artfully carried into execution, that Colonel Burrell, the officer in command, was not advised of their intentions nor of their approach until they were within the limits of the city, in force. They had managed to bring eight pieces of ordnance into the city, concealed in loads of hay, and had placed them in a warehouse where they could be easily and quickly brought to bear upon the Federal troops whenever the attack might be commenced, which was effectually done as soon as the Harriet Lane became engaged. The troops are represented to have fought with great desperation, but had to yield to the greatly superior force of the enemy, and after driving them far back several times were surrounded and taken prisoners.

On the receipt at New Orleans of the news that Galveston had been retaken by the Confederates, and that the fleet there had sustained a disastrous defeat, Commodore Farragut immediately sent six or eight formidable gunboats to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and retrieve, as far as possible, the losses which had resulted to the Federal arms by the unlooked for and successful attack of the Confederates on one of the most important points on the Texan coast. The result of the expedition may be expected to be favorable to the Union cause, but it will be no easy matter to place things in as favorable a condition as they were before deemed to be for the occupancy of Texas by the Federal troops and its subjugation to the government from which the State has seceded.

SIGNS OF BARBARISM IN OHIO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* has an account of horrible disclosures in relation to a political prison in Ohio—not a place of confinement for prisoners of war, but for the incarceration of men daring to entertain and express sentiments at variance with the policy and acts of the party now in authority. This prison, or bastile, of State, located at Camp Chase, Columbus, if recently published accounts be true, is likely to cast into the shade the inquisitorial proceedings at the Federal bastilla—Forts Warren and Lafayette, or even the famous Russian O'mutz itself.

The *Crisis* states that from six to seven hundred of this class of citizens, adroitly designated "political prisoners," have at the same time been immured in this Ohio bastile; that, although several hundred have been lately discharged without trial, there are yet there some four hundred—one or two hundred of these having arrived there within a few days past from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their houses in daytime, and a great many of them are picked up in their fields at work, and never suffered to see their families before being spirited off to Ohio and incarcerated. Many of these doomed objects of imbecile suspicions have been kept in this prison for over one year, a great many for five, six, seven and eight months, without even seeing outside, or being allowed to communicate personally with any one, not even wife, child, father, mother, or stranger. They are furnished with but a single blanket, no bedding but bare boards, but little wood, raw provisions, which they must cook for themselves the best way they can. The filthiness of this political-pen is horribly pictured in the *Crisis'* statement—that "a dead man, one of the prisoners, was the other day carried out to the dead yard, and laid there over night, and when visited in the morning by other prisoners, who heard there was a dead man there, they found the hair on his head stiff with lice and nits—the lice creeping into his eyes in great numbers and, as he lay with his mouth open, the lice were thick crawling in and out of his open mouth." The rats are said to exist there in droves—and any attempts by the prisoners to kill one of them, exposes the raticide to the penalty of being instantly shot.

These political prisoners are men, says the *Crisis*, against whom no one appears as accuser, whose names are kept secret, "against whom some malicious negro worshiper has created a suspicion of disloyalty," but in whose cases no trial is or can be instituted.

Medary confirms his statements as above in the following term:

"Now, if any one doubts this—if the authorities at camp or at the State House doubt it, if the Legislature, when it meets, will raise a committee, we promise to name the witnesses who, if sent for, will, under oath, prove all this, and as much more, some of which is too indecent to print in a newspaper for the public ear."

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.—A few weeks since, say five or six, our wheelbarrow—a very good vehicle of the kind, having a wrought iron wheel—either rolled or was rolled away from our premises, but whereto has not as yet been ascertained. Information concerning it is requested, and that which will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. Such implements being much in use, and not subject to taxation under the Internal Revenue law seem to be considered by some persons as public property, and are too often found in the possession of others than their rightful owners, the borrower forgetting to return them.

THEATRE.—The representations last week of Ingomar—the Barbarian—drew "crowded houses." The Burlesque Tragic Opera—Bombastes Furioso" was the best farce of the season—it took immensely. To-night, the management announces the beautiful drama—Retribution, followed by Domestic Economy, and concluding with Bombastes Furioso, which will, doubtless, crowd the house.

Some very fine plays are in rehearsal of a first class order, and will be early put on the boards. The management seemingly spares neither talent or expense in the "make up" of the pieces. Every thing indicates fine taste and anxiety to meet the wishes of the patrons.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Chase, on the 13th inst., in reply to an inquiry made by the House, in relation to the matter, stated the soldiers had not been paid, because he had not been authorized to raise the money by any practicable means under the existing laws. There had been paid to the troops since the 1st of July, about seventy-five millions, to the quarter-master's department one hundred and ten millions, and to the commissary department, thirty-one million, and for sundry other purposes, thirty-two millions. The balance due the troops, he stated, was three times as much as he could raise, under existing laws. Congress subsequently passed a resolution, providing for the payment of the land and naval forces in the employ of the Government, which the President approved, to do which one hundred millions more of legal tender notes are to be issued, in sums not less than one dollar.

On the 16th, Mr. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, sent to Congress a communication accompanied by letters from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs recommending an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars at once for distribution among the Utah Indians; based upon the fact that many of the savages are becoming restive and insubordinate, and that the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand and to keep them in subjection on the other. In connection with the appropriation thus asked for, it is stated that the Utah Indian agents have expressed the belief that if presents be not distributed to the Indians along the mail route between Salt Lake City and the settlements in Nevada, they will rise and interrupt communication by mail and telegraph. Nothing is said about conciliating the Shoshones and Bannacks who have been committing depredations on the emigrants to Oregon and to California by the northern route for several years.

A dispatch of the 19th states that the committee on Territories, in the House, had agreed to report favorably to the admission of Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States.

A later telegram announces that the committee have instructed the chairman to report a bill for the admission of Utah, with the prohibition of polygamy as one condition upon which she may be admitted, but what the others are has not transpired.

Congress has in view the connecting of all the military posts and naval stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by a submarine telegraph cable, and C. W. Field has made an offer in behalf of Glass, Elliott and Co., of London, for the manufacture and submerging of the cable, to be paid on the successful completion of the work, and the delivery of the lines in complete working order. The expense has been estimated a two and a half millions of dollars. Secretary Stanton, it is stated, has urged upon Congress the acceptance of the proposition and it is believed that the work will be accomplished.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

After the repulse of Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, the expedition under his command returned up the Mississippi river to Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas, from which point, expeditions consisting of land and naval forces, were sent up the Arkansas and White rivers, to capture and destroy the Confederate posts and fortifications along the banks of those streams, so far as practicable. The name of the officer in command of the Arkansas expedition has not transpired. Gen. McClernard is reported to have been in command of the land force, said to be large, and Com. Porter of the squadron which proceeded up White river, having in view the destruction of the enemy's fortifications at Duval's Bluffs and St. Charles, which rumor says, has been successfully accomplished.

The expedition which was sent up the Arkansas, convoyed by the gunboats, Cincinnati, Mound City and Louisville, proceeded on the 10th to Arkansas Port, some forty miles above the mouth of the river, a very strongly fortified place, the defenses having been constructed of square timbers, with the walls three feet thick shielded with railroad iron.

The troops were landed as per report, below the town and marched to the rear of the fortifications. The Confederates had erected earthworks below the city, which were first encountered by the gunboats. The enemy fought bravely, but could not withstand the shells which were thrown into their works, and they were forced to abandon them after a severe conflict, in which they did considerable damage to the gunboats, the Louisville receiving three balls through her port holes.

The land forces met with some obstacles which were with much difficulty overcome, before they could get within reach of the fort.

The fighting ceased at night, but was renewed with vigor on Sunday morning the 12th, and continued till sometime in the afternoon, when things were going so bad with the enemy, that they surrendered unconditionally.

The Federal loss is variously stated at from three to five hundred killed and wounded. About five thousand prisoners were taken, including Gen. Churchill, the commander of the Post. The loss of the enemy is stated at two hundred killed and wounded.

During the fight on Sunday, one of those unfortunate affairs which have, from some cause, been of frequent occurrence in the conflicts of the war took place. The naval forces fired upon a column of Federal troops, mistaking them for the enemy, and did considerable damage, how much is not stated.

MUNICIPAL UNION ENTERTAINMENT.

The festive season this winter in our city was inaugurated on the evening of the 19th of November, by what was called the "opening party" at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, since which there have been many entertainments of a similar character, in that and the Social Hall, and also in other halls devoted to amusement in various parts of the city. To recount the festive occasions which have thus been held, or to designate them by their several names, including "Social Party," "Select Party," "Union Party," "Ward Party," "Union Ball," "Military Ball," and various other kinds of dancing assemblages would be no easy task, all of which, without exception, so far as our knowledge extends, have been conducted in the most orderly and harmonious manner, and nothing has occurred at either of them to materially detract from the enjoyments derived to the participants from such entertainments.

It is true that some of the social assemblages which have been held in the metropolis of Deseret have been dissimilar in character from the others, having been arranged and conducted in a more elegant and genteel style, as the exigencies of the case and the circumstances severally required. The most princely and magnificent entertainment, which we have witnessed this winter, was the "Municipal Union Cotillion Party," at the Social Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., arranged and managed by Messrs. A. O. Smoot, A. H. Raleigh, Jeter Clinton, Enoch Reese, R. T. Burton, Theodore McKean, and J. C. Little, at which were present the city officials and a goodly number of prominent citizens, all of whom seemed to enjoy to the fullest extent the festivities and convivialities indulged in on that occasion. The entertainment was complete in all its appointments, and we never witnessed a more pleasant and harmonious re-union of old and long-tried friends and acquaintances.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bayard of Delaware; W. A. Richardson, of of Illinois; J. K. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Lott M. Morrell, of Maine; Ex-Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota; Thomas A. Hindricks and David Turpie, of Indiana, have been recently elected United States Senators by the Legislatures of their respective States.

An arrangement for an exchange of about twenty thousand prisoners was effected, as reported, between Captain Laidlow of General Dix's staff and a Confederate officer who met him for that purpose at City Point on James' river about three weeks since.

The Legislature of Arkansas has recently, as reported, enacted a law providing for the punishment, by fine, of not less than five thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment of from five to ten years, of all persons found guilty of trading with the Yankees.

The capitol of Louisiana at Baton Rouge was recently, as per report, destroyed by fire. The State library and many valuable State papers were included in the list of property lost.

It is reported that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided to sustain the writ of habeas corpus, issued in behalf of some of the rioters who resisted the draft; by which decision the right of the President to suspend that writ, considered to be the great safeguard of liberty, is denied. The decision caused considerable excitement in Washington, and Senator Howe, of that State, has been sent home by Mr. Stanton to take the necessary steps to get the case before the Supreme Court of the United States in time for argument at the present session.

A severe earthquake is reported to have occurred in Guatemala, Central America, on the 19th of December. Many lives and a vast amount of property were destroyed. Two towns were totally demolished, and others materially injured.

There is evidently a spirit of rebellion existing to a considerable extent in the Northwestern States. The fact was unreservedly admitted or avowed on the floor of Congress by several members from those States in the debate on the bill providing for a ship canal between the Lakes and the Mississippi river, on the 13th of January. It was, of course, done to strengthen the argument in favor of the construction of the proposed canal; but the averments were nevertheless true, if any reliance can be placed upon the reports in circulation to that effect, which none seemed disposed to contradict. As an index to the direction in which public sentiment is strongly setting in that part of the country, resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature on the 16th inst., and referred to the committee on Federal relations, declaring the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as an unconstitutional act, recommending a national convention at Louisville, Ky., at an early day, and a cessation of hostilities till the convention shall have been held, and also pledging that Indiana will refuse to pay the taxes that may be levied for "compensated emancipation."

Gen. Hunter has been ordered to proceed at once to South Carolina. It is stated that he will be accompanied by the noted jayhawker, Colonel Montgomery, of Kansas, with a commission in his pocket from the War Department, authorizing him to raise a brigade of soldiers in that State of African descent.

The Confiscation Act does not appear to have been very vigorously enforced in the District of Columbia. In reply to a Resolution of the House, in relation to the matter, recently passed, the Attorney General submitted a letter from the District-Attorney, stating that, in all cases of property that had been seized, reported to him by the military authorities, with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings had been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same; but he stated that there were obstacles in the way, and serious apprehensions were entertained that no satisfactory results would be obtained by prosecuting suits authorized by the law, as it now stands. The act will probably be amended if deemed defective.

The reception given to the Cavalry company raised in San Francisco, for, and at the expense of the city of Boston, on its arrival there, on the 14th of January, is said to have been a splendid affair. Gov. Andrews, in a speech delivered on the occasion, said that he had received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California had been accepted, which would be counted as part of the Massachusetts contingent.

It has been announced upon the authority of the Richmond *Whig*, that the Federal prisoners taken in the battle near Murfreesboro, would be sent to Richmond, because the Federal government refused to receive them in exchange, unless the officers—some two hundred in number—were included, which the Confederate government would not do, and, according to Jeff Davis' proclamation, they are to be held in close confinement until Gen. Butler shall be delivered up to the Confederates for punishment. Gen. Halleck has issued orders to the several officers commanding corps and divisions of the army, directing that the Confederate officers taken prisoners shall not be released on parole, as a retaliatory measure for the retention and imprisonment of Federal officers by Confederates acting under orders from their commander-in-chief. There are also as stated a large number of Union citizens, confined in jails and prisons in the Confederate States, not included in the cartel agreed upon between the belligerents for the exchange of prisoners, and therefore the Confederates refuse to exchange or release them upon any system yet proposed. It is understood that if there are not as many seceders confined in Northern prisons, a sufficient number will be seized and incarcerated to balance the books. An "imbroglio" has evidently been inaugurated in regard to the exchange of prisoners of distinction, and exciting times and interesting (if not bloody) scenes may be expected before the matter will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged between the interested parties.

On or about the 12th of January, as about forty scholars, attending a school near Lanesboro, Pa., were skating on a pond, the ice gave way and thirty-one of the number were drowned, according to report.

The failure of the expedition against Vicksburg is attributed to the non-arrival of reinforcements at the proper time.

The court-martial which was ordered for the trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter, found him guilty of the charges preferred against him, and on the 21st inst. the President approved the verdict, and he was cashiered and dismissed from the service. Col. Murphy, the officer in command at Holly Springs, at the time the Confederates attacked and captured the place, has also been cashiered for cowardice and imbecility; and Gen. Davis, late in command at Columbus, Ky., has, as per report, been placed under arrest for his conduct at Island No. 10 and at New Madrid.

The St. Louis papers report great suffering as prevailing among the hundreds of emancipated negroes now in that city. They are of course mostly from Southern plantations. As a general thing they are destitute of fuel, have scarce clothing enough to cover their persons, are crowded together, frequently as many as ten or a dozen in a small, dingy room and for sufficient food to keep them from starving, are dependent upon the charity of their colored brethren who permanently reside in the city. Dying by scores and in this deplorable condition, the subject was brought before the civil powers. By them the case was referred to the military authorities. These latter disclaimed having any thing to do in the premises. Thus the "poor negro" becomes the recipient of the "blessings of freedom." Here was an opportunity for the friends of emancipation and admirers of the negro when he was afar off, to manifest the strength of their love for him when he is brought to their homes. The *Republican*—game to the last—says, "the great emancipation raffle is in progress—that the ebony elephant is being "drawn" and that a portion of the huge beast has got to be quartered in St. Louis."

In referring to Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, the London *Times* says, "the last news received from America is the worst that has been yet received, for it seems that the match has at last been put to the combustible materials which lie strewed over the whole of the Southern States, and that the President has resolved upon the propagation of a servile war." "So far as these wretched Africans are concerned," argues the *Times*, "their ultimate fate must be that of the Indians, who have for the most part perished away, and the very names of whose tribes now exist only in tradition or romance." "The word "extermination," it continues, "is a wide word, as applicable to the twelve millions of the Southern States. It means not only extermination of the rebellion by the extermination of the rebels, but it means also extermination of slavery by the ultimate extermination of the negro." "A single puff of wind," concludes the *Times*, "may send the folds of the black flag floating wide abroad, and if this happen it will no longer be a war of angry men, but a rage of two peoples tearing each other like savage beasts."

An appeal to the wealthy and fashionable churches of New York city, in behalf of three hundred negro orphan children, the inmates of a colored orphan asylum in that city, who needed food and clothing, elicited the donation of one turkey and one ham. A Southern gentleman—"of course a barbarian, who could not understand the sublimity and glory and philanthropy of abolitionism," as the New Orleans *Picayune* says—gave sixty dollars to relieve their distresses. The *Picayune* remarks here, that "Cheever, Tyng and Beecher, and all the other reverend screechers, were duly horrified to think that the slaves of the South should have good homes, should be well fed and well clothed, and do not more than half the work that Northern laborers do; but they could not think of bestowing a thought upon three hundred little darkies at home that were in danger of starving!"

OUR CLUB, AND WHAT IT DOES.

Under the above caption the last received number of the Germantown *Telegraph* publishes in the agricultural department a contributed article, which not inaptly might be adopted in sentiment, if not in detail, by the Domestic Gardener's Club of this city.

The writer opens with a little sage advice to all practical farmers in that region—to at once form clubs in their respective neighborhoods, pledging his word that, if they do so, by next spring they will feel themselves amply repaid for any trouble incident to sustaining such a meeting.

In his own neighborhood—ignoring the idea of a large club, collecting together from five to ten miles around—some twelve or fifteen near neighbors associated themselves in the most primitive manner imaginable—being convinced of the fact that too much formality is injurious to free and full interchange of ideas. They therefore framed no rules and elected but three officers—president, secretary and treasurer. In their discussions they are governed by the laws of politeness and the decision of the president, who, by common consent, is the owner or occupant of the house in which the meeting may be held—the club being convened at the houses of the members in rotatory order. This of course gives a new president every succeeding evening. To defray current expenses a weekly payment of five cents is required of each member.

At the first meeting there was no stated discussion—the doings partaking more of the nature of a conversation. Among other subjects incidentally introduced was the subject of feeding stock cattle. The president stated that he had found it most economical to feed cornfodder and oat straw to stock cattle early in the season, in order that the stalks of the cornfodder may become broken up short by the continued tramping of cattle on the frozen ground. His rule is, fodder in the morning, hay at noon, and oat straw at night; he usually sprinkles the oat straw with salt water before giving it to his cattle, and thinks this the best way of giving them salt. He saves his wheat and oat chaff, and feeds it to the cattle early in the season, usually selecting a still, damp day that it may not blow about. His horses when idle are kept altogether on hay, of which they have as much as they will eat; when at work they have *cracked* oats. The oats for feed is run through a small horse-power mill, which he has on the farm, with the griding surfaces so far apart as to break it in several pieces, but not make it into meal. This he considers the most economical food for horses, much more so than feeding the whole grain, and the writer testifies that his horses were kept in as good order as a horse can be, as fat as moles, and yet he says he did not feed but twenty-four bushels of oats from the 1st of November to the 1st of March, last winter.

Another member had experimented a great deal in keeping cows for milk, and found oats and corn ground together in equal proportions to be the best and most economical feed; he usually fed six quarts of this meal and fifteen pounds of clover hay per day to his cows; he found that on a very cold day one of them eat her allowance of meal and twenty-one pounds of hay.

Another member had paid more attention to the food consumed by his sheep than to that of any other kind of stock. He had never found much profit in fattening sheep on grain, but prefers to feed it to cattle. He usually keeps from twenty to twenty-five head of sheep all winter, say from the 1st of December to the middle of May, and finds by measurement of the hay in the mow that they will eat about five and three-quarter tons; this amount allows them hay three times a day, and as much of it as they will eat. If furnished with plenty of straw, they will make about one load of manure to every sheep. He usually keeps his small calves with the sheep, as he finds they will eat the hay which the sheep tramp under their feet.

As to pigs, the same member had discovered that two pigs, each a year old, would eat as much clover hay as a sheep, and always gave them a forkfull once a day in a low rack made on purpose; he kept the pigs over winter and in good condition, on clover hay, one feed of corn on the ear, and what slops were made at the house.

The experience of substantial farmers may differ in many respects, owing to surrounding circumstances; but there can be no doubt that similar causes—all things being equal—will evolve similar effects. To illustrate the point—say that, in the experience of one farmer, carrots, as a winter feed, had been found not only to improve the condition of milk cows, but also to increase the quantity and richness of the milk. This fact, thus experimentally ascertained, becomes approved and, when published, or otherwise communicated, others also test the value of the carrot for such purposes—and with like effects; the result is that—since carrots are thus shown to be valuable winter food for cows, inquiries are at once raised as to the cost of producing carrots in comparison with other fodder and, if these latter results are favorable, the carrot is at once ranked among the most profitable kinds of winter feed for milk cows.

Items of useful information are constantly recurring in the experience of every observing farmer, which, if made public property by means of a farmer's club, would be of direct benefit to the community. In the absence of such an auxiliary for diffusing useful agricultural knowledge, much that would be of great value to the mass of farmers and others of rural tastes is not only exclud d from becoming an integral part of agricultural literature, but also denied the legitimate office of all discovery, as well relating to the most trivial as to the most intricate subjects embraced in the expansive field of science—the common benefit of mankind.

The suggestions contained in the January number of the *American Agriculturist* are so pertinent on the utility of farmers' clubs that we add the testimony of that excellent journal to what we have already set forth on the subject:

Farmers need the benefit of these more than any other class. Mechanics, merchants, and business men generally, come more in contact; their ideas are rubbed up bright by practice; they learn from each other's methods; they talk more about their work and the best way of doing it, than farmers who are separated from constant intercourse by their broad acres. The meetings for social chat about farm matters held at the school house, or from house to house, are of great utility. No one ever attended such a meeting without carrying home some new hint, or having a new train of thought started. Too much formality, too long a constitution and bye-laws, are to be avoided. The more familiar, conversational they are, the better. Every neighborhood in which they are held will be benefited, and their effects will be seen not only in greater crops, better roads, tidier farms, and better stock, but in healthier, and happier inhabitants. Especially should the young men be induced to take part in these meetings: they should be taught that agriculture is ever progressive, and that he who does not keep pace with it, must be, like Tim Bunker's neighbor, Jake Frink, always "runnin astern."

We are not aware that any associations of this description have as yet been formed, outside of this city. If in any of our numerous, flourishing settlements in Deseret—north, south, east or west of us—any thing has been done towards the organizing of any society, club or meeting of farmers by whatever name, for the purpose of diffusing useful information, interchanging ideas and in all laudable social methods of enhancing each other's interest, we should like to know it. If there has not, there should be. If there has been, please advise us occasionally, for the benefit of the readers of the "News," of your proceedings.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN OHIO.

Prof. M. A. Mott, of Licking county, O., says the Cleveland *Herald*, has been quite successful in the culture of sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. An interesting account of his operations has just been published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* by Mr. Klippant, corresponding secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Mr Mott, this year—for the purpose of experimenting—raised ten acres of beets. It is stated, as the result of the Professor's success—having seen and tasted the sugar—that next year the farmers will plant an aggregate of one thousand acres of beets.

Mr. Klippant, says the *Herald*, visited the sugar works of Prof. Mott on the fifth of December. He describes the Professor as a man of very limited means, but persevering competent and enthusiastic. His machinery and apparatus are represented to be of the simplest and cheapest kind—consequently very imperfect. With his slender capital he may justly be said to have accomplished wonders. It is stated that he can manufacture a fair article of sugar for less than four cents per pound.

The *modus operandi* of the beet-sugar making is thus described by Mr. Klippant:

The first operation to be performed is to reduce the beet to a pulp. This is done by a cylindrical rasp or grater. This grater is operated by an ordinary threshing-machine horse power. The grater is two feet in diameter, eight inches wide, and revolves 350 times in a minute. In the course of half an hour (by the watch) one thousand pounds of beets were reduced to a fine pulp.

The pulp is then put in gunny bag cloths, in the form of mats, and placed in a hand press. In a few minutes the 1000 pounds of beets yielded seventy-eight gallons of juice, weighing a trifle over 8 pounds per gallon. With a proper press and motive power the beet will yield about 80 per cent. of juice; but in to-day's operations the Professor obtained 62½ per cent. only. Mr. M., however, said that he would *steam* the pulp, and press it again, when he would get from 15 to 20 per cent. more.

From the press the juice is placed in a copper vat or tank, over a brisk fire, and certain chemicals are then added. From this tank the juice is put on a common sorgho evaporator, until concentrated to 20 degrees of Beaume's saccharometer.

From the evaporator the juice (now syrup) is placed in *filters* filled with animal black, or more popularly, "bone black;" and after having been filtered, is again boiled, and is placed in proper vessels for crystalization to take place.

We witnessed every operation and manipulation from first to last—not with the original juice, certainly, but with it in the different stages, until it appeared as rather dark, but very fine-grained and very sweet sugar.

There is, therefore, no longer any doubt entertained upon the subject that good, merchantable, brown sugar can be made from the beet, in forty-eight to ninety-six hours, from the rasping of the beets.

The above will be acceptable information to those who have, for years past, in Deseret, labored assiduously to produce good, marketable syrup from the sugar beet. The process adopted by Prof. Mot appears to us altogether the most feasible and adaptable to this locality that has yet come to our notice.

We are not ignorant of the prejudice now existing among the people in general throughout these valleys against beet-syrup—it being alleged by some, that the beet of itself inherently possesses properties injurious, if not poisonous—and for the proof of this refer to the cankerous affections produced among children while the beet-juice was used by them. There was justice in the complaints against the syrup once manufactured in this city at the sugar works in the ponderous copper boilers of that extensive establishment, because of the great labor and difficulty of keeping the boilers properly cleaned—an accumulation, or throwing off of verdigris being the inevitable consequence—which, of course, tinctured the syrup—and, there is no reasonable doubt, imparted to it deleterious elements. An alarming prevalence of canker, especially among children, was noticeable in the community while the beet-molasses first made here continued in family use. There can be no object that we know of in disguising the fact that not a few families in this city, perceiving the pernicious effects of that far-famed article of syrup, utterly expunged it from the list of home stores—notwithstanding the scarcity of sweetening among us at that time.

Whether any other causes directly co-operated at the same time to induce canker to such an extent, is not any part of our purpose now to inquire. It is quite obvious and, we believe, generally admitted, that the article of beet-juice then manufactured and used by the people operated in some degree as an infectant. It is equally obvious that there was large room for improvement in the saccharine quality of that delectable article, as well as in its purification from superabundant poisonous, alkaline and vegetable constituents.

We make no pretensions to chemical erudition, either practical or theoretic; but, resting upon the accepted axioms, "what man has done, man may do," and, "some things may be done as well as others," our judgment is that it would require no scientific herculean effort to either neutralize or separate from the pulp or juice those noxious proportions of salts, soda and other minerals. The excess of crude vegetable matter may doubtless be expurged by a more simple process of filtration or rectifying.

The existence of mineral element to an undesirable excess in the sugar-beets grown in this country, we regard as the chief hindrance to more encouraging success in our efforts at syrup-making. As to the presence of cankerous poisons, if they are to any extent the effects of the excessive mineral elements already referred to, if by successive experiment means for thoroughly purifying the juice should be attained—the possibility of which cannot be doubted—then by so much will the syrup manufactured be more palatable and marketable. Whatever of deleterious qualities may result from the boiling of the syrup in copper may of course be remedied by more rigid cleanliness or a substitution of iron boilers. These obstacles surmounted and success is ours, so far as the syrup is concerned. A passably fair quality of molasses once secured from the sugar-beet and we apprehend the advance to sugar-making will be as certain as it is most desirable.

We are gratified with the assurance that, not daunted by the failure thus far among our people in manufacturing an unexceptionable article of syrup, there are yet in progress and contemplation vigorous experimental efforts for the production, not only of good syrup, but sugar from the sugar-beet.

Our desires for their complete success are most fervent.

AMERICAN JUTE—HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS.

We have before us a paper read at the October meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, by H. Hulson, upon the American jute, the experiments that have been made upon its fibre for the manufacture of paper, cordage, textile fabrics, etc, by Mr. W. J. Centelo.

This plant is in this paper said to grow in abundance in the swamp lands of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and other Eastern States. In its natural state the plants grow from 5 to 7 feet in height, and are from ¼ to ⅝ inch in diameter. Its yield of fibre is large. An acre of marsh land near Burlington, N. J., was plowed and the seeds of this plant scattered along the furrows on the 28th of April last; in September the ground was thickly studded with plants. Previous experiment has discovered that where stalks have been cut off the one season a dozen more spring up the next. No insect has yet been discovered depredating upon it. It is thought from close observation that from 3 to 3½ tons of fibre can be derived from a single acre of ground. Rope and paper manufacturers have estimated it to be worth $100 per ton. It will take the place of linen rags in the manufacture of paper. The plant is perfectly hardy and needs no care or cultivation after the first year.

If all this is found, upon further experiment, to be true, a new avenue is opened for turning the refuse land of those States to some practical account, and to the Western men it is also of interest if the plant can be grown to advantage upon the large unreclaimed sloughs and low lands of the prairies. There seems to be no reason why its growth will not be as good here as at the East, and, if it follows the habits of other plants, even better.—[Prairie Farmer.

UPRIGHT TREES.

When crooked, lop-sided, leaning trees are seen in a wild forest, we call them picturesque, and let it go. But when we see them in a neighbor's orchard (or our own), or by the roadside, or in a lawn, we say somebody is to blame, for generally it comes from sheer neglect. As to leaning trees, the history is something like this: When first transplanted from the nursery or the woods, they are straight and tall. They are set out in exposed places, and not being staked and tied up, they soon get out of the perpendicular. This is not to be wondered at, considering the smallness of the roots, and the softness of the soil. It is a very easy matter to prevent this. Let every newly planted tree be staked and tied up, using broad and soft bands to prevent chafing the bark. Or, in the lack of stakes and bands, use heaps of stones laid over the roots on the windy side, which will ballast them. In case a tree gets thrown over, it can be righted up by loosening the earth about the roots, and drawing it up, and fastening it to a stout stake. If it has stood leaning for several years, it may be necessary to use an axe on one or two obstinate roots. But by all means, get every tree up straight, and then keep it up.—[Agriculturist.

POULTRY DUNG.—Have this regularly swept up every Saturday, packed away in barrels, and sprinkled over with plaster. Dana, with force and truth, says: "The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard." Next year each barrel of it will manure you half an acre of land. Save it, then, and add to the productive energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as too trifling a matter for your attention; but recollect that the globe itself is an aggregation of small matters.

FACTS AND FICTION.

--An immense number of music boys are instructed at Governor's Island, New York, preparatory to active service in the army. They are from fourteen to nineteen years of age.

—Another great London house has gone under by losses in speculations in American war risks, viz: Jarwin, Gressie & de Lisle; liabilities £100,000 sterling.

—The news of the retreat of the Potomac Army made Government securities very weak, and caused a strong disposition to sell at any price.

—Another strike has occurred in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—the ship carpenters demanded $2,75 to $3 per day.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says that Secretary Stanton has determined to prohibit the transmission of newspaper despatches by telegraph.

--Miss Lizzie St. Clair Dill, one of the most accomplished ladies in Indiana, will be a candidate before the next Legislature for State Librarian.

--It is estimated that by the great typhoon in China, in August last, 14 000 lives were lost in Canton and 4,000 in Wampoa.

--"My son," said the elder Spriggles to Spriggles junior, thinking to enlighten the boy on the propagation of the hen species--"my son do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they?" said Spriggles junior, as he licked his plate; "I thought eggs come out of chickens." Thus ended the first lesson.

—Nothing is nobler than the aristocracy instituted by God; few things are poorer than that set up by men.

Brig. Gen. F. E. Patterson, of Pa., was recently found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court House, Va. Cause, accidental discharge of his revolver, of which the whole contents were received in his left breast, passing, it is believed, through the heart and causing instant death."

—According to the New Bedford *Standard*, the country weening at the massacre of thousands and tens of thousands of men is "simply like a school-boy crying because he has got a bloody nose!"

—An Irish attorney says no printer should publish a death unless apprised of the fact by the party deceased.

—The battle of Fredericksburg is said to have raged for a long while in the immediate vicinity of the tomb of the brother of Washington, which is situated on the outskirts of the city.

—Vestegan gives the following origin of the word "Tomboy," applied to romping girls:—"'Tumbe,' to dance, 'Tumbod,' danced; hereof we yet call a wench that skippeth or leapeto lyke a boy, a Tomboy. Our name also of 'tumbling' cometh from hence."

---The gallows on which the thirty-eight Indians were hung at Monkato, Minn., was so constructed that they all fell at once.

—The adjournment of Congress over for near two weeks, is said to have no precedent in Congressional annals.

—Mrs. Poyser, in her proverbial philosophy, says: "I can count a stocking top, while a men's getting his tongue ready; an' when he out wi' his speech at last, there's little broth to be made on't. Its your dead chicken takes the longest hatchin.' I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the men."

—The Louisville, (Ky.,) *Journal* says that "either the blacks or the whites in the South must live in a condition of servitude. Which shall it be?

—A northern exchange says that whenever the North shall have achieved the mastery in arms over the South, it will be the first instance recorded in history, where twelve millions of white people were conquered and subjugated.

—Men love women for their natures—not so much for their accomplishments; for their warm feeling, strong sympathies, gentle hearts and fond dispositions, not for their mental acquirements. More men of genius marry and are happy with women of very commonplace understandings, than ever venture to take brilliant wife.

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Linseed Oil ... 5-14

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted, to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
GEORGE R BOURNE,
10-tf CHRISTOPHER LAYTON,

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennoning and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREER'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per package. 27-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMPSON, deceased, late of Essex, England, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date, and they will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

28-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

LOST,

FROM Session Settlement, a light roan OX, about eight years old, branded No. 1 on left shoulder. Information to be left at

30 2 W. S. GODBE'S, Main St.

FOR SALE.!

WE have Wool Card Clothing for Sale for a Double Carding Machine, which we offer for sale.

Enquire of Wm Bringhurst, Springfield, or of the undersigned in G. S. L. City.

33 2 JACOB HOUTZ.

MELODEON FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED MELODEON for Sale, cheap for Cash or Trade. Apply to

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
30-tf At Dr. Sprague's.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-11

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R J. GOLDING.

STRAYED

FROM the 13th ward, on the 21st of December, one Bay HORSE, 2 or 3 white feet, branded N.G, on left shoulder, A-W, on right hip; one four-year-old Red STEER, strayed from George Hancock's herd ground. Utah county, branded N G on left shoulder, S.R on left thigh. Whoever will deliver them to the owner, or give information as to their whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. N. GROESBECK.

29-2*

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by U. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $6 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

WANTED,

AT H. DINWOODY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, opposite the Telegraph Office, 26 000 feet of LUMBER, as follows:

6,000 feet of 2-inch White Pine, Cotton-wood or Quaking Asp Plank.
7,000 feet of one-inch White Pine.
2 000 feet of one and a half inches of White Pine.
1,000 feet of 2 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 4 by 4 inches of White Pine.
4,000 feet of 3 by 4 inches of White or Red Pine.

Also, about 30 or 40 cords of Red Pine or Quaking Asp Wood, for which I will exchange Furniture of all kind spinning wheels, etc., etc. 66 tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

13-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WHO WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENTERPRISE?

J. CLINTON and RUDY have commenced selling MEAT, at the south-east Stall of the Market House. They will pay 7 cents for Beef, and sell at 6, 7 and 8. They invite their friends to come and take the meat at cost price, leaving them the hide and tallow, with which they will be satisfied. 27 tf

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always secure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N. B.—Buyers of stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROCK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24 tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

29-3m.

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNUCK CITY.

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Dalton, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humming Mines, Grantsville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big Hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dacotah Territory.

29-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 10-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cotton-wood plank. We want 90 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 *and* 208 *Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15,00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D. O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, (which must invariably accompany ALL orders,) he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr. Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 8m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Gerce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

13tf

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

The beautiful play of "Ingomar" was presented last week. Mr. Snow appeared in the character of the Barbarian chief, and Mrs. Mattaus in that of Parthenia. From the romantic nature and picturesque scenery of the play, it was certain of popular favor. We have witnessed its performance several times in Liverpool, but have never seen it there put upon the stage with as much scenic effect. The Barbarian scene showed a beautiful romantic picture; it, throughout, was so beautiful that the public received much delight from the artistic skill of Mr. Morris. Moreover, the chaste and magnificent style in which the plays and dramatic performances generally are put forth, show that the Management spares no cost nor labor to make our theatre worthy the admiration of the most fastidious.

Mr. Snow's Ingomar was not so faulticss as his Virginius. In the one he was great; in the other merely good. Ingomar appeared to be by far too much of a mixture of Gladiator Virginius, and not sufficiently marked with the simple freedom and manners of a barbarian character. It is true, Ingomar is full of primitive nobility, to put to shame the refined Greek, and was the admiration and love of Parthenia. It is true also that his nature becomes softened, and his passions purified by the gentle influence and association of a Grecian maiden, but more makes in him a wondrous transformation in but, even to the last, that simplicity which belongs to his primitive character should be decidedly marked. It was in the impatient rendering of the simple barbarian nature and manner of Ingomar that Mr. Snow somewhat failed.

There is scarcely a character, in all the catalogue of plays in which Virginius and Othello should be so little seen as in Ingomar. Mr. Snow allowed the Alexander chief to become a Greek long before his transformation by the magic power of love. As early as the passage, "In a strange fancy," the comic-real voice of Othello could be distinctly heard, not even when calling up the in story of his little dead brother, should tender pathos appear; and it is with a childlike delight that Ingomar entertains the fancy of making Parthenia a little brother to him. It is not until after the Grecian maiden leaves him, dwelling upon the sun image—"Two suns with but in single thought, show harder than but one sun," that Ingomar should show the second phase of his character. It is at this time in the simple barbarian chief, delicate as it is true with a certain nobility created by Parthenia's presence, but no more.

It would be too much to expect of Mrs. Mattaus a Parthenia equalling that of some "stars" professional, and it must have given general satisfaction to see the part cited so well by an amateur actress.

Of Mr. Barker's Polydor, we cannot speak too highly. Had his part been as beautiful as his acting was good, he would have made Polydor what Ingo is to Otello.

Mr. Mathan was not suited to the character of Myron; for he lacks the appearance of an armorer. This, however, says nothing against him as a good actor in a more suitable parts.

Myron's wife was not out of place, Mr. John R. Clawson made a fair Alastor and Mr. J. D. T. McAllister made a proper Timoreh.

"That Blessed Baby" was, on its second appearance, brought upon the "boards" in improved form. The change of the doll, for a real live cherub, was a happy bit; and Mrs. Thomas and Mary Jane behaved very properly as a parents.

"Bombastes Furioso" must be held over to a more convenient season. ALPHA.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—We find the following going the rounds of the Eastern papers:

Accounts from Utah represent the recently-appointed United States Judges to be disinclined with the co-desion of affairs in that Territory, the Legislative Assembly still throwing very obstacle in the way of holding courts and bringing criminals to justice. Smooth-blowing, of Illinois, has introduced a bill endeavoring to remedy these defects; but from a discussion on the subject it seems be certain—namely, that the United States government will have to meet the issue in Utah at once and for all by prompt and vigorous measures. Owing to the sentiment created by the Utah administrations the accumulating evils have become difficult to remedy, and the former contempt for the home government is intensified.

Who was the author of the above falsehoods? Did they emanate from any of the Federal officials in Utah?

"GOOD PROMISES."—During the time when Kirby Smith was supposed to be besieging Galveston, the colored population were in a condition of agitation not second in commotion to that prevailing among white folks. An incident took place at one of their "meetings" which should be recorded. The able bodied colored men were debating the propriety of tendering their services to the Government as volunteers for the war. The prevailing impression had been that they might do it and their patriotic emotions were at high African temperature. But, before the vote was taken, a tall and very black fellow produced a sudden revulsion of feeling by the following speech as follows: "I'm in favor of sojin', and willyo in a hole, to go permiskus with white men. I'll tell you what I'm for going! Permiskus. If we go permiskus we'll have fair play. But let 'em get a peg out all of niggers, and dey put 'em in de front front of de battle, and bute sides kill every one of 'em. I say so, ash, (rolling his eyes around the audience) and I don't gong dat way ash. I ain't goin' a step 'fore I go permiskus. No, ash!" And the able and eloquent Ethiopian subside, and a solemn sensational pause followed. The eyes of the assembled darkeys mapped white and red at the idea that to go in any other way than "permiskus" was certain death. Ahh, ahh! they thought the chances of "going permiskus" were not brilliant, the meeting adjourned without taking action.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Married:

In Ogden City, Monday, Jan. 19, by Bishop Lorenzo Snow, of Box Elder, Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BEAN, daughter of Bishop Lorenzo Snow.

Editorial fees, please copy.

In Springville City, on the 1st of January, Mr. MORTIMER MCCLELLAN, to Miss HANNAH GUNLEY, both of Springville City.

Died:

At Pleasant Grove City, Utah county, Dec. 19, of typhoid fever, FRANCIS BERRIN, son of Mr. J. and Sarah Jane Berrin, aged 3 years, 1 month and 17 days.

At Pleasant Grove City, Utah county, January 6, of typhoid fever, JAMES LEBRATH, son of Mr. J. and Mary Berrin, aged 22 years, 10 months and 17 days, leaving a wife and one child, with numerous relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

At Santa Clara, on Sunday and Monday, January 4, MARGARET, wife of James Lemon, after a lingering illness of three months, in the 37th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

BIRDSEY BIRDSEY!

HIDES!

THE highest Market Price will be paid for Good Dry HIDES. Hides on foot Hides in 2 & 4 MARGINS! Also CALF SKINS, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, &c.

JOHN S. BIRDSEY.

Second Hides West of Tabernacle.

31-3

TO THE STOCKS OF WARD SCHOOLS

WANTED, a teacher at WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, by a young man who whose qualifications are best set forth in the following testimonials, which may be seen at Mr. Roth's Store directly, or to Mrs. J. G. Chambers, Doctor Neff's Office.

PERSEVERANCE COTTAGE, PROVO.

D. GRAVES,

DEPOTER OF CHURCH SEEDS AND PLANTS, all warranted to be of same; intends to be at the Annual Meeting of Seeds, Adjourn to the Deseret Mountain Dominical Garden Exp-ritiont.

31 31

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession two two-year-old STEERS, one black, the other red; no branch or marks visible; the owner can have them by proving proper ownership, paying and taking them away.

JEDEDIAH LEVI, North Ogden.

S. RAY COW.

COME up to me, a black COW, branded on left horn with a BLOCK.

G. G. BLUE. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BRYANT STRINGHAM.

31-3

LOST; LOST.

ON Saturday, Jan. 24th, in Great Salt Lake City, two of my FAST HORSES, black colors, one mare, the other horse; the latter has a white forehead and a white hind foot; the latter, a small star in the forehead. Any person who can give a trace of my stolen horses, will be well rewarded.

D. H. BURR.

Carriage Trimmer, Brown's Co.

31-3

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Zion's Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for our Comb, in years past, and to be satisfying a good article of Combs he begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to do business at the place above—Sub Ward, four blocks west of the Sixth Ward.

31-6m JAMES SADLER.

STRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described STRAY CATTLE:

One yellow HEIFER, two years old, with red ears, a white back hip and a notch in the right ear. Marked thus:

One red HEIFER, two years old, 3 W on left hip.

One red OX, two years old, a notch in right ear, no brand visible.

One white BULL, two years old, some dark red spots on head and neck; no brands visible.

One red STEER, two years old, a yellow back in his ears, a round hole in his right, a brand on left hip not visible.

One black two-year-old STEER, white face, black spots on back, a round hole in his left ear, and notch in the upper part of the right.

The owners are requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN WALKER, Pondscreek,
31-1 Willard City, Box Elder co.

BUNCH OF WOOL LOST.

A FEW days since I lost, between this city and Provo, A BUNCH OF WOOL, the BUNCH OF WOOL, was marked in the usual way. Will the finder in this vicinity inquire about it in their neighborhood.

Person leaving the wool, if found, or any information concerning it, with A. N. Hills, Tithing Office.

31-2 DESER G. KIMBALL.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

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G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 20, 1863. 31 3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 32. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President Heber C. Kimball, Bowery, Monday Morning, Oct. 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I wonder if there is a person in this vast congregation to-day but what feels that all those instructions given apply to himself. I feel disposed for one to take what has been said to myself, and I do not think there is a man here who is so righteous that he cannot apply the greater portion of what br. Brigham has said to himself. I know it is very common for us to make observations like this when any of the brethren have been chastised: well, I guess some of the brethren have received a pretty good chastisement to-day, but it don't touch me. Don't you know that this is very common? That jacket does not suit me, says one. Why did it not suit you? Because you did not put it on. If you had put it on, it would have been like a piece of raw hide or a piece of India rubber, then it would have pinched when it become dry. Now I do not believe that there is a person here but might be benefited by these lessons of correction and instructions, for we can all make improvement in ourselves, in our daily walk and conversation. I know that I can cultivate myself and improve in many ways, and I feel that I am improving and advancing in the things of God.

Some will say, are you not too old to learn? I say no, for I consider if I am too old to improve, I am too old to live. When a man has done learning, he had better leave and go hence.

I think I understand correctly what President Young has been talking about, and he wishes every one of us to accept of it and put it in practice.

In regard to those independent companies alluded to, I really do not know whether I would lead them or not. I know that the first company that I was gathered with, of which President Young has spoken to-day, and which embraced nearly all the male members there was in the Church, br. Joseph said, come brethren, bring your money with you and bring all you have. We gathered brethren from Novia Scotia and from all the States where we had any, and then we traveled forty miles in an *independent* condition, that is, every man had his money in his pocket and was calculating to have, but when we got to Portage, Joseph called upon that independent company and organized it with captains of hundreds, of fifties and tens, with officers to lead and control them. Then he nominated and we accepted a pay-master and treasurer, and every officer necessary to a permanent organization. Then he said brethren, I want you to come together, and bring your money with you. I do not want any donations, but I want every one to bring every cent he has got. Some had not any, some had a hundred dollars; some had a shilling, and the brethren handed over what they had to the paymaster. We were then taught that we should be subject to the law and government of God.

It is an important thing for a man to lead the people of God, and unless they will subject themselves to him and to the officers of the Church a prophet cannot lead them; it is an impossibility. This course of obedience is the one we have to take. Talk about building up the kingdom of God on the earth, how can you do it except you go to work with your might to practise as well as preach, and labor and toil with all your might by day and by night, and by this means every man in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will become independent. I was reflecting upon these things when br. Joseph brought things to terms. Then if we are ready to do as we are told, to follow the counsel of the servants of God, won't our offerings be accepted? I say they will.

When we went on that journey, Joseph told us there was an endowment laid up for us; for what? Because we had done just as we were told; and I can bear testimony that we received that endowment. Have we got through with our endowments? No, we have not; we have only just commenced, merely received the initiative ordinances, and we are only children in these things yet, but if we are faithful, we shall receive all that our hearts can desire, for the Almighty will withhold no good thing from them that love him and keep his commandments.

You will doubtless recollect reading of a certain woman in the scriptures who was rather ambitious, and therefore wished to have her sons occupy a conspicious place about the Savior's person. The account of the circumstance is related by St. Matthew in the following language: "Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons worshipping him, and desiring a certain thing of him. And he said unto her, what wilt thou? She saith unto him, grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left, in thy kingdom. But Jesus answered and said, ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptisim that I am baptized with: but, to sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father." —Matthew xx. 20—23.

Here we find set forth by the Savior the doctrine that belongs to the Father to give each one his place in that kingdom hereafter to be inherited by the faithful Saints. Now let me ask, can we walk with Jesus in the regeneration that is spoken of? But before I proceed further, let me ask, what is the regeneration? I should call it an improvement, or an advancement in the things of God. By some it is said to be the change and renovation of the soul by the Spirit and grace of God. Then again, it is called the new-birth. Titus is somewhat more explicit upon the subject. He says, "But after that the kindness and love of God our Savior toward man appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Savior; that being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life." And our Savior speaking to Nicodemus, says, "Verily I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." In another place Jesus says: "Verily I say unto you, that ye which followed me in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of His glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel."—Matthew xix. xxviii.

Many other passages might be quoted to show how the doctrine of regeneration was taught by Christ and his apostles, but these will be sufficient for my purpose at the present. I know that we, the Elders of Israel, are walking with Jesus in the regeneration, and we are becoming regenerated in Christ Jesus, and the blessings of the kingdom are being multiplied unto us day by day, and we shall continue to be enriched for ever and for ever. What! in property? Yes, and in every thing that is good. If it were not so, how could you possess all things, which are certainly promised through progression and faithfulness.

I suppose I felt as the apostles did anciently, when I went with the elders into the State of Ohio, and through the New England States to the State of Maine. We called the people together and organized them into conferences, and we went to work and selected wise men to receive and take the moneys of the brethren and purchase lands in Missouri. We performed our duties and were faithful unto the Lord, and if all the people had been as faithful as we were we should have gained an advantage; but as it is, I know that the day will come when we shall possess that land, and I can tell you that I expect to have and possess all that I merit, in the own due time of the Lord. When the kingdom triumphs, every man will be rewarded according to his works, and will receive that which is designed for him, and in all things be blessed according to his merits. By merit I mean that which a man earns, and you will see the day when you will get nothing but what you earn by your works and your integrity to God and your brethren.

I recollect when we returned from our mission to Missouri, Joseph said, "Now, brethren, it is a good time to get property; now is the time for you to get rich. Well, it was one of the most trying times the church ever saw. Most of the twelve went into speculation, and half of them turned away. I went to Joseph and asked what I had best do, and he replied that it was a good time to get an education, or, said he, you may go a preaching, just as you please, and God will bless you in either. I went out preaching, and also some others, and some went to speculating, and we have never seen them since, excepting one or two of them. It was so with the ancient Apostles. When Jesus was crucified his disciples said, "Come, brethren, let us go a fishing," and off they went fishing. But they did not make much till Jesus came along by the sea side, made a fire and broiled some fish, and when he asked them if they had any meat, they answered him, No. Then he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find.

In regard to this work, I know that it will roll on, and the kingdom will be built up, the elect gathered, and the chosen ones go back to the centre stake of Zion. There are a great many that are remaining in the States till we go back, but I can tell them they will have to come here, for this is the only way there is for the true saints to get to Jackson County, and they will find it out to be so in due time. Let us serve God, brethren and sisters, with all our hearts, minds, might, souls and strength, and all will go well and we shall triumph. As it was anciently, so it is in this age, the saints must come to the mountains,—the depot of the kingdom of God to get their blessings and prepare for the future glory of Zion.

Let us take that course which will make us independent of all other people upon the earth; I know that this is the course for us to take all the time. Then we should put our minds together, and our mites also, to build up the kingdom of God; and if we will do this, being of one spirit, we shall prosper in all things. I know of no other way for us to become of one heart and one mind in regard to the things of the kingdom of God. By pursuing this course we shall increase in the knowledge of the truth, and ere long the angels will come to visit us, and Father will talk to us in relation to his purposes and the introduction of his government. Let us endeavor to attain these blessings, for they are ours through faithfulness and diligence in well doing.

No good man wishes to force anybody into heaven, but it is for every one of us to strive and labor in righteousness to secure an interest there for ourselves. The righteous have no reason to fear, though all the combined powers of the wicked, visible and invisible, be arrayed against them; faithfulness will preserve them.

Brethren and sisters, we should all be like clay in the hands of the potter, and I want the people to learn that we shall all be rewarded according to the amount of our works, just as the potter is paid for his labors, in proportion to what he does.

God bless this people for ever. Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder Orson Hyde, Tabernacle, Sunday Morning, January 25, 1863.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Notwithstanding the inclement and uncomfortable state of the weather, the wheels of time do not cease to roll and bring a few of us together on the morning of the first day of the week, to worship the King and Lord of Hosts.

I am grateful for this opportunity of addressing you, my brethren and sisters, for a short time. It is not the weather, it is not the might and power of nations that can stay the progress of Jehovah's designs. We are living, as you all know, I trust, in a momentous period of the world. I will here remark that in the course of some conversations I have recently had with certain individuals, we have had occasion to enquire somewhat into the purposes and designs of the great Creator in these days in which we live. It would be impossible to point out all his purposes and designs; suffice it to say that it is highly satisfactory to the just and to the upright that we can know somewhat concerning them; and the fact of our being called as co-workers with him to labor in the carrying out of his purposes and designs is an honor to us which few can appreciate. We are permitted to assemble here and in other places also from time to time to be instructed in the ways of the Lord, for the express purpose of making us acquainted with his purposes designed in the bosom of eternity, to be brought about and accomplished in this dispensation called the fulness of times; and this is that we may be the better prepared to co-operate with our Lord and Master in the bringing of them about, and also be better prepared to meet those events when they shall transpire.

A short time ago a gentleman asked me if I really knew this to be the work of God, for, said he, "If I did most cordially would I embrace the doctrines which are taught by your people as emenating from the most High; yes, I would willingly resign all worldly honor and my position in life also, and bow with humble submission to the requirements of your faith." I observed something like this, we are not to be the judges of the amount of evidence required to bring mankind under condemnation before God for rejecting the truth. We may fancy to ourselves that we would like to see the dead raised from their sleeping tombs; we may fancy that we would like to see the mountains broken down, the valleys exalted or the floods in their course stayed at the behest of the servants of God; we may indulge in ideas and desires similar to these, yet said I, if there be an amount of evidence addressed to your understanding, which seals conviction upon your hearts with regard to the truth, how will you meet that conviction in a coming day, when we come to stand before God and the spirits of just men made perfect! Do you think you can then open your mouth and say, "I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed: and I was afraid and went and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, there thou hast that is thine. His Lord answered and said unto him, "Thou wicked and slothful servant, thou knowest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I had not strawed: thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. Take therefore the talent from him and give it unto him which hath ten talents. For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath. And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Matt. 25, 24—30. Or will you be like the man who was found in the assembly without the wedding garments, and unto whom it was said "Friend how camest thou here?" What argument did he make and what had he to say for himself? He was dumb. Remember then, I say, that it is the judge of all the earth that parcels out the evidence of his divine interposition unto man, not according to mans traditions but according to that wisdom which is in the bosom of the eternal, knowing just the calibre of men and what it will require to turn the scale of reason and to penetrate the soul of every individual. It is for high heaven to do this, and the Lord Almighty will not judge according to our desires, but he will judge according to the amount of evidence that he himself is pleased to give to each person.

A few remarks upon this subject, brethren and sisters, may not be amiss at the present time. I have noticed the providences that have attended this people from their origin in the year 1830, and I have noticed this that a prejudice has been indulged in by those who did not choose to embrace the gospel against the people of the saints. There has ever been a kind of feeling indulged in by the world that the saints were going to do something very bad, something dreadful; but what have they done up to the present time? The reply is, why really nothing that we can establish against them. This is the view that has been taken of the saints by those who knew us not, but the very course that we are now taking has been the course that has thwarted the wicked in their every design. The way their sails are now set indicates that they design some evil, some mischief, and they have said within themselves let us forestall the pending difficulty and remove the danger before we encounter it. This has been the feeling of the world, so far as my acquaintance extends in connection with the progress of events and advancement of this people. Storms have been drawn around us repeatedly, and caused us to be broken up and expelled from the land where we had made our homes; not that we had done anything but because the wicked foolishly believed that we were going to do something that was dangerous and desperate.

Now all the world is against us, and the learning of this world has ever been opposed to the righteousness of God. In the beginning of this work those that were sent to advocate the gospel were unlearned, as a general thing they were unskilled in the ways of the world; uncultivated and untutored boys were sent forth to proclaim the words of life, and what was the simple message they were sent to bear? Repent, for the hour of the visitation of Jehovah is at hand; repent and embrace the gospel. It did not require much learning to make this announcement; it was a plain simple message. If for instance your house was on fire, and the news went to the sources of help the most illiterate could declare the fact as well as the most learned man in the world. He would simply have to say, such a man's house is on fire, and every one could understand that. The simple proclamation of the gospel was just as easy to be understood. Now if it were some difficult diplomatic negociation which required to be entered into, it would require all the embellishments of art to secure it a passage through, but the simple message of the gospel required no such learning, it was simply to call upon the people to repent and to inform them that the chastising arm of Jehovah was about to fall upon the nations. We went forth, we made this announcement throughout the length and breadth of the United States, not only once but twice and twice, and in fact all the day long until we created such a storm around us as to drive us beyond the confines of civilized man, and how cruel was the ordeal! It was no less cruel on the part of those that inflicted the wrong, although on the part of Jehovah it was an act of mercy to allow the wicked to drive us, or to cause us to be placed in these valleys of the mountains. The heavens foresaw the danger, but we knew it not, but our Father knew it and that was enough. Was there not a providence over us? Did he not deal kindly with his people? And has he not done so from the beginning?

When the Saints escaped from Missouri and subsequently from Illinois; when we wandered over the prairies and found a resting place for a season in an Indian country, and when we furnished five hundred of our best men, leaving our women and children unprotected in an Indian country while they went to fight their country's battles, and to secure to the country that had permitted us to be driven from our homes the very land which we now

dwell, was there not I ask, a kindly providence over them that went and also over them that remained? Yes, there was. We came into these valleys under the protecting care of our Heavenly Father. We came with a few old crazy wagons, and many of us but very poor teams, for be it known unto you that the people who took our homes put them at their own prices, and paid out their own commodities; and if they had an old wagon which they thought would bear up till we got beyond the confines of civilization they would turn it out, considering that would be long enough for it to last us.

In this way we came to these valleys, and had to so live till we got something from an untried soil, not knowing whether a peck of wheat, corn or potatoes could be raised from it, but heaven blest our labors, providence smiled upon our exertions and we made out to continue along until the land became abundantly blessed, and now our granaries are filled with plenty. If the wrath of God had been against this people to the same extent that the wrath of man was against us where would we have been to-day? Annihilated! Nothing would have been left of us, and our career would have been highly colored on the pages of history, and sent down to posterity with the sting of the Anathemist upon it. But the wrath of heaven was not upon us; it was only the wrath of man. Do you not see the difference between the wrath of heaven and the wrath of man? If our enemies had been one with the Almighty, or if he had been one with them, we should have been obliterated long before this. But here, in us, is the evidence that the world and the Almighty do not exactly agree. They never did, and they never will agree, and hence I say the Saints will live when the ungodly shall wither and die; when the wicked are in ruin and disgrace, this people will flourish under the blessing of our Father and God.

These things, although silent, are upon the pages of history, they are still in the memories of men, but though silent they speak in language too powerful for the world to conceive their strength and weight in the balances which shall determine their future destiny. Like the other portions of Jehovah's creation, the great family of planets revolve around their centre, they move in their majesty, although in silence; you can see them but not hear them; they cease not to move; the course of their speed and their velocity is the same continually, and yet, though they move in silence, they speak in language too powerful to be misunderstood, and in thunder tones declare the voice of the Almighty. Well might an individual say, who does not consider these shining works of the Creator, Oh! that I had some evidence that these are the works of the Almighty, I would adore him forever. Bless you, these are better evidences that the Almighty exists and rules in the heavens above than any that mortal can adduce, showing hourly, daily and nightly, that they are governed by law, and proclaiming to all nations that the Lord is God, that by him they are made, by him they are controlled, and that he views all the works of his hand with an impartial eye.

Whoever will look upon the history of the Saints and see the providences of the Almighty that have attended them, must see that these divine interpositions speak in evidence too powerful to be resisted. I confess that these are arguments more potent than I am capable of adducing at the present time. Now he that will look at these things and run them over in his mind, will readily see that these are evidences of divinity in our religion. Where is there another people over whom heaven has exercised these peculiar providences? Why is the world at war with us? It is because we are not like them. If we would go to work and establish about forty tipling shops, as many gambling houses, and as many houses of ill fame, bless you we could get into the Union without any trouble; the track would be clear, the wheels greased, and we would go right in; but because we are not so inclined there is a good deal of friction about it—they fear that we are going to do something dreadful. Now I can tell you that we are not going to do anything very wonderful nor very shocking, but if we are faithful and keep ourselves unspotted from the world, our God is going to astonish the nations; he is going to do something both wonderful and mighty, and it will be dreadful to the wicked—he will show this and every other nation that lift their hands against his anointed that they will henceforth cease to be a nation. He has commenced his work already, but he is only giving the alphabet now, we shall be getting into the pictures by and bye. When I was a boy and went to school we studied Webster's spelling book, and when we got along a piece with our lessons, we used to say I have got over to the pictures now, and the time is near at hand when we shall see such pictures exhibited by the hand of the Almighty as were never before witnessed by mortal eye; that will be a trying time.

The field of learnig is boundless, and I venture to say that the most learned man in the world is far more studious when he gets into higher branches than when he first commenced his studies, for he can discover fields of learning which before he could not conceive of, and so it is with the works of Jehovah; there is always a field in which the Almighty can display his power and his goodness, and it is enlarging all the time.

Brethren and sisters, I do not feel disposed on this cold morning to detain you any great length of time, but suffice it to say that I am glad of the opportunity of meeting with you, and I feel in my heart to say God bless the Saints—heaven's blessing be with them. This is my desire, it is my earnest prayer, and if we can so live as to be without spot, and blameless in the day of the coming of the Lord Jesus it will amply compensate us for all our toils, all our privations, and for all our labors of love in the kingdom of God.

That this may be the case with us, is my earnest and sincere prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The time for which Congress took an adjournment or recess having expired, both houses resumed the session on Monday, the 5th of January.

In the Senate on that day, several resolutions were presented, some of which were referred; also sundry reports, including those of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and of the Judge Advocate General. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizens, to his knowledge or by his authority, have been required to take an oath or obligation not to bring suit or action against those who arrested them.

In the House on Monday, the 5th of January, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Train, Bingham, Vibbard, Campbell and Leary a select committee to inquire whether any government officer or employee, directly or indirectly, had an interest in any banking house or moneyed institution having contracts with government.

The bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and appropriating one and a half million of dollars out the trust funds of those Indians (which extinguishes the same) for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian depredations last fall, was taken up and passed by a vote of 78 to 17.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the government, and moved that the bill be put upon its passage, upon which a discussion arose, and the subject was postponed. Mr. Wilson also reported back the joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 of demand notes in addition to the amount authorized by the act of July, 1862, which, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Harlan presented the petition of the Rev. J. B. Cheever and others, a committee of ministers and members of certain churches of New York and Brooklyn, deprecating indecision, and asking for a more vigorous policy in the suppression of the rebellion, and the emancipation of the slaves.

The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, upon which Mr. Wright made a lengthy speech. The bill was finally laid over.

In the House, on the 6th, the bill to aid Missouri to abolish slavery and providing for the issuing of ten millions, in thirty years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, and pledging the government to the deportation of the freed slaves, was taken up and passed by a vote of 73 to 46. A bill was also passed authorizing the Postmaster General to make an addition to the list of mailable articles, so as to allow parcels and articles not now mailable, to be sent to soldiers by their friends, at the rate of one cent per ounce.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Jan. 7th, Mr. Rice introduced a bill for payment to the State of Minnesota of all costs and charges for suppressing the late Indian hostilities, which was referred; and Mr. Nesmith, a bill to provide better protection to overland emigrants to the Pacific.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to report the number of officers and privates who have deserted from the army since July 1st, 1861, and what steps had been taken to punish them, which was adopted.

In the House, on the 7th, Mr. Pendleton introduced a resolution condemning Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews from the army lines as illegal and unjust, tyrannical and cruel, which was tabled, 56 to 53.

Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. Butler for energetic, able and humane administration during his command of the Department of the Gulf. Several ineffectual attempts were made to table the resolution during the debate which ensued. The subject was finally laid over.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 8th, Mr. Collamer, from the committee on post-offices and roads, reported back the bill to allow additional mailable matter, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass.

The bill to tax bank bills and fractional currencies was taken up, and Mr. Sherman made a lengthy speech in favor of the measure. The bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners was also under discussion. Both were postponed.

In the House, on the 8th of January, the resolution, tendering thanks to Gen. Butler for his able, energetic, and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf, passed by a vote of 83 to 28.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five to report a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed and of that wantonly, in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages but only the actual value, and make and return reports with the evidence and their opinions upon each claim to the Court of Claims in Washington; and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 9th, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill which was ordered to be printed, providing for the construction of a canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals of New York, to adapt them to the defense of the northern lakes.

A bill was passed providing for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia, by their confinement in convenient States, and legalizing the sending of such persons to the State prison at Auburn, New York, and providing for the payment of ten dollars to such persons, on their release, to convey them home. The bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenheim was also taken up and passed.

In the House, on the 9th of January, Mr. Sargeant introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Blake introduced a resolution for the removal of one of the Capitol police for inhuman treatment of a soldier, which was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole for general debate, and a sparring scene followed.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The inauguration of Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, took place at Albany on the first inst., in the presence of a large assemblage. It is represented to have been the largest gathering to witness an inauguration for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Seymour and Lieut.-Gov. Jones by Secretary of State Ballard; after which ex-Gov. Morgan addressed the new Governor, alluding in the course of his remarks to the momentous impending crisis, the State finances, the distant prospects of peace and expressing his entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of his illustrious successor.

At the conclusion of ex-Gov. Morgan's address, Gov. Seymour thanked him for his kind expressions and good wishes and congratulated him on the able close of his administration. He then said:

"I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State."

The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed," and so help me God they shall be."

In his message, delivered to the New York Senate and Assembly on the 7th inst., Gov. Seymour, in referring to the direct causes of the war, says that "a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority, in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities."

He declared that the war should have been averted, but did not wish to sit in harsh judgment upon the flagrant errors exhibited in the conduct or policy of the Administration; yet, while conceding all reasonable excuses for blunders, he said, "We are not to adopt errors, nor sanction violation of principles. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influence. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance."

In urging the imperative necessity of respecting the limitations of power between the State and National Governments, the Governor quoted the warning words of Washington, as of peculiar significance at this critical moment in the nation's history, as follows:

"It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

To State legislation and authorities, he boldly proclaimed, the people must look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of their homes and of all that is nearest and dearest to them, in the relations, duties and actions of life.

His comments on the subject of arbitrary arrests were deliberate and alike characteristic of a great jurisprudent and a fearless foe of tyranny. "Government," he asserted, "is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence." It has been well said that, "to be arrested for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged." To abduct a citizen of that State, he adjudged to be a high crime; which is made by the Constitution his duty to recognize; and, said he, "I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice."

The assumption of power under the pretext of circumstances necessitating the proclamation of martial law, he declared, was "not only destructive of the rights of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the general Government. It asserts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of the Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South. If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution."

The State of New York, as also other States, the Message argued, consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

"ARTICLE 4.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue but upon probable causes, supported by oath or affirmation, and particu-

larly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

"ARTICLE 5.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

"The want of these restraints in the original instrument," he continued, "endangered its adoption. They were inserted to satisfy the public demand. We are now told that they are of no avail in any part of our country, when the Executive shall see fit to declare there is war or insurrection in any section of this land."

Gov. Seymour did not feel disposed to be longer silent, or allow these baneful practices to be become precedents He regarded them as much in violation of the Constitution, as the rebellion itself, and even more dangerous to the people's liberties; holding out, to the Executive, as they do, every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war, offering despotic power as a price for preventing peace; inducing succeeding administrations to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removed all constitutional restraint; calling about the National Capital hordes of unprincipled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice and ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory of "military necessity," he further solemnly affirmed, "makes the passion and ambition of our Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people;" and, "the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the government of our country."

The President's emancipation proclamation, he logically infered, in its forces and operations, was solely directed against that class of citizens in the South who have remained true to the flag of our country and who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government. The President having some time since signed an Act of Congress confiscating all the slaves of those in rebellion, this proclamation, of course, can only be designed to emancipate the slaves of those who are not in rebellion. He then pungently inquired:

"May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

The popular effect of the following statement must be at once perceived and possibly may ere long disclose itself in furious outgushings of opposition and resentment at the North, against the malignant perpetrators of constitutional dethronement, insulted liberty and desecrated rights—whoever or whatever they may be, such as will make the ears of the mass-condemned agents thereof to tingle:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years, be under the direct management of the authorities at Washington at the public expense; then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, farther drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our Government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home, and destroyed confidence in our success abroad."

The affinity of commercial interests existing between the North-west and South-west, embracing the valleys of the Upper and Lower Mississippi is made fully apparent; also the losses to the North west consequent upon the interruption of the navigation on the Mississippi. During the past two years, with active foreign demand for breadstuffs, and a vast consumption by armies at home, the farmers in a great section of the West have not realized the cost of their produce. The remedy for so great an evil, he thinks, will not be found in the reduction of the cost of transporting the products of the West; nor in the opening of the Mississippi as a channel to the world's market. Prosperity can only be restored to the great West by a political, commercial, and social re-union with the valley of the Lower Mississippi. They must have free access to the market of the South-west. Their grain and provisions must be converted into cotton, and in this form carried profitably to a market in the East. So closely bound together by interest are the Upper and Lower Valleys of the Mississippi that, "when cotton is burned in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois." Thus the ruin of the Southern cosumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer.

He could not for a single moment consent to any propositions looking to a permanent dissolution of the Union. Every exertion of power must be put forth; every conciliatory policy used; every inducement held out to the people of the South to return to their allegiance; every right and consideration demanded by the Constitution guaranteed to them, strengthened by an acknowledgment of that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but he could never voluntary submit to the breaking up of the Union, or the destruction of the Constitution.

The restoration of the Union, in his judgment, can never be brought to pass by war alone. Those measures which might be most effectual in ordinary insurrection, are not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities; and to this truth, he urges, it is national folly to shut our eyes. Neither can the Union be restored by the inauguration of "any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage." The Union must be restored, but, said he,

"Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed; that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South, will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North."

Whether or not the action of the administration through the agency of Gen. Wool, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York city, was designed as a preventive measure against the probable effects of Governor Seymour's message upon the masses in the State of New York and other northern States, it is certainly reported that, on Wednesday, 21st inst., Gen. Wool issued orders to the commanding officers of the whole militia of the State to report to him the number of each corps ready for duty, which orders were quietly served by the Department commander himself. Whether assuming this task himself from his extreme utilitarian and industrial proclivities, the difficulty of procuring qualified aids, or the existence of a great exigency which demanded the most profound secrecy in the maneuver, report says not.

It is reported that the high orders, being thus self-served, were responded to by the 2d division of the New York Militia. The other divisions, however, flatly refused on the ground that Governor Seymour was legally the commander-in-chief of the forces of the State.

This new and strange movement, it is further reported, created great excitement in military circles—the prevailing opinion being that it embodied a design on the part of the National Administration to place the militia of the State under their control.

[For the Deseret News.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

The analysis of the air relative to its properties and combinations such as gases, etc., would be an utter impossibility, if it were not for a sound knowledge of chemistry and physics. These two sciences show plainly and emphatically the particular relationship existing between the animal and vegetable creation and the air; the importance of this elastic, mobile matter surrounding the earth, and the wonderful changes which fluids and other bodies have to undergo in the endless variety of crystallisations and formations.

How much superstition and ignorance have not been removed by chemistry and physics, facilitating the march of knowledge and assisting man in the classification and interpretation of nature, causing the light of science to shine both on the domestic altar and the forum! If the prevailing temperance of thought and *retenu* of expression, in some degree remove philosophical studies from the sphere of so-called popular sympathy, they will be welcome to those whose mind is more upon the economy of nature in its mysterious and wonderful details, than upon the frivolities of the world.

The student, as he advances step by step, becomes more and more interested, and desires with greater energy to unlock the inexhaustible treasures of knowledge. To him who loves more to examine the substance than the garb, the idea more than its embollment, the numberless items of organic and inorganic life, the animalculæ in their simple but interesting physical constitution, are objects of intense study.

Thus, for instance, the elasticity of gaseous matter is a remarkable and highly useful feature in the nature of the atmosphere, when speaking of it as a body condensed to a certain degree, as upon this curious phenomenon depends the construction of the air pump, an instrument by means of which the air can be exhausted from any given space, and thus its mechanical properties be shown in a striking manner, and a variety of interesting facts be ascertained.

The pressure of the air upon every square inch being nearly fifteen pounds, that is, more than two thousand upon a square foot, the human body has to bear an atmospheric pressure of from thirteen to fourteen tons, which, however, on account of the uniform distribution of that mobile matter, is hardly perceptible, as long as the equilibrium of the particles of air remains undisturbed. But as soon as the harmony of the atmospheric strata is operated upon in the slightest degree, as for instance, by the quick and sudden movement of a person, a motion of the air like that of a gentle play or breeze is experienced. If different currents meet at a velocity of twelve miles an hour, a strong breeze is produced; if at the rate of sixty, a storm; and at one hundred, or as is sometimes the case, at three hundred miles, a hurricane which will sweep everything before it; for at the rate of ten miles an hour, it would bear upon an object with a force of half a pound to the square foot, and at a velocity of three hundred miles, with a force of four hundred and fifty pounds.

Thus, in consequence of the air entering the pores of all solids, except gold and platinum, fluids cannot evaporate so readily, hence their boiling point is raised, and thus at a much lower temperature, water will commence to boil when in an entirely exhausted place.

In relation to the weight of air, it will easily be ascertained from an experiment, that a light flask or pipe of glass, hermetically closed, when exhausted by the air-pump, weighs considerably less than when full of air. If, for instance, a bottle would hold about two hundred cubic inches, the difference of weight will amount to about sixty grains.

It is on the pressure of air, that steam-boilers frequently explode, in consequence of the accidental formation of a partial vacuum within. Experiments showing the expansibility of gases and vapors of volatile liquids, have been made on a very extensive scale in Paris, before the Academy of Sciences, by François Arago and Dulong, and in Berlin, in Prussia, by Alexander von Humbold, Pohl and other eminent *savans*.

Upon metals heat operates with a very great force, that is, the peculiar property of the caloric to expand, appears to entirely penetrate everything of a porous character, whether solid or liquid, inasmuch as the particles or atoms constituting a body, are gradually, sometimes slower, sometimes quicker, rent asunder, the caloric medium entering deeper and deeper into the metal, unless the counter-agency of a colder temperature appears, whereupon the body shrinks to its former size.

The ratio in which liquids and metals expand, varies materially, and depends much whether the increase of heat is carefully prepared or not. Up to the boiling-point of water, that is 80° Reaumur or 212° Fahr. metals expand tolerably uniformly, but above that the process of expansion becomes irregular and more rapid. Considering the great force with which metals are apt to expand, engineers are absolutely required to make provisions for changes in dimensions, while erecting iron-bridges, laying gas-pipes, etc., for the least neglect or inattention to the curious and often deleterious effects of the caloric, may often result in serious accidents.

Gases in their peculiar nature are differently affected by heat, that is, the rate of expansion varies a little; the difference is, however, in most cases so small and nice, that it is generally overlooked. The compressed state of a gas causes a greater expansion for an equal rise of temperature

Hence the greatest difficulty which a person encounters in chemistry and physics relative to a true standard measure of gases, is to compare them in a states equally distant from their point of condensation. If, for instance, the elasticity in different gases, such as those which are easily liquified, to be carbonic and sulphuric acid, would be sufficiently reduced or brought to an equilibrium, there would be no difficulty to discover how much the volume of a gas would be increased or diminished by a particular change of temperature.

The motion of atmospheric particles in the shape of currents, depends on the ready expansibility of that mobile fluid, called air. From physical geography is known the fact of there being a greater uniformity of climate in the torrid zone than in the temperate one. In the former, the rays of the sun are always direct, days and night are equal, while in the latter, viz., in the temperate zone, the obliquity of the solar rays, and the inequality of days and nights are productive of great meteorological anomalies, that is to say, much heat is being accumulated during the summer and much cold during the winter.

On the authority of Alexander von Humboldt, De Saussure and others, a very interesting phenomenon is connected with the transmission or conduction of the caloric in all organic and inorganic bodies. The chemical and physical affinity and antagonism which exist between different elements, exist likewise between the component parts thereof, that is, for instance, some bodies are not to be very excellent recipients of the caloric, others only poor ones. The great facility with which heat is being conducted through iron, is well known, and can easily be experienced by applying a thin rod of that metal to a fire. In a very short time the iron will become too hot to be handled or even to be touched.

In consequence of the component particles of solids being held together by cohesive attraction, that is, by a power by which atoms of matter are united in one body, the heat is required to operate with a certain force which exactly corresponds with the resistance it receives from a certain matter. If, for instance, a piece of iron has a cohesive power of .18, the caloric will apply a force of at least .24.

Thus we find the mysterious law of an increase of power by bringing particles together in the ratio of a geometrical proportion, prevailing even in metals and gases.

On examining the peculiar nature of vapors or elastic fluids, we find that on account of the cohesive force being less developed, that is to say, in consequence of the particles or atoms constituting such a body, possessing a greater mobility or looseness than the component parts of metals, the caloric can easier penetrate the pores, and thus sooner separate the atoms. Consequently, gases are, on account of their extraordinary property to expand, more readily affected by heat than any other body.

CHARTER

Granted to the Bonnock City Express Co. by the citizens and miners of Bannock City, Dakota Territory:

Whereas, we the citizens and miners of Bannock City and surrounding country of Dakota Territory, are not visited by any United States mail, and consequently have no reliable or direct communication with any portion of the civilized world, and as we feel the want and necessity of a safe and reliable Express line from this place to G. S. L City; and as any person or persons undertaking the same must incur the danger of losing their property and their lives: Therefore, in order to encourage and to do justice to the deserving and enterprising members of the Bannock City Express Co., consisting of A. J. Oliver, Ed. House, A. H. Conover, and G W. Clayton; who have, under the present and existing dangers and difficulties, started their Express line from Bannock City to G. S. L. City, we do hereby give and grant unto the said A. J. Oliver, Ed. House, A. H. Conover, and G. W. Clayton, the *the full right and exclusive privilege* of running said Express from Bannock City to G. S. L. City as aforesaid, for the space of two years as follows to wit: Said Express shall be carried in a light wagon or coach when the condition of the roads will permit, and on pack animals when the roads are impossible for wagons or coaches, and regular trips to and from Bannock and G. S. L. Cities shall be made once in every month during the winter season, and regular trips once in each week during the remainder of the year. We do also authorize said Express Co., their agent and attorney to receive and collect the following prices for Express matter carried by them: For letters and papers fifty cents each, for each package less than one lb., fifty cents, for freight, &c. per lb., fifty cents, for all money, gold dust, treasures, &c., ten per cent., and a reasonable charge for passengers.

The above *grant* or *charter* shall be subject to the following conditions: said Express shall be carried as above specified, unless circumstances over which the parties have no control, or unavoidable accidents shall render it impossible; and said Company shall be subject to the common law in relation to common carriers, and be liable and responsible for all moneys, packages, goods, &c., unless they should lose them by the act of God or public enemies. And in case said Company shall fail to comply with any of the foregoing conditions, then in that case, this *grant* or *charter* as aforesaid with all their rights and privileges under the same, shall be forever forfeited.

This 21st day of Dec., A. D. 1862.

P. W. Stapleton.	W. C. Rheem.
D. Thomson,	P. A. Meredith.
A. Parsirie,	H. W. Higgins.
R. E. Nuckools.	Dr. R. F. Hoyt.
Geo. Copley.	Dr. C. L. Young.
A. H. Copley.	H. Zoller.
F. A. Burr.	A. F. Welkins.
S. Wild	B. B. Burchett.
R. T. Harris.	J. B. Caven.
O. D. Farlin.	Jas. Stuart.
Jno. Scudder.	G. Kuler.
Jas. Harbey.	A. C. Gillette.
Dr. O. Dalton.	A. Lux.
F. H. Woody.	N. W. Burris.
T. D. Pitt.	Jas. Boillon.
H. P. A. Smith.	Dr. A. Rey.
D. Black.	Jas. Gammel.
M. L. French.	T. M. Casner.
F. R. Madison.	Dr. J. S. Glick.
Chas. Wyman.	Col. Saml. McClain.
J. Slimpson.	H. P. Lewis.
A. Stanley.	W. C. Goodrich.
Dr. E. D. Leavitt.	E. C. Stickney.
W. Bell.	And three hundred and
J. E. Galloway.	sixty others.

—Bulwer says there are times when nature, like a bath of youth, seems to restore to the jaded soul its freshness—times from which some men have emerged as if reborn.

The Deseret News.
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.....February 4, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS, until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The reports concerning the operations of the several Federal fleets and armies against the enemy within the last few weeks, have been somewhat vague and uncertain, and often contradictory, but it is evident that the greatest exertion possible under the circumstances has been and is being made to wage successful war with the Confederates on land and water, and if possible to crush out the rebellion and thereby restore peace to the country. No great battles have been fought, but if several are not impending such events cannot be premised from appearances.

The fleets and armies prepared and concentrated along the Carolina coast for aggressive warfare, are represented to be large and well-appointed. A decisive blow, it is anticipated, will be struck on the Atlantic coast at no distant day. Several conflicts of minor importance have occurred in North Carolina, and evidently the war will be vigorously prosecuted in that region for a time to come and until the question of superiority of force shall be decided. To secure a favorable result in their behalf, the Confederates are making vigorous exertions and, judging from their statements which have gained publicity, they are very sanguine that success will crown their efforts. The Federal Goverment does not anticipate any reverses, and those intrusted with the the execution of the gigantic schemes devised for the overthrow of the rebellion in that section of country, are said to be confident that victory in the approaching contests will invariably attend the Federal arms.

In the West, the war, as per report, is raging with unabated fury, and the Confederates have gained some advantage in several instances. They seemed determined to repossess themselves of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and to retain possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and thus thwart the design of the Government in opening the Mississippi to the commerce of the North Western States Preparations for another attack on Vicksburg have been in progress ever since the repulse of Gen. Sherman, and inasmuch as the Mississippi river is unusally high for the season of the year, another attempt to turn the channel through the canal dug last summer, is being made by a heavy force under Gen. McClernand, which some seem to think will be effected, while others have no faith in the measure. Should the water which has been turned into the canal not form a channel of sufficient depth to enable the fleet to pass through, it is believed that the river will rise sufficiently to render the canal navagable for smaller craft, on which the army can be transported below the city, and thus prevent the delay on their way Southward that would attend the reduction of that stronghold, which some of the officers are of the opinion would take one hundred and fifty thousand men to storm.

News from that vicinity is looked for with great interest, as there is much depending on the success of Gen. Grant's expedition.

WOOD! WOOD!—Brethren, send on that wood. It is now wanted at this Office.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The army of the Potomac is, so far as known, still encamped at Falmouth, but how long it will remain there or what movement will next be made is extremely uncertain. It may occupy the left bank of the Rappahannock for months yet, and it may, either for health, or for offensive operations, have its headquarters removed to some point on the right bank of that noted river, and nearer Richmond before many more weeks shall have passed away. What the intentions of the War Department may be in relation to that renowned army, (the bravery of the officers and men composing which, has not been doubted) no one, not connected with the service, and it is believed that few if any of those who are, knows, as the greatest secrecy possible is maintained in regard to it, which is certainly a wise measure.

Some two weeks since, a report was sent over the wires in every direction throughout the North and West, that a forward movement had been made, that Gen. Burnside had crossed the Rappahannock, and that a terrible battle was raging in which Gen. Hooker had been mortally wounded; a report which few, if any, seemed to believe, and which was, so far as the crossing of the river and the fighting was concerned, a sheer fabrication. There was, however, a movement commenced, but it has not been made to appear whether it was really intended to cross the river and attack the enemy, or only as a feint to deceive the Confederates and ascertain their strength, of which the commanding officers were in doubt, as it had been reported, and to some extent believed, that the Confederate army at Fredericksburg had been greatly depleted by the withdrawal of heavy detatchments to reinforce Gen. Bragg in Tennessee. The prevailing opinion seemed to be, that there was no intention of recommencing hostile operations at that time. If there was, circumstances prevented, as the river was not crossed and no fighting took place.

Gen. Burnside issued an order on the 20th, announcing to the army that they were about to meet the enemy once more; that the recent Federal victories in Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, had weakened and divided the enemy, and that a favorable moment had arrived in which to give a death blow to the rebellion, and gain such a victory as was due to the country and the Federal arms. He referred to their former achievements, and informed the soldiers of the glorious future that awaited them, if they, with their officers would pull together, which if they would do, a great step would be taken under the providence of God towards restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

It was announced that a movement was made by Hooker's, Franklin's and Sigel's corps on that day. The proposed plan of operations was also made public, which created doubts as to the real object of the movement. How many troops left camp has not been stated, neither how far they marched. The first thing with which the public was made acquainted after the troops left camp was, the prevalence of bad weather, which rendered the crossing of the river impossible. A few days of suspense followed, and then came the announcement made on the 26th ult. by Gen. Burnside, that by direction of the President, he had transferred the command of the army of the Potomac to Gen. Hooker. Generals Franklin and Sumner were also relieved from their commands at the same time, and were succeeded, the former by Gen. Smith, and the latter by Gen. Crouch. The name of Gen. Hooker's successor has not transpired.

In his order transferring the command, Gen. Burnside briefly stated to the army that the short time he had been in command, although not fruitful of victory nor of any considerable advancement of their line, had demonstrated that the officers and men were not wanting in courage, patience nor endurance, which would have produced great results under more favorable circumstances. He exhorted them to continue to exercise virtue, to be true to their country and to the principles they had sworn to maintain, and to give to Gen. Hooker their full and cordial support, which if they would do, they would deserve success.

On being relieved from the command of the grand army, Gen. Burnside and several members of his staff had leave of absence given them for thirty days. He subsequently tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. So says report.

It seems to be very generally believed in "military circles" that the Confederates are still in full force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and in the event an effort shall be made to cross the Rappahannock either above or below that place by the army of the Potomac, a most determined resistance will be made. Their hatred of the "Yankees" has not diminished.

CONFLICT WITH THE ALABAMA.

Intelligence recently received at New York from the department of the Gulf, represents that the fleet of steamers sent by Commodore Farragut to recapture the Harriet Lane, consisting of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, the Hatteras and five other steamers, while off Galveston saw a steamer in the offing. The commander of the Hatteras was ordered to get his ship under way for the purpose of speaking the stranger. It was late in the day and nearly dark before the Hatteras came within hailing distance of the strange steamer. In answer to the inquiry as to the name of the suspicious craft, she replied, "Her Majesty's sloop of war Spitfire." The commander of the Hatteras ordered acting sailing master Partridge with a boat and crew to go aboard the steamer, which was afterwards ascertained to have been the privateer Alabama.

The boat conveying the officer, had not, according to his report as published, shoved off more than a ship's length, before the Alabama, alias Spitfire, poured a broadside into the Hatteras, which was replied to instanter. The Hatteras and Alabama on exchanging broadsides, both steamed ahead side by side, each firing into the other as fast as their guns could be loaded for about half an hour, Partridge endeavoring by the vigorous exertions of the men at the oars of his boat to overtake and get aboard of the Hatteras. He at one time in the dark, lost sight of the steamers, but subsequently came within view again, when he discovered that they had stopped, the Hatteras blowing off steam with the Alabama alongside, and from the cheering on board the privateer, he soon became convinced that the Hatteras had been boarded, and was a prize to the Alabama. To prevent falling into the hands of the enemy, officer Partridge retired in the direction of the fleet and was picked up some time in the course of the night.

The Brooklyn gave chase as represented, as soon as she could be got under way, but lost sight of the Alabama in the darkness of the night and gave up the pursuit. The Hatteras was found next morning sunk in nine fathoms of water. What became of her officers and crew was of course not known; those not killed in the conflict, will probably be sent home on parole in some merchant vessel subsequently captured by the Alabama, should she be so fortunate as to fall in with another craft of the kind before she will have been found; and "blown out of the water" by some one of the many powerful vessels which have been in search of her for many months. A better opportunity for capturing her than was presented when she was discovered off Galveston by a squadron of seven of the most formidable ships of war belonging to the navy may not be offered again very soon. There is some mystery attached to the circumstance of her decoying the Hatteras from the fleet, and after engaging, capturing and sinking her, effecting an escape.

FRENCH REVERSES IN MEXICO.

The latest intelligence received from Mexico does not present a very favorable state of things in relation to the success of the French arms in that country. It is reported that in a fog on the night of the 18th of December, a force of eight hundred Mexican cavalry, attacked the vanguard of the French army under Gen. Berthier, four thousand strong, before Puebla, and repulsed the invaders with great slaughter. It is stated that Gen. Berthier lost two thousand men, killed and wounded. The Mexicans, it is said, fought with desperation. The French were taken by surprise, and could not withstand the furious onslaught of the Mexicans, who in many instances lassoed the French officers and dragged them off, a mode of warfare unknown in their tactics, to which they could make no successful resistance. A sortie was subsequently made by ten thousand Mexicans, who marched from Puebla, and attacked fourteen thousand men eight leagues from the city. The Mexicans were victorious, and the French were repulsed and retreated to Orizaba. They had abandoned Tampico, and their communication with Jalapa had been cut off, and also their communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

The entire French force in Mexico was estimated at twenty-eight thousand, but it was expected that fifteen thousand more would arrive from France soon. The French troops are represented as having been in a most destitute condition at latest advices. They could get no supplies in the country, and were constantly surrounded by the Mexican guerillas, who harrassed them by night and by day, and every soldier found straggling from camp was sure to be lassoed by the Mexicans, who are represented as determined to fight the invaders to the last.

The Mexican force is estimated at thirty-five thousand at Puebla, ten or twelve thousand between there and the capital, twelve thousand more at the capital, eight thousand in quarters, from twelve to fourteen thousand in Guerrera, most of them badly armed. It is stated that the fortifications at Puebla mount two hundred guns, and those of the city of Mexico a like number. It is believed that the city of Mexico, Puebla and other places of importance, have been rendered impregnable to the French forces now in Mexico.

There are rumors of difficulties existing among the Mexican Generals, and that Doblado has committed suicide to prevent being taken prisoner by Mejia. Ortego and Comonfort, are also reported to be seriously opposed to each other. Deserters from the army are said to be of frequent occurrence, and five officers have been shot at Puebla for conspiracy.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Of the battle of Murfreesboro, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 20th inst, says that Bragg's official report to the Confederate Government, was positive and satisfactory; that he had captured four thousand prisoners, two brigadiers, thirty-one pieces of cannon, and effected a general repulse of the enemy from all points save one, which it thinks is enough to constitute a claim to one of the most signal of all the victories of this war, if the combat can be considered as definitely concluded.

At Richmond, on the 23d of December, Confederate notes being the standard, gold was $1,90a3,35, silver $2,60a3, Virginia and North Carolina bank notes $1,25a1,30: wheat $4a4,10, corn meal $3,50, flour $20a25, bacon 70c, coffee $3,75 per lb, sugar 99c, molasses $4,75 per gall, salt 66c per lb, butter $1,25, cheese $1,10a1,25, candles 75a85c, lard 60a70c, potatoes $4,50 per bush., apples $15a16 per barrel.

The Confederate steamer Nashville lies in the great Ogeechee river, fenced in, as it were, with stakes and torpedoes, with one man on board with a slow match lighted and a train of powder ready to blow her up on the approach of our gunboats. She is effectually blockaded and narrowly watched, and will probably never leave her anchorage again under the stars and bars of the Confederacy: so says a Fedral officer, who has been within a half mile of her.

John Morgan, the guerrilla chief in Tennessee, recently married a young lady in Murfreesboro.

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamer Bibb, off Charleston, says that Fort Sumter has been plated with railroad iron. Where has it come from?

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "When the North wants peace she can obtain it by recognising the independence of the Southern States, and yelding the terms which justice demands."

Richmond papers of the 10th Jan., contain Gen. Magruder's dispatch regarding the recent capture of Galveston—of which the following is an extract:

"This morning, the 1st of January, at 3 o'clock, I attacked the enemy's fleet and garrison at this place, and captured the latter and the steamer Harriet Lane, and two barges and a schooner of the former. The rest, some four or five, escaped ignominiously under care of a flag of truce. I have about six hundred prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c."

THEATRE.—The management announces for this evening, the favorite comedy "The Secret Agent," and the popular farce "Domestic Economy."

THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Col. Connor and the Volunteers who went north last week to look after the Ind'ans on Bear River have, in a very short space of time, done a larger amount of Indian killing than ever fell to the lot of any single expedition of which we have any knowledge. General Harney obtained a world wide reputation for a much less piece of work—possibly the California influence with the War Department will see that the Colonel receives that Brigadier's Commission of which all around him seem to think him so deserving. Leaving aside, however, the rewards that await the victors, we shall proceed to the details of the Expedition as far as we have been able to learn them up to the moment of going to press.

We noticed in our last issue the departure of the infantry under Capt. Hoyt, on Thursday the 22d, and the departure of the cavalry, with Col. Connor and staff, on the Sunday evening following. The cavalry's first night's march was continued up to Brigham's city, where they rested all day on Monday, and left at night for Cache Valley, arriving at Mendon early on Tuesday, where they came up with the infantry. The cavalry rested there that day and the infantry moved for Franklin—and northward for Bear River. The cavalry left on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, went to Summit and rested there till nine p.m. and then entered upon the last night's march. Before daylight on Thursday, the cavalry passed the infantry and got first to the river, about 15 miles north of Franklin.

Two companies of the cavalry immediately crossed to the north side of the river, and had hardly got orders before the Indians showed fight—in the first fire, shooting one of the cava'ry through the head. The Indians had selected for their position of defence, a deep ravine, about a quarter of a mile from the river, where they could not easily be reached in front.

Not having a special reporter on the field, we are unable to give in graphic detail the fight, but have been informed that it was a hard contested bat le that lasted between three and four hours. The first charges of the Volunteers were very disastrous to them, as the Indians had every advantage, and could pick them off as they advanced. After the first repulses, the order was given to some of the troops to take position on an eminence that enabled the minnie rifles to enfilade the ravine. Gradually the Volunteers got upon the red skins and drove them to the mouth of the ravine, where a port on of the cavalry met the retreating Indians and played dreadful havoc with them. In one pile forty-eight bodies were counted, and a great many more were killed in attemp ing to get into the river and after they reached it. We have no official da'a from which to give figures, but it is stated with the greatest confidence that from 250 to 300 Indians were killed and wounded. Only about fifteen of the warriors are supposed to have escaped. Several squaws were killed and the rest left to take care of themselves as best they could.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded of the Volunteers:—

2d Cavalry, Co. A—Killed: Privates James W. Baldwin and George German. Wounded: Privates John W. Wall, John Welsh, Wm. H. Lake and James S. Montgomery.

Co. H—Killed: Privates Charles Hollowell and John K. Briggs. Wounded: Sergt. Jas. Cantillon, Corp. Philip Schaub, Corp Patrick Frauley; Privates Michael O'Brien, H. L. Fisher, Bartelc C. Hutchinson, John Franklin, Frank Farley, Harvey Smith, Hugh Connor, Geo. B. Wing and Thos. Bradley.

Co. K—Killed: Bug'er Christian Smith; Privates Shelbourne C. Reed, Adolphus Rowe, Lewis Anderson and Henry W. Trempt. Wounded: Wm. Slocum, Nathaniel Kinsley, Albert N. Parker, Benj. Landis, John Lee, John Daley, Morris Illig, Walker B. Welten, Silas C. Bush, Alonzo P. V. McCoy.

Co. M—Killed: Privates George C. Cox, George W. Hoton, Asa F. Howard and Wm. Davis. Wounded: Sergt. Anthony Stevens, Corp. Leander W. Hughes, Joshua Legget, Thaddeus Barcafar, Wm. H. Hood and ——— Hughes.

3d Infantry, Co. K—Killed: Privates John E Baker and Sam'. J. Thomas. Wounded, Sergts A. J. Austin, E. G. Hoyt; Privates W. T. B. Walker and J. Heneley.

About a dozen more of the Volunteers had their feet severely frost-bitten.

Capt. Daniel McLean was first wounded in the right hand and then afterwards shot through the left thigh. Lieut. Darwin Chase is reported very seriously wounded and not likely to recover. Major Gallagher received a flesh wound in the right arm. Capt. Berry was shot through the right shoulder.

From every statement that we have heard from those who were on the field, we conclude that the Volunteers must have met the Indians with a bravery seldom equalled by regulars. Instances of individual daring are so numerous, that it would be invidious to give the names of only the few that may have reached our ears; we, therefore, leave their mention for the official report. The wounded now in Camp bear on their persons the evidences of close work. The greater portion of the wounded are shot through the lungs, and only two cases of wounds in the lower extremities.

We are glad to learn that the citizens of the settlements through which the wounded returned, contributed in every way they could to their comfort. The wounded were immediately cared for by Surgeon Reed, who was unceasing in his labor and care for them, from the first hour of the battle till they reached Camp Douglas between Monday night and Tuesday morning. Dr. Williamson, attached to the command, accompanied by Dr. Steel of Nevada Territory, present here, went North on Sunday morning as far as Ogden, and met there the wounded, and have since been in constant attendance upon them with Dr. Reed.

Col. Connor was expected at Camp Douglas during the past night, but we had not learned of his arrival up to going to press.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the President, some two weeks since, placed a million of dollars to the credit of the emancipation commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be paid *pro rata* to the owners of the slaves who have been set free by act of Congress. Three hundred dollars is the maximum allowance for each slave.

The election of Speaker in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of New York is represented to have been attended with unusual difficulty and excitement. There were so many opposing interests and factions that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats of the ultra stamp had a majority, and as the two leading factions were determined not to yield, the balloting continued from day to day for nearly three weeks, during which intense excitement is said to have prevailed, and it was not till the 26th of January that the Republicans gained the victory by the election of Mr. Callicott to that office. The election of a United States Senator will not probably be attended with so much difficulty, as it is understood that the Republicans will have a decided majority on joint ballot.

Report says that a list of nearly one hundred officers has been made out who are to be summarily dismissed from the service for using improper language in reference to their superior officers and Gen. Hal'eck, in connection with the removal of Gen. McClellan. They have also been a little too free in their remarks in relation to the sentence of the court martial in the case of Gen. Porter—all in violation of the rules and regulations of war.

The Confederate officers taken prisoners at Arkansas Post to the number, as stated, of three hundred and fifty, have been sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Under existing orders and arrangements, they cannot be exchanged.

A recent report from Fayetteville, Ark., represents that the Union feeling in northwestern Arkansas has been, since its occupation by Federal troops, constantly on the increase, and on the 27th ult. there was an enthusiastic Union demonstration in Fayetteville, at which over a thousand Union men were present. All the citizens in that vicinity have, as stated, given up their arms, and at the meeting referred to, fifteen companies were organized who wished to be considered State militia. A petition was also circulated and numerously signed, soliciting an election for Member of Congress, but to whom directed has not been made to appear, but probably either to Congress, the President or the Provost Marshal. The demonstration is represented to have been a proud day in the history of the war, and of the Republic.

The New York *Times* has been perpetrating a joke on Horace Greeley. It does not vouch for the truth of the statement, but says that representations have been made that Mr. Greeley has of late had a personal interview with M. Mercier, the French minister, in relation to French intervention, and that he has assured the representative of Napoleon by letter that the American people are getting tired of the war and desire the restoration of peace to their bleeding country, and would hail with gladness the intervention of the Emperor of the French, or of any other European power to prevent the further effusion of blood and to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Federal gov. and the Seceded States.

It is currently reported that Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation, as he is opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and has opposed the employment of negroes for garrison duty by Gen. Foster. It is further represented that the army, navy and Union citizens are strongly averse to the appointment of any successor, as the office is regarded as a serious obstacle in the progress of the war.

In the address of Alderman Walsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, upon the organization of the New York City Council for 1863, he states the note-worthy fact that, "for the first time in many years, the popular branch of the Legislature, as well as the Chief Magistrate of this State, is in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Council of this city." He hails this occurrence as a new era in the affairs of the government of New York city—"at once," he says, "the pride and envy of the provincial cormorants, who have, for a series of years, through the instrumentality of a venal and corrupt State Legislature, quartered their friends upon our citizens"—as an earnest that those rights and privileges of which they had so ruthlessly been deprived will be again restored, with their "ancient, time honored and revered charter rights, privileges and immunities."

The message of Mayor Opdyke, received soon after the organization of the City Council, estimates the present number of the Federal army at 800,000—the navy as consisting of 427 vessels of war. The whole number of volunteers from New York city, he states, is 80,000—the total contributions in taxes, gratuities and loans, $300,000,000. He congratulates the country in that, though the U. S. Government has paid war expenses to the amount of $700,000,000 and foreign debts amounting to $50,000,000, there is evidence that these fabulous amounts have been withdrawn from its nett earnings, leaving the nation no poorer than before. The city, during the past year, has paid, for bounties, $500,000; to relieve soldier's families, $1,200,000. The aggregate value of city real and personal estate in 1861 was $581,506,190; in 1862, $571,967,345—showing a decrease of $9,538,851. He presents a bill of indebtedness by the General Government to the city of $800,000, for equipment and transportation of volunteers, expended through the Union Defence Committee and recommends the adoption of steps to collect it. He complains of the lack of cleanliness of the streets as resulting from non-fulfilment of contract stipulations and threatens, if the Common Council shall fail to take action in the premises, he shall withhold any further payment. The average attendance upon the city public schools during the past year was 65,966. The number of paupers, insane, vagrant and criminal persons under support of the city is shown to have been, in 1862, 6,383. The total expenditure for out-door poor for the same year, was $99,118,54.

The New York *Sun*—generally reputed to be the oldest penny paper in the U. S.—has been diminished in size about one half—the result of the rise in paper.

Thurlow Weed says it is his opinion that, if at the outbreak, the government had suppressed every daily newspaper which contained a line or word upon the war question, except to give the results of the engagements, the rebellion would ere this have been subdued. The New York *Sun* believes that the rebellion would been subdued ere this, if the government had evinced half the enterprise in carrying on the war that the newspapers have in collecting war news.

Congressmen who spent the holidays on the Rappahannock differ widely in their estimates of the efficiency of the Federal army—some declaring it in good condition, while others represent the troops as desponent and dispirited.

There is probably no doubt that an interchange of sentiments has recently taken place between the Democratic leaders of New York and the Confederate chiefs at Richmond. The result is stated by the *Sun* to have been to settle the conviction of a more hopeless estrangement. Prompt replies were received that no terms of reunion could be consented to—that no number, no completeness, of democratic triumphs at the North would shake this resolution—that they regarded all opponents of their independence, no matter of what party, as enemies, and as such should treat them to the end.

It is reported that, after the reception of an utter refusal on the part of the Confederates to accept terms of accommodation, Gov. Seymour in some respects altered the tone of his message, which was left open, to be modified by the advices from Richmond.

GREAT ABOLITION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

"The Sons of Freedom," a new order lately called into being in New York, held an immense Emancipation demonstration in that city on the night of Jan. 5th, in Cooper Institute. The hall was densly crowded. On the platform were those "pillars of anti-slavery" Joselyn, Tappan, Goodell, Johnson, Ray, Garnet, Pennington, Hamilton, Brown, Raymon, Cheever and Wilson. It is said that never before in New York was there such a demonstration, and never before did the black race, who were largely represented on the occasion, feel so conscious that their claims to manhood were being recognised.

The colored portion of the immense audience, we are told, behaved themselves very well, but were profoundly excited. The meeting was opened by prayer. Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was read. Rev. H. Garnett made a speech, discussing the military necessity compelling the issue of the Proclamation. Upon the speaker's saying, "God bless Abraham Lincoln," loud "Amens" came from all parts of the house. At the speaker's suggestion the vast audience arose and gave three cheers for "President Lincoln," three cheers for "Our Native Land," three cheers for "The Glorious old Stars and Stripes" and three cheers for the "Old Abolitionists" who, for twenty years had been laboring to convert the heart of the nation.

Mr. Garnett spoke in his usual strain—stating that the black soldiers, when marshalled against their mas'ers, armed and disciplined for war, would handle the "chivalry" without gloves—their battle cry, "Liberty or Death." Three cheers were given for Horace Greeley. A new John Brown song was enthusiastically sung by the whole audience.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, being introduced and loudly cheered, delivered a discourse on the hand of God in the events of the last two years and the glory and goodness of God. He said that emancipation would be crowned with success, the rebellion would be put down and the nation be more glorious and prosperous than before; that then there would be few who would wish to have it known that they opposed progress and freedom.

Three boisterous cheers were given for Rosecrans; three for Mr. Cheever; three for the army and navy; further clamorous displays of oratory, relieved by various musical performances, and the scene closed.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are informed that a post office has been established at Cove Creek, Millard County, and Mr. Charles Wil'den appointed post master.

Heretofore, the settlers on Cove Creek have been under the necessity of performing a journey of 44 miles to Corn Creek and back, to get their papers and letters, although the mail carrier always stayed over night with them on the outward bound trip, and not unfrequently on his return. The inhabitants have at length discovered, it appears, that they have the right of petition, and having stated the facts in the case to Post Master General Blair, he has promptly answered their petition.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person having a knowledge of the whereabouts of JEREMIAH WHITEHOUSE, formerly of the Birmingham Conference, and who emigrated from there to Utah in 1859, will oblige by communicating the same to William Stoker, Coley Street, Reading, Berkshire, England.

PLANTING APPLE ORCHARDS.

The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following hints on setting out apple orchards. They are, of course, designed for the benefit of those contemplating the more extensive culture of the apple distinctively from all other varieties—which, we are gratified to learn, is the intention of some of our fruit-growers:

We have long been under the impression, brought to it merely by observation, that as a rule the trees in our apple orchards are planted too distantly apart. Many farmers look upon the space usually occupied by orchards as almost so much waste. They say we get so little fruit from the ground taken up by the trees, and we cannot cultivate the orchards as we should like from injury to the roots, etc., so that we are forced, on the score of economy, to abandon apple-raising. Now, practically, an orchard *should be an orchard only*. Except for grass, it should be left uncultivated after the trees have reached say about four inches in diameter. We can see no reason why a good crop of grasses should not be *continually* produced for a quarter or a third of a century without disturbance. A top-dressing of manure once in two or three years we know has produced fine yields of grass annually of two crops. The trees have little or no influence upon the crop of grass; indeed if they possess any, it is in affording a heavier swath under the trees.

Hence, instead of setting out young orchards thirty and thirty-five feet apart, reduce the distance to about twenty feet, in the quincunx form; and if at any time the trees should threaten to become a little crowded, prevent it by additional pruning. This is our theory.

The leading purpose of an orchard should be to obtain fruit; next the crop that will do the least damage to the trees. This is grass. Grass, however, will not only do no damage to the apple trees, but the contrary. It keeps the soil moist and of a uniform temperature—protecting the roots in summer against heat and drought, and in winter against the severe effects of alternate thawing and freezing.

It should also be remembered, in setting out young orchards, to get trees as low-branched as possible. They will generally not grow so high, while the low boughs will protect the trunk against the intense rays of the sun in the summer months, which are frequently very injurious to the health and productiveness of the trees.

MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HINTS; PROPER IMPROVEMENT OF TIME; FUN AND FROLIC.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, DESERET,
Jan. 22d, 1863.

DEAR NEWS:—Constant application to business of late is my excuse for not often annoying your readers—for tho' it is winter, I find an abundance of amusement, evenings as well as in daylight amid groups of tools in the workshop—an arrangement, by the bye, that should grace every farm and homestead. "A workshop and tools," is of more utility, not only to the parent and adult members of the family, but to the "rising generation," than all the violins and dancing halls in Christendom, and even books lose their value when their theories are not coupled with practical usefulness and the mind and muscle expansion of earnest labor.

In looking about of late, among my neighbors, many of whom, in the winter season, do little more than feed their pigs and keep fires, I feel the great advantage that might be derived from *shop and tools*. When the winter sleep, of agricultural duties, leaves little for the farmer to do, and time lays heavy upon him, what cheerfulness and utilitarian pleasures would not a shop and tools bring around the farmstead?

A chair wants mending—a cask hooping—a churn to be repaired—a table made or repaired—a bail added to a bucket, the wife needs a washboard, a cupboard and a mop-stick—the plow needs stocking—the wagon to be mended—the hoe and fork a handle and the teeth replaced in the rake—all this and scores of other little jobs amounting to a big thing when the ground is fit to work, or when taken to the mechanics in town—might be done—and a little more economy added to industry, and this is not all, when the sons are thus engaged in agreeable usefulness, they are not brawling in the streets, adopting and practicing all the bad habits and vices of bad associates.

A school of industry and economy like this is far preferable in many cases to a school of books and letters—common sense is a folio that might be studied to great advantage by many. Farmers! gather up a few tools and try it, it will be a college of industry for yourself and growing sons.

There is very little of interest transpiring in Payson; amusement seems the order of the—night. Terpsichorean exercises are almost nightly transpiring, and the motto is:

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

So we have them, cotillion parties, dancing schools and private re-unions. The Dramatic Association occasionally favor the citizens with an agreeable performance upon the boards of their commodious hall.

Mechanics who are prepared for business are thronged with customers. A mantle of snow, about a foot deep, seems no obstacle to travelers, for our thoroughfare is well patronized. Contractor Smith brings and takes our mails with great regularity, regardless of the state of weather.

Last evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the performance at Santaquin, of Messrs. Perris, Penrose and Sterrit of your city, consisting of an exhibition of paintings, historical, miscellaneous and comic, through highly magnifying lens, which was not only instructive but amusing. Old and young laughed heartily, and like us no doubt relished their breakfast this morning—

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

By way of postscript, I would just say to

FARMERS AND GARDENERS,

that now is the time, (when the heaps are not frozen) to haul out and distribute manure, to select and prepare seed and grain for planting and sowing—to repair all your tools and implements of husbandry—to bring poles and timber or rock to repair your fences.

Lettuce, radishes, onions and peas should be put into the ground as soon as sufficiently thawed out. Tobacco seed also should be planted as soon as possible. Let every one raise as much of the latter, as well as all other vegetables, as they wish to use, or they may be forced, by scarcity and high prices, to do without.

As few nuts grow without cultivation in this region, secure seed of pea nuts and earth almonds; these do well in our soil and are good eating when better cannot be obtained.

Adois. J.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

PROVO CITY, Utah co.,
Jan. 27, 1863.

ED. DESERET NEWS:

Knowing the interest generally taken in passing events and the state of things in the different localities of Deseret in regard to the general welfare and enterprise of the people, together with their progress in everything that will tend to enlighten or otherwise benefit a community, I will take a mental reconnoitre of Provo and note a few things as they exist at present, and which will not, perhaps, be entirely void of interest.

In these days of telegrams and reports from 'Our Own Correspondents,' nothing seems worthy of notice but an account of some outrage—the descent of a mob party upon some peaceful neighborhood, destroying buildings, orchards, fields, etc., and turning women and children destitute and homeless upon the liberality of their more fortunate neighbors, (if they have any) or the destruction of railroads, bridges, and other public improvements—or the immense loss of life in some particular engagement—these, I say, are apparently of the most interest to the masses, or at least they furnish the bulk of correspondence, but I take pleasure in noting the reverse in Provo, which in regard to the peace and quiet that exists and also the useful occupations of the people, may be taken as a type of all the locations within the boundaries of this Territory.

The education of the youth seems to elicit, to a pleasing degree, the interest which its importance demands. There are five schools taught in this city, with an average of forty-five scholars in attendance at each school, evincing that attention to the rising generation, which their future prosperity requires.

The present appears to be a season for various amusements, which are, by no means, neglected, and those of an intellectual character attract due attention. A series of public lectures are being delivered on Tuesday evenings at Cluff's hall by different persons upon a variety of subjects to large and attentive audiences, which speak the interest that is taken in them. The subjects that have been treated upon thus far are as follows:

Eternal Riches, a lecture by Mr. A. H. Scott; Education, an essay by Mr. David John; the True Source of Human Happiness, an address by Mr. John McEwan; Optics, a lecture by Mr. H. I. Cooksley; Ambition, an address by Mr. J. J. Fuller; Life and Times of Oliver Cromwell, a lecture by Mr. A. F. McDonald; Phrenology, a lecture by Prof. Bee; Language, an essay by Mr. Wm. Reid, and Joseph, who was sold into Egypt, and Joseph, the Prophet, a lecture by Dr. John Riggs.

At the lectures two choirs are in attendance under the respective supervision of Messrs. Wardell and Daniels, and also a band of instrumental music under the direction of Mr. Pace. The whole combined serves to animate and cheer the audience, and render the entertainment decidedly interesting as well as instructive.

Among the diversity of recreations indulged in, the theatre at Cluff's hall has furnished the most profitable entertainments; and in the variety of plays that have been represented, the different characters were generally well personified.

To the traveler or the transient resident, the mechanical genius and agricultural energy of the people might be underrated, building material being, at the present, measurably inaccessible; the enterprise of all classes is proportionately curtailed, and like the vegetable kingdom lies dormant, and will continue in that state until the proper period arrives for its development. The interim, of course, affords an opportunity for every one to follow their own inclinations in regard to amusements, recreations, etc., which have been principally in the channels which I have described. J. J.

A STRANGE FAMILY TALE.

An English paper narrates the following extraordinary story:—

"It is said that James, the first Earl of Lonsdale, who from his arbitrary will and ungovernable temper, was nicknamed 'Old Thunder,' had a violent quarrel with his cousin and heir male, Sir William Lowther, of Twillington, to whom he had bequeathed his enormous estates, and whose favor he had obtained a remainder of the barony and viscounty. He drove in a fury to his lawyers, demanded his will from them, that he might destroy it, and set off in a paroxysm of anger for Lowther Castle. What with giving vent to his rage, which with him amounted almost to madness, and what with a fit of the gout, which attacked him on the journey, when he arrived at the castle he was almost senseless. He died the next day. No will was found; such was his fury with his cousin that his lawyers made no doubt but that he kept his word and destroyed it. Sir William Lowther succeeded quietly to the titles and certain entailed estates; but the heiress to by far the greater portion of the deceased lord's wealth was his sister, the Countess of Darlington, mother of the late Duke of Cleve and Lord Darlington was sent for and entered into possession. How long he remained so we have forgotten, but we think it was about three months.

'At the end of that time various odds and ends on the premises were doomed to destruction; among other objects, the old traveling chariot was considered not worth retaining. It had been hastily unpacked in the confusion of the earl's arrival in a dying state; it had been hastily wheeled into one of the coach-houses; and had there remained unthought of ever since. It would have been undignified to sell it, and so it was ordered to be burnt. It was brought out, and the work of destruction commenced; but on being broken up for the purpose, it was found there was a false bottom, and in it lay, unconcealed, the will! The finale to the story is equally wonderful. The very night of this extraordinary discovery, that part of the coach-houses where the traveling carriage had stood caught fire, and was burnt to the ground, with every thing they contained. Twelve hours' longer concealment, and half Cumberland and Westmoreland would now be belonging to the Vance instead of the Lowthers."

[From Beecher's Eyes and Ears.]

GOOD NATURE.

If there be one thing for which a man should be more greatful than another, it is the possession of good nature. I do not consider him good tempered who has no temper at all. A man ought to have spirit, strong, earnest, and capable of great indignation. We like to hear a man thunder, once in a while, if it is genuine, and in the right way for a right man. When a noble fellow is brought into contact with mean and little ways, and is tempted by unscrupulous natures to do unworthy things; or when a great and generous heart perceives the wrong done by lordly strength to shrinking, unprotected weakness; or where a man sees the foul mischiefs that sometimes rise and cover the public welfare like a thick cloud of poisonous vapors—we like to hear a man express himself with outburst and glorious anger. It makes us feel safer to know that there are such men. We respect human nature all the more to know that it is capable of such feelings.

But just these men are best capable of good nature. These are the men upon whom a sweet justice in common things, and a forbearance towards men in all the details of life, and a placable, patient and cheerful mind, sit with peculiar grace.

Some men are much helped to do this by a kind of bravery born with them. Some men are good-natured because they are benevolent, and always feel in a sunny mood; some, because they have such vigor and robust health that care flies off from them, and they really cannot feel nettled and worried; some, because a sense of character keeps them from all things unbecoming manliness; and some, from an overflow of what may be called in part animal spirits, and in part, also, hopeful and cheerful dispositions. But whatever be the cause or reason, is there anything else that so much blesses a man in human life as this voluntary or involuntary good nature? Is there anything else that converts all things so much into enjoyment to him? And then what a glow and light he carries with him to others! Some men come upon you like a cloud passing over the sun. You do not know what ails you, but you feel cold and chilly while they are about, and need an extra handful of coal on the fire whenever they tarry long.

Others rise upon you daylight. How many times does a cheerful and hopeful physician cure his patient by what he carries in his face, more than by what he has in his medical case! How often does the coming of a happy-hearted friend lift you up out of a deep despondency, and before you are aware, inspire you with hope and cheer. What a gift it is to make all men better and happier without knowing it! We don't suppose that flowers know how sweet they are. We have watched them. But as far as we can find out their thoughts, flowers are just as modest as they are beautiful.

These roses before me, salfalaine, lamarque, and saffrano, with their geranium leaves (rose) and carnations and abutilon, have made me happy for a day. Yet they stand huddled together in my pitcher without seeming to know my thoughts of them, or the gracious work which they are doing! And how much more is it to have a disposition that carries with it, involuntarily, sweetness, calmness, courage, hope and happiness, to all who are such? Yet this is the portion of good nature in a real, large-minded, strong-natured man! When it has made him happy it has scarcely begun its office!

In this world, where there is so much real sorrow, and so much unnecessary grief of fret and worry; where burdens are so heavy, and the way so long; where men stumble in rough paths; and so many push them down rather than help them up; where tears are as common as smiles, and hearts ache so easily, but are poorly fed on higher joys, how grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart-singer—a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers, and helps his fellows. God bless the good-natured, for they bless everybody else!

ONE WAY OF MARRYING.

In New Hampshire they used to choose all their State, county and town officers, from Governor down to hog reeves, at one town meeting, the annual March meeting. As the town officers were very numerous, it was customary as fast as they were chosen, to walk them up before a justice of the peace and have them sworn into office; "by companies, half-companies, pair and single." "Squire Chase," of Cornish, (father of Governor Chase of Ohio) being the most prominent justice, had this task to perform, and a severe task it was, occupying much of his time from morning till night.

It was on one of these occasions, after the labors and toils of the day were over, he returned to his home weary and overcome with the fatigues of his employment, and throwing himself in his easy chair, he fell into a sound sleep. In the meantime a couple who had been waiting impatiently for some time for the justice to join them in wedlock, presented themselves in another part of the house and made known their interesting desire to Mrs. Chase, who, somewhat confused and agitated, attended them to the sleeping justice, whom she found it difficult to arouse. Shaking him by the shoulder, she called out, "Mr. Chase, Mr. Chase, do pray wake up; here is a couple come to be married." The justice having administered oaths all day, was dreaming of nothing else, half waked, rubbing his eyes and looking at the wistful pair, asked:—

"Are you the couple?"

They nodded assent.

"Well, hold up your hands." They did so with some hesitation. "You severally, solemnly swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of your offices, respectively, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you, &c."

The astonished couple looked wild, the justice added soothingly, "That's all, excepting the fee, one dollar," which was quickly dropped into his hand, and they were off, doubting as they went, the legality of the process, but they concluded to go according to the oath.

HOW TO TREAT AN IDLE HUSBAND.—The people (the inhabitants of New Zealand) are much attached to their chiefs. If they require an additional patch of land, or liberty to build a house anywhere, it is granted. If they quarrel among themselves, or have complaints to make, the head chief's ear is kindly opened to all—to the poorest man as well as to the petty chief. If invasion threatens their district, he is in the front ranks to repel it; and let the war cause a sharp skirmish or a great battle, he is away in the front, and where danger presses most, so that he has their love and respect. The head chief often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature. For instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and, through his love for fishing, dancing, or loitering idly about, he neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made. The chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village. Men, women and children arm themselves with a stiff birch made of canes, and then form a double line, about six feet apart, and wait, with anxious glee, the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the lines, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, etc. The word is given by the chief, and away he dares at his utmost speed. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skillful in running and fleetness that can run the lines even once without having his skin tickled for him by the hearty application of the birch wielded by some strong woman. As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment. For one month afterwards his family are provided by the public at large, under the fatherly superintendence of the chief. At the expiration of that time, if he has all his domestic matters in perfect order, as a good father and provident husband used to have, he again resumes his place in society, and shortly afterwards helps, with an experienced hand, to flagellate some one else.—[Goulton's South Amer.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

TUESDAY, 29th.

Mr. Bartlett Tripp delivered an interesting lecture on elocution. He took up the subject under three heads—reading, writing and speaking. He remarked in reference to reading, on the lamentable inattention paid in most public schools (Utah not excepted) to perfection in this branch of elocution. His remarks on all these branches evinced considerable acquaintance with the subject, whilst many of his illustrations of imperfect pronunciation and punctuation were very forcible and amusing.

He concluded by announcing a school for the prosecution of the science to be inaugurated the following Thursday at that hall.

The message of the Governor of the State of Deseret was then read by Mr. E. L. T. Harrison, and followed by remarks from Hon. A. P. Rockwood on the utility and wisdom of our present organization as a State.

Prest. Joseph Young followed with some happy remarks on the superiority of elocution inspired by the Holy Ghost to that merely dictated on the fixed term of science, and concluded with some amusing remarks on the *very remarkable* eagerness displayed by a portion of the people in sustaining school-teachers. (?)

On Friday evening last, Mr. G. W. Mousley read an excellent paper on *Education*.

President Joseph Young then delivered an interesting address on the rapid growth of this community in the knowledge of those arts and sciences best suited to their immediate wants.

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hagon, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING;

FUSEES,

NOT EXTINQUISHABLE BY WIND;

WRITING INK,

Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible;

SHOE BLACKING;

DEATH MIXTURE

FOR

WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY H. FINDLAY,

AT THE

BEE-HIVE FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY;

Where may be had a large and excellent assortment of

SHOE PEGS,

STATIONERY,

COMBS, Coarse and Fine;

SALERATUS,

CRUDE AND REFINED,

MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERAS,

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

Home-made Buttons, Stove Blacking, &c.

*** Rags, Old Bottles, and all kinds of pay taken. 31-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

ESTRAY COW.

IN my possession, a black COW, branded on left horn C C LEO H. ... C C H E The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

31-3 BRYANT STRINGHAM.

LOST! LOST!

ON Saturday, Jan. 24th, in Great Salt Lake City, two small PASS BOOKS, black covers, one much worn, the other new; lettered in alphabetical order, with lead pencil; contains accounts of use to no one but the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them with bro. Keaton, Deseret News Office.

31-2 DANIEL G. BRYAN.

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenonnin and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREER'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c, 50c, and $1 per package. 27-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HAMPTON, deceased, late of Essex, England, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date, and they will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

28-tf H. L. RAYMOND.

LOST,

FROM Session Settlement, a light roan OX, about eight years old, branded No. 1 on left shoulder. Information to be left at

30 2 W. S. GODBE'S, Main St.

FOR SALE.

WE have Wool Card Clothing for Sale for a Double Carding Machine, which we offer for sale.

Enquire of Wm Bringhurst, Springfield, or of the undersigned in G. S. L. City.

30-2 JACOB HOUTZ.

MELODEON FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED MELODEON for Sale, cheap for Cash or Trade. Apply to

HENRY L. RAYMOND,

30-tf At Dr. Sprague's.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 14th Ward, a black stud HORSE, with saddle marks, no brands, about eight years old; had a halter on when lost. Whoever will bring the same to CHARLES CRISMAN, will be well rewarded for the trouble. 23-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

STRAYED

FROM the 13th ward, on the 21st of December, one Bay HORSE, 2 or 3 white feet, branded N.G, on left shoulder, A-W, on right hip; one four-year-old Red STEER, strayed from George Hancock's herd ground, Utah county, branded N G on left shoulder, S.R on left thigh. Whoever will deliver them to the owner, or give information as to their whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. N. GROESBECK,

29-2*

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 6th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BUNCH OF WOOL LOST.

A FEW days since, I lost, between this city and Pres. B. Young's Carding Mill, a BUNCH OF WOOL, prepared for carding, in weight about forty pounds. Will the Bishops in this vicinity inquire about it in their ward?

Please leave the wool, if found, or any information concerning it, with A. N. Hill, Tithing Office.

31-2 HEBER C. KIMBALL.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen in this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not affected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N. B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all the country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LARSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21-6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

29-3m.

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humboldt Mines, Grenville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 10, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 *and* 208 *Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

39-tf

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D. D. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, "which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-6m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THIS Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carco, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,

Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

13tf

THE GRAVE OF THE PATRIOT WARRIOR.

He lies beneath the mountain-heath,
  It is a rude and simple grave;
A narrow mound of loosened ground,
  And near it weeds and wild flowers wave.
And by that tomb, with tuft of bloom,
  The tall, tall thistle nods and lowers;
And maidens bring, and fondly fling,
  Upon its dark sod, daily, flowers.

No priest hath blessed his place of rest,
  He died amid the battle's din;
And comrades dear alone were near
  The earth they laid the hero in.
No shroud and pall his limbs enthrall,
  He lies, as soldier should, arrayed
In feathered crest and warrior vest,
  And in his hand his blood-stained blade.

Yet earth ne'er gave a better grave
  Than that where he is meanly laid;
And holier spot is worshipped not
  By pilgrim or by mourning maid.
Where shall be found a fitter ground
  For Valor's sleep than Victory's field?—
The field that saw the foe withdraw
  And boldly fall, or basely yield

He wants no tomb 'neath Minster-dome;
  For that let proud Ambition strive;—
His glorious deeds are all he needs
  To keep his memory long alive:
A Patriot tried he lived and died,
  Lived for the land he loved so well;
And at her claim, as it became
  A Patriot's part, he fought, and fell.

Then, traveler, stop! and fondly drop
  A tear to dust of such high worth;
And mourn that one, so brave a son
  Of Freedom, should have left the earth.
And if thou art of free born heart,
  Thou'lt pray that, when thy star grows dim,
And death is nigh, thou may'st not die
  Less nobly than they tell of him.

D. W. DAVIS.

Married:

In Logan, Jan. 18, by Elder Wm. Hyde, Mr. JOSEPH EDWARD HYDE and Miss ANNA LURANO FARRELL, all of Logan.

Died:

In Grantsville, on January 24, of quick consumption, MELVINA, wife of Charles K. McMurray, aged 25 years, 7 months and 8 days.

At Drapersvill, Great Salt Lake County, on the 23d of Jan., CHARLOTTE DOWN, aged 71 years and 28 days.

In this city, on Sunday, Jan. 11, of puerperal pneumonia, MARY MONTJOY, wife of George Hamlin, aged 24 years.

I'm lonely, Mary, since you've left;
Of thy presence and thy worth bereft;
For thou wast gentle, pure, and true,
And life's fond hopes were linked with you.

Thou hast left to me a helpless dove,
Pledge, dearest, of our holy love;
And should its virtues be like thine,
'Twill round my heart like thee entwine.

At West Jordan, Great Salt Lake County, Jan. 28, of fits, LORETTA DELENEY, infant daughter of Sidney and Ann S. Beckstead, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

At the same place, Jan. 29, of inflammation on the lungs, ROSETTA, daughter of Sidney and Ann S. Beckstead, aged 3 years, 5 months and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE
TO ALL CONCERNED.

OWING to the unsettled state of MONEY AFFAIRS, we shall require all persons having Accounts with us to settle the same the

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1863. 32 4

NOTICE.

BROKE into my Lot, on or about the 15th, a speckled HEIFER, three years old, with wide spread horns, branded I or J on the left hip. The owner is requested to fetch her away and pay the bill.

32-2 THOMAS FENTON, 6th Ward.

PRACTICAL JEWELER.

WILLIAM JONES

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has commenced in the above business, on the east side of Main Street, one door south of the Bee-hive Match Factory.

All repairs neatly executed. 32-1

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF 1862
OF THE
UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Cheapest MAPS ever published in the World, price in sheets, colored, $1 50 each in cash; or one bushel of Wheat, one of Corn, one and a half of Oats, 4 lbs. of Butter, or 4 lbs. of Tallow.

These beautiful Maps, mounted on linen, with rollers, nicely varnished, with rings ready for hanging up, and adapted to keep for a generation, are $5 00 each in cash, or five times the amount of Grain, &c., as specified above.

Many families have already supplied themselves, and those who have not can obtain them at

GEO. GODDARD'S,
One block east of the Assembly Rooms,
32-3 13th Ward.

HIDES! HIDES!
HIDES!

THE highest Market Price will be paid for Good HIDES. Bring on your Hides to R. B. MARGETTS' BLACKSMITH SHOP, Main Street, or to

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
31-3 Second house west of Tabernacle.

REWARD, $3.

LOST, on the 31st inst., between Sessions' Settlement and Salt Lake City, a Gold Chased RING, with wood stone and hair inserted inside. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with H. A. Squires, Barber, will receive the above reward.

J. SLADE,
32-1 Sessions' Settlement.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
32-1f Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

SOW CLEAN SEED.

RYEING SIEVES and RIDDLES are kept on hand for Sale, for Cash or Grain at the

BASKET MANUFACTORY,
East Temple Street.
32-1 SMITH & PEARCE.

THE BOOKS ARE STILL OPEN.

ONE Bushel of Wheat, one and a half of Oats, or one and a quarter of Barley, delivered at the Tithing Store in G. S. L. City, will yet pay One Year's Subscription to that popular and useful Illustrated Periodical,

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To accommodate several inquirers, for Three Bushels of Wheat, delivered as above, I will supply for One Year,

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

I have been informed the weather is unfavorable for the delivery of grain from distant settlements. If proper documents from responsible parties are sent to me, with the names of subscribers, I will do the best I can till the roads are good.

Bishops and Presidents of Mass Quorums, if the people are to increase in intelligence, they must read!

31 1 HENRY W. NAISBITT.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS and MACHINERY of any description, purchased and freighted to this City, on reasonable terms, will have the opportunity by applying to the undersigned, as I design leaving for the East in March next.

Apply at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. G. S. L. City.

JAMES NEEDHAM,
32-3 7th Ward.

NOTICE.

IF any one knows the whereabouts of a five-year-old brown STEER, branded AH combined on left hip, crop and two slits in right ear, and upper half crop in left, will be rewarded by giving the information to

32 1* A. HATCH, Lehi,

STRAY.

I HAVE in my possession, a dark brindle OX, with white belly and short tail, branded with a cross on the left horn, and A P cut in the same.

THOMAS ATKIN,
32-1 Poundkeeper, Tooele City.

OH, THAT WHIP!

IF the person who picked up the Black Snake WHIP, which dropped from a sleigh near the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, will bring same to W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, Main St., he shall be rewarded with a good dose of physic, or anything else he may desire. 32-1

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron grey HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

32-tf JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure on the 18th inst., one red Bull CALF yearling, no brands visible. One red HEIFER, white face; no brands visible. One red HEIFER, white star in forehead and three white feet. One red and white Bull Calf, with white stripe on face; no brands visible. Owners are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Apply to

JOHN ANDREW,
32-1* Council House Street, south end, 8th Ward.

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA---

TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,
THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL
THE CHEAPEST

MATCHES

IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 5 cents.

Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents, I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S
MATCH
FACTORY
13th Ward,
Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.

. Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken. 32-1f

FOR SALE!

FIRST COME
FIRST SERVED!

TO arrive in a few days, direct from CALIFORNIA, an

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW
GOODS!

COMPRISING

Domestic, Cassimeres,
Hickory, Satinet,
Denims, Cottonades,
Check, Jeans,
Prints, Ticking,
Delaines, Crinoline,
Ribbons, Notions.

Sugar, Glass,
Tea, Nails,
Coffee, White Lead,
Tobacco, Putty,
Pepper, Paints,
Spices, Brushes,
Powder, Dye Stuffs,

Scythes & Snaths, Knives & Forks,
Cradles, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Sheep Shears,
Shovels, Spring Balances,
Hoes, Butts & Screws,
Forks, Locks & Latches,
Axes, Miners' Tools,

Brass Kettles, Hand Saws,
Camp do., Tennon do.,
Tea do., Wood do.,
Bake Skillets, Planes,
Fry Pans, Trowels,

Cups & Saucers, Looking Glasses,
Plates, Tumblers,
Dishes, Goblets,
Bowls, Castors,

Hats, Bonnets,
Coats, Shakers,
Pants, Bootees,
Silk H'd'fs, Misses do.,
Blankets, Chs. copper toes.

Leather, Boots and Shoes, home-made and imported,

With many other Articles for use and ornament,

WANTED,
Pork, Hides, Oats & Barley.
WM. JENNINGS,
MAIN STREET.

32 2

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well-selected

STOCK
OF
NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just Received from CALIFORNIA:

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERRIMACK, HAMILTON, AMERICAN, SPRAGUE, CONESTOGA AND PACIFIC

PRINTS,
BROWN SHEETING,

Satinets, Linseys,
Denims, Flannels,
Checks, Hickory,
Jeans, Tweeds,

AND

COTTON YARN.

A FULL LINE OF

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, WINTER AND SPRING CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND CRYSTALWARE;

A very large Stock of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, TOBACCO,

CIGARS, PEPPER, SOAP,

CANDLES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS, PAINTS, NAILS, GLASS

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES

We respectfully invite the citizens of Utah to call and examine our GOODS.
Premium allowed on Gold.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,
At the Store formerly occupied by STAINES, NEEDHAM & Co.

G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 20, 1863. 31 2

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 33. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder ORSON HYDE, Bowery, Tuesday morning, October 7, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Brethren and sisters, being invited to address you, I cheerfully arise to make a few remarks, for I truly feel thankful for the privilege I enjoy of speaking to you this morning. Be patient, my friends, I will start on as high a key as I can so as not to break down. I feel thankful for the opportunity of meeting with the Saints in General Conference, and of mingling my testimony with this vast number of Saints in endeavoring to advance the interests of the kingdom of God, according to the intelligence I possess; and I feel truly thankful to the Lord for the experience I have had. I do not know that I can feel thankful for all the experience I have had, but suffice it to say that I am spared by our Heavenly Father.

I do not at present know what I shall select for the foundation of my remarks. Sometimes I take my text from the spelling book, sometimes from the Bible, also from the Book of Mormon and from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, besides another Book which seems to be above all other books—the Book of Nature; one page above and the other beneath. There we behold the finger of God; it is plain and legible to every heart that is inspired of the Almighty, that is filled with the love of God, and burning with the light of truth.

On this occasion there is a scripture that occurs to my mind, where our Savior in his parables puts forth a sentiment like this, "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field." Matt. xiii, 44. The Savior taught a great deal in parables, and the servants of God in these days teach by parables and comparisons in order that we may understand the more clearly, and that we may take a larger view of things than we should or could from the plain, simple statement of facts in common language.

Now, brethren and sisters, we are all seeking the kingdom of our God, we are seeking to become heirs of that kingdom, to be lawful and loyal subjects of the same. With this a question arises, whether we shall attain to a place in that kingdom at any less cost than those I have quoted the Scripture about in your hearing. The man purchased the field and hid his treasure there. He went silently, lest, if he made a great bluster, some other individual might go and steal the march upon him and purchase the field of treasure, then the bargain would have been complete; but no, he was wide awake, and sold all that he had and purchased that field, for he was determined to have that treasure. It took all that he had to purchase it, but the treasure concealed there was far beyond the cost of purchase in value, and in purchasing it he knew that it would increase in time and throughout all eternity; for that treasure was the kingdom of God, and salvation to that man's soul.

A question comes up in the minds of some, I have frequently heard persons say, "What becomes of our tithing? And what is the propriety of paying so much?" The calls come from this quarter and calls from that; and what are we doing when we are buying that field in which the treasure lies concealed?" Did we ever think, when responding to the calls on the right and on the left, that we were purchasing that field, and that having gone to the extent of our power and ability in that transaction, that there is our deed and title to the kingdom of God, signed, sealed and delivered?

Look back upon our privations that we have undergone, and there is joy and gladness, there is hope which is full of immortality. The kingdom is ours. We have purchased it, and by it our salvation is secured, by faithfulness in the kingdom. Now do we expect to get something for nothing? If we do, the transaction is not suspended upon an even balance. To expect something for nothing, is just what many in our community want to do in their trading and trafficking, and putting on prices that are far above the standard. You naturally call such persons dishonest, and such they truly are. If you expect to gain the kingdom of our God without purchasing it by your labors, the question with me is will you not be mistaken in your calculation?

This parable to which I have invited your attention is a good lesson for all of us, and we should endeavor to so conduct ourselves as to show that with us the kingdom of God is all in all. This parable is an ensample for us to copy and adopt. A word to the wise is sufficient on this subject. You have considered this matter having read about it, and by reciting it over it may be of service to you. It is no matter what that man did, or what the other said, so far as the field spoken of is concerned, for I do not suppose the purchaser gave him any trouble whether he paid out his money for this, that or the other. It was the field that he paid it for; he wished to have the field containing the treasure. It is not the price we pay for the kingdom, it is the kingdom of God we are bound to purchase at any price.

Enough upon that subject. As short sermons seem to be the order of the day, I may be allowed to touch upon that which will benefit myself, that which will increase our faith and tend to our education and good, that we may go to our homes rejoicing in the truth and in the privileges of the new and everlasting covenant.

Now with regard to the poor, I have a few words to say. I have a text about sending to the Missouri river to bring home the poor. The Lord says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth: and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies."—Psalm xli, 1, 2. Such an one will be blessed of the Lord for sending out his beasts, and for taking the poor, even the stranger to his house; his light shall shine in darkness, and shall appear as at the noon-day. Now then we have considered the poor, we have sent our teams, our oxen and all that was necessary to bring them to our houses. And I will here observe that I wish, that inasmuch as they have come to our mountain home—to the threshold of Zion—that every man would so conduct himself as to meet with the approving smile of Heaven, that their light would break forth and shine in the darkness as resplendently as the noon-day sun. We all want our brethren and sisters at home; then let us lend a helping hand. Now just go down there to the Public Square and see what you can do. Take the poor home to your houses, and God almighty bless you from this time henceforth and for ever. It is our imperative duty to walk in the light, to see that our pathway is clear and plain before us, and let us so live that it may be clear.

Bishops, allow me to say a word to you. In the vicinity where I have been laboring for the last two years and-a-half, I have seen the evil of spreading out so far. We are and have seemed to be anxious to take up all the land that we could find and then keep putting in seed until the first we put in is ripe and ready for harvesting. This has been the case with all of us, more or less, in fact it has been so much so that neither man nor woman has had time to clean out the filth and bedbugs, so much so that they have got the upper hand of us. We talk of subduing nations of becoming kings and priests unto God, but amidst all our great talk we have not subdued the vermin with which we are pested in our newly created homes. We sometimes talk about messengers coming from heaven to visit us, but I doubt whether the angels will come to commune with us until we are in a different situation.

I will now go back to the wheat field, and speak a little of that. The brethren in our section thought they would not plant so much grain but let the ground rest. In process of time the wheat came up in large quantities; we had water plenty, and we had such immense crops that we had not men enough to reap the grain that was raised, and hence we had all the work to do ourselves. We did all we could, but much of the grain has gone back into the earth because we had not help enough to gather it. Our wives and sisters volunteered to assist their husbands and fathers, and they did all they could. We hear a great deal of talk about women's rights at times, but if you will come down to Sanpete you will see women's rights conventions, and they take especial pleasure in doing as they like.

To return to the subject of grain, I can truly say that we can sustain our present population and all the emigration that is coming this year. We have this to say of our blessings in return for sending all our teams to gather the poor; we did not send them quite all, there was one yoke of oxen left to five farms, after filling up the bill for the Missouri river. In addition to these we had a few first class horse teams, and thus we managed to put in a little grain, but a great deal of it grew without our doing anything to it ourselves, and thus the Lord blessed us with the desires of our hearts, and with a rich reward for what we had done towards the gathering of his people.

We are now showing that we can raise fruit down there, and by and bye I may have the satisfaction of eating the fruit of my own raising in San Pete, for I have no doubt but our apple trees will produce good fruit in due time.

Our teams are now returning; I met some of them as I was coming to conference, and I felt to say the Lord be praised, you have performed a good mission, and the Lord has blessed our labors and also the labors of those who have been out on the plains. I feel that the crops that have been raised in such great abundance with so little labor has been by the goodness of the Almighty, and I feel that we have worked ourselves slim at in life everlasting.

You may think that I am going into a great many things, but I do not expect to hit them all, but I shall touch a few of them as they come up before me. I want to say to the Bishops, that it is their business to direct the energies of the saints, and where they see a man who is inclined to spread out and sow some forty or fifty acres of wheat, I want them to tell such men to go to work and build good houses. Tell the blacksmiths to go to blacksmithing, the carpenter to his trade, and every other mechanic to his business, and do not let us be as we have been heretofore. When a man has wanted anything doing by a mechanic it has been almost impossible to get it done. For instance, I would go to a blacksmith's shop and say I want a horse shod, O says the smith I can't I must go and cut my grain, or I must go and irregate it, and there is perhaps half a dozen men that are in this manner cut short of their labor, by one man refusing to work at his trade, and all men being determined to be farmers. Then I say let the blacksmith attend to his blacksmithing and let him charge a reasonable price for his labor, and not as has been the custom, charge three or four prices. Let the joiner do likewise, working constantly at that which will most conduce to the building up of Zion, and let the farmer raise the grain. Where you find a man who has plenty of grain to serve him from three to five years, and plenty of teams and wagons too, tell him to go to work and build for his family a comfortable dwelling house, and point out to him that he is in this way finding employment for the mechanics, making his family comfortable and building up Zion. Teach each man to work at his trade and calling, and let the farmer take hold with his might of that which is his profession, but have a little time to breath and rest. As it is now we go into the garden and we work like Sam Hill, leaving no time for rest. By the bye that means me, but I must hew to the line, no matter who is hit. (A voice: Never mind yourself, just go ahead.)

Now then for the flax. Have we got it on hand that we can make our own ropes? No, only a very little in comparison to the demand. We have a rope factory, and we have hemp growing in our county, and we have made many attempts to raise flax, and we do raise a little but we never use it. It is either left in the sun till the coat is burnt off or we allow it to be trampled down in the yard by the cattle. In this country we cannot rot the flax in the dews, we must put it into water, a shallow pond is the most suitable, so far as I understand the matter. Now it is better for each of us to raise about ten acres of wheat, and then devote the rest of our time to the flax and hemp. I was raised to wear a tow frock, but the tow would wear off in a short time. If we would raise some and devote a little time to the proper culture of it, attend to each department in its season, the rotting, the hetcheling, and the spinning and weaving we should be much better off than we now are. But no, it takes us the whole time, and it seems that we must devote the entire season to raise and take care of our grain, and especially the wheat. The time has now come for us to classify our labor and change our policy. I believe I have said as much as is necessary on these subjects, as I wish to say a few things concerning the times and seasons.

Now concerning the times and seasons in which we live. The Lord says by the mouth of Isaiah "Thus saith thy Lord the Lord, and thy God that pleadeth the cause of his, Behold, I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling, even the dregs of the cup of my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again: but I will put it into the hand of them that afflict thee; which have said to thy soul, bow down, that we may go over: and thou hast laid thy body as the ground, and as the street, to them that went over." Isaiah 51—22 and 23. What are you going to do with this text, my friends? I will put it into the hands of them that have afflicted thee. What was that Army up here for? They were sent as Agents of the Almighty to take away this cup of trembling which had afflicted us for so many years, and they carried it away with them down yonder, and they then began to drink of it and have been drinking of it ever since. Do you not know that there was a kind of tremor with some of us at that time? But I tell you what it is, the nerves have become settled, and those who sought to make us drink the dregs are drinking them now, and they will continue to do so until the dregs are all drunk out. I have no feeling against any one, and I regret exceedingly that those of whom I speak should have brought upon themselves these terrible calamities which now afflict our once happy country.

If I understand the spirit that I am of, those that do the will of God will not hereafter feel that pittypat of trembling which they have been accustomed to feel, for the Lord says, "I will take it away from them," and he has done it, and we feel it. If they have not got the cup full yet, and do not get it in 1863, all I can say is I will wait till they do, for the Almighty will make them that have afflicted his people drink the dregs of that bitter cup of trembling. And this is not all, I can look very far into the future, but as far as I can see it is a dark and gloomy picture. I could not but be forcibly struck with the remarks of brother Young in relation to the nation growing more guilty and more corrupt, therefore are they being scourged so severely. The Prophet and Revelator John says; "And I heard a great voice out of the temple, saying to the seven angels, go your ways, and pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the earth. And the first went, and poured out his vial upon the earth; and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men which had the mark of the beast, and upon them which worshipped his image. And the second angel poured out his vial upon the sea; and it became as the blood of a dead man; and every living soul died in the sea. And the third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and fountains of waters: and they became blood. And I heard the angel of the waters say, Thou art righteous O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou hast judged thus. For they have shed the blood of Saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink: for they are worthy. And I heard another out of the altar say, even so, Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy judgments."—Rev. xvi. 1—7.

Did not the enemies of the Lord attempt to feed the martyrs Joseph and Hyrum Smith with the flesh of their brethren? Look at the testimony of Hyrum Smith. Now they have set the example of war, of cruelty, and it will come double upon their own heads; but, says the Lord, upon my house shall it begin. And now these afflictions have been rolled off from our shoulders on to them, and they will be sorely punished for their iniquity. These things will come to pass. I need not predict anything about these calamities, greater men than I am have predicted in reference to these things, therefore I only need to bear my testimony to the truth of that which has been predicted. In the fierceness of the battle the fainting soldier will bow down to slake his parched thirst with the blood of his fellow. If this has *not* transpired it *may* in the future, for the horrors of war will be terrible to contemplate. Many curious things lie hid in the future which will astonish the world.

It is now a great time for digging gold; and this reminds me that I had a dream, in which I learned how to dig gold. I saw the gold wherever I went, lying about on the ground; I could pick it up in the night, but in the day time it could not be seen by anybody. While contemplating this, the Spirit said unto me, "Don't you know that light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not. Now here it is, in the form or shape of a reward that cometh to the faithful, and with our purified gold we are called upon to buy that field, even the kingdom of God. Never ask yourselves what the seller of that field does with the price of it; this is nothing to you or me. And if there are liabilities upon the President of this Church let us raise them from his shoulders, and let the servants of God go as free as the lark of the morning.

Brethren and sisters, I do not wish to occupy more than my share of the time, therefore my remarks I bequeath to you with the best feelings of my soul, and I feel that if the services of such an humble individual as myself can be of use, I shall feel ever ready to render this service.

God bless you for ever. Amen.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The following interesting and instructive lecture on the above subject, was delivered at the Seventies' Council Hall, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst, by Mr. John Jaques:

This evening I do not purpose to entertain you with things particularly new or startling, nor to obtrude any fanciful theories of my imagining, in respect to the culture of fruit in this Territory. Probably there are many persons here before me, and certainly there are numbers in this city, who are well capable of instructing me in this matter, for I am only a learner in Father Adam's necessary, attractive, enamoring business of cultivating the soil. I do not present myself with an idea of teaching the professors. But I do desire to lay before you some of my reflections upon a subject intimately connected with a healthy and comfortable life upon the earth. If I lead your minds to follow up the subject to practical and beneficial results, in extending the area and increasing the aggregate of the production of the best fruits in this naturally barren and repulsive Territory, I shall be the means of diffusing the enjoyment of many of the choicest blessings which the Almighty has placed within reach of the enterprizing and industrious, and I shall be fully repaid for my labor.

A residence of several years in this Territory has furnished opportunities for observation which enable me to conclude that there are hundreds, yea, thousands, of people who never lived so poorly for so great a length of time together, as they have done in these valleys. The living is not poor as regards the staff of life, for breadstuffs and one or two other staples of subsistence are more plentiful and more easily obtained here than in the old countries of Europe. But poor, exceedingly poor, when we speak of a healthful variety of food. And this poverty is intensified by the scarcity in many instances, and the entire absence in some, of groceries. And variety of food, if not essential in every case to a good degree of health, I consider indispensable to the proper enjoyment of this mortal life.

In the States a "quarter," and in the old countries a shilling or a franc, will purchase an excellent meal for a poor family, and which can be varied from day to day. But the "quarter" must grow to a dollar here, and this is often a barren desert for dollars; in fact, they are seldom sufficiently plentiful with the mass of the people to be spent by them for food, except such food as may be found in tea, coffee, tobacco, snuff, and whisky. Here are bread and butter in summer, and bread and bacon and potatoes in the winter, with an occasional basin of mush and milk, a dish of baked squash or beans or a pumpkin pie, thrown in for dessert. But the appetite frequently demands that variety which is said to be the spice of life, and pines under deprivation. A child, or an adult even, sick or approaching convalescence, scarcely knows what to do with the lump of bread and its slick and greasy complement of fat pork, but looks upon them with a vacant, dissatisfied gaze, or turns away with a fainting, sickening relapse of feeling. Perhaps it is not too much to say that many of our friends, whose bodies now moulder beneath the sod, might have been still with us, if in their sickness a greater variation of little comforts, in the way of palatable and inviting tit-bits, had been procurable for them.

Now I conceive that this desirable variety is within easy reach, more or less, of most of the inhabitants of this Territory. I am confident that it may be liberally enjoyed by those residing in the lower valleys. The Sorghum Sucre has proved a good thing, and has opened a supply of an excellent article of sweets. Yet many persons could almost starve upon bread and molasses.

In addition to a generous assortment of garden vegetables, an abundance of divers kinds of fruits appears to me to be the readiest means of remedying this monotonous, unpleasant, and unhealthful system of living, as they are very grateful to the palate, raw or cooked. Besides, there are many instances on record, to which I *need not* now specially refer, of the beneficial effects to invalids of a plentiful diet of ripe fruits.

The notion has prevailed that years upon years must elapse after planting, before the precious longed-for fruition can be realized. This is true, however, of but a few species of fruits. From one to four years only is required for the production of the most useful kinds adapted to this region. Some of them can be had in profusion in one year, and a moderate harvest of many of them can be secured in two or three years.

I spoke of garden vegetables. Before introducing the fruits individually, I would like to digress a minute, to say a word in favor of the more general cultivation of two valuable plants. I refer to asparagus and rhubarb, or pie-plant. Both are early, productive, excellent, and worthy of all acceptation.

ASPARAGUS.

This is everywhere a popular vegetable, furnishing one of our earliest dishes of what may come under the comprehensive department of "greens," and continuing in use a couple of months, when there is little else of the kind to be had. This excellent esculent may enrich the humblest tables in the Territory.

The orthodox method of setting out asparagus is in beds about four feet wide, with the plants a foot apart each way. Though it is difficult to safely fork over the soil with the crowns of plants only a foot distant from each other, yet this mode of planting may not be very objectionable in rainy countries. But here I should say, go to work in the following manner:—Dig a piece of land, as large as requisite, two spits deep, incorporating with it a liberal quantity of manure. Set the plants in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart and a foot apart in the row. You can irrigate such a bed and hoe and fork between the rows.

You will find it to your account to spread a coat of two or three inches of manure on the bed every fall, and fork it in in the ensuing spring. A heavy sprinkling of salt every spring will kill the weeds and will not injure the asparagus, though not necessary to it, as the annual manuring alone will produce fine crops.

You can begin to cut for the table the second season, and thenceforward annually for a generation this luxury is secured to you. The nurserymen generally have one or two year old plants for sale.

RHUBARB.

This is a valuable ingredient in puddings and pies, and is one of the best substitutes for fruit. It is ready for use early in the spring, and can be pulled moderately all summer. The surplus thus gathered beyond what is required for current use, may be cut into pieces an inch or two long, dried, and kept for years. When you dry peaches, you must drive the business, as the season is short and the work pressing. But you can gather and dry your rhubarb at your leisure, all summer long.

I should prepare the ground as for asparagus, giving a similar annual topdressing, excepting the salt. The plants may be set three feet apart each way.

If particularly desired, a few stalks can be pulled from vigorous roots the same season they are planted. Do not take all the stems from a plant at any time. After five or six years, the roots should be taken up, and the crowns divided, and replanted singly as at the first.

THE APPLE.

I consider this the most useful of all fruits, not only for its general goodness for dessert or for cooking, but also because of its being in season all the year round, for, as every body knows, the late varieties of one year will keep till the early ones of the next are ripe.

Even this fruit can be obtained in three or four years from planting. It seems but yesterday that the great rush was made for Cache Valley, and already apples have been produced in that northern region.

Do not waste your energies upon miserable seedlings, but procure trees or buds of some of the fine kinds which have been imported into the Territory, such as the Early Harvest, Red June, Early Joe, Keswick Codling, Porter, Spitzenburgh, Rhode Island Greening, and a large and satisfactory list of others. It would not pay everybody to raise new varieties from seed. One seedling in a thousand might prove highly valuable. With most of *us*, time *is* too precious to be spent in such experiments.

In the States and in Europe the apple is dwarfed on the Paradise stock, itself a shrub apple. So dwarfed, the trees not only occupy less space, but bear earlier. A similar method of propagation might be useful here.

THE PEAR.

This is the favorite fruit of modern times. To my taste, for the dessert, the pear stands far higher than the apple, and baked pears are a prized dish with many people. From my earliest recollection, apples were not to be thought of for immediate eating, when good pears were in the way. In the length of its season for use, the pear ranks next to the apple.

Pear culture is rather backward in these valleys, but something more worthy has been accomplished since the return from south Several years will elapse before the Belle Lucrative, the Flemish Beauty, the Bartlett, the Seckel, and many others of these fine fruits are in any wise common with us.

In the States and elsewhere, the Angers and other quince stocks are employed to dwarf the pear upon and to induce early bearing. But the high culture and the severe and skillful pruning necessary to good results, I fear, will prevent dwarf pears from being commonly cultivated with us.

THE CHERRY.

The cherry is a beautiful and agreeable addition to the dessert, and not without value for cooking. The earliest of tree fruits, it is ever a favorite, especially with the children

Little has been done in propagating the cherry in this Territory, but several first-rate kinds have been imported. As it is an early and a productive bearer and a fine-looking and pleasant fruit, it is to be hoped that pending and future efforts for the propagation and diffusion of the more excellent kinds will be crowned with success.

THE PEACH, NECTARINE, AND APRICOT.

The peach commends itself by its rapid growth, easy culture, early bearing, productiveness, and luscious excellence, being considered the most delicious of fruits But this superlative term can only by any possibility apply to the first-class kinds, such as Early York, George the Fourth, Grosse Mignonne or Kensington, and others of a similar high character.

This fruit is very common with us, and in the brief season of perfection is almost a drug in the market. But the diminutive, hairy, dry, tasteless, filbert-looking circumstances, with a consistence varying from that of a hog's snout to that of a sheep's fleece, which constitute the staple of some of the orchards hereabout, are a perfect burlesque upon the idea of a peach.

As there are some excellent seedlings growing in this city, as well as several of the best varieties imported from the States, it is extremely unsatisfactory, and is a sheer waste of time and labor, to continue to produce the wretchedly inferior kinds with which we are flooded every September.

The nectarine, a very beautiful fruit, is a smooth-skinned peach, and valuable on that account.

The apricot, in consequence of its earliness and goodness, is specially desirable, and deserves to be much more common than it is with us.

THE PLUM.

The curculio, or plum-weevil, proves highly destructive to this crop in the States. Here we have happily escaped the visits of this depredator, and the plum flourishes with us as well as can be desired.

Though equally destitute of the exceeding juiciness and melting tenderness of the finest peaches, and the prussic acid bitterness incident to many of them, to my taste the best varieties of the plum possess a peculiar richness of flavor all their own.

The small, hardy, prolific, but inferior and uncookable wild plum, which is almost the only one cultivated in parts of this Territory, bears no kind of comparison with such excellent imported varieties as the Green Gage, Jefferson, McLaughlin, Imperial Gage, Purple Favorite, Magnum Bonum, and several others.

The plum, in its finest varieties, should become one of our standard fruits. Trees of a few good kinds can be procured, which ought to bear in two or three years from planting. Many persons would find it to their advantage to bud their worthless young peach trees with the superior kinds of plums, and thus be able to enjoy this fine fruit quicker and more easily than by planting.

THE CURRANT.

The wild currants from the kanyons, as a general thing, are not great favorites with me. Some of them are as agreeable to the taste as lobelia or tobacco, mixed with verjuice. The yellow kinds I consider scarcely admissible for the dessert, and not worth the cooking, when black ones can be obtained. Of this last color, or approaching it, I have met with two or three fine varieties - large, juicy, sweet, and well-flavored, and with a skin thinner than a bull's hide. They will cook well and will make good preserves. When one is planting, it is as easy to plant the best as the worst, and it is far more satisfactory for ever afterwards

But there are other kinds within reach. For preserves, the Black Naples, similar but superior to the Black English, with several like varieties, stand perhaps pre-eminent. The White Dutch and White Grape, the Red Dutch, the Victoria, the Versaillaise, the large but acid Cherry, with other valuable varieties, are growing here, and the time may not be long before they entirely supersede the inferior mountain kinds, which we were glad to obtain when other and better were beyond our reach.

The currant bushes, with their profuse crops of long bunches of yellowish-white or clear red berries, are a very pleasant sight, and they are as useful as pleasant. Everybody should have them.

In one or two years from planting, according to size of trees, the fruit begins to appear. In the summer the foliage is scorched, or turns yellow, but the green leaves and the ever welcome berries appear the next year as usual.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

A high authority considers this the most valuable of fruits for the poor, growing in a small space, even under unfavorable circumstances, and coming soon into productive bearing.

The large English kinds can with difficulty be grown in the States, the mildew exercising an unfavorable effect upon the trees. But they do not appear to be affected in this Territory. On the contrary, when well rooted, they flourish as finely as can be desired. In a year or two from planting, they begin to produce a crop, and thenceforward more abundantly.

There seems no reason why the Crown Bob, Roaring Lion, Green Gage, Jolly Angler, Conquering Hero, Early Sulphur, Whitesmith, and many others of the large and excellent English kinds, red, green, yellow, and white, should not be successfully grown here. The fruit is estimable for the dessert or for cooking, and the trees are healthy, thrifty, and productive.

Last spring, I procured from Mr. T. W. Ellerbeck a plant of the Houghton Seedling, an American variety of small size, but productive, and of fine quality. When I set it out, the stem was scarcely six inches long, and about as thick as a straw, but the little thing started vigorously, ripened fifteen berries the past summer, and made a good growth at the same time. This I mention, not as anything extraordinary, but merely to show that it is not necessary for any of us to grow gray without tasting of fruit from our own planting.

What are popularly known as the English currants and gooseberries may be budded upon the common wild currant, but I prefer them with their own roots.

THE RASPBERRY.

This is a pleasant and grateful fruit, and comes in at a good time. The Brinckle's Orange, Red Antwerp, Fastolf, Franconia, Knevett's Giant, and several others, have a high reputation in the States, and as far as fruited have proved fine here.

As the canes of most kinds are not very hardy, it is considered necessary to cover them with earth, or protect them in some other way from the severity of the winter's cold. The Black Cap is hardy, but inferior to some. All will fruit the second year from planting.

I am a little prejudiced against the raspberry, because I have observed, here as elsewhere, that the berries are apt to be infested with a minute grub, which can be detected only by careful inspection. I have not discovered this parasite on any other species of fruit.

THE BLACKBERRY.

There are several large improved kinds of blackberry which are thought much of in the States. Since when a stripling I rambled off in the lanes and fields, hunting birds' nests in the hedgerows, I have had very little acquaintance with this bramble, though two or three kinds of it are now growing in the Territory. My recollections are, that there is a certain "flatness" pertaining to the flavor of a blackberry pie, which renders the admixture of apples a decided improvement.

Our severe winters will probably necessitate a covering of the canes, to insure safety. The blackberry produces the second year from planting.

THE STRAWBERRY.

What shall I say of this exquisite, this matchless fruit! The first that greets us after the long and dreary winter, and scarcely surpassed by any in its refreshing and invigorating qualities, its yearly appearance is indeed thrice welcome. Beautiful to the eye, inexpressibly grateful to the palate, profuse and certain in its crops, readily and rapidly propagated, and so very quick in its returns, this most humble and most wholesome of fruits is truly a blessing of no small magnitude, one which all God's children should endeavor to enjoy, and which deserves to be highly prized.

Set out in the spring, in two or three months a few scattering berries show themselves, a pleasing foretaste of the next year's full fruition. Planted in the summer, or early fall, a fair crop will be seen the following spring.

As with everything else, good culture pays the best, yet, when once established in the lot, with sufficient moisture, from its own inherent power of propagation the strawberry is there forever, and will annually produce something. But those who wish for fruit of the highest quality, and plenty of it, must needs adopt the means, enriching and deeply working the soil, keeping down weeds, removing all runners as fast as they appear, watering liberally and often, and renewing the beds as they give evidence of exhaustion, which will be after the first, second, third, fourth, or perhaps fifth full crop, according to the variety, the manner of planting, and the depth and thoroughness of the culture. The Bartlett has been forced to fruit continuously for eight successive months.

Of the score or more of the best kinds known, and now growing in this city, the Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, the Excellenta, the Triomphe de Gand, the Victoria, and the Wilson's Albany will afford satisfaction.

I know of no more agreeable remedy for that common and sometimes fatal disease, the canker, than a course of liberal dosing of ripe strawberries. Golden Seal is nowhere in comparison.

If you never thought of it before, do not pass another spring without planting a good sized bed of the finest strawberries obtainable. You will never regret it. Your friends will esteem you all the more, your wives will like you not a whit the less, and even your little ones will think their fathers are improving.

THE GRAPE.

The inspiring fruit of the grape vine from remote ages has been at once the symbol of peace, plenty, and refined enjoyment.

A short time ago, the opinion obtained in this city that qualities not possessed by the California or Los Angeles grape were not worth the seeking. However, the adjudication at the State Fair last October, of the first and second prizes to Mr. Ellerbeck's Chasselas Musque and Rose Chasselas specimens, brought to light the germs of a revolution in opinion, opened the eyes of many persons to an idea of the possibility of something superior, and begot desires and stimulated to efforts of an excelsior nature.

Instead of the tender and late California being almost the only cultivated variety, we have now in addition, not merely the pungent Isabella, Catawba, and Concord, but the hardy and estimable Delaware, Diana, and Elsinburgh, the choicest representatives of the early and excellent Chasselas family, the celebrated French and German wine grapes—Red Traminer and White Riessling, the luscious Black Hamburgh, the delicious Frontignans, and the exquisite White Muscat of Alexandria, with several of its splendid subvarieties. Indeed, there is reason to hope that forty or fifty of the finest kinds of both American and exotic grapes, hardy, half-hardy, or tender, for culture in the open air or under glass, for table or for wine, will be flourishing in this city of the desert during the forthcoming summer.

True, some of these varieties may not prove worthy of extensive or general cultivation, but the whole will afford liberal scope for experiment as to suitability to this climate, and for choice as to quality and flavor. A few of them are comparatively tender and late, as they are exceedingly highflavored and of surpassing excellence of quality, though any one determined to enjoy their delightful products, where glass structures are out of the question, will be under the necessity of covering the vines at nights in the spring and fall with a straw mat, which almost any person can improvise, a few cornstalks, a wagon cover, boards, or any suitable material, to preserve the foliage from the nipping fingers of Jack Frost. The vines must be covered for the winter, too, with soil, as is now done with the California grape. While it is an unmitigated necessity with tender vines, experienced grape growers assert that in climates as severe as this, the labor of winter covering of even the hardy varieties, is well repaid by the superiority of the succeeding crop.

It is a matter of joyful congratulation that the mildew, which sometimes blights the prospects of the *vigneron* of Continental Europe, and entirely prevents the successful out-door cultivation of foreign grapes in our Northern States, has inflicted no devastation here, and is, I believe, unknown in connection with grape culture in this Territory. So far, the delicate exotics and the more robust natives appear equally healthy with us.

With a moderate amount of labor, care, and skill, and a selection of early and late varieties, this noble fruit may be enjoyed for six months in the year—from the first of September to the last of February.

The capabilities of the grape vine are perhaps unequalled. In the hands of the skilful propagator, a single eye, or bud, planted in the soil, will expand into a beautiful vine bearing five or six pounds of perfect grapes within sixteen months. Instances have occurred where a single eye has put forth a vigorous shoot and shown fruit the same season.

Ordinarily, with as good culture as the best garden crops ought to receive, a bunch or two may be obtained from a strong vine the second season after planting, certainly the third, and thence onward for many years an increasing and bountiful crop will delight the eyes, thrill the palate, and gladden the heart, making ample returns for all the expense, trouble, and anxious care bestowed.

Here, then, without an age of waiting, are your plump and inviting bunches of one of the finest and most delicious of fruits for the dessert, rich refreshing juice for wine, and spicy and sugary raisins for the Christmas and New Year's pudding, all of your own growing. Better, even, than the inevitable baked squash, or the time-honored pumpkin pie.

In Germany, the grape cure has become an established institution, the patient abstaining from butter, fats, pastry, and spiced meats, and dieting chiefly upon ripe grapes, consuming from three to nine pounds per day. For my own part, I would prefer such curative means to the divers repulsive and nauseous nostrums of any of the medical schools, new or old.

I have brought up the rear with two of the most beautiful and desirable of all fruits—the strawberry and the grape. I can but speak of these admirable, these incomparable productions in glowing terms of praise. The earliest and the latest in ripening, each in its own peculiar sphere the "bright particular star," alone, unrivalled, unapproachable. Both of them prolific bearers, capable of being fruited in a shorter time than any others, easily and rapidly multiplied, immensely satisfactory in their chief characteristics, really no excuse exists for self-deprivation of their paradisiacal excellences.

In the early summer, the successful Horticulturist invites his friends to a delicious dish of Vicomtesse or Bartlett strawberries, or a tempting plate of Black Tartarian or Bigarreau cherries. In the late summer and in the fall, what a profuse Epicurean feast spreads itself out and exhilarates the senses—currants, gooseberries, mulberries, raspberries, blackberries, apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, nuts, figs, grapes, apples, pears—almost the whole wide range of pomological delights, in all their superlative excellence and endless variety.

And when the biting frosts have wound up the vintage and the general harvest of fruits, and the snowy mantle covers the earth, the social gatherings are still regaled, not only by the choice preserves which the good wife has so certainly made and carefully laid away, but by the yet unconsumed bunches of grapes and the ample store of the new ripening winter apples and pears.

When a man treats his friends thus, what is the natural result? Why, those friends will surely go home and begin to do likewise, for example is contagious. It is better to be such a man, and to be blessed with a circle of such sensible friends, than to stand in the shoes of Jeff. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy.

Before concluding, allow me to hint that it would be well to instil into the minds of our children a proper respect for trees and plants, especially fruitbearing ones, and again more especially those belonging to our neighbors. Furthermore, perhaps it is not the most economical thing in the world to turn a five dollar calf into the lot, for the express purpose of devouring a fifty dollar strawberry patch, or destroying a hundred dollars worth of fruit trees. I conceive it possible to build up Zion without practising or encouraging Vandalism. Remember that cattle and horses and mules do not constitute the whole of the pleasures of life.

I have merely entered upon the threshold of the subject, here and there lightly touching a few salient points. Much more might be said. Much has been said by others, far more competent than myself. I commend to your careful consideration, the suggestions of their enlightened and enlarged experience, so far as applicable to your circumstances and this climate. I have not presumed to attempt an elaborate and exhaustive discourse on the fruits of the earth, but rather to invite your attention to this fascinating department of useful knowledge, to present it to your view in an aspect in which you may not have observed it so intensely before, in a light in which previously you may not have looked at it with so single an eye, and to show the advantage and feasibility of a more liberal and more widely extended participation in the best fruits with which a beneficent Providence has furnished this temperate zone. Surely it is much wiser and vastly more agreeable to intelligently increase and enjoy the inestimable blessings which surround our path, than to drag out our existence in a cheerless, ascetic, stolid, oblivious indifference. If I have said sufficient to excite your desires and to encourage you to renewed exertions in the direction of the culture of fruit, our interview this evening will not prove unprofitable, my anticipations will be realized, and I shall be abundantly satisfied in having contributed another mite of effort towards making the wilderness of Utah to rejoice, and the deserts of the Great Basin to blossom as the rose.

Eastward from the Rocky Mountains the whole country is rapidly being converted conjointly into a vast armory and a vast battlefield. Located as we are, beyond the immediate reach of the boiling vortex of strife, yet within the influence of the consequent financial and commercial perplexities, it behoves us, more and more, to cherish the arts of peace, to devote our energies towards sustaining ourselves and producing for our own convenience and enjoyment the comforts and luxuries of life during the dreadful struggle, so that when the utter exhaustion of one or both of the antagonists compels a total cessation of active hostilities, and there is no further use for the immense quantities of implements and munitions of war, we may live to repeople this continent, and may be prepared to have the swords beat into ploughshares and the spears into pruning-hooks, in anticipation of that "good time coming" when the nations will wish to learn war no more.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the 12th of Jan., numerous petitions were presented for the enactment of a general bankrupt law. Mr. Clark offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire and report what were the objections and the causes of delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of seceders in the district of Columbia, and whether any legislation was necessary to secure the more prompt execution of the act.

The bill providing for the further issue of bonds and United States notes was taken up and passed. The bill providing for the reorganization of the court of claims was taken up and considered. Mr. Hale opposed legislating upon that or any other measure not having in view the salvation of the country. The court was a lame-duck politician arrangement, of no practical benefit to the country and time should not be consumed in its discussion.

A bill providing for the raising of troops for the defense of Kentucky was taken up and passed. The balance of the day was spent in speechifying on various subjects.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Colfax offered a resolution, which was tabled, to discharge the committee of ways and means from the further consideration of the bill reducing the duty on imported paper, from thirty-five to ten per cent. and that the bill be considered in the House at once, and Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution, which passed, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags of which paper is made.

On motion of Mr. Dawes a resolution was passed requesting the President to communicate to the House what instruction had been given to Gen. Dix, Gen. Shipley, Gov. Stanley or either of them in relation to the election of members of Congress from Virginia and North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Sedgewick the naval committee was instructed to make inquiries in reference to laying a telegraph cable between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans. A resolution was also adopted, providing that the debts due the soldiers be paid in preference to all other debts owed by the government.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government, considered to be one of the most important matters for the consideration of Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Jan., 13th, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all communications between the State department and the representatives of her Britannic majesty's government in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war intended for the use of the so-called Confederate States; and Mr. McDougall, a resolution requesting him to communicate to the Senate any correspondence in his possession, or in the State department, between the government and the Mexican minister at Washington relating to exportation from parts of the United States articles contraband of war for the use of the French army in Mexico.

Mr. Kennedy, of Ind., announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. James Alfred Pearce, who died on the 21st of December, aged 58 years. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Kennedy, Boyard and Fessenden, and the customary resolutions were adopted.

In the House, on the 13th, the Speaker announced Messrs. Fenton, of New York; Kellogg, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of Kentucky; and English, of Connecticut, as a special committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a military and post road from the city of New York to the city of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of the mails, arms, troops and munitions of war. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government, and Mr. Morrill made a speech in which he said that the extraordinary figures in the bill were transcended only by the object intended to be accomplished. Nine hundred millions of dollars in paper were called for by this measure. If the war should be prolonged until July, 1864, the entire amount would be needed; but great as were the figures, the price was not too much "for liberty and Union now and for ever, one and inseparable." He was constrained to vote for the bill because he knew of no other mode to relieve the immediate necessities of the Treasury. He, however, did not abate one jot from his former declared opposition to making gilt-edged paper a measure or solvent for gold and silver. But the patient had been so long accustomed to "opiates" that the dose could not be withheld without peril.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, the Vice-President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, twenty thousand of which to be applied in the support of the Utah Indians.

Mr. Kennedy presented the credentials of of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, appointed United States Senator from the State of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James A. Pearce, who appeared and took his seat.

In the House, on the 14th, a joint resolution was passed providing for the payment of the soldiers by issuing one hundred millions of United States legal tender notes, the amount to be deducted from the amount of any bill subsequently passed by Congress for the support of the war. Mr. Wright's resolution in relation to the rebellion and the war was taken up, upon which Mr. Vallandingham made a lengthy speech, and Mr. Bingham replied.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 15th, the joint resolution providing for the payment of the army and navy was passed by nearly a unanimous vote. Powell and Salisbury were the only Senators who voted, Nay. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864, was passed after considerable discussion in regard to the utility of the Institution, by a vote of 29 to 10.

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Clements presented the credentials of Mr. Jennings Piggett, claiming a seat as representative under the certificate of Gov. Stanley. Mr. Dawson presented the protest of Charles Henry Foster against his admission.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide ways and means to support the government, and did not rise till the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, on Friday Jan. 16th, the Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the new dome. Mr. Harding presented a memorial from the widow of the late Col. E. D Baker asking for a pension. The bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Georgia, in and about Port Royal was reported back with an amendment as a substitute. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States.

In the House, on the 16th, the bill providing for the enlargement of the Mississippi and Michigan canal, and the Oswego and Erie canals was taken up and discussed at considerable length, but no vote was taken. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 19th, Mr. McDougall offered a series of resolutions denouncing the attempt of the French government to subjugate the republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force as a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st of October, 1861, between the governments of Spain, France and England, and an act unfriendly to free institutions everywhere, and was regarded as not only unfriendly but hostile; that it should be the duty of the government to require of the government of France the withdrawal of her armed forces from Mexico. The resolutions were laid over till the following Thursday.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up and discussed, after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, on the 19th, Mr. Cox offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contracts, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House what amount of revenue is derived from the hides, hoofs and tallow of the cattle slain for the army since the commencement of the rebellion, the number of cattle slaughtered, to whom sold, whether by contract, and whether an arrangement cannot be made to increase the revenue from that source.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the government, and Mr. Hooper made a speech on the subject of paper currency.

OLDEN FASHIONS BEING REVIVED.

For some time past there has been a disposition among the ladies of Gotham and other eastern American cities, to revive the styles of female dress in vogue during the days of chivalry, knight-errantry and other eras in the world's history—when fashions prevailed which, during the first half of this most brilliant nineteenth century, have been regarded as absurd, if not ridiculous.

The "sky-scraper" bonnets, says the New York Evening *Post*, "have assumed proportions of singular extent and inconvenient shape. The dressing of bonnets is becoming a study of no ordinary complications. White ostrich feathers are the prevailing ornament for the bonnet, and have a very pretty effect. Immense bows of white muslin are also coming in vogue. They are worn at the throat, and are ingeniously constructed so as to cover the breast, being furnished with wide tabs which depend from the bows at lengths to suit the wearer. These bows are eminently suggestive of mourning garbs, and thus our young ladies are assuming the appearance of these dangerous creatures, "vidders," for which see the warnings of Mr. "Samivel Weller, Senior."

But far beyond crinolines, beyond "pages," beyond "sky-scrapers," and beyond widows' bows, looms up a new horror. It may be literally said that "horrors on horror's head accumulate." A number of the leading fashionable ladies of New York have decided to revive the obsolete custom of powdering the head, and have appeared at several parties and social gatherings with their hair done up in the old style, and then thickly bestrewed with powder. Of course, by this process of applications all the heads approximate a similar hue. Red hair becomes like snow—"though thy hair be as scarlet, it shall be as wool." Black hair becomes a dirty whitish gray. And after the evening is over often a whole hour is occupied in washing the hair, and freeing it from its powdery guise. The days of sackcloth and ashes seem to have been revived.

We understand that the innovation has elicited no little opposition, but that the ladies who have the matter in hand—or rather, on head—are determined to carry it out. It is probable that if successful they will follow it up with those disgusting "beauty patches" once in vogue. After that the ladies will, perhaps, demand that the gentlemen wear ruffles, red coats, swords and curled wigs. We sound the note of alarm."

Parisian Dissipation.—A Paris letter says: "For the present every one here belonging to the upper classes seems to be bent upon pursuing a round of dissipation too fatiguing to be social. The Countess Persigny has brought in, by giving her last ball at midnight, a fashion in a fair way of being widely adopted, as well as one that will make the sociability of the brilliant world more life-consuming than it ever has been. *Soirees* now commence long after ten, private concerts at about eleven, and balls at twelve. The wearing effects of such unnatural hours on the constitution are warded off by the ladies, and, indeed, often by gentlemen, in a manner so ingenious that it deserves to be recorded. Dinners are ordered half an hour earlier than they are usually served, and, instead of being finished at half-past seven or eight, are over at seven and half past seven, so that persons of quality can go to bed and have a long sleep before they dress to go out at midnight."

—The citizens of Chicago determined to refuse all shinplaster or pasteboard currency after the 1st of January.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,....February 11, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news in relation to the war has, of late, been unusually meagre, and what little there has been in circulation has not been of a very exciting or interesting nature, admitting that the rumors which have been set afloat have been substantially true, of which serious doubts are entertained.

Rumor says that nothing of importance has transpired on the Rappahannock further than that the army of the Potomac is being re-organized; that efficient measures are being taken to catch and punish deserters, and that the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg have been materially diminished by the withdrawal of many thousands of troops to strengthen their armies in other locations further south and in the west.

A fight is reported to have taken place on the Blackwater, Va., on the 28th of January, in which Gen. Corcoran, commanding the Federal forces, defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Pryor, with considerable loss. A later report represents that the enemy were again in force on the north side of the Blackwater, and vigorous measures had been taken to prevent their further advance towards Suffolk.

Rumor says that operations at Vicksburg are progressing, and the work of deepening and widening the canal was advancing, with a fair prospect of success. The enemy are also represented to be strengthening their defenses and increasing their effective force at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The latest rumor represents that no very important news may be expected from that quarter under about one month.

The Confederates under Gen. Forrest made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson on the 3d instant, as per report. The loss of the enemy is said to have been heavy, considering the number of men engaged. Gen. Forrest was among the wounded. The Federal casualties were but few. The navigation of the Cumberland below Nashville has, according to Southern rumor, been very materially interrupted by the operations of Gen. Wheeler, who has recently destroyed several transports.

It is said to be doubtful about Gen. Butler again resuming command of the Department of the Gulf. In relation to the movements of General Rosecrans, rumor is very reticent.

An attack on Galveston by the Federal fleet subsequent to the sinking of the Hatteras is reported, but no particular results have been given. The Harriet Lane is represented to have escaped to sea after having been fitted up as a privateer. Confederate rumor represents that an expedition from their fleet on the coast of Texas captured two Federal armed vessels—a brig and a schooner, near Sabine pass on the 21st of January; from which a considerable amount of munitions of war and medical stores were obtained.

The Federal fleet, consisting of a large number of gunboats, sixty steam transports, having on board about seventy thousand men, together with one hundred and fifty schooners, freighted with artillery and other munitions of war, which had been collected at Beaufort, N. C., is reported to have sailed from that place for Port Royal on the 26th ult, with the exception of one gunboat. By this movement, if the report be true, it may be inferred that General Foster's laurels are to be won on some field farther south, and not in North Carolina as heretofore generally believed.

A Confederate rumor, represents that the Federal gunboat J. P. Smith, was captured in Stono Inlet, about two weeks since, by a superior Confederate force, after a warm engagement which lasted about an hour, she carried eleven guns, and had over two hundred men on board.

An attack on Fort McAllister, Savannah, by the iron-clad Montauk is reported to have been made about the 30th of January, in which the Montauk withstood the fire of the fort some four hours without receiving any injury. A Southern report sets forth, that a Federal fleet of six boats, made another attack on the fort, and after a bombardment of six or eight hours gave up the contest and retired.

The most interesting item of intelligence communicated by Confederate rumors received of late, is the alleged raising of the blockade of Charleston, on the 31st of January, by two Confederate gunboats, the Palmetto State and the Chicara, accompanied by three small steamers, which under the command of Com Ingraham, went out and attacked the blockaders early in the morning, and sunk or disabled two steamers, the Mercidita and Quaker City or the Keystone State, which so alarmed the other vessels of the squadron, that they put off as soon as they could be got under way. The occurrence is reported to have caused great rejoicing in Charleston and throughout the Confederate States wherever the report thereof came, and Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham very pompously declared the blockade of Charleston legally raised.

The foreign consuls are represented to have been of the opinion that such was the fact. A vessel is reported to have been dispatched immediately to Nassau to inform the British authorities there that the blockade had been raised. It is admitted, however, by Southern reports that the blockaders soon returned to their former positions, and resumed the blockade.

There are several different versions of the affair which have been put in circulation in the North, where very different views in relation to its effect are entertained from those expressed by the Confederate leaders and press.

WESTERN ITEMS.

So exciting and interesting has been the news from the east for months past, that but few of the events which have transpired on the Pacific have been considered worthy of notice. Our western exchanges have generally come to hand, although in several instances they have been quite too long in transit, owing to carelessness somewhere, but who has been in fault we know not and do not intend to institute an inquiry, deeming it useless, and besides we consider it fortunate that things in that respect have not been worse than they have, when so much confusion and plunder is complained of in connection with postal arrangements in all parts of the country—on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific slope. Our latest dates from Sacramento and San Francisco are to the 31st ult., from which we cull a few items.

The Legislature of California, in session at Sacramento, had not elected a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Latham, whose term of office will expire on the fourth of March next. The professed Unionists, Senators and Representatives had been in caucus every night for some two weeks, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, but they were so disunited that no choice had been made and the prospects that they would soon effect a nomination were not flattering. On the fifty second ballot taken on the eighth meeting, T. G. Phelps now representing that State in Congress, received 37; A. A. Sargent, also a member of Congress, 33; Mr. Conness 24, and Mr. Brown 6 votes.

During the ninth meeting of the caucus held on the evening of the 29th of January, some bribing revelations were made, and a scene of confusion ensued. Startling disclosures concerning proffered bribes to members were made, implicating them as well as government officials, some of whom were evidently much interested in the result of the caucus which would decide the election. Among those accused of attempting to induce members to change their votes for a valuable consideration, Mr. Watrous, mail agent, was pre-eminent. He as the business agent of Mr. Phelps, was very anxious to secure his election, if it could be done on business principles. It was not expected that the caucus would be able to get disentangled from the imbroglio very soon.

Business in Southern California is represented as greatly depressed. Sales of several thousand head of cattle were recently made in Santa Barbara county, at from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars per head.

It is stated that there are in Monterey two whaling companies, composed of eighteen men each, and that they took eighty-three whales during the past year, the aggregate profits of which amounted to sixty thousand dollars. The whales were all caught in the Bay, or so near that they were towed to their works on the shore near the town, where the oil was extracted.

The locality of the treasure lost by the burning of the "Golden Gate," has been discovered by the wreckers who were in search of it, as reported, but the sea is so rough where it lies that it cannot be raised without constructing a "back water" to seaward of the wreck.

Dr. Rabe, ex-U. S. Marshal for California, who, on being ousted from office last summer, went post-haste to Washington to clear up his record, which had been a little blotted by the friends of his successor, has according to the *Bulletin*, been appointed by President Carrera, Consul for Guatimala for the Pacific coast of the United States. President Lincoln has recognized the appointment, and so the Doctor is in office again.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.

We have read the proceedings of the State Sorghum Conventions held in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, with much interest. Large premiums were offered for the best samples of Sugar, and a large number of very fine samples were exhibited, taken from lots of sugar varying in weight from 100lbs. to 2000 lbs. each. The gentleman who took the premium in Illinois, had made *a ton* of Sugar.

It is rather remarkable that out of the large number of Evaporators before the public, the entire credit of the Sugar displayed at these Conventions is due the Cook Evaporator which, a reference to our advertising columns will show, is now being manufactured by Messrs. Carothers & Bates, Sacramento. The premiums, were all taken by men who used this Evaporator. The claim of the manufacturers that it was the *only one* which could make Sorghum Sugar successfully, was apparently so extravagant that we paid but little attention to it, but these exhibitions and the failure of the other Evaporators to come forward with Sugar, seems to favor their assertion.

SALE OF THE SPOILS.

The arms, mules, horses, ponies and other property taken from the Indians at the recent battle of Bear River, will be sold as per announcement, at public auction at Camp Douglas, on Thursday the 12th inst (tomorrow)—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Many of the animals taken, had been stolen from citizens of this Territory, by those thieving red men, some of which, as we have been informed, were claimed by their owners, as the command passed through the northern settlements, returning from the battle-field, and when satisfactory proof was made, they were restored to the claimants. Since the return of the expedition to Camp Douglas with the captured animals, several other claims have been made, to adjudicate which, as reported, a commission has been appointed by the Colonel commanding. The officers designated for that purpose, entered upon the duty yesterday, and will continue to hear or receive evidence in such cases till the time of sale, a course which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all concerned, as justice no doubt will be done in the premises.

Progress of Winter.—Although the weather of late has not been very cold, it has been somewhat stormy. There was a slight snow storm on Saturday evening, and another on Sunday night, during which, there was a fall of some four inches of snow in the valley, but more on the mountains. There was considerable of a sifting down on Monday evening, followed on Tuesday morning by a mountain fog, but not so dense as has often been witnessed in Salt Lake Valley at this season of the year. After the fog disappeared, the sun shone out brightly during the after part of the day, not indicating however, that the stormy season had ended, or that winter was about to terminate.

To whom do they belong?—A pillow and a black alpacca shawl were left at our office a few days since. When, where, and by whom found, not known.

THE BATTLE OF BEAR RIVER.

In the last issue of the News, and the one preceding that, we noticed, as far as we had information, "The expedition for the arrest of Indian Chiefs," and "The fight with the Indians." The Volunteers have now returned to their Quarters on the bench, east of the city, and through them we learn the facts in detail of the expedition, and of a hard fought battle, which, though in a locality outside of our Territorial limits, will not be the less felt in its results by our citizens. As we have been freely furnished with what information we have requested, we give it as freely to our readers at home and abroad.

THE EXPEDITION.

At the time we noticed the departure of the Infantry under Capt. Hoyt; and of the Cavalry under Major McGarry. We now learn that the former had 69 men of Company "K" 3rd Infantry, and the latter had 220 men of Companies "A" "H" "M" and "K" 2nd Cavalry. These, together with 12 mounted men as an escort to the baggage train, and Col. Connor, Major McGarry, Major Gallagher and Lieut. Berry, constituted the entire fighting force that went North. Guides and others attached to the company are, of course, not counted. Five or six irregulars, among them "Dutch Joe," a gentleman with whom we have no acquaintance, went in and had a free fight by way of wiping off all scores with the Indians; so altogether, the force exceeded a little over 300 men.

The judiciary, probably, regard the marching of the expedition as an aid to the U. S. Marshal, in serving writs for the apprehension of several chiefs; but it is quite as probable that the movement was but a part of the campaign upon which Col. Connor and the Volunteers have entered to clear the north and central routes to California of the marauding, thieving Indians, whose murderous hostilities we were so frequently called upon to record last summer. Two previous expeditions under Major McGarry were but the prelude to that which we have now to record, and as far as we can learn, conjecture leads to the conclusion that the end of expeditions has not yet come, and that the colonel will either make an end of Po-co-tello and San Pitch, with their bands, this summer, or drive them far enough from the northern route to render it safe for the emigrants.

THE ARRIVAL AT BEAR RIVER.

On reaching Bear river, though it was yet early daylight, by the aid of his field glass, the Colonel could plainly discover the position of the Indians on the north side of the river. The cavalry dismounted, loaded arms, remounted, and Major McGarry had orders to lead across the river and if possible surround the Indians. Companies "K" and "M," Lieut. Chase and Capt. Price, first reached the banks on the north side, after considerable difficulty from the ice in the bottom of the river and from the masses of ice that were carried along with the current; companies "H" and "A," Capt. McLean and Lieut. Quinn, followed close behind them. The first companies galloped up to the base of a range of hills to the east and formed in line of battle; but before all the men had dismounted, the Indians sent a shower of lead among them, wounding one of the volunteers. The first companies were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered along the front of the ravine. The two other companies were up immediately after, and dismounting were ordered forward in the same manner.

THE POSITION OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians had excellent winter quarters in a deep ravine, about three-fourths of a mile long, running almost directly due north from Bear River into the mountains that formed their protection on the left. The banks of the ravine east and west were almost perpendicular, with only three places of difficult approach, which the Indians had made for their own convenience and for the annoyance of any approaching enemy. Anticipating an attack, they had cut steps in the east side of the banks of the ravine, from which they could conveniently fire without exposure, and descend again for perfect security. Besides these natural advantages in the ravine, on each side there were rising benches about ten feet apart, which also gave the Indians the advantage over their exposed enemy, who had to discover suddenly that ready rifles awaited their approach.

In the ravine, the wick-i-ups were planted among the willows, which partly concealed

them, and the lower portions were embanked outside with rock and earth. With considerable ingenuity, they had interwoven the willows to the east of their wick-i-ups, with loop holes through which they could fire without exposure. They had also forked sticks set in the ground to serve as rests for their rifles, and with these, no doubt considered themselves safe enough against any force likely to be brought against them.

THE FIGHT.

As the troops formed in line of battle, the Indians seemed to look upon the coming struggle with particularly good humor. While one of the chiefs rode up and down in front of the ravine, brandishing his spear in the face of the volunteers, the warriors in front sung out: "Fours right, fours left; come on, you California sons of b——hs!" On such a polite invitation the word was given to "advance," and gradually as the volunteers neared the ravine the Indians retired over the benches, awaited calmly their approach, and sent at them a murderous fire that was sensibly felt everywhere. A large number of men fell dead, several fell mortally wounded and others threw themselves to the ground to abide their time and to adopt another style of fighting. The word was passed along the line for the men not to waste their ammunition, and to protect themselves as much as possible. In the advance of company "K," Lieut. Chase was first wounded in the wrist and in a moment or two received his mortal wound, but kept his saddle for about twenty minutes longer, urging on his men in the fight. Capt. McLean in the advance with Co. "M" was wounded in the right hand, but kept on towards the ravine with revolver in his left hand till he received a dangerous wound in the left thigh, which has caused him much suffering and threatens his life.

The Colonel seeing the advantageous position of the Indians, resorted to strategy, and sent Major McGarry with a small detachment of dismounted cavalry to cross the north end of the ravine, to flank the Indians on the left and take them in the rear. The infantry hearing the firing, while yet distant from the scene of action, hastened up and attempted to cross the river; but it was too deep for footmen, and they had to fall back. Col. Connor sent over to them the cavalry horses with which they crossed, and wet and freezing they entered the fight. Capt. Hoyt was ordered to support Major McGarry in the flanking movement, and with his company succeeded in scrambling up the hill—skirmishing as they went, till they finally reached the west side; where, with the troops north and east they kept up an enfilading fire on the Indians that ultimately drove them down into the central and lower portions of the ravine. The Indians in the opening of the fight had the best of it, and the volunteers "fell like the leaves in autumn;" but the tide of fortune changed, and savage ferocity was outmatched by generalship, brave men and good rifles.

As the work of death progressed, and the result was now clearly seen, the lower portion of the ravine became the object of interest. Capt. Price with a detachment of men from companies "K" and "M" were doing fearful execution. In the space of five minutes, eight of his men had fallen in death, or were mortally wounded; but others taking their places, the contest was kept up, and at the close of the struggle; forty-eight Indians were lying together in a heap, which showed how bravely they had fought for life. Lieut. Quinn with a small detachment had entered the ravine from the east, and did in the language of report "excellent execution," while Lieut. Clark, with another detachment, commanded the mouth of the ravine, and did also "his duty" as the Indians were driven towards the river.

By this time the fight had lasted nearly four hours, many of the men with feet so badly frozen that they could scarcely walk, and others with fingers so frozen that they could not tell they had a cartridge in their hands unless they looked for it there.

The Indians, bravely as they fought could not withstand the indomitable will and bravery of the troops, and presently the detachments stationed at the mouth of the ravine detected the Indians breaking. A wild yell from the troops announced this fact to the Colonel, and in an instant he had Lieuts. Berry, Quinn, and Conrad with a detachment of mounted cavalry charging furiously down the river, and cut off the Indian retreat at that point. The Indians being thus encircled and brought to bay, an almost hand to hand conflict ensued all along the river bank. Col. Connor and Major Gallagher then galloped down among the troops, and another severe fight took place. In a few seconds Lieut. Quinn had his horse shot from under him, and Lieut. Berry was badly wounded in the right shoulder, and here also a number of the men fell. A few minutes after Lieut. Berry fell, Major Gallagher received a painful wound in the left arm, the ball passing through it entering his side, while one of the men close by Col. Connor was shot from his horse. Soon the Indians were completely broken and in full retreat; but very few of them escaped.

THE RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

We have learned nothing more definite with regard to the number of Indians killed than what we stated last week. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred were undoubtedly killed in the fight or in the river in the attempt to escape. The Chiefs Bear-Hunter, Sag-witch and Lehi were among the slain. A thousand bushels of wheat and a large amount of beef and provisions, together with an abundant supply of powder, lead, bullets and caps were found in the encampment. There were numerous evidences of emigrant plunder, such as modern cooking utensils, looking glasses, combs, brushes, fine rifles and pistols, and such things as the Indians were likely to consider worthy of preservation, when they had attacked and robbed the emigrants. Wagon covers, with the names of their unfortunate owners, were also lying around and patching up their wick-i-ups. What the command thought worth bringing to camp they took, and destroyed the balance, leaving enough only for the preservation of the squaws and papooses. Among the trophies of war were 175 ponies that the Indians had tied up to the willows during the fight.

On the side of the volunteers, the following is a carefully prepared

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE, AND CASUALTIES ON THE EXPEDITION.

2d Cavalry, Co. "A."

Killed: Privates James W. Baldwin and George German.
Mortally wounded: Private John W. Wall.
Badly wounded: Privates James S. Montgomery, John Welsh and Wm. H. Lake.
Slightly wounded: Wm Jay.
Feet frozen badly: Corporal Adolphus Spraggle and Private John D. Marker.
Feet frozen slightly: Bugler I Kearney; Privates Samuel L'hommedieu, R. McNulty and G. Swan.

Co. "M."

Killed: Wagoner Asa F. Howard; Privates George C. Cox and George C. Hoton.
Seriously wounded: Sergeant Anthony Stevens; Corporal L. W. Hughes; Privates W. H. Hood, L. D. Hughes, J. Legget, E. C. Chase, T. Barcafar and Wm. Davis.
Slightly wounded: Sergeant Lorin Robbins; Privates R Miller, M. Forbes and P. Huubert; Bugler A. Hoffner.
Feet frozen: Sergeant John Cullen; Corporals A. P. Hewett and Wm. Steel; Privates W. W. Collins, James Dyer and John McGonagle.
Hand frozen: Private A. J. Case.

Co. "H"

Killed: Privates John K. Briggs, Charles L. Hollowell.
Seriously wounded. Capt. Daniel McLean; Sergt. James Cantellon; Corpls. Philip Schaub, Patrick Frauley; Privates Michael O'Brine, H. L Fisher, John Franklin, Hugh Connor, Joseph Clows, Thompson Ridge, James Logan.
Slightly wounded: Privates Barhele, C. Hutchinson, Frank Farley.

Co. "K"

Killed: Privates Lewis Anderson, Christian Smith, Shelbourne C. Reed, Adolphus Rowe and Henry W. Trempf.
Seriously wounded: Lieut. Darwin Chase, Private Wm. Slocum
Badly wounded: Privates Albert N. Parker, John S. Lee, Walter B. Welton, Nathaniel Kensley.
Slightly wounded: Sergt. Sylvanius S. Longley, Corpl. Benjamin Landis; Privates Patrick H. Kelly, Hugene J. Brady, Silas C. Bush, John Daley, Robert Hargrave, Morris Illig, Alonzo A. P. V. McCoy.
Frozen feet: Sergt. Wm. L. Beach; Corpls. Wm. L. White and James R. Hunt; Privates Stradge Ansley, Matthew A'mone, David Briston, Fred. W. Becker, Nathaniel Chapman, Samuel Caldwell, Joseph Chapman, John G. Hertle, Charles B. Horec; Joseph Hill, George Johnston, Jefferson Lincoln. Arthur Mitchell, James McKown, Alonzo R. Palmer, Charles Wilson.

3rd Infantry, Co. "K."

Killed: Privates John E. Barker, Samuel W. Thomas.
Seriously wounded: Sergt. A. J Austin, E. C. Hoyt; Privates John Henely, Thomas B. Walker.
Feet frozen: Sergts. C. J. Herron, C. F. Williams, Corpls. William Bennett, John Lattman, John Wingate; Privates: Joseph German, James Urquhart, William S. John, Algeray Ramsdell, James Epperson, A. J. F. Randell, William Fernham, John Baurland, Giles Ficknor, Alfred Prusho, B. B. Bigelow, J. Anderson, F. Bouralso, F. Brouch, A. L. Bailey, William Carleton, D. Donahue, C. H. Godbold, J. Heywood, C. Heath, J. Manning, William Way.

RECAPITULATION.

CO.	REG'T.	KIL'D.	WOUN'D.	FEET FROZEN.	TOTAL.
"A"	2d cav.	2	5	7	14
"H"	"	2	11	16	29
"K"	"	5	14	21	40
"M"	"	3	15	8	26
"K"	3 inf'y.	2	4	27	33
		14	49	79	142

DIED SINCE THE BATTLE.

Private Wm. Davis, Co. "M" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 2, at Ogden.
Lieut. Darwin Chase, Co. "K" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 4, at Farmington.
Sergt. Jas. Cantillon, Co. "H" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 5, at Camp Douglas.
Private Wm. Slocum, Co. "K" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 5, at Camp Douglas.
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. "M" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 6, at Camp Douglas.
Private M. O'Brian, Co. "H" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 6, at Camp Douglas
Corp. P. Frawley, Co. "H" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 8, at Camp Douglas
Private W. Wall, Co. "A" 2nd Cavalry, Feb. 8, at Camp Douglas.

THE RETURN TO CAMP DOUGLAS.

The moment the battle was over, the first attention was given to the wounded, and before the sun had set in the west, and closed to them that memorable day, Col. Connor had them all transported to the south side of the river, where Dr. Reed rendered them every surgical aid, and as well as possible dressed their wounds to prepare them for the return journey to Camp. The living gathered up the dead and placed them in the baggage wagons, and then the command all re-crossed the river and bivouacked in the snow for the night. Next morning, the wounded were started homewards on sleighs, in which they travelled as far as Farmington, where they were changed into carriages and wagons, and continued their journey till they arrived at Camp during the night of the 2nd instant. On the evening of the 4th, Col. Connor and the survivors of his command returned to their quarters, and so far ended their expedition.

On Thursday, the 5th, fifteen of the dead were interred with military honors by the entire command, which attracted a large concourse of spectators from the city.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. DARWIN CHASE.

The funeral of Lieut. Chase took place on Friday, under the auspices of members of the Masonic fraternity. There being no lodge in this vicinity, the brethren of the mystic tie attached to the command, together with a few from the city, met, and, with the usual public formalities, consigned "dust to dust." The deceased was a Royal Arch Mason, but the small number of Masons of that grade in attendance rendered the adoption of the Master Masons' burial service necessary. Sir Knight, Hon. Frank Fuller, Secretary of the Territory, officiated as W. M., and Col. Evans of the cavalry, as Marshal; His Honor Chief-Justice Kinney, and U S. Marshal Gibbs walked in the Masonic procession. The services at the grave were of a highly impressive character, and were witnessed by nearly the whole command, together with numerous citizens. At the close of the solemnities the fraternity changed their position, while a dirge was being performed by the band, and gave place to a detail of forty-eight soldiers, who fired three volleys over the grave. The procession then returned to camp in reversed order.

Three others of the dead were interred on Saturday, and two more on Sunday, with the same military honors.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

At Dress Parade on Sunday afternoon the following complimentary order was read to the troops:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., Feb 6th, 1863.

The Colonel commanding, has the pleasure of congratulating the troops of this post upon the brilliant victory achieved at the battle of Bear River, Washington Territory.

After a rapid march of four nights in intensely cold weather, through deep snow and drifts which you endured without murmur or complaint, even when some of your number were frozen with cold and faint with hunger and fatigue, you met our enemy, who have heretofore on two occasions, defied and defeated Regular Troops, and who have, for the last fifteen years, been the terror of the emigrants, men, women, children, and citizens, of these valleys—murdering and robbing them without fear of punishment.

At daylight on the 29th of January, 1863 you encountered the enemy greatly your superior in numbers, and in a desperate battle, continued with unflinching courage for over four hours, you completely cut him to pieces, captured his property and arms, destroyed his stronghold, and burned his lodges.

The long list of killed and wounded is the most fitting eulogy on your courage and bravery.

The Colonel commanding returns you his thanks—the gallant officers and men who were engaged in this battle, without invidious distinction, merit the highest praise—your uncomplaining endurance and unexampled conduct on the field, as well as your thoughtful care and kindness for the wounded, is worthy of emulation.

While we rejoice at the brilliant victory you have achieved over your savage foe, it is meet that we do honor to the memory of our brave comrades, the heroic men who fell fighting to maintain the supremacy of our arms—we deeply mourn their death and acknowledge their valor.

While the people of California will regret their loss, they will do honor to every officer and soldier who have by their heroism added new laurels to the fair escutcheons of the State.

By order of Colonel Connor.
(Signed) Wm. L. Ustick,
1st Lieut. 3d Infantry, C. V.,
A. A. A. Gen.

We have so far extended this article that we must now only add that while the commanding officer compliments his officers and men for their bravery, they are as loud in their praises of the colonel for his coolness and bravery in the field.

SCARCITY OF FUEL.

Notwithstanding the very favorable opportunity that was presented last fall, for hauling wood from the mountains, and the unusual mildness of the winter season, thus far, there is a great scarcity of fuel in this city, many being entirely destitute, and depending upon their more fortunate neighbors for what little they use. In many instances no doubt, persons had not the means of getting a sufficiency of wood or coal, before the setting in of winter to last them till spring, while others, trusted too much either to providence or to chance for the procurement of what might be necessary for their comfort and subsistence, during the reign of frost.

There has not as yet, been much suffering for want of fuel, but should winter continue six weeks longer, or till the middle of March, as some of the weather prophets are declaring will be the case, because the second of February, per chance, was a pleasant sunny day, some must inevitably ensue, if proper care be not taken in time to prevent it. The mountains are now accessible in many places, particularly up Smith's Fork, of Big Kanyon Creek, where facilities for getting wood are said to be first rate. The road to the Weber coal mines, is also represented to be quite passible, and where facilities exist for burning coal, it is said by those who have made the experiment, to be cheaper fuel than wood, at current prices.

Under existing circumstances, it would be wise for those who have teams and not enough wood or coal for their own use, to say nothing about their destitute neighbors, to improve the present favorable opportunity to get a sufficiency, and should any individual be so fortunate as to have a few cords of wood or a few tons of coal on hand next spring, it will be valuable property, much more so than "legal tender notes."

THEATRICAL.

The Management announces for this evening the fine play of "Damon and Pythias," or the Test of Friendship, in which Mr. T. A. Lyne will appear as Damon. Mr. Lyne is a professional actor, and since he has been in this city, in the capacity of an instructor, has very successfully gained the good opinion and kind sentiments of those with whom he has been in professional relationship.

Mrs A. Lynch's second appearance in a popular sentimental song will doubtless give satisfaction to the patrons of the theatre.

The laughable farce "The Secret, or "The Hole in the Wall" is also announced for the afterpiece.

—No man can safely command that has not truly learned to obey.

—There are about 17,000 newly freed negroes in the Beaufort, S. C., Department. Some are willing to work—some imagine freedom to be only rest from toil. They do not desire to go north.

IMPORTED FRUITS IN DESERET.

Continued.

In our lists printed in the twenty-ninth number of the present volume, we furnished our readers with the varieties of apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries and quinces already secured by importation for propagation and culture in the valleys of Deseret so far as we had received them. We take great pleasure in adding to that list the following varieties of plums, grapes, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries—most of which have been imported by and can be obtained from Mr. T. W. Ellerbeck:

PLUMS.

Coe's Golden Drop,
Imperial Gage,
Jefferson,
St. Martin's Quetsche,
Guthrie's Tay Bank,
Nota Bena,
Yellow Magnum Bonum,
Victoria,
Purple Favorite,
McLaughlin,
Green Gage,
Hudson Gage.

There are a few other excellent varieties of the plum, known by local names, as follows:

Woodruff's Purple Favorite,
Carrington's Favorite,
Whiting.

GRAPES.

Delaware,
Diana,
Catawba,
Isabella,
Rebecca,
Union Village,
Taylor, or Bullet,
Buckland White Sweetwater,
Early Dutch do
Pitmaston White Cluster,
Rose Chasselas,
Child's Superb,
White Riessling,
Red do
White Frontignan,
Chasselas de Fontainbleau,
Royal Muscadine,
Chasselas Musk,
Concord,
McReady's Early White,
Schraz,
Black Hamburgh,
White Muscat of Alexandria

STRAWBERRIES.

Victoria,
Vicomtesse,
Wilson,
Scarlet Megnate,
Austin Seedling,
Triumph de Gand.

RASPBERRIES.

Knevet's Red Giant,
Brinkle's Orange,
Red Antwerp,
American Black,
Fastolf.

CURRANTS.

English Red, Long Bunched,
" White,
" Black,
Black Naples,
White Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES.

English White,
Houghton Seedling.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton,
Dorchester.

Most of the varieties named in the above list as also the list first published, may be procured in this city: A few of them, however, having been but recently imported, time will be required for their propagation ere they can be offered for sale.

NEW VARIETY OF SUGAR CANE.

We find noticed in the columns of the Weekly (Milwaukie) *Wisconsin* a new species of imphee sugar cane, called the Otaheiten. It is described growing straight and tall on rich land, very thick, having no suckers; each seed producing a single stock, and does not readily mix with other seed. The seed-head is from seven to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches in thickness. It grows quite close to the stem, and can readily be distinguished from that of other cane.

The juice is clearer than that of the common sorghum, and harder to press out of the stalk. The stalk contains nearly or quite twice the quantity of juice contained in the common cane.

Mr. Samuel Hooker of Schuyler Co., Ill., is reported to have manufactured, in the year 1861—this first attempt—about thirty gallons of syrup, using a common wooden box bottomed with sheet iron. For cleansing he used soda. A large proportion of his thirty gallons is said to have granulated at once. Last season, with the same apparatus, he reports having manufactured one hundred and fifty pounds of very fine dry sugar.

Should the representations as above be correct as regards this variety—new, because hitherto generally unknown to us—two of the main obstacles disparaging the culture of the sorghum will be removed—namely the difficulty hitherto experienced in granulating the syrup, and its extreme tendency to mix with other canes, thereby greatly deteriorating the specific character of the sorghum itself and consequently diminishing the quantity, if not the quality of syrups produced from it—two objections of so serious a character as to render its continued, extensive culture somewhat precarious—especially for the production of sugar.

LITERATURE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 17th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Literature has become a gigantic institution of the age; and like railroads and telegraphs, it is representative of that universal development so characteristic of the "Latter-days." In proportion to its universality is its necessity; for its growth has created in the public mind a want as large as itself.

That this community is as deeply concerned as any in the growth of literature is most certain; and, moreover, we are not merely concerned in it as some foreign institution; for, were it no more than this, it would be to us comparatively a matter of but little moment. It is as a home institution that we are most interested in its growth; it is as a branch of our home development that we should chiefly desire to see it flourish.

Literature, like every branch of art and science, is not sectarian in its nature, but universal in its genius, belonging to every civilized nation and to every intellectual age. Like music, painting, architecture, and all the sister arts,—like universal truths of science and the broad general development of mankind, it is not a matter of private monopoly, but is an inheritance, left by the Supreme Father of all to every people traveling in the path of human progress. However much nations or communities may differ in their institutions of sectarian theology, upon the broad platform of art and science they all stand as common representatives. Indeed, unless they are represented upon that platform, they cannot rank high in the scale of general progress; and, it is an established fact of history, that no nation has traveled far in the path of civilization, until it has possessed a literature of its own.

It is most true that religion and morals, coupled with good social institutions and legitimate government, constitute the proper basis of society; and they form the only path leading to a genuine civilization. No believer in a revealed religion—no disciple of the Latter-day dispensation would make art or science or a national literature the foundation of our social fabrics, nor the solitary monument of national glory. No other foundation can any man lay for this church than that which has been laid in the mission of Joseph. It is broad enough and designed to bear a mighty empire of a millennial growth. This goes to show how much may be built thereon, and how costly and grand a superstructure may be reared.

It is also true that the popular literature of the nations, like all their institutions, is a mixture of elements both good and bad. This is strong evidence that we require one of our own—thoroughly characteristic of our history and progress, and the universal genius of our religion. Our national literature is chiefly a prospective work; and we can carve it out in the likeness and image of ourselves, showing the features of universal truth and progress.

It seems, sir, that the Saints have arrived at a stage of their intellectual unfolding, when their civilization is shooting forth some of its higher branches. Musical education President Young has inaugurated; and there is fast spreading throughout the Territory a musical taste. What has been already done in this direction under his patronage, through the instrumentality of Professor David O Calder, your readers well know. Our leader has also given to us a truly national theatre. This I look upon as more than an institution: it is, and ever has been in the history of nations, a significant sign of their social growth, and prophetic of a fast unfolding course. What more surely than music and the drama harbinger an intellectual state, where flourish science and art? What can foretell, in language of greater certainty, the speedy birth of an infant national literature?

Allow me now, sir, to come to the more special object of this communication.

It is evident that the Saints themselves must be the framers of their own literature. If asked where are the workers for this branch of labor?—where is the talent which shall, by and by, carve out a glorious literary fabric? I answer here—here within ourselves. But the majority of those future intellectual workers are untrained; the greater portion of that talent is as yet in its crude state. The one, therefore, must be trained for that future use; the other polished that it may hereafter shine. Moreover, independent of the preparatory education necessary to form literary men, there are none who expect to go to the nations on missions, but what require, for speaking and writing, some training in the important art of composition.

With the advice of President Young, I have designed to establish a Literary School, and to connect with it a Deseret Literary Manuscript Magazine. Instead of adopting a system of training chiefly of a theoretical cast, and introducing school books to teach the rudiments of grammar and composition, it is proposed to make a course of literary education principally a matter of practice. The pupils will be directed to write articles, letters, orations, &c. This will afford the teacher ample illustrations for instruction, as well as practice and experience for the writers. Lectures will also be given to the class upon the various branches of the art of composition; and, in an introductory lecture, the proposed system of literary training will be fully explained. The manuscripts of the pupils will be revised, corrected, and re-written, until they are in a suitable form to be inserted in the Manuscript Magazine, each number of which will, by the permission of President Joseph Young, be placed in the Reading Room in the Seventies' Hall.

I have been encouraged in this undertaking by many friends of intellectual development, among whom are Messrs. J. V. Long, Robert L. Campbell, Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, and J. W. Cummings, who have kindly offered to become members of the proposed literary class. This circumstance (gratefully acknowledged) is received as a mark of patronage and assistance to a design which, it is to be hoped, will not be altogether a failure.

Those who desire to become pupils of this Literary School, will please leave their names and addresses at the Deseret News Office, or the Historian's Office.

I remain, sir,
Yours respectfully,
E. W. TULLIDGE.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—The guard of a Massachusetts regiment at Newbern shot a jackass recently, taking him for a rebel. Prentice says much greater mistakes have been made in this war.

—The Louisville *Democrat* says that while a party of guerrillas were at a dance near Owensburg, Ky., and were enjoying it hugely, the Federals surrounded the house and captured them. They were sent up stairs, and the Federals taking their places,

"Danced all night till broad daylight,
And went home with the girls in the morning."

—American silver is six per cent. discount in Canada.

—A number of ex-prisoners from Fort Lafayette, mostly Marylanders, have instituted proceedings in the Superior Court of Baltimore, each to recover $20,000 damages, for alleged false imprisonment and detention in Fortress Monroe from Major-Gen. Wool, who was the commander of that post at the time of the arrest.

—An electric piano has been tried at the palace of Compeigne. A tune there is instantly repeated at St. Petersburg.

—It is understood that the capture of Charleston is all cut and dried, and that the Monitors assigned to the task are nearly complete.

—Claiborne F. Jackson, the fugitive Gov. of Missouri, is said to have died at LittleRock, Ark., on the 8th inst.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says that "President Lincoln takes no step backward," but when a man has advanced to the edge of a precipice, a step backward is much better than a step forward.

—It was said in diplomatic circles at Washington, that Louis Napoleon was to recognize the rebels on New Year's day—the same day Mr. Lincoln declared their slaves free.

—Bulwer says there are times when nature, like a bath of youth, seems to restore to the jaded soul its freshness—times from which some men have emerged as if reborn.

—A silver United States half dollar was sold at auction the other day at Charleston, S. C., for one dollar and forty-five cents, and a gold dollar for three dollars and fifteen cents. The *Courier* says: "We mention this fact, not by any means to show the value of exchange, but simply on account of the novelty."

—Indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminate invective are equally good—for nothing.

—The rebel steamer Sumter was sold at private sale at Gibraltor, December 8, for £4,000.

—Charles Ward, of Salem, Mass., recommends apprenticing the contrabands now within the army lines to the corporate bodies who are authorized to build a Pacific railroad.

—English ladies in southern Italy overwhelm Garibaldi with letters in which they entreat of him to send them an autograph or a lock of hair.

—The Leavenworth *Conservative* proffers the following cheering prospect to the new State officers of Kansas:—"When the new State officers arrive at Topeka, they will find every office empty and the money drawer stolen."

—Parliament is about to discuss the subject of the Prince of Wales' pocket-money. He has already an income of $25,000 per annum, but his mother thinks he ought to have $30,000 more, or as much as the Princess Charlotte and her husband had.

—Napoleon Bonaparte taught the world that the success of battles depended upon the concentration of military force.

—Abraham Lincoln, who received his military education on a Mississippi flat boat, and in the county court of Illinois, says the Omaha *Nebraskian*, proposes to conquer an army of at least one million men, by dispersing one million five hundred thousand to the best possible advantage. It is said that upon his retirement from office—if he should reach that facetious goal—he will write a book upon the best method of scattering an army so as to render it utterly useless, and thus establish a rebellion.

—No man will excel in his profession if he thinks himself above it.

—An eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from his text, "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by a funny coincidence, from the words, "Children, obey your parents."

—No man can safely talk that does not willingly hold his tongue.

—"My gracious," said Ike, "if some fairy would would give me wings, wouldn't I go round among the planets though? I'd go to Mars and Venus and Jupiter, and all the rest of them."

"And Satan," said Mrs. Partington striking in, "and I'm afraid you will go there whether you get wings or not."

—Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

—More than half of the area of Tennessee has been desolated by the horrors of Civil War, and the residue is likely soon to undergo a like visitation.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Jan., 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
30	37	32

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
21	32	25

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
31	38	36

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
32	34	33

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during was
Max. 46°. Min. 6°

The amount of snow that fell during the month, measured nineteen inches, and the amount of snow and rain water 1·076, giving a fair prospect, with the abundance in the mountains, of "plenty" for irrigation.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy; south wind; snowing at midnight.
2. Cloudy and cold.
3. Cloudy; strong south wind.
4. Cloudy, warm and rainy.
5. Cloudy; night clear.
6. Cloudy and warm.
7. Cloudy.
8. Cloudy; storming in the mountains.
9. Cloudy and warm.
10. Clear and warm.
11. do do
12. Cloudy a.m., stormy p.m.
13. Cloudy and cold.
14. do do
15. Cloudy and thawing.
16. Clear.
17. Snowing and cloudy all day.
18. Clear and cold.
19. A.m. cloudy; p m. clear.
20. Cloudy and windy.
21. Cloudy and warm.
22. Cold and snowy. Shortest day.
23. Cloudy and cold.
24. Cloudy and stormy.
25. Cloudy and snowy. Christmas.
26. Clear and cold.
27. Clear and hazy; cold.
28. Clear and cold.
29. do do
30. do do
31. Cloudy. End of the year.

So far as human sense of the weather is available, the prospect for the coming season is fair.

HOW TO DISCOVER GRADES OF MILITARY RANK BY THE SHOULDER STRAPS.—The shoulder straps of a Major-General bear two silver embroidered stars, one on each end of the strap. A Brigadier-General has one silver star only. A Colonel has a silver embroidered eagle; a Lieutenant-Colonel has two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of the strap; a Major, two gold embroidered leaves similarly placed; a Captain has two gold bars at each end of the strap; a First Lieutenant, one gold bar at each end; and a Second Lieutenant no bars at all.

The cloth of the strap, by its color, distinguishes the arm of the service. For General and Staff officers, it is dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; for infantry, sky-blue; for riflemen, green, and for cavalry, orange color.

Non-commissioned officers are indicated by "chevrons" or stripes on the coat sleeve in the form of a letter V. Corporals wear two stripes, Sergeants three, Orderly Sergeants have a lozenge or diamond shaped figure, with the angle of the chevrons; Sergeant Majors have the three stripes of a Sergeant coupled into a triangle, base uppermost.

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N.B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades, Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

OWING to the unsettled state of MONEY AFFAIRS, we shall require all persons having Accounts with us to settle the same the

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1863. 32-4

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,

32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING;

FUSEES,

NOT EXTINQUISHABLE BY WIND;

WRITING INK,

Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible;

SHOE BLACKING;

DEATH MIXTURE

FOR

WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY H. FINDLAY,

AT THE

BEE-HIVE FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY;

Where may be had a large and excellent assortment of

SHOE PEGS,

STATIONERY,

COMBS, Course and Fine;

SALERATUS,

CRUDE AND REFINED,

MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERAS,

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

Home-made Buttons, Stone Blacking, &c.

*** Rags, Old Bottles, and all kinds of pay taken. 31-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

STRAY COW.

IN my possession, a black COW, branded on left horn O O LEO H. O O H E The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

31-3 BRYANT STRINGHAM.

NOTICE.

BROKE into my Lot, on or about the 15th, a speckled HEIFER, three years old, with wide spread horns, branded I or J on the left hip. The owner is requested to fetch her away and pay the bill.

32-2 THOMAS FENTON, 6th Ward.

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE! ERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. RUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennenis and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREER'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah; it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per package. 27-6m

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS and MACHINERY of any description, purchased and freighted to this City, on reasonable terms, will have the opportunity by applying to the undersigned, as I design

LEAVING FOR THE EAST IN MARCH NEXT.

Apply at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores, G. S. L. City.

JAMES NEEDHAM,

32-3 7th Ward.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 27-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-8m JAMES SADDLER.

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA—

TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,

THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL

THE CHEAPEST

MATCHES

IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 5 cents.

Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents. I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S MATCH FACTORY

13th Ward,

Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.

*** Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken. 32-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

32-1f JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ALL persons now desirous of a really good LUCIFER or FRICTION MATCH, should at once provide themselves with the new Electric Match, a home manufacture, just introduced, by

ROBERT GREER,

a newly arrived citizen to this Territory, whose scientific and practical knowledge of Match-making, particularly of its chemical department, will always ensure to the public

REAL GOOD MATCHES.

Unlike other matches the new Electric Match is not effected by the winter frost, nor is it spoiled by long keeping, and will be always found to readily ignite with gentle friction.

For efficiency, honesty and economy, the new Electric Match is decidedly the match for the people!

To be had at the usual retail prices at W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, and at all the principal stores in the city.

Also, Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturer, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle.

All kinds of pay taken by the Manufacturer.

N.B.—Buyers at stores will please to be sure and ask for Greer's New Electric Matches. The same will be known by the label on the boxes.

Agents wanted in all a country settlements. 22-3m

GLOBE BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-6m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humboldt Mines, Granville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 10, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 6 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS,

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 6 6m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange clothe of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,

Two Blocks east and one Block north of

11tf Bishop Sharp.

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF 1862

OF THE

UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Cheapest MAPS ever published in the World, price in sheets, colored, $1 50 each in cash, or one bushel of Wheat, one of Corn, one and a half of Oats, 8 lbs. of Butter, or 4 lbs. of Tallow.

These beautiful Maps, mounted on linen, with rollers, nicely varnished, with rings ready for hanging up, and adapted to keep for a generation, are $5 00 each in cash, or five times the amount of Grain, &c., as specified above.

Many families have already supplied themselves, and those who have not can obtain them at

GEO. GODDARD'S,

One block east of the Assembly Rooms,

33-2 13th Ward.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 28th, the beautiful drama entitled "Retribution, or Justice in Cuba," was represented in our Theatre. Seth Swap, a Yankee returning from the Silver Mines of Mexico, stood as the most important personage in the author's programme. Seth is a very characteristic individual, whose nationality would cover over any number of Cubas. Important doctrines of his orthodoxy, seem to have been that Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle ought to be the national anthems of every people, kindred, and tongue; and most religiously he held that the 4th of July, the American Eagle, and George Washington formed the capitals of all future history.

Mr. Snow sustained the character of the Yankee; and, considering his heavy tragic forte, he doubtless reached the general expectation. It is certain that there was a good deal of fun in the house during Seth's representation. Yet, it was rather a treat to the people than a triumph for the actor.

Mrs. L. Gibson in Miralda Estalez, the heroine of the piece, more than met the expectation of the public, for this was but her third appearance. We presume that until now, she has never been connected with a public stage, nor received a hour's professional training. Her love-scene with Pedro her betrothed, in the first act, would not have discredited one of the profession. It was natural and earnest, in fact so earnest that Mr. Simmons seemed to have been embarrassed, and once thrown out of his part, by the spirit of apparent reality thrown into the acting. This was an involuntary compliment, that even a star actress would have accepted with delight, for the highest triumph of genius is in rendering acting so true to nature, that the actor and the acting becomes lost, and the audience bewitched into a feeling of the reality of the scene.

Mr. J. M. Simmons took the part of Pedro Martinez, the lover of Miralda, in which character he was quite at home. We take this opportunity to apologize to the public for not naming this gentleman in our first article; for his Appius Claudius deserved favorable notice. Mr. S. is a useful stock actor. In fact, we know of no one in our dramatic corp, who can so well take Mr. Simmons parts, as Mr. S. himself. Yet, of course, he has defects, and they are mostly seen in his stage action, and in the delivery of his speeches. There is in his reading something resembling the falling and returning cadence of rhyme, or the loud accent of music at measured intervals. His stage walk also partakes of the same character, as though his passages were punctuated with steps. Sometimes he takes only three, two, and even one pace, and seldom the length of the stage. The action of the hand, also, is generally expressed in short movements. These defects, however, with a little care, can easily be corrected and in some characters, for instance his Sir Arthur Lassell, they are not so apparent.

Mr. John T. Caine played the part of Count Almonte, as he always plays his parts, creditably; and Mr. McKenzie filled the character of the Governor General, though his part was not important in length. Mrs. Cook was not out of place in the cast of the play.

The second piece of the evening was "Domestic Economy," in which Mr. Dunbar, Miss Thomas, and Master Bowring, afforded much amusement to the house.

The third piece was an Extravaganza, entitled "Bombastes Furioso" This is a new style of performance here; but it seemed to take well with the public.

On Saturday, Jan. 31st. the play of "Retribution" was repeated, followed by the popular domestic drama "All that Glitters is not Gold." As the really noble, though humble-minded young Cotton Spinner, Mr. Caine had a part much more his own than that of the villain Count Almonte. Mr H. B. Clawson has become identified with the character of the irresistible Toby Twinkle. Mr. Whitney had his proper part as Jasper Plum; and Mr. Simmons made a good Sir Arthur Lassell. Mrs. M. Clawson we presume is our best Martha Gibbs, and she played her part becomingly.

Last week, there was brought out the favorite comedy entitled "The Secret Agent." This was placed on the stage magnificently, and went off well.

Two farces, songs and dances, filled up the programme of theatrical ammusements for the week. And here it should be named, that Mr. Dunbar is a favorite with the public in his comic songs.

On Wednesday (this evening) and Saturday next, may be expected one of the richest treats of the season, afforded by the presentation of the classic play "Damon and Pythias," in which Mr. T. A. Lyne, a professional, will appear with Mr. James Ferguson, an old favorite.

ALPHA.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A TWO-HORSE SLEIGH; also, a first-rate OPHECLEIDE. For particulars, apply to "J. E. E.," Deseret News Office. 33-1

FOR SALE.

AN E-Flat SAX HORN. For particulars, inquire of JAS. A. THOMPSON, Deseret News Office. 33-2*

LEATHER, LEATHER, *LEATHER!*

ON CASH, paid for HIDES, by JOSHUA TAYLOR, Tanner and Currier, 15th Ward Tannery, or at his Residence, West Temple Street, one door north of A. Little's. 33-3

WOOL CARDING.

WE want to employ an Experienced MAN in the above business. Apply early.

JACOB HOUTZ.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 8, 1863. 33-2

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES or almost any kind of Merchandise, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT. C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

WANTED,

BY the subscriber, a situation as TEACHER in a Family, and would make the men's or boys' Clothes, if required, and render himself generally useful.

For particulars, inquire at this Office.

33-8 JAS. THOMSON.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10, 1863. 31-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

NOTICE.

RUBY VALLEY, Nev. Ter.,
January 13, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between EGAN & STEBBINS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. Egan will settle up the business of the concern.

H. EGAN,
O. R. STEBBINS

The business will be continued by H. Egan, who will keep constantly on hand a general supply of goods suitable for the trade. 33 3

TURNERS, TAKE NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, a WOOD-TURNER. Constant employment given. Enquire at Dopener & Taylor's Furniture Rooms, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre 33-tf

ESTRAY COW AND HEIFER.

CAME to my enclosure, about Dec. 1, last, one white muley COW, with black ears, crop off right ear, branded J T ⊥ on the left hip.

Also, one red yearling HEIFER, some white on the belly, and two notches in the under side of the left ear.

The owners are requested to prove, pay, and take them away.

33-1 O. M. DEUEL.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATTLE. One red and white COW, four years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible. One red and white OX, eight years old, no marks or brands visible. One red brockle face STEER, two years old; no marks or brands visible.

ROBERT McQUARRIE, Poundkeeper,
33-3 Ogden City, Weber Co.

SALT, SALT, SALT!

FOR SALE, in any quantities, at my Salt Works, in Salt Creek Kanyon, which I warrant to be the finest article manufactured in the Territory.

For Sale also at Nephi.

33-4 T. BOOTH, Proprietor.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,

SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

ESTRAYS.

IN my possession, at Alpine City, Utah county, U. T.,

One red, brindle, two-year-old HEIFER, crop off left ear, and swallow fork in right; a brand on left shoulder not plain.

One two year-old HEIFER, red and white speckled, red neck, white in the forehead, same mark as above.

One two-year-old STEER, black and white spotted, white in forehead, crop and two slits in each ear, brand on left hip not legible.

One three-year-old roan HEIFER, red head and neck, slit in right ear.

Owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

33-1 JOSEPH M. PHELPS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Berlin make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co, and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for [illegible].

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D. O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, "which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr. Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!

THE highest Market Price will be paid for Good HIDES. Bring on your Hides to R. B. MARGETTS' BLACKSMITH SHOP, Main Street, or to

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
31-3 Second house west of Tabernacle.

48 and 44.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD FOR CUTTING GARMENTS.

THE undersigned designs to begin the first of February next to instruct gentlemen and ladies in their new, improved, speedy and sure method of cutting garments.

Every experienced tailor knows that it is much easier to cut garments for a well-formed person than for one that is tall and slender, or short and thick; but this difficulty is surmounted by reducing the long measure, likewise the width, and thereby attain to a proper and elegant fit.

To measure, each learner can obtain three reduction schemes for $1, and it can be learnt in a few hours for $4, with J. O. A. WEIBYE, Tailor,

Second house west of 10th Ward School-house.

Every kind of pay taken. 33-1*

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster: it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a.m of April 20, (to be decided by the 22d.) 1863, for conveying the mails of the United States in Oregon from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1865, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

15016 From Portland, by Springville, Sauvies Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washougal, Cascades, Hood, and River, to The Dalles, 130 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 4 p m;
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 8 p m:
Bids to run by a proposed schedule, and six times a week, will be considered.
Bids will also be considered to extend the tri-weekly service from The Dalles to Walla-Walla, 175 miles further.

15017 From The Dalles, by Wallula, to Walla-Walla, 175 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla 3 h day by p m;
Leave Walla-Walla Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles 5th day by 6 p m.
If bids for the extended service on No. 15016 be accepted, this route will not be let.

15018 From Walla-Walla, by Grand Ronde, Auburn, and Fort Boise, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 300 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Walla-Walla Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake in 14 days by 6 p m;
Leave Salt Lake Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla in 14 days by 6 pm.

For forms of proposals, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see pamphlet advertisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails in California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, dated 10th October, 1861 or that dated 9th August, 1862, to be found in the principal offices.

The law requires that the mails be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security," without regard to the mode, and proposals must be made entirely in accordance therewith to be entitled to consideration.

M. BLAIR,
33-4 Postmaster General.

FOR SALE!

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED!

TO arrive in a few days, direct from CALIFORNIA, an

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS!

COMPRISING

Domestic, Cassimeres,
Hickory, Satinet,
Denims, Cottonades,
Check, Jeans,
Prints, Ticking,
Delaines, Crinoline,
Ribbons, Notions.

Sugar, Glass,
Tea, Nails,
Coffee, White Lead,
Tobacco, Putty,
Pepper, Paints,
Spices, Brushes,
Powder, Dye Stuffs,

Scythes & Snaths, Knives & Forks,
Cradles, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Sheep Shears,
Shovels, Spring Balances,
Hoes, Butts & Screws,
Forks, Locks & Latches,
Axes, Miners' Tools,

Brass Kettles, Hand Saws,
Camp do., Tennon do.,
Tea do., Wood do.,
Bake Skillets, Planes,
Fry Pans, Trowels,

Cups & Saucers, Looking Glasses,
Plates, Tumblers,
Dishes, Goblets,
Bowls, Castors,

Hats, Bonnets,
Coats, Shakers,
Pants, Bootees,
Silk H'd'fs, Misses do.,
Blankets, Chs. copper toes.

Leather, Boots and Shoes, home-made and imported,

With many other Articles for use and ornament.

WANTED,

Pork, Hides, Oats & Barley.

WM. JENNINGS,

MAIN STREET.

32 2

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 34. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder AMASA M. LYMAN, Tabernacle, October 7, 1862.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to tell you that I am glad to be here. If you have but a little of the feeling that influences me, you know very well that I am glad to be here. I am not glad to be here because my mission is ended, for such I do not consider to be the case at all. We often say we have been on a mission, and we have fulfilled a mission, and have returned as though that something had been completed and accomplished. I have been on a mission, but I have not come from a mission, or from that mission. I have been on a mission; I have come home on a mission; I am still on a mission. The obligations of that mission, I feel, are not ceasing, not becoming less, but they increase from day to day, and from year to year, with the increase of knowledge and understanding, and the apprehension of the principles of truth. I am here to-day for the same purpose, for the prosecution of the same labor that I have been in, in every place that I have occupied as a minister of the truth since I first became acquainted with its principles, and by such acquaintance I became connected with the work of God.

My text is furnished me in the people that are before me to-day. Who could look upon this assembly and be so dull, so stupid, that the inquiry would not arise in his mind, what are they here for? Why all this gathering together of this mixed multitude of people; people from so many nations; people of different tongues, of different customs, different traditions and notions, yet having one and the same feeling, in reference to a few of the details that make up the great aggregate of life's actions. For what purpose have we been gathered together from distant nations? Some may have thought that our gathering here was only for the sake of being together, for the sake of creating a multitudinous community. The multitude we see assembled here to-day are here because the kingdom of God is to be built up; for if the kingdom of God is to be built up, there must be people to constitute it; there must be a people to be ruled, or the rulers would have nothing over which to rule. If the mere assembling of the people together constitute the kingdom of God now; why has it not constituted the kingdom of God at other times? People have assembled together before; communities have existed before, yet the existence of such communities have not and do not now constitute them the kingdom of God. One reason why that the gathering together of the people does not constitute the kingdom of God is, that the mere gathering of the people is not particularly an intellectual operation, it does not of itself particularly inform the judgment or enlighten the mind in reference to God, and man's relationship to God and his purposes.

We commenced our labors with you in lands far distant from this; we preached the gospel to you, listening to that, and receiving the testimony of the servants of God, and following the course that was indicated by them, you have become changed in your circumstances and locality. You were located in other parts of the globe, and were citizens of other nations, but now you are here located in the peaceful vales of Utah. It is now time for the gathered saints to begin to learn still more, if they have not already begun to do so; and if they have begun to learn to continue to learn something of the reason why they are gathered together, that they may be able to discover the true relationship between the actions they perform, the labors, duties, and services that are required of them, and the development, increase and growth into strength and power of the kingdom of God on the earth. When we talk about the kingdom of God our thoughts are apt to travel away from scenes of earth, as though it were a matter of the ideas alone and not connected with our earthly operations, labor, duties and services.

There is no action in life, no labors that we perform, no relationship that we sustain to God and one another, but what should be connected directly with the development of the kingdom of God. Says one, "We must become perfect and holy; we must become god-like; we must become like the angels, or like the spirits of the just who dwell with God." That is true, but where is that transformation, that change in our condition, feelings and circumstances to be wrought out, in heaven or on earth, at home or abroad? Where is the school in which we are to be taught the plain, simple, unvarnished administrations of truth in a way to bring it within the range of our feeble comprehension of truth that we may understand it. Are we to learn it in any one place to the exclusion of all others? No. Are we to learn God and truth where we live? Yes. If not where in heaven's name do you expect to learn of him? Do you live in heaven with God and his angels? No, you live here on the earth, here in Utah among the rugged mountains that are around us. All you know you know here, and all you can learn you must learn here, while you are here. To acquire a knowledge of God is eternal life. That appears to many to be a great something. I say something because people know nothing of God. Where are you going to obtain a knowledge of God.

People talk about going to heaven, but when we find ourselves in heaven, we shall find that we have reached it without going to it. Heaven is a development of internal powers, and external changes. We learn to know God now, as human beings, influenced by the effects of sin and folly, degraded, and surrounded with darkness, misery and wretchedness, shall we wait until these are put off before we can learn of God, and get to know that which will constitute in us that knowledge which is eternal life? No. We came here to the valleys of Utah in obedience to the requirements of the gospel, simply that we might here continue to be taught. We came to this distant region to learn of God; how? By, in the first place, learning ourselves. Can we know God in this way? Yes. We can know him in no other way. We cannot go to where he is to be taught of him personally, and to associate with him. What have we in this world that gives a truthful indication of his character to the mind that is open to the light of truth? We have ourselves been made in the image of God. Then it is essentially necessary that we should learn ourselves as an all important step to the knowledge of God. We must learn to correct our lives, and our actions; we must learn to govern ourselves, and sanctify our affections that we may be prepared to hold communion with heavenly intelligences.

The kingdom of God is established now for the development and increase of its principles within us, to reflect light on the darkness that surrounds us, and reveal to our understanding the true relationship we sustain to God, and the reason why the requirements of the gospel are laid upon us, and why we can be saved by listening to them; and why we are not saved if we refuse to listen to them.

When the sound of the gospel first reached me I used to have this childish idea, that if I ever knew the truth it must be because the heavens would be opened for me to gaze upon the glory that is within the vail, and this would be the only assurance I could receive that the gospel is true. I lived under the influence of this idea until I passed measurably from the condition of childhood, of hearing as a child, and understanding as a child. When I began to approximate towards a riper condition of mind, I became satisfied, that it was not by merely looking at something that the mind became enlightened, that it was not by merely guessing at something that is incomprehensible, that knowledge is developed in the soul. I learned that the gospel was true in a very simple way. The gospel required me to pursue an upright, just, virtuous, honest course of life with all the world around me, and to live at peace with all men. I commenced living in the world without quarreling with anybody; I followed the dictation of the gospel, and its requirements, and it has saved me from war, contention and strife with my fellow man, from quarreling with my family, with my brethren, with my friends and with my neighbors. In this way I found out that so much of the gospel was true, and I did not have to go to heaven to find this out neither. This is the way I want you to begin to learn God, and the consequences will be peace, and the joy that springs from peace. Then heaven will be in the home where you dwell, in the land and country where you live, in your associations with your friends and neighbors, and kindred in all life's varied relations. Another consequence will be a constant in-dwelling of the spirit of God, that spirit that brings life and light, and knowledge and understanding to the soul of man, that quickens the intellect of man, and sanctifies every power to hold communion with still higher, and holier principles.

We say we want the Holy Spirit; then let us so live our religion that we may have the Holy Spirit, which will improve our condition continually, making us better and better citizens of the kingdom of God with every degree of gain over ourselves. In this way we may cultivate, and develope in us individually the principle of immortality that will constitute, when applied to the great body of the people of God, the immortality of his kingdom, the basis of its eternal and deathless perpetuity. Then the development of the kingdom of God in power on the earth temporally depends upon the self culture of its members, upon the culture of the feelings that rule the soul, and that give character to the action of the creature. When we consider that purity of life is necessary and requisite to qualify a man to be a citizen of the kingdom of God we shall cultivate that quality and labor for its development and increase. To how many of the infinitesimal details of life's actions does this principle extend? It should extend to them all. We cannot do any wrong that will render us acceptable to God and make us better. That is right which improves and gives life. There is a right way and a wrong one to all we do.

If we cultivate the ground there is a way which if pursued will be fruitful of consequences the most disastrous, while an opposite way will produce profit and reward us for our labors. There is a way that is fruitful of noxious weeds where something better should grow, and this is as truthfully the result of the conduct of the farmer, as is the rich harvest of healthy grain that affords him bread and sustenance. Some people think they can pray the weeds out of their fields and gardens, but their prayers can only be effectual when accompanied with a reasonable amount of honest labor rightly and wisely applied. I am in favor of praying. I love to pray myself, and I love to have the Saints pray. But when you have a great many weeds growing on your land, pray for your land, and do not forget to go out on to that land, and pull up, remove, and destroy by your diligent labor the weed plants that so much annoy you.

We have been told that the Lord will not plant our grain for us, and cultivate our fields. We are here to learn how to do that for ourselves, if we do not know. This part of our education we have to gain if we have not already gained it; and this will enable us to aid in the building up, and development, in its greatness and power of the kingdom of God. Let our labor be so applied, that when we bow down before our Heavenly Father, to ask him to bless anything we have, or do, that we can do so consistently. Let us hoe up the weeds, and enrich our fields, and ask God to give us a bountiful crop to reward our toils. We will do all we can do, and then ask God to bless that labor and leave the result with him. If your wagon has been fixed in the mud, get hold of the wheel yourself and lift all you can, and then ask somebody else to help you if you need help.

There is another field that is equally taxed with the support of a noxious growth, I refer to ourselves at home. We carry about with us our notions, our habits of thought; and our habits of thought give character to our actions. When, for instance, the storm of passion is aroused in our bosoms, we yield ourselves up to it without an effort, and unresistingly allow ourselves to be carried away by its influence from a course of propriety and right, and we do wrong, and say wrong things. Let rising anger be suppressed, let the place where it had its incipient being become its grave. Never let the mouth utter the word that should not be spoken. This counsel is just as applicable to myself as it is to you. I have learned long since that I was not called to preach the gospel because I had no improvement to make on myself, or because I could not become any better. I have come to the conclusion that the more I talk about the right, and the less I talk about the wrong, the more I become occupied with the right, and the less danger I shall be in of becoming occupied by the wrong. This is good for me, and being good for me I recommend it to the Saints, I want them to live peacably and quietly with one another, and learn to do the little things in life's duty right. That we may learn to do this it is necessary that we should control our passions, for if we do not control them they will control us, and under such control we do wrong. When we control ourselves, the result is equinimity of feeling such as is necessary to the exercise of an enlightened judgment, if such judgment exist within us. Cannot God help us? It altogether depends upon whether we are disposed to help ourselves or not. God will help and bless us when we pursue the course that is acceptable to him. If we strive to subdue stormy passion within us, he will assist us in the good work until the spirit of God is not merely a casual visitor, but a constant dweller within us, to increase our store of knowledge, extend our views, and make our conceptions of God and truth more as they should be. Let us live in this way and we shall speak kindly of one another, and be more charitable to all men.

The result of our education is differences of feeling, and differences in our way of life; we have brought these differences with us from our distant homes. We have brought with us to Utah more or less of the old notions that have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength; throughout our lives their influence has been upon us. So far as these are in opposition to the truth and the right they must be overcome; for as we learn the truth we must exchange our incorrect notions for notions that are correct in reference to living with one another, and in reference to our general conduct in life. It is not some service we have to perform at some remote place from where we are now living that will benefit us, but it is how we deport ourselves here towards one another and towards God; how we shall make our farms, cultivate our grounds, and how to use that which we have been blessed with, as faithful stewards of the manifold mercies of God. We have much yet to learn; the improvements we have not yet made are all to be made, whether they relate to the cultivation of our fields and gardens, or to the cultivation of our minds; it is our duty to garnish and embellish them, and make them beautiful and lovely as the residence and heritage of intellectual men and women. This will bring into existence God's temporal kingdom on the earth, then the sanctified and holy, and acceptable of his children will dwell in palaces, will be surrounded with wealth, and there will be no desire of their hearts but what may be satisfied. There will be a fountain opened to them where they may satisfy their thirst however intense it may be for ought that is good, great, and enobling.

Learn sisters, when you teach the truth to your children who prattle around your knee, and trying to cultivate a love of it in them, that you are determining their destiny and your own, and its relationship unchangeably, with the increase, perpetual and eternal growth of God's kingdom. Think of this, and do not for a moment pass by those labors of love to your children as matters of comparative little value, for in them is your hopes of glory, heaven, happiness, bliss, and joy in that great future of glory we are looking for. How can a mother teach her children the right if she is reckless of it herself? How can a father do that if he neglects to set before his household the example of propriety that should constitute the constant and ceaseless labor of a father? Then let us remember that all this work is upon us; it is to redeem the earth, to be learning how to cultivate and improve its condition; it is to bring into existence a holy nation of men and women before God.

Who are they which constitute the bright hosts that worship around the throne of God? They are men and women and children, such as we see here to-day, intellectual beings like ourselves, who have been educated, taught, trained, led onward and upward from a condition of ignorance to the possession of that infinitude of knowledge that makes so incomprehensible a difference between us. As we are so were they, and as they are in all their brightness and glory around the throne of God, so may we be with our wives and children, friends and associates in the kingdom of God on earth when we have traveled along to that state of exaltation to which they have attained, when we have learned to vanquish the monster of sin and death, rising above him to live in the elements of truth and holiness, in a state of insurrection. This has had its beginning here in all our life's labor, care and relationship to one another, the existence beyond this is only the finished constellation of the glory which is commenced here, an advanced stage of its development. We are not so blind and dumb that we cannot comprehend the difference between the household where the words of righteousness are uttered, where examples of purity are set, and that household where such noble examples are not seen. Would you see your children around the throne of God? Would you see them clad in glory and crowned with immortality and eternal lives, then teach them truth while they prattle around your knee; learn them to lisp the truth, teach them to love it ere they can fully know its worth, and as they grow in capacity to reason and understand they will then bless the father and mother that taught them truth and purity, and to hate and despise the wrong and choose the good. Truth will regulate all life's details, I care not how numerous they may be, all will yield to the saving, sanctifying, hallowed influence, and supreme love of truth. When we teach the truth to our children, it is one of the best proofs that we love the truth ourselves with all our minds, might and strength. If we take this course we shall see the kingdom of God growing; its outward embellishments will appear, its wealth will increase, and its power will spread abroad on the right hand and on the left until untold millions of earth's children will repose in security, safety and happiness, and be blessed beneath its banner. Then its temples will rise in beauty, grandeur and glory, and the home of every Saint will become a temple where God will delight to reveal the richness of his blessings to his faithful children. If our God shines as the perfection of beauty out of Zion, Zion must reflect that beauty—it must have an existence in Zion reflecting its beauty outwardly upon the world around. The glory of Zion must be created by the children of Zion. We cannot attain to this all in a moment. We first begin to make our homes tidy and to subdue every enemy to our peace that we may have more comfort. If we wish our children to have an exalted taste for the lovely and beautiful, create something lovely for them to look upon, let them behold a practical example and

exhibition of the beautiful and lovely when they are at home; when they go into the garden, let them see the development of beauty; and when they come to maturity and remove far away they will think of the paternal home with delight and pleasure as the place where peace reigns, where joy is developed, where the odor of sweet flowers are inhaled by the visitors, greeting our early rising or cheering us when we retire to our rest. This is the picture of the home of a Saint, of him who loves to beautify Zion, and exalt the children of Zion above all other people on the earth.

It does not follow of necessity that the poor man must possess broad acres, if your garden is no larger than this stand cultivate it properly, plant fruit trees, and other useful plants, and rivet the attention of your growing family to the contemplation of their duty; let them see an example in you from day to day, and from year to year, which will exercise a salutary influence upon the minds of your children throughout their future lives. If I have not myself been able hitherto to make such a home, it is the home that lives in my mind. I show you the ladder over which you may travel from any condition of degradation and ignorance to all that is noble, exalted and Godlike. We must start from where we are, and we shall soon see better houses, more fruitful and lovely gardens; the residences of the Saints will grow into beauty, and the cities of the Saints into magnificence.

The prophet Joseph once took me by the arm in the street, and said, "I have so many blessings, and there is nothing but what you can enjoy in your time and place, the same as I do, and so can every man." But I have prayed this prayer, "If the bestowal of wealth upon thy servant, O Lord, will make him a fool, and cause him to forsake the truth, may I remain poor until I can bear it." We might as well complain that we were not all born at the same time as to complain of any disparity that may exist between us in pecuniary matters. Let the Saints who have just come to these valleys from their father and learn to be contented in whatsoever position they are placed in, that is, when you are in circumstances that neither you nor your friends can change for the better. To complain of circumstances that cannot at the present be improved, would simply be a waste of your time, and your time is precious, for we are not going to live many years according to the common course of things to improve ourselves here. It will be to our advantage to live in this world as long as we can improve, and the longer we live here and improve, the stronger grows the ties that bind us to this existence. I want to see the kingdom of God grow from this small beginning that is right around us until the whole earth is filled and blessed with its glory, as it now blesses and fills the valleys of Deseret in a degree. We are connected with an enterprise that is great, noble and honorable, with an enterprise that is not satisfied with a limited acquisition, with a small victory over sin, but it is an enterprise that grasps the world's emancipation from sin, darkness and death; it looks at no smaller object than the world's freedom from sin and its consequences.

Being connected with so great an enterprise, I do not feel any more that I am a worm of the earth, but that I am associated with the Gods of eternity, and that angels are my kindred, and of my family. This is the way I want the Saints to feel, if they feel this way they will shun all wickedness, and seek for right, and try to do it all the time. I for one am engaged in the great work of building up the kingdom of God upon the earth, and I want to get the Saints to see the value of practical purity of life, that will utterly destroy the power of sin, purge out the transgressor from our assemblies and render us more and more acceptable to God all the time, because better calculated to bless the world.

God bless you: Amen.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

During the past year there have been 1,652 business failures in the Northern states; a less number, per year, than at any time since 1830.

Gen. Sigel stigmatizes the Fredericksburg disaster as an unnecessary and wholesale butchery.

Prince Alfred of England has embarked in the St. George with the rank of midshipman.

Lamartine, says a Paris letter, has just received 400,000f. as the part proceeds of a lottery, which will pay all his debts, and enable him to end his days in comfort.

The Great Eastern sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th ult.

John C. Heenan is about to marry Miss Stevens, a pretty New York actress, now playing at Boucicault's, in London—so said.

The actress, Mrs. Forest, by a final decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, receives $40 000 accumulated alimony from Edwin Forest, and henceforth the sum of $4,000 a year.

Mr. Lincoln, on New Year's eve—says an extract from a private Washington letter published in the Rochester *Union*—"summoned his Cabinet, including Gen. Halleck and, without even the preface of an apology, said: Gentlemen, in the management and conduct of this war from henceforth I shall be the head of the concern. I have taken off my overcoat and thrown away my mittens, and shall now do something. I believe that I am as capable of dictating to you as you are to me, and hereafter, therefore, I shall direct and order matters myself. A change has become necessary, and now is the time to inaugurate it, and henceforth I will not be dictated to, and will not be interfered with."

A business correspondent of the New York *Argus* writes from Ontario county as follows: "We earnestly hope and pray that the President will follow the example of his Secretaries, and hand in his resignation at the earliest opportunity, and allow the Union to be saved before it shall be everlastingly too late."

The Empress Eugenie has named her favorite horse "Stonewall Jackson."

The Federal disaster at Vicksburg is charged, in the Washington Evening *Star*, of Jan. 12th, to a miff on the part of Gen McClernand, because Gen. Sherman did not move to suit him. The *Star* says that McClernand, before engaging in the present campaign, did not know how to shoulder arms. It is believed that the President will promptly dismiss him from the service.

The New York *Evening Post* announces that Gov. Seymour was to be placed under military supervision by the Federal Government and taught his duties by a Federal General.

The New York Police Commissioners, have been summoned by Gov. Seymour to answer grave charges preferred against them for criminality in the imprisonment and unlawful withholding from trial, of Mrs. Brinsmade, an alleged political offendress, held in custody and confinement in one of the Police Station Houses of the city of New York, under control of said commissioners, from on or about the 21st day of Sept., 1862, to Nov. 2d, next succeeding. The inculpated parties refused to comply with the Governor's order. Abundance of time was given the Commissioners to make a defense, although, as the *Argus* says, "everybody is aware that they have already virtually confessed their guilt." The Commissioners subsequently desired a postponement and change of venue, which the Governor granted.

There are confirmatory reports that the Indians of the Northwest are preparing for a combined renewal of hostilities in the spring.

The Missouri river was open and regular trips were being performed between St. Joseph and Omaha till the middle of January. A few days afterwards it was frozen over solid at Omaha.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, lately released from the Federal bastile at Fort Lafayette has caused the arrest of Col. Stoughton Bliss, of Cleveland, O., who assisted in taking off Dr. Olds on the night of Aug. 12th. He is now in confinement awaiting his trial for kidnapping.

Col. Wall, newly—elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey, on his way to Washington, at Philadelphia received an ovation from his friends, made a speech, in which he said that he had received from the Legislature of the State of New Jersey the high and responsible office of United States Senator; and, "I go there, my friends, as I understand it, to advocate, as far as my limited abilities will permit—to advocate, I say, peace in that body. (Cheers for "peace.") I cannot say, my friends, how this is to be brought about, but I believe I speak the sentiments of the people of New Jersey, and not only of the people of New Jersey, but of the loyal people of Pennsylvania, when I say that they will hail the hour that shall bring us from out this lurid tempest of war into the calm and blessed shade of a long and lasting peace."

An artist in Placeville, Cala., lately opened an auction for the sale of photographs of eminent men—among them Mr Lincoln's. All the others are reported to have sold readily; but for Mr. Lincoln's no buyer could be found. Finally, as reported, "an intelligent contraband" called and purchased one. In a short time other sons of "Afric's burning sand" came round and purchased his entire stock.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are not twenty ladies at present living in Charleston, S. C. The city is almost deserted, the streets empty, and one-half of them in blackened ruins, since the great fire. The spectacle is described as a sad and terrible one—lifeless and funereal.

Under the emancipation act of the District of Columbia, there are about 1,000 claimants, and 3,000 slaves reported.

Richard Yeadon, of Charleston, offers $1,000 for the capture of Gen. Butler.

The Richmond *Examiner* says, that on the 1st ultimo, the negro hiring season reached its climax in Richmond. "The offices of the hiring agents were thronged with master and mistress hunters of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. No space within, the black mass overflowed into the street, and settled down along the sidewalks and gutters, waiting to be "hired," while expressions such as "Hab you been hired yet." "Whose your massa this year?" were heard, occasionally interrupted by a "hoe down" upon the pavement. Stimulated by the spirit of extortion which has come to pervade all transactions in which money is concerned, the "negro," in commercial parlance, may be quoted as stiff, and holding firm above former quotations, considerably. Those who, being free, have the hiring out of themselves, imitate the masters of slave labor, and hold themselves up to the highest bidder, with an amount of assertion and impudence that deserves to bring him a "knock down" at least. The number of negroes hiring in Richmond and vicinity, is greater than at any former season, from the fact that hundreds have been sent here by their owners from the counties to prevent their falling into possession of the Federals. The "almighty nigger," and the exhorbitant price of his hire, is everywhere the topic of conversation, and the endless source of wonderment. Adult negroes, male and female, are hiring for $200 to $250. Boys between twelve and fifteen bring $75. Government is hiring a great number of negroes, and is regulating the price. The present, it says, offers a fine opportunity for persons who have been driven from their homes by the Federals, to dispose of their negroes for the year. The vilest whisky, which before the war, a gentleman would not give to his negroes, is now eagerly sought after in Richmond, and bought at from $25 to $30 a gallon."

Jeff. Davis, in his late speech at Mobile said, "Better that our independence be achieved, no matter by what measures, than submit to the domination of the Yankees, who are seeking to enchain us in the same degrading servitude with themselves, with a baboon for a king."

The Nashville *Union* says that nearly one thousand families belonging to soldiers now in the rebel service, or who have been killed or died in that service, are in that city without food, clothing or wood, and are daily making piteous appeals to the Federal authorities for relief.

The Confederate Adjutant-General has decided that men with any portion of the blood of the white race are liable to conscription.

The people of Mobile, Ala., are luxuriating in an excessive supply of oysters. It is stated that the whole population have nothing to do but to catch oysters and but little beside them to eat.

In response to Rd. Yeadon's offer of $10,000 for the body of Gen. Butler, dead or alive, a Southern bravo publishes in the Winchester (Tenn.) *Bulletin* that he is willing to undertake the job for $50,000—one-half of the sum to be placed in good hands before he starts upon "his labor of love," and the balance to be assured him on its completion.

KENTUCKY PUGNACIOUS.

Pursuant to Gov. Robinson's recommendation in his recent message delivered to the Legislature of Kentucky, that body have under consideration several series of resolutions expressive of non-support, indignation and protest against Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. One series, published in the Frankfort *Yeoman*, winds up as follows:

14. That in view of the premises, the General Assembly of Kentucky solemnly protests against the execution of President Lincoln's emancipation Proclamation, and of such parts of the Confiscation Act as contemplates the liberation of slaves; and hereby instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives of this State in Congress to oppose the execution of those pernicious measures by every means not inconsistent with the Constitution.

On the 12th ult., Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on military affairs, looking to the home protection of the people from grievances which are represented to have become no longer endurable, through incessant aggressions upon private citizens by insulting soldiery quartered in their midst:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising, arming and equiping three brigades of the State militia under the State Guard law, with proper proportions of infantry cavalry and artillery, to be exclusively under the control of the State authorities, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the State and maintaining the supremacy of civil over the military authority in the State of Kentucky.

REMINISCENCE OF THE ELDER EMERY.

In the majority of the comedies writen by Colman, Morton, Murphy, Holcroft, and O'Keefe, one of the principal characters was a rustic—that rustic was invariably a Yorkshireman—and that Yorkshireman was as invariably acted by Emery, the father of the gentleman now so popular. The elder Emery may be properly called the Kean of dialect actors—he was equally happy in sentiment or humour. His Tyke in *The School of Reform*, was a wonderful combination of jolly knavery, tragic terror, and rustic repentance. Emery needed no sensation scenes to back him. Give him a smock-frock and a carter's hat, and the feelings of the audience were at his mercy. With boxes, pit, and gallery he was all powerful, and it was whispered that John Kemble was not over pleased at his excessive popularity

One evening, Emery had not arrived at the theatre in time for the third act of *Pizarro*, in which he played the sturdy and incorruptible sentinel. Mr Kemble, dressed for Rolla, hastened before the curtain to inform the audience that, "owing to the singular absence of Mr. Emery, he must request a short indulgence," when Emery himself, great-coated, dirty-booted, his face flushed and wet with perspiration, rushed upon the stage. Kemble glared at him with classical astonishment, and walked away. Emery took breath, and addressed the house to this effect:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I've been late to-night, and I'm sorry for it. I ask your pardon, and when you know the cause of my delay, I'm sure you'll grant it—at least, I'm sure the ladies will. Ladies—for I particularly speak to you"—and here the actor's voice faltered—"'tis half an hour since my wife was taken in labor"—thunders of applause interrupted him—"and I—I ran for the doctor." A roar of approbation filled the theatre and it is questionable whether a surer method of obtaining the favour of an English audience could have been devised. "I couldn't leave my wife till I knew she was out of danger, could I?" continued the actor.

"Bravo, Emery, you've said enough!" shouted the audience. The men cheered, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and all sorts of prosperity were wished to Mrs. Emery and the little one. During the ovation, Emery bowed and retired

In the scene that followed, Kemble, as Rolla, came on to Emery, as the Sentinel, and, after a time, the dialogue of the play runs—

"Rolla(Kemble): Soldier, hast thou a wife?

"Sentinel(Emery), with considerable meaning: I have.

"Rolla(Kemble): And children?

"Sentinel(Emery), remembering Mr. Kemble's extreme anxiety to inform the audience that he(Emery)had kept them waiting: This morning I had two, now I have three!"

The applause gained by this retaliation was so marked that Kemble rushed off without attempting to continue the scene.—[London Penny Newsman,

AN EDITORIAL BRUTUS.

An editor out West thus talks to non-paying subscribers and patrons:

"Hear us for our debts, and get ye ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard to our need as you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over. If there be one among you—one single patron—that don't owe us some—then he may step aside; consider himself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer; not that we care about ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we go to jail and you go free, than you pay your debts to keep us moving? As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our paper to you, but as you don't pay we dun you. Here are agreement for job work; contracts for subscriptions, promises for long credits, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so green that he don't take a paper? If any, he need not speak, for we don't mean him. Who is there so devoid of business talent that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide, he ain't the chap either. Who is there so mean that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout, for he's the man we're after.—His name is legion, and he's owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six years—long enough to make us poor and him rich at our expense."

—Were it not for the flies, people in summer would sleep two hours longer than they do, and thus lose the best part of the day.

—The Philadelphia *Press* states that 2,707,303 gallons of coal oil were exported from that city during the year 1862, valued at $529,575, an average of about 21 and 1-3 cents per gallon.

[For the Deseret News.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

In order to have an equilibrium of heat in bodies, their conducting power must be alike, so that the cavities or pores are equally filled with the caloric. As remarked in a previous article, metals are far better adapted to attract heat, and gather its particles, if such a term may be applied, in a focus than stones, woods, liquids and gases; and yet the latter, when in a certain condition, conduct the caloric to such a degree, that a rising of temperature with evaporation will speedily take place, this however is not the case under ordinary circumstances.

Supposing a vessel of a certain size, full of water, receive heat at the bottom, the lower strata of that fluid become directly lighter, and rising to the surface their heated particles circulate in every direction of the vessel, and thus the temperature of the water becomes entirely changed.

For as rays of light need a focus or gathering place, in order to make an impression on the retina of the eye, and thus produce an image, so the caloric needs a place in which radiation or the extending of heated particles in every direction may be accomplished; thus each cavity or pore forms a resting place of that wonderful element called heat, and the greater the power of conduction of these pores, the greater consequently the accumulation of the caloric, and the greater the entire change of temperature of a certain body or volume.

Upon this principle, heated water and air are extensively used as media of warming apartments, in Germany, where among the latest improvements of an elegant and comfortable mansion, are found metal pipes within the walls and communicating with the different parts of the building; thus perhaps forty rooms are warmed from one given point in the basement, without ever using a stove or chimney, except in the kitchen.

From the foregoing, the reader will easily perceive the facility of obtaining an equal temperature throughout the largest building, while at the same time, valves at different places admit fresh air to traverse every point of the house, and thus the accumulation of noxious gases like the carbon is prevented.

According to Horace, Livy, Pliny, Cajus Figulus and other classical authors, the Romans were extremely fastidious in the arrangement of domestic comfort, their houses and baths, that is those of the Patricians, were well provided with a warming and ventilating apparatus.

The Greeks, as mentioned by Strabo, one of the best authorities in such matters, were likewise exceedingly fond of having their houses well warmed and ventilated. Some of the Tyrants* of Athens had into the apartments of their palaces in summer, cool air from flower gardens, admitted by means of so-called ventilating towers, and in winter, through earthen pipes or *caleducts*, embedded in the walls, while the *hypocaust* or fireplace in the vaults below was breathing forth volumes of warm and perfumed air.

The Arabic authors *Averroes*, the great commentator of Aristotle, and *Al-Farabi* the eminent polyglot, speak of similar arrangements among the Moors at the time that they ruled over the greatest portion of the European peninsula.

The importance of an equal and pure temperature in apartments, is well known not only to physicians, physiologists, but to every close observer of the human system. The blood (*sanguis*), the vital element from which the animal body receives its nutriment and growth, and without which food cannot be converted into the particles assimilating with the somatic, is much influenced by the air and gases conveyed through the respiratory organs to the different veins and arteries.

By a wise law of the Creator, the temperature of a great many animals such as the vertebrated and mammalia appears to be a little higher than that of the atmosphere and changes with it. The heat of the blood which in the above mentioned species of beings is of a red color, seems to depend upon the degree of activity of the respiratory organs. In man, the temperature is generally in every clime in a sound state of the body, 98° Fah., but in birds it reaches as high as 109°.

The difference of the caloric in fishes, snakes, man and birds, is evidently originating in the greater and smaller development of the respiratory organs; in birds, for instance, where they extend over a large portion of the body, the process of calorification or of producing heat, takes place under a temperature 12° higher than that of man, while in fishes, reptiles, &c., the blood, on account of the important respiratory organs is cold, hence they are called cold-blooded animals.

That a pure well-proportioned atmosphere is essential to the health of the animal system, is evident from the fact that the amount of heat disengaged by combustion, is always in proportion to the quantity of hydrogen and carbon consumed. During the process of calorification, the oxygen of the atmosphere unites with the carbon and hydrogen, and the result is, water and carbonic acid. Hence in badly ventilated and crowded apartments, the carbon will in consequence of foul air accumulate, while the quantity of oxygen decreases, and the temperature of the room is changed to a degree which will frequently put the human body in a state of perspiration, so that on reaching the open air the blood becomes suddenly chilled which may result in colds of a most fatal character.

I refer here especially to inflammation of the lining membrane of the nostrils and windpipe, and the ramifications of the latter, occasioned by exposure to sudden changes of temperature. But how often are not the premonitory symptoms disregarded, and the patient, to use the emphatic language of Samuel Warren, the author of the diary of a late physician, "is on the threshold of death without his knowing it."

As remarked in a former article, both the animal and vegetable system are undergoing every moment, even by every inhalation and respiration of particles of air, changes,—that is, changes of a chemical nature, inasmuch as the most minute part of the body becomes affected, although generally gradually. Hence the constant *rapport* or relationship between organic bodies and the air, the effect of hurtful gases on the system and the fatal results of a neglected *habitus*.

Whenever I see a frail, weak constitution, which by its clear, transparent complexion, bright flush-spots on the cheek, especially on the left cheek, the peculiar brilliancy of the eye, is predisposed to that fatal, horrible scourge called consumption, I am *pained* that such a person should neglect himself so much as to disregard transitory chills or shiverings, difficulty of breathing, and thus end his mortal career in an untimely grave.

It is of great importance to know that the purity of the blood and consequently the healthy condition of the body depend upon the quality of the air inhaled. Even to a superficial observer, the effects of foul, deleterious gases on the animal system will be evident. But, nevertheless, few people seem to realize the necessity of having that comfort in their houses which will guarantee safety to life and longevity; else we would not often find small, badly-ventilated rooms with a low ceiling and a suffocating heat caused by the injudicious management of iron stoves, while exhalations produced by the promiscuous crowding of from eight to ten persons in one apartment, and of so offending a character meet you on entering such a hovel, that one almost wishes the *Lex Cloaca* of the Romans were in force.

In order to impress the importance of cleanliness upon the public mind by removing foul air from houses and crowded neighborhoods, a law was enacted by a *Senatus Consultum*, that everything impure should be removed from the domiciles of Rome, while at certain places canals were dug, and watered by the Tiber to receive the offal of the streets.

In places impregnated with impure air, miasma, a kind of atmosphere particularly adapted to be the hot-bed of various diseases, such as cholera etc. is readily generated. In fact the chemical influence of deleterious gases upon the human system is so great, that frequently whole generations become predisposed to or infected with certain maladies. Thus obnoxious effluvia may be conveyed from one person to the other, and often produce an epidemic.

*Tyrant from the Greek tyranos, sign'd originally the usurper of a throne. Some of these illegitimate rulers were good men, but as in the course of time in the character of such individuals usurpation was frequently connected with unjust, cruel actions, tyrants denoted at a later period of the Grecian era men who would be capable of the greatest atrocities.

[For the Deseret News.

HAPPINESS.

Life is like the sea, and man, if he has no object to pursue, is a wave upon its broad bosom. If you would be successful you must picture in your mind some object worthy of obtainment, and then point your life-compass by its bearings, and steadfastly, unflinchingly bend your course towards it until the object is in your possession. We all know hundreds, and I might say thousands, whose lives are fruitless and totally void of interest to others or themselves; and the reason of this is the lack of a suitable object upon which to expend the accumulating energies of manhood.

The more noble, the more intellectual the object is, the more happifying will it be in its influence upon his joys. We should discard selfishness, for it is no part of a noble nature it is a low, grovelling passion, the offspring of little minds and weaker spirits. The truly great walk forth in the energy of manhood, fearing no difficulty and yielding to no meanness to accomplish a purpose. They are fully conscious of their own worth and the value of their integrity, yet they are not vainly proud. They never cherish their knowledge and keep selfishness aloof but the wisdom they glean from the wide experience of life they freely impart to others, and follow for their guide and standard of right, "It is never wrong to do right."

Two men may start in life—one of noble aspirations, whose secret heart despises the superfluities of life, but whose soul is keenly alive to the value of wisdom and experience Trials he takes as a matter of course, as a means of learning him more deeply the different phases of life, and opening to his view the superior excellence of contentment, proving, philosophy to the contrary, that his spirit can accommodate itself to circumstances. With him the joy does not consist in the position he occupies, but is within, and is a part of himself. No exterior or extraneous distresses can disturb his inward peace, and, wherever he goes, and wherever he suffers, he still has the same holy calm pervading all his life, and tinging with the mellow light of confidence his every act.

Another starts upon his life-long journey with far different intent. Gold is his object. From morn till night, and from night to morn again, he thinks of gold and figures. He gains his object, and at the same time has gained an increase of avarice and desires. His life is one long struggle, not for happiness, but against it. Perhaps the crushing hand of adversity grasps him in its remorseless power, and the labor of years is dispersed in an instant. Then comes his misery. Having spent his life in the pursuit of a fleeting phantom which eludes his efforts, he has unnatural desires acquired by this profitless pursuit, which he can no longer gratify. It is too late (if it is ever too late), to reform his character and mould again each characteristic, and they remain as thorns to irritate and dispel happiness.

Some say that life was given to enjoy. So it was, but to properly enjoy it we must become every day better and more wise. To ever run to extremes, as many do, is no to enjoy life, for enjoyment is a natural and calm feeling, foreign from the excitement and turbulence which springs from an ill advised judgment. Wisdom seeks this enjoyment, not for the purpose of being counted wise by the multitude, and rising in the estimation of others, but for the pure joy to which it gives rise. Contentment in obscurity is preferable to honor or fame in public, where often the station stifles the real sentiments of the heart which would otherwise find an exit.

I can conceive no situation in life more torturing to the heart or more destructive to all the noble and fine feelings of the soul than that in which no confidence exists. Confidence is the mainspring of action—the bone and sinew of life, guiding all our actions, and is subservient to anything but will. To cultivate this faculty we must have confidence in ourselves, for wherein we lack this we are sure to fail. To call all men dishonest because we are, would be to write fool to our names and trumpet forth our shame. To suspect all of evil evil intentions is to show that we harbor evil towards others, and that, were it not for the ignominy attending discovery we would launch forth in a career of crime with no moral stamina to resist its encroachments.

If we pretend to have virtue, why should we not practice it? To ever talk of a principle and never practice it is a shame to what manhood we possess, and tends to retard our after progress. Others have observation as well as ourselves, and to boast of our superior excellence, and then not to accomplish anything, simply makes us ridiculous and a laughing stock for our friends. Have not all their hopes too? Have not all their desires? Life is a race in which emulation leads us, and in which virtue should be our aim. Emulation would not cause us to envy the superior success or excellence of a brother, but it might cause us to redouble our own exertions, to string each energy we possess to the tenseness of a determined purpose—a purpose in the accomplishment of which there is no swerving from right or from principle.

Some minds grasp at truth intuitively, as it were, understand principle by instinct, almost, yet this lightning rapidity of deduction should never discourage us in our endeavors. What is heaven? Were I to define it in one word, and that to be of the standard of human comprehension, I should say it is happiness, supreme happiness. Every human being—every one that possesses a soul, will at once say, we seek happiness; yet in how many myriad of ways will they do so. No two views life in the same light, in all its varied phases, nor do they seek happiness in the same manner.

If we philosophize upon life, we can but deduce from its mysteries one rule—that man is the founder of his own fortunes, subject to the dispensations of a higher power. Happiness is more innate than existent in extraneous wealth, and they who roam from zone to zone in search of it, who encounter the dangers of a thousand scenes of daring adventure, whose whole life is one search for excitement, would find it far more to their advantage did they rouse each latent energy for the conquest of themselves. How great, how morally grand would that man be who could really, and at all times, look upon wealth, power, pleasure—pleasure such as the world seeks, but as dross before the superior charms of deity, of the calls of virtue and of wisdom. Such a course certainly brings a superior happiness to that satiety which follows the gratification of the grosser passions; duty cannot be slighted and the aggressor escape punishment, nor will he whose life is virtuous ever flee or cower beneath the scorpion stings of conscience.

Reason, then, tells us contentment is the foundation upon which happiness rears her superstructure, and, when founded upon anything else than self government, it cannot stand permanent and secure against the winds and the waves of an adverse fate. Resignation! Even the Pagan philosophers inculcate that principle, and shall we not cultivate it? But it should not be the resignation of inaction, of imbecility, as will the querelous complaint of ill nature, of fancied wrong; they are as harmless; it should be the resignation of manhood, of persevering, energetic hope, of trustfulness in divine protection, of ardor seeking wisdom, and of the laborious toil of industry.

Then if we wish happiness we must seek her, not amid the flowery paths of pleasure, the dizzy heights of ambition, nor yet amid the glittering treasures of a Croesus; but on oft times rugged path of duty, amid the hovels of poverty, in the pathway of abnegation and of self-conquest. Happiness dwells in the mind: the palace cannot receive it any sooner than the cottage The sceptre is as impotent as the artizan's implement, aye, and a thousand times more so, for fear often crushes it out of the ruler's heart, and tyranny usurps its rightful home. Seek it, then; seek it. It is within the reach of all, it is equally theirs—if they earn it.

ORION.

SACRED PLANTS.

Nearly all nations have had at some time a sacred shrub, tree or plant, and appear to have been guilty of a species of idolatry in worshipping it It is even conjectured that the adoration of idols sprung from this practice, the idol being made from the wood of the sacred tree. In the Scriptures we read of the Tree of Life," the "Tree of Knowledge of good and evil." Dr. Barlow says the superstitious regard which in Christian countries has been shown to certain trees, while it admits of explanation, points us to a primitive practice in harmony with the figurative language of early literature, and with the symbolical character of holy writ. Sacred woods and consecrated groves were attached to the temples of the ancient heathens, and continue still in most Pagan countries, and were and are the terror of the timid, the refuge of the crafty and the grave of the credulous. The Mahometans consider it sacrilege to destroy a fine tree, and prefer praying under very old trees to the neighboring mosque. The few cedars remaining on Mount Lebanon are preserved with a religious strictness. On the day of the Transfiguration the patriarch repairs in procession to these trees, and celebrates a festival, called the Feast of Cedars.

In England there was a mysterious reverence for the oak, and though this may be traced in a measure to the use of its wood in the construction of ships, and also to its sheltering King Charles among its branches in the day of his adversity, yet it has a deeper reverence, which has come down to us from the ancient Druids, whose tabernacle was an oak tree. The misletoe, from growing upon the oak, partakes of a sacred character, and it is considered that Isaiah alludes to this plant, which he makes symbolical of the Messiah. Deborah judged Israel under an oak tree. Our Christmas tree, which is such a source of delight to juveniles even in our own day, had its origin in Egypt, and was used long prior to the Christian era. Every reader of the Bible will remember the sacred groves; the first temple mentioned was the grove which Abraham planted at Beersheba. Such, it is conceived, was the origin of the Druidical groves of this country, and in Scandinavia and Germany, which in ancient times were the only places of public worship referred to.

Tradition has handed down the following figurative fable from the Edda of Woden—that the court of the gods was held beneath a miraculous ash, whose branches cover the surface of the world, and whose summit touches the heavens, whilst its roots descend to the regions of Pluto. An eagle constantly reposes on the tree to observe everything, whilst a squirrel ascends and descends incessantly to make the report. Beneath one of its roots runs a limpid fountain, where wisdom is concealed; it communicates with a neighboring spring, in which is found the knowledge of all things to come. The Edda of Woden holds the ash in so high veneration that man is described as being formed of it.

The Greeks devoted their terrestial groves, as well as celestial gardens, to the gods; but the Mahometans reserve their flowery lawns and umbrageous bowers for scenes of future bliss.

The cypress has been the symbol of sorrow and the funeral tree of all countries where it grows. The fir was dedicated to Pan, as the god of huntsmen, from his supposed residence in woods of that tree.

The peach tree was sacred to Harpocrates, the god of silence. The Tabernæmontana coronaria of botanists is held sacred by certain Indian tribes, who believe it to be the tree which bore the forbidden fruit.

In Arabia, Africa, China and India we find certain trees still worshipped. The sacred trees of China are Cupressus funebris and Illicium religiosum. In Malabar the flowers of Ixora are offered to Iswara, one of their idols, and the genus is named after him. Nelumbium speciosum is a sacred plant in Japan, and the images of their idols are often drawn sitting on its large leaves.

The Japanese place bundles and garlands of the flower of Illicium anisatum in their temples before their gods and use the powdered bark as incense to their idols, and burn the seeds of I. religiosum as incense in their temples.

The genus Thuja or arbor vitæ, derives its name from Thyon, a sacrifice; the wood giving out an agreeable perfume, was used as incense in Eastern sacrifices. Passiflora, Passion flower (from *passio*, suffering, and *flos*, a flower, referring to the parts of the flower being likened to the circumstances of Christ's crucifixion).

Several genera of plants have been named after heathen divinities, as Tagetes, after Tages, the son of Genius, and grandson of Jupiter, a Tuscan divinity; Adonis, after Adonis or the cosmetics; Atropa, after one of the Fates; Silene, after the god Silenus, who is represented as always drunk and covered with saliva, as the species of this genus usually are with a viscid secretion; Helenium, after the celebrated Helen, who is said to have used it as a cosmetic, &c., &c.—[Scottish Farmer.

A DIFFERENCE.—A Catholic once said to another who had taken the pledge and received a medal from Father Mathew, "And so you have signed the teetotal pledge, have you?"

"Indeed, I have; and I'm not ashamed of it either."

"And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake?"

"So he did, but my name is not Timothy, and there is nothing the matter with my stomach."

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.....February 18, 1863.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Up till Thursday last, it is nearly eighteen months since the quiet of our city was disturbed by the use of deadly weapons. For a year or two before that, the knife and revolver did freely a large amount of business, and human life was held exceedingly cheap. With the departure of Col. Cooke's command from Camp Floyd, the long list of blacklegs, gamblers, murderers and desperadoes in general, who moved between that camp and this city, cleared for other climes. We were then left to breathe freely again the pure mountain air, with "nothing to disturb or annoy," and stringent police regulations have, doubtless, contributed largely to the unbroken peace we have since enjoyed. In the majority of the cases that blackened our city records aforetime, the actors were of that low, profligate stamp, that little attention was paid to their operations—outside of the police office—and so far as the people in general were concerned, to their credit we say it, they cared very little whether it was Dick that shot Harry, or whether it was Harry that knifed Dick. There is sound philosophy in "letting the dead bury their dead," and as a community we feel in noways squeamish about admitting it—we enjoy that teaching to an admirable degree. If men have not naturally sense enough to know of themselves the advantages of an upright life, we know no teacher so likely to succeed with them as hard experience. If they disregard its early premonitions and persevere in a perverse life, the end of which is death, we can not help them, and have no crocodile tears to shed over their end, whether that be in one way or in another. A passing paragraph is all that we have ever been able to devote to such history; but in the affair of Holladay and Greenleaf, which has caused so much excitement in our city for the last six days—persons in a different social position than that occupied by those to whom we have referred, we propose to devote as much space as we possibly can to a full report of the proceedings had th er in.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GREENLEAF AND HOLLADAY.

Silas C. Greenleaf, as far as we learn, had been in the service of the mail contractors—the Russell company first, and latterly of Ben. Holladay, for upwards of a year, up to a short time ago. He is reported to have been a very temperate, quiet man, a reliable "messenger," and generally respected on the road. Against his moral character we have heard nothing alleged. Joseph Holladay has been in this city over a year, in the capacity of agent for his brother, the proprietor of the Stage Line east, and among his powers of office could engage or discharge employees in that service. No personal difficulty is stated to have ever taken place between Greenleaf and Holladay before the fatal affair on last Thursday; but in the matter of service claimed to have been performed by Greenleaf for the company there was a disagreement with Holladay. As the legality or illegality of the claim of Greenleaf has nothing to do with our narrative, we have only to say that he claimed to have been so long in the company's service, and Holladay demurring thereto, and refusing his certificate to Greenleaf, the latter seems to have entertained for the former no amicable feelings. Greenleaf wishing to go east to Weber last Thursday morning, repaired to Holladay's office previous to the departure of the stage at 4 a.m., and is said by his friends to have tendered the amount of his fare; but was refused a passage. The employee at Holladay's office states that Greenleaf tendered no money, but asked permission to go to Weber, and he would pay on his return. The employee consulted Holladay and received for answer that he could not go, and he returned to his hotel.

GREENLEAF BEATS HOLLADAY ON THE HEAD WITH A PISTOL—HOLLADAY SHOOTS GREENLEAF IN THE POLICE OFFICE.

Greenleaf and Holladay were boarders together at the National Hotel, First South street, and as usual, met that morning at breakfast table, where no exchange of words passed between them. When Holladay left, Greenleaf followed him into the street, and coming up behind him seized his overcoat, and held Holladay with the one hand, while with a pistol in the other hand he violently beat him over the head. Holladay's overcoat hanging loosely over his shoulders, and only attached in front by one button was soon left in Greenleaf's hand and Holladay fled. This occurred about eight o'clock. Greenleaf gave himself up to the police, Holladay got his wounds dressed and both were to appear before Alderman Clinton at two o'clock p.m. of the same day. Between the attack in the morning, and the hour for examination in the afternoon, Holladay is said to have suffered severely from his wounds in the head, and after having been strapped and bandaged could only repose himself with his face downwards. At two o'clock he rose, took a navy revolver from a drawer, and with his book-keeper proceeded to the police office. Greenleaf and a few others were there, with Justice Clinton, and on Holladay's entrance, the Justice offered him a seat, which was declined. On the Alderman turning to his desk, and asking the christian name of Greenleaf, the latter partially turned round in his seat, and at that moment, Holladay—who was still standing—and Greenleaf seemed to meet each other's gaze. In a moment, Holladay drew his pistol and shot him through the heart. Greenleaf rose and fell, and in a few minutes ceased to breathe. Holladay fled from the police office; but he had only ran a few yards when the police had him within their grasp. The foregoing are, we believe, the facts as witnessed.

On Friday, at 10 a.m., Holladay was to have been examined before Chief Justice Kinney, in the large room of the State House; but on the statements of his physicians that his life would be jeopardized by his exposure, and at the request of his counsel, the examination was postponed till yesterday at ten a.m. at the Court House.

THE EXAMINATION.

Shortly after 10 o'clock His Honor Judge Kinney took his seat on the bench, and the court was opened. James Ferguson, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prosecution. Aurelius Miner, Frank Fuller and Wm I. Appleby, Esqrs., appeared as counsel for the defense. The counsel for the prosecution required the presence in court of Mr. Holladay, on which Dr. Anderson, his physician, appeared and stated that the prisoner could not be brought into court without endangering his life. The prosecution was dissatisfied with the plea of the prisoner's counsel; but the court sustaining, Mr. Lynch, the clerk of the court, called the names of the following witnesses for the prosecution:—Dr. Jeter Clinton, Wm. I. Appleby, Joseph Busby, John Miller, Thomas A. Janney, Andrew Burt, John Spaulding and James Dwyer, who were sworn by the court.

Examination of Alderman Clinton: — The Doctor stated that on his arrival at the police office between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 12th instant, he found there the now deceased Silas C. Greenleaf, who informed him of the assault that he had committed on the person of Mr Holladay. At that time Mr. Appleby entered the police office stating that he was counsel for Mr. Holladay, and desired that the examination of the case be fixed for two o'clock. Greenleaf was then remitted into the hands of the Marshal, in whose custody he remained till the hour of the examination. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Holladay appeared with Mr. Janney in court, and was invited to take a seat, but declined the courtesy, thanking the magistrate. In two or three minutes afterwards, while witness was at his desk examining the affidavit, he heard the report of a pistol, saw Holladay run for the door, and then saw Greenleaf rise and stagger forward. In the cross-examination by Mr. Fuller, the Alderman stated that Holladay darted for the door, ran against it, looked back and seemed much excited. The Alderman, at the request of the counsel for the defense, exhibited as well as he could the precise positions of Greenleaf and Holladay, and the action and manner of Holladay from the time that he entered the court till his flight, giving it as his impression that Holladay had merely appeared to give his affidavit and leave again.

Mr. Appleby examined: He was at the meat market early in the morning of Thursday, and on leaving it he heard some one groaning on the sidewalk. On discovering that it was Mr. Holladay he spoke to him and learned from him that Greenleaf had beaten him on the head with "a slung shot," from which he was bleeding profusely—the blood streaming over Holladay's hand. This witness related his conversation with the persons who were in the neighborhood of the place where the attack was made by Greenleaf in the morning, his conversation with Holladay, drawing up the affidavit of the latter, going to court a little before Holladay, and being in the act of filing the affidavit at the moment Holladay shot Greenleaf. The gist of his testimony tended to show that parties on the east side of the street, to whom he addressed an inquiry, were unconcerned about the assault, saying that nothing had occurred, "only, that Holladay had got knocked over the head." The witness returned to Holladay's office, found Dr Field in attendance and Holladay lying there on a buffalo robe in great agony from his wounds: Holladay, evidently in fear, requested him to tell the police to keep away the mail boys, as they were seeking his life, and he was afraid of them.

Mr. Fuller, in the cross-examination, elicited from the witness that Holladay manifested fear of some one from the beginning, and regarded his remark about the police keeping away the mail boys, &c., as evidence of partial insanity. The counsel for the prosecution objected, and a friendly spat ensued, resulting in favor of the prosecution.

Mr. Busby examined: He saw Greenleaf give Holladay "the pounding." It occurred at the time already specified, in front of the National Hotel. Greenleaf seized him with the left hand, and pounded him on the head with a pistol six or seven times, while Holladay kept crying out, "oh, don't! oh, don't!" This witness was rather interesting in his style of delivery, and gave a pretty clear statement of the assault, which, as he represented, continued while the parties made the circuit of the running gear of a wagon. He was likewise present in the Police station when Holladay appeared for the examination. He thought that he must have been "pretty badly hurt; he looked pretty pale and pretty wild in the eyes." As he was sitting between where Greenleaf sat and where Holladay stood, "he felt kind o' queer;" thought it was strange that Holladay would not sit down, and concluded that he "had better look out." He and the other gentleman moved away, and Holladay immediately after drew his pistol and shot Greenleaf. He never knew Holladay before; thought "his eyes looked wild and twitching."

Mr. Burt examined: He was a policeman, and on arriving at the station in the morning between 9 and 10 o'clock found Greenleaf there in the charge of policeman Dewey, who stated that Greenleaf was under arrest for assault and battery. He was outside the station when the shooting occurred, and with other policemen arrested Holladay. The counsel for defense objected to the style of questioning the witness by the prosecution, in reference to the arms found in Holladay's possession; the weapon, however, was acknowledged to have been a navysized revolver, with five balls in the chambers, and one chamber vacant. He assisted in conducting him to the place of confinement.

Mr. Dewey examined: Was outside the station when Holladay came leaping over the door. Hearing the discharge of a pistol, and the call "arrest the man," on seeing Holladay with a pistol he arrested him. The prisoner seemed quite excited when he caught him, manifested fear and wanted to get away from the station. On being questioned by the Court, he said Holladay had no scabbard or belt for the pistol. A desultory conversation ensued about his supposition that the pistol was newly discharged, and witness retired. Mr. Iram B. Moore was sworn; but knowing nothing was released from further attendance at the court.

Mr. Tannock examined: He was the friend of Greenleaf. Saw him on the morning after the beating of Holladay, and was requested by Greenleaf to inquire when the police station would be opened, and said that he would give himself up. The witness was acting in accordance with this request when he saw and spoke with officer Dewey who was on his way to arrest Greenleaf. Officer Dewey returned to the station, and Tannock returned to the hotel for Greenleaf and accompanied him to the station where he was placed under arrest. The witness heard the report of the pistol in the station in the afternoon as he was on his way thither, saw Holladay leaping out of the half door, which he very jocosely regarded "more like a stable door than anything else." He went into the station, seized Greenleaf and held him in his arms while "he breathed his last." He had not seen Greenleaf in the morning till after the occurrence, when he told him "so and so" about it, which was afterwards keenly sought after by defendant's counsel without accomplishing much, beyond that the witness had no disposition to risk the "so and so" of his friend favoring the prisoner.

Mr. Dwyer examined: Was on the opposite side of the street to that on which the National Hotel is situated, at the moment when the assault took place in the morning. In his testimony, this witness showed that Greenleaf pursued Holladay from the Hotel, and on overtaking him in the street, seized him with his left hand by the coat collar, while he struck him heavily with the pistol on the head. Holladay tried to get away, struggled hard — finally got away. The witness was in the police station when Holladay arrived there for the examination. He thought his countenance agitated, and when his eye caught that of Greenleaf he immediately drew his pistol and shot him. In the examination by the counsel for the defence, the witness stated that Holladay was struck "from five to seven times." To a question of the court, he stated that Holladay wore a cap when attacked.

Mr. Heath examined: He was an officer and present at the arrest of Holladay. Testified that on another officer demanding his pistol, Holladay said he wanted it to defend himself, and that the officers assured him of safety as their prisoner. Here the prosecution rested their case.

Mr. Miner commenced to address the court, but as he was evidently not speaking to any motion before the court, his Honor objected, and the counsel for the defence called up their witnesses.

Mr. Chapman examined: Stated that Holladay boarded at his Hotel and had been to breakfast on the morning of the 12th instant. Stated that Greenleaf had said that he "would get even with him"—meaning Holladay. On which he told Greenleaf that if there was to be any settlement between them it would have to be elsewhere. He could not say that the expression "getting even with him" meant violence, but he wished no difficulty to occur about his house.

Mr. Stickney examined: He was boarding at the National Hotel, and on the night preceding the assault and shooting shared his bed with Greenleaf. Knew that the latter was to go to Weber on the morning of the 12th, and that as Holladay had previously refused Greenleaf a free passage in the stage, money was in the possession of Greenleaf for the purpose of paying his fare. The witness stated that on the return of Greenleaf from the stage office he informed him that Holladay "refused him a passage on the stage, money or no money. He stated that Greenleaf said "he would see Holladay after breakfast." He "knew that there would be something;" but in his own mind concluded that it would be nothing more than words. He was not, however, present at the assault, was in the bar-room when Greenleaf returned and placed his revolver in the desk. The revolver was navy size and loaded. He looked out afterwards and saw Holladay walking leisurely towards the stage office, and apparently not much injured.

Mr. Janney examined: He was book-keeper in the office of the Stage Line Company. Did not see Mr. Holladay till sometime after he had been assaulted. He was lying on a buffalo robe on the floor, and suffering much. The defense examined this witness for the purpose of showing that Holladay was, after the assault in the morning, laboring under aberration of mind. As evidence of this, reference was made to his opposing the passage of two gentlemen over the line, who had the pass of his brother, the proprietor of the line east. The prosecuting counsel requested the witness to inform the court of the nature of

a telegram which Holladay had ordered him to send to Gen. Hughes; but which had not been sent. The defense at first objected, and the court saw no necessity for the telegram to be stated; but on the counsel stating that he claimed it as of great importance, that he had heard that Holladay had actually ordered a telegram to be sent to the gentleman named, as he wanted him here for his counsel in the defense of a crime that he had not yet committed, there was great sensation in the court-room, and the counsel for the defense begged the court to have the witness tell the contents of the telegram. The witness then stated that it was simply Holladay's opposition to the free passage of the gentlemen referred to. The prosecution was satisfied.

Drs. Anderson, Reid, Williamson and Field, John Miller and William Miller were sworn at the request of the defense.

Mr. Cook examined: He was Assistant Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company. The counsel for the defendant showed by this witness that the "pass" of Ben. Holladay to any person would be authority to any agent or employee on the Mail Line east, to pass the person possessing it. That the acknowledgement of that "pass" to the gentlemen referred to by Joseph Holladay, the night preceding the assault, and the said Holladay's repudiation of it after his being assaulted was the most absurd thing that any agent of a public conveyancer could be guilty of. The inference, of course, being that Holladay was demented at that time.

Mr. Deppy examined: He was the "messenger" that left by the stage on Thursday morning. Saw Greenleaf at the office. Understood him to say that he would pay his fare when he returned from Weber. Greenleaf and Holladay did not see each other on that occasion.

Drs. Field and Anderson were next examined as the defendant's physicians; their testimony showing that the defendant had been seriously injured in the head, that he was not yet out of danger, and that the injuries might terminate fatally. Dr. Field testified that the outer plate of the skull was fractured. Dr. Anderson being called upon in the evening, did not think it judicious to examine the skull, owing to the agony of the sufferer. Both testified that the injuries were of a nature to cause temporary or prolonged loss of reason.

Drs. Reid and Williamson, surgeons at Camp Douglas, were called, and testified that they had listened to the description of the blows received by Holladay, and to the statements made by his physicians, and were satisfied that the injuries were sufficient to cause "inflammation of the brain and temporary mental derangement." During the examination of these gentlemen, much valuable testimony was elicited with regard to the effect of blows upon the skull, showing that they were generally productive of mental alienation. Dr. Reid had been for several years the chief physician of the California State Asylum, and Dr. Williamson exhibited a very familiar acquaintance with different phases of insanity. The scientific testimony of those gentlemen, drawn out by Mr. Fuller was deemed of value to the defence.

Mr. Miller examined: Was an employee in the office of Holladay: testified that Greenleaf was refused a passage by the stage on Thursday morning because he only offered to pay on his return from Weber. He now waited upon Holladay and reported him "flighty and wild-like." Mr. Janoey was here recalled, and stated that Joseph Holladay had no authority to grant Greenleaf a pass. This closed the testimony for the defence.

Counselor Miner here read the affidavit charging Holladay with murder, and upon which he had been arrested and was now under examination. He stated that the evidence produced could not sustain the crime as alleged in the affidavit. He desired the attention of the court to a point of law—that when the defence set up insanity or durance, the prosecution must make out their entire case, and cited the authorities of 24th Pickering, 2d Metcalf and 5th Cushing in support of his position. He then endeavored to show that Holladay had done nothing previous to the attack by Greenleaf to provoke the assault, that no difficulty had existed between them, and, therefore, that the subsequent action of Holladay, in shooting Greenleaf, was not the result of any old difficulty or outstanding disagreement, which Holladay then sought to settle under the pretence of the morning's provocation; but was the direct result of heated blood from the wounds received. He alluded to the testimony of Drs. Field and Anderson to show that Holladay's wounds were of such a character as to produce temporary insanity or aberration of intellect, and during the interim of the attack upon him in the morning, and the shooting in the afternoon, Holladay's actions manifested insanity. In his first relation of the assault committed upon him to his attorney, he stated that he had been beaten with a "slung shot," while he must have known at the moment of the attack, that he had been beaten with a pistol. The fact that his attorney had to urge him to go to the police station, to attend the examination, was also evidence of no intention on Holladay's part to commit murder; that he had taken the pistol with him simply as a means of defence, laboring as he certainly did under continued fear and apprehension of a renewal of the attack, and that he had used his pistol on meeting the first glance of the enemy he dreaded. After dwelling some time on the temporary insanity of the defendant, counsel then went on to show that independent of all the testimony relating to such insanity, the evidence tended to establish that the crime—if any, was not murder as alleged in the affidavit, but manslaughter in the lowest degree, and supported his position by citing the authorities of Blackstone, Wharton, Starkey, Beck and Greenleaf, and, therefrom, claiming, that if the Court did not deem all the testimony of the defence sufficient to warrant an unconditional discharge, that His Honor would certainly admit to bail.

Counselor Fuller then addressed the court and said, that after such a brief examination of the evidence in this case, as the counsel for the defence had been able to make, they arrived at the conclusion, in which conclusion it was hoped his Honor would concur, that the prisoner was laboring under insanity or abberration of intellect at the time of the commission of the act, and, on the established principle that an infant, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind is incapable of crime, they should ask the unconditional discharge of the prisoner. It clearly appeared in evidence, that on the morning of the 12th instant, the prisoner was beaten upon the skull with a heavy and deadly instrument of steel or iron, wielded by the deceased, an athletic person, to such an extent as to impair his intellect, and to deprive him of reason; and that the act of killing which followed, was committed while the prisoner was in a condition of insanity induced by the blows which he had received. Every iota of testimony offered by the scientific experts, goes to show that severe blows upon the skull must induce mental derangement. A description of the blows received by the prisoner had been listened to by the physicians, and they had unanimously decided that they were sufficient to induce either temporary or permanent insanity. The attending physicians had also testified that the prisoner's wounds and injuries were of that severe and dangerous character which might be expected to occur from such a beating as he had received. Dr. Field had testified that he was first called to the prisoner, that he had probed his wounds and discovered a fracture of the outer plate of the skull. Dr. Anderson, who had not probed the wounds, testified that such blows would be very likely to occasion a fracture of the skull. But although the fracture indicated terrible blows, and aberration would be likely to result from them, it was by no means necessary to induce inflammation of the brain, or a suspension of the reasoning faculties, as a very slight blow upon the head had been found sufficient to produce insanity, and even death.

He endeavored to meet the charge that there had been "cooling time" between the assault and the shooting, stating that inflammation follows all wounds, and inflammation was antagonistic to cooling, and while that existed there was "no cooling time." The law might judge of the effects of passion and insult, but not of blows like these. Physicians could not even tell. He very eloquently discoursed upon the powers of an unclouded intellect, and portrayed sympathetically and with much feeling, the intellect that was marred by accident or "man's inhumanity to man." He referred to numerous instances of the effect of blows upon the skull, where injuries of that nature had given the greatest celebrity for crimes, brutality, tyranny and vice to persons who, otherwise, would scarcely have lived beyond their day and generation. He concluded his argument by demanding an unconditional discharge of the prisoner.

The counsel for the defence having done every thing that could be done for the prisoner in a preliminary examination and concluded their arguments, the Prosecuting Attorney addressed the Court, claiming that there was deliberation in Holladay's acts, that he evidently took the pistol from his office with the intention of committing murder, that he deliberately carried out his design; he, therefore, asked of the Court that the prisoner be committed for trial on the charge of murder.

The Court stated that in the preliminary examination the burden of proof rested with the defence; that Mr. Holladay was not there on trial and if there was *prima facie* evidence that a crime had been committed, then there was ground for a trial. The plea of insanity had been set up by the defence, but before the Court could accept that plea the fact of insanity would have to be proved beyond the possibility of doubt. From the testimony before him, he considered it his solemn duty to commit Mr. Holladay for trial on the charges in the affidavit.

The trial was set for the 9th of March next and the witnesses for the prosecution recognized in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at that time.

The examination had occupied seven hours and a half without a recess. At the conclusion every body seemed well satisfied to adjourn for dinner.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL V. JONES.

It is with peculiar feelings that we announce the death of Elder Nathaniel V. Jones, who departed this life at one o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, the 15th instant, at his residence in this city, in the forty-first year of his age.

Deceased was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, Oct. 13th, 1822. Of his early history we have but little knowledge. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints about the year 1841, and from that time his life was devoted to usefulness, having been, in the fullest sense of the term, a laboring man, never failing to undertake the performance of any required duty for the salvation, temporal or spiritual, of the human race in the various spheres of action which have fallen to his lot to operate in or to fill.

It is not our purpose to refer in detail to the principal acts of his life during the last twenty years, for we have not the data, if disposed, to enable us so to do. His connection with and service in the "Mormon Battalion" in the Mexican war, his mission to India—for which he took his departure from this city in connection with many others in September, 1852, and from which he returned in the fall of 1855, his late mission to England, together with the many other duties he has satisfactorily and honorably performed, are so closely connected with the history of the people of Utah, that his labors will not soon be forgotten.

Soon after his return from his European mission, deceased, acting upon the counsel of President Young, turned his attention to the manufacture of iron in Deseret, which has not, to any considerable extent, been thus far accomplished, and his energies were directed towards the accomplishment of that desired object. His explorations, researches and experiments were extensive, and to him so entirely satisfactory that he was confident of success beyond a doubt.

Mr Jones' last sickness was of short duration. He attended the annual Mormon Battalion party, on the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., and participated with his old comrades in the festivities on that occasion, although he felt somewhat ill and depressed in mind. The next day he was taken violently ill, and soon expressed a firm belief that he should not recover, which his family and friends were unable to eradicate from his mind. Every available means which could be devised was resorted to for his restoration to health, but to no purpose, and at one o'clock on Sunday morning, he quietly fell asleep.

The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday afternoon at the Fourteenth Ward Hall. President Young delivered a short practical address suitable to the occasion, followed in brief by Presidents Kimball and Wells. There was a large concourse of people in attendance to pay their last respects to the memory of the beloved and honored dead. Captains Thomas' and Pitt's brass bands preceded the procession, composed of about forty carriages, which followed all that was mortal of the deceased, to its resting place in the City Cemetery.

NOT A NOVICE IN CRIME.

Soon after the establishment of Camp Douglas and the locating of the California Volunteers there by Colonel Connor, commanding the Military District of Utah, a small gang of thieves, at the head of which was, as alleged, an old practitioner by the name of Ray, who followed Colonel Connor's command from California, commenced stealing government mules, intending, no doubt, to do a driving business in that line during the winter. The band was, as stated, regularly organized, and each had, as usual in such co-partnerships, his part assigned, some to "steal, take and carry away," and others to do the hiding, or "shading" as it is generally called by novitiates not far advanced in the rudiments of that profession.

Although the arrangements of the party may have been considered perfect by the principal operators, they had not proceeded far with their thieving operations before a couple of the novices were caught and required to give security by Judge Kinney for their appearance to answer further in the premises at the next term of the District Court to be held on the 9th of March next, in default of which one of them is now confined in the jail of Great Salt Lake county. The catching of the two "shaders" subsequently led to the arrest of another of the gang, one Matthews, a more experienced hand in the business, who has since been furnished with free lodgings because no one has been willing to become responsible for the payment of the required sum if the accused was not on hand at the time and place indicated, to be dealt with according to law.

The imprisonment of Matthews opened the way for the apprehension of Ray, the reputed leader of the gang, whose bonds, on examination, were fixed by Judge Kinney, as we have been informed, at one thousand dollars. No bondsmen could be found, and the reputed chief mule-thief was incarcerated in jail with his comrades, where he remained for some time, and till a female friend of notoriety, who followed the army from Nevada, as stated, deposited money and approved securities to the amount of the required bonds, and thereupon Ray was set free for the time being, and until the sitting of court.

Since his release, it has been ascertained that while in prison he made an unsuccessful attempt to cut his way out through the double iron grating, and had severed one of the inner bars with a saw which he had concealed under a false sole in one of his boots. The breaking of his saw prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, which he would otherwise have effected, and on failing in his design the dissevered bar was so adroitly repaired that the gap made by the saw could not be detected by the eye of the jailor.

Ray is evidently an old hand at the business, and would not have obtained his liberty so easily as he did if the facts in relation to his arrangements for breaking jail had been made known to the judge before the the money was deposited. The bonds will, of course, be forfeited, and the money deposited soon find its way into the national treasury after the ninth of March, and should the grand jury find true bills of indictment against him for all his alleged offences within the limits of the Third Judicial District, he will doubtless consider that his escape from the fangs of the law was obtained at an exceedingly low price.

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

The Deseret Typographical Association held their Annual Festival at the Social Hall, on the evening of Friday the 13th inst., at which were present a goodly number of the craft and many invited guests, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, participated in the dance and, judging from appearances, there was not an individual present who did not enjoy the festivities of the evening to the fullest extent ever witnessed on such occasions. Those who were in attendance, not of the craft will not consider us egotistic for repeating what was expressed by not a few of them, that the entire managements were creditable to the Printers.

CULTIVATION OF THE ARTICHOKE.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, }
Feb. 1st, 1863. }

ED. NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Having an unshaken conviction of the great utility of the "Jerusalem Artichoke" to the pork and stock growers of these valleys, I am anxious to disseminate such information as may be in my possession for the public benefit—and for that purpose copy a publication of Chas. Demeut, living near Dixon, Ill., who has had quite an extended experience in their culture. In Illinois corn averages not more than 20 cents a bushel, and yet the people there find it greatly to the advantage of stock and hogs to grow the Artichoke—how much more advantageous would it be here where corn is never less than $1,00 per bushel and the Artichoke will yield equally well. Mr. Demeut says they are the best crop a man can raise and gives his reasons as follows, viz.

1st they do not require to be dug on account of frost or cold.

2d. You can plant as well, or better in the fall, than in the spring, thereby avoiding interference with other crops, and the artichokes will be ready to grow the first weather that is warm enough.

3d. If it is not convenient to work them, they will get along without it very well, and produce from eight hundred to a thousand bushels per acre. After the first year you cannot work them, and on ordinary western soil 1,500 to 2,000 bushels may be relied on to the acre.

4th. They furnish a valuable and cheap summer feed for hogs or cattle—in fact, hogs, cattle, sheep, or horses, are not only fond of the tubers, but eat the tops as they would green clover. The tops cut and cured like corn fodder are equal, if not preferable to it for horse, cattle, or sheep, producing five to six tons per acre.

5th. They produce full three times as much feed, without work, per acre, as any man can produce with any other crop; with all the labor and manure he can bestow.

6th There is no known disease, insect or season, that has caused a failure of crop. By this I do not mean to say they are not affected by favorable or unfavorable seasons in quantity, but that even in the most dry or wet seasons, the crop will be so much larger than anything else as to entitle the artichoke to the credit of no failing.

7th. I know of no animal or fowl that is not fond of them.

8th. You can turn hogs into a field containing artichokes and no water, and they will not suffer in consequence, the juice of the artichokes supplying them abundantly.

9th. Do not the dictates of reason teach us that an article so universally relished by man, bird, and beast, cannot be bad to raise?

I have never heard of but one objection to them, which is that you can't get them out of the ground when once planted. I have good information to the contrary, and by those pasturing, and particularly with sheep, they can be easily eradicated. But supposing the objection to hold good, for my part I shall not be in haste to get them out so long as they pay me three times as much as anything else I could put in the ground, and that without work. Every farmer can find some place on which he would as soon let artichokes grow for ten or twenty years as not, especially when it is going to weeds or briars.

By a little care and management, you may have one field growing, while your hogs are living on another during summer, and the small quantity of ground required to keep a good lot of hogs through the summer, will not be missed from any of our large Illinois farms; besides the care and constant attention of feeding through the summer it saves. The next season change to the other field, and let the one you pastured this year grow.

If every farmer in the country had but a few acres of artichokes, they would not be likely to starve, as they form an article but little if any inferior in flavor to the potato, and containing about as much nutriment.

Now if these are facts (and we have proved most of the statements so to be,) this may be made the great staple for pork raisers and a universal blessing to this community.

J. E. JOHNSON.

THE FARMER A CO-WORKER WITH THE ALMIGHTY.

In T. Starr King's address before the California State Agricultural Society, he uttered the following sentiments, laden with self-evident truths:

In dealing with the land, man is called to be a co-worker with the infinite mind. This is the foundation of the nobleness of the farmer's office.

The air is given to us. We cannot alter its constitution or change its currents The sea is not placed under our dominion. We cannot freshen it or increase its saltness; we cannot level or raise its billows. The rain is ordained for each latitude, and we cannot hasten or vary the bounty of the clouds. Minerals are provided in a definite, unalterable measure by the creative force. But the soil we can make our own. We can increase and renew its richness. God does not make it to be a fixed or self-perpetuating blessing, like the Atmosphere and the ocean. It is a *trust*. So much He will do for it; but a very great deal is left for us to be faithful to. In the management of the soil, the Creator takes us into partnership; and on our fidelity within the bounds of our trust, the progress of society depends. * * * * *

In fact we shall not reach the right point for appreciating the eminence of agriculture as a duty, a profession and a trust, until we see that the earth is not yet finished. The Creator has left part of the fashioning to man, or rather waits to work through man in perfecting it. The air comes up to the Divine idea. The sea also answers to the majesty of God's first conception of it. The clouds correspond in their charms of form and glory of color to the archetypes of them in the divine imagination. The highest mountain tops of splintered crag or dazzling snow cannot be improved any more than they can be altered by the power and wit of man.

But the earth does not yet fulfill the divine intention. It was not made for nettles, nor for the manzinito and chapparal. It was made for grain, for orchards, for the vine, for the comfort and luxuries of thrifty homes. It was made for these through the educated, organized and moral labor of man. As plows run deeper, as irrigation is better understood and observed, as the capacities of different soils are comprehended, as types of vegetation are improved, as economy in the renewal of the vitality of the land is learned and practised, the process of creation goes on; chaos subsides; the divine power and beauty appear in nature.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God said on the third day, "let the waters under the heavens be gathered together in one place, and let dry land appear, and it was so." Commentators tell us now that these "days" of Genesis represented long periods; and the third day's work is not yet over. It was only in the general and "in the rough," that the separation first took place. The best lands of the globe are still saturated and swampy. Man is to complete the fulfilment of that command. Drainage is the process that perfects it Every acre of opulent bog and bounteous tule from which the coarse grasses are banished—of which the snakes, frogs and turtles are dispossessed, adds a new evidence of the fulfilment, and promotes the agent in it to the honor of being an implement of Providence in completing the task of Creation.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

Just as one of the Federal gunboats was going into action an officer, observing a soldier upon his knees, asked him if he was afraid. "No, I was praying," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is, principally among the officers!" was the quick and ready retort.

—Baron Rothschild recently gave Napoleon a breakfast at Ferrieres which cost $300,000.

—A Washington correspondent lately counted 140 Union officers in the whiskey shops of Washington—most of them drunk, during two hours time.

—The jailer of Nevada county, Cala., says the plan he has adopted—of cutting Chinamen's cues off—has been the means of stopping them from stealing.

—A learned member of the French Academy has made the profound discovery, according to a scale of heights chronologically arranged, that Adam could have been no less than 123 feet 9 inches high, while Eve was about 5 feet less Since then humanity is supposed to have been rapidly degenerating, as the Academician only grants 28 feet to Abraham, and but 13 feet to Moses.

—If petticoat government is not more oppressive now than formerly, it is certainly double in extent.

—A mathematician, being asked by a stout fellow—"If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

—Vallandigham said: in a late speech, "In my deliberate judgment, African slavery, as an institution, will come out of this conflict fifty-fold stronger than when the war began."

—Said a man who was in the habit of filling up the breaks in his petitions with the syllable "er": "O Lord, we pray for our poor brother, who has lived for more than ten years on the Lord's side-er, and has one foot in the grave-er, and the other all but-er."

—We see in a recent statement, that "the Census embraces seven million women." Who wouldn't be census?

—In Pekin, a weekly newspaper of extraordinary dimensions is published on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago.

—The railing of a cross woman, like the railing of a garden, keeps people at a distance.

—The largest military hospital in the world, containing 2,000 beds, was opened and dedicated on Saturday at Philadelphia.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* mentions the fact of an old lady aged sixty-one years, giving birth to a fine bouncing boy.

—Prophecies are again current respecting the approaching end of the world. One reverend gentleman, of the Millerite persuasion, predicts universal dissolution in 1867 8. Another seer names the 11th of August, 1863. as the closing up of creation, adding that a world's convention will assemble at Cincinnati to "settle up the business of the past and arrange matters for the future."

—Tobacco is bringing in the Owensboro' (Ky.,) market $12 to $18 for leaf, $8 to $15 for lugs, and $3 to $6 for trash.

—The December number of the *Knickerbocker* says, "the common soldiers have for the most part, gone to the war for a living—the Generals for plunder and political power. There was no patriotism from the first to the last in the business."

—The bodies of the Sioux Indians who were recently executed at Mankato, Minn, have been resurrected by the doctors for scientific purposes.

—The present winter is terribly severe in Russia.

—"Bobby, what is steam?" "Boiling water." "That's right, compare it." "Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst."

—In Ohio, the prospect for next summer's wheat crop is very discouraging.

—Vanity Fair says the Pomp of War is the "Irrepressible Nigger"

—It is perhaps well says Prentice, that the secession women can't raise any babies. The thunder of Federal victories has made the milk in their bosoms too sour for nutrition.

—The New York *Express* suggests the following as an appropriate motto for our navy off Galveston: "Beware of *rams* in *cotton* clothing."

—A Toronto dispatch of the 16th says great excitement exists at Enniskillen in consequence of the sudden stoppage of all the flowing oil wells.

—Cowper says that "the tear that is wiped with address may be followed, perhaps, by a smile." If it is a woman's tear the perhaps is unnecessary; you can always dry it with a dress.

—It costs something for the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors in Macon. Ga, the city councils having fixed the license at $10,000.

USEFUL HINTS FOR BOTH SEXES.

FOR LADIES.—If you catch yourself thinking how "nice" it would be if you could have a new carpet, just transfer the adjective to another subject, and reflect how "nice" the old one still looks.

If you see anything going "at a ruinous sacrifice," let it go. Settle your mind just what you can afford to buy before you go to market, and don't allow yourself to be tempted by any "surprising cheap" luxury.

Don't feel mortified because your friend sneers at the darn in your pocket handkerchief, or the mended place in your gloves; the time may probably come when all the needles in Christendom will be insufficient to mend her broken fortune. Remember that your expenditure must be regulated by your own circumstances, not by the "say so" of Mrs. Grundy. And, above all, never allow yourself to forget that money goes faster after cheap things than expensive ones; and that, as the wife cannot earn money it is her duty to save it.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Leave your money at home with your wife, and it will be a great deal easier to say "No" to those borrowing friends who come within the Scripture clause of "never repaying."

Don't get into a 'bus, but walk and set your sluggish blood into brisk circulation. Thereby you will save two things, your fare and your doctor's bill.

Remember how superior water is to cherry cobblers and brandy smashes on all occasions.

Let no day pass away without laying by something for cloudy weather. Half a sixpence is better than nothing. If you can't save something out of the small salary, you may safely consider yourself *en route* to the poor-house. Don't think how long you have had that old coat of yours—think rather how much longer you can make it last.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attestation to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10, 1863. 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Berlin make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co, and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale

HENRY L. DAYMOND,
at Dr. Sprague's.
33 tf

LEATHER, LEATHER, *LEATHER!*

OR CASH, paid for HIDES, by JOSHUA TAYLOR, Tanner and Currier, 15th Ward Tannery, or at his Residence, West Temple Street, one door north of A. Hill's. 33-2

FOR SALE.

AN E-Flat SAX HORN. For particulars, inquire of JAS. A. THOMPSON, Deseret News Office.
33-2*

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATTLE. One red and white COW, four years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible. One red and white OX, eight years old, no marks or brands visible. One red brockle face STEER two years old; no marks or brands visible.

ROBERT McQUARRIE. Poundkeeper,
33-3 Ogden City, Weber co.

SALT, SALT, SALT!

FOR SALE, in any quantities, at my Salt Works, in Salt Creek Kanyon, which I warrant to be the finest article manufactured in the Territory.

For Sale also at Nephi.
33-4 T. BOOTH, Proprietor.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C, January 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 15 o'clock a.m of April 20. (to be decided by the 22d) 1863. for conveying the mails of the United States in Oregon from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

15016 From Portland, by Springville, Sonvies Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washougal, Cascades, Hood, and River, to The Dalles, 130 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 4 p m;
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 3 p m.
Bids to run by a proposed schedule, and six times a week, will be considered.
Bids will also be considered to extend the tri-weekly service from The Dalles to Walla-Walla, 175 miles further.

15017 From The Dalles, by Wallula, to Walla-Walla, 175 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 18 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla 5 h day by p m;
Leave Walla-Walla Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles 5th day by 0 p m.
If bids for the extended service on No. 15016 be accepted, this route will not be let.

15018 From Walla-Walla, by Grand Ronde, Auburn, and Fort Boise, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 700 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Walla-Walla Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake in 14 days by 6 p m;
Leave Salt Lake Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla in 14 days by 6 pm.

For forms of proposals, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see pamphlet advertisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails in California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, dated 28th October, 1861 or that dated 9th August, 1862, to be found in the principal offices.

The law requires that the mails be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security," without regard to the mode, and proposals must be made entirely in accordance therewith to be entitled to consideration.

M. BLAIR,
33-4 Postmaster General.

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N.B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hagne, Guesmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE.

RUBY VALLEY, Nev. Ter., January 13, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between EGAN & STEBBINS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. Egan will settle up the business of the concern.

H. EGAN,
C. R. STEBBINS

The business will be continued by H. Egan, who will keep constantly on hands a general supply of goods suitable for the trade. 33 3

TURNERS, TAKE NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, a WOOD-TURNER. Constant employment given. Enquire at Capener & Taylor's Furniture Rooms, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre 33-tf.

SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND THE

CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,

SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

NOTICE

TO ALL CONCERNED.

OWING to the unsettled state of MONEY AFFAIRS, we shall require all persons having Accounts with us to settle the same the

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1863. 33-4

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,

33-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING;

FUSEES,

NOT EXTINQUISHABLE BY WIND;

WRITING INK,

Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible;

SHOE BLACKING;

DEATH MIXTURE

FOR

WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY H. FINDLAY,

AT THE

BEE-HIVE FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY;

Where may be had a large and excellent assortment of

SHOE PEGS,

STATIONERY,

COMBS, Coarse and Fine;

SALERATUS,

CRUDE AND REFINED,

MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERAS,

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

Home-made Buttons, Stove Blacking, &c.

☞ Rags, Old Bottles, and all kinds of pay taken. 33-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 15th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

WOOL CARDING.

WE want to employ an Experienced MAN in the above business. Apply early.

JACOB BOUTZ.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 9, 1863. 33-2

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES, or almost any kind of Merchandize, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT. O. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery. Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenoning and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadrupeds and Reptile Vermin by GREEN'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most safe and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Green, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per package. 27-6m

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS and MACHINERY of any description, purchased and freighted to this City, on reasonable terms, will have the opportunity by applying to the undersigned, as I design

LEAVING FOR THE EAST IN MARCH NEXT.

Apply at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores, G. S. L. City.

JAMES NEEDHAM,

32-3 7th Ward.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA—

TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,

THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL

THE CHEAPEST

MATCHES

IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 6 cents.

Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents. I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S

MATCH

FACTORY

13th Ward,

Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.

☞ Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken. 32-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

34-tf JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

GLOBE

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS,

Next door to Post Office.

R. GOLIGHTLY

RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is still prepared to furnish them with

FIRST CLASS BOARD

on the most reasonable terms.

CHOPS, STEAKS, COFFEE, EGGS, &c., on the shortest notice.

Also, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, BUNS, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.

LIGHT BREAD every evening at 4 and 6 o'clock.

23-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. B. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

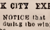
LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!



THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Port Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humbug Mines, Granitville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

MUSIC

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. B. O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, (which must invariably accompany ALL orders) he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr. Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 22-tf

WANTED,

BY the subscriber, a situation as TEACHER in a Family, and would make the men's or boys' Clothes, if required, and render himself generally useful.

For particulars, inquire at this Office.

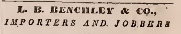
33-2 JAS. THOMSON.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

While pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 10, 1862, KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, painted doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions can tantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, noted for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carcs, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS BYON,

Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

11tf

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF 1862

OF THE

UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Cheapest MAPS ever published in the World. Price in sheets, colored, $1 00 each in cash; or one bushel of Wheat, one of Corn, one and a half of Oats, 4 lbs. of Butter, or 4 lbs. of Tallow.

These beautiful Maps, mounted on linen, with rollers, nicely varnished, with rings ready for hanging up, and adapted to keep for a generation, are $5 00 each in cash, or five times the amount of Grain, &c., as specified above.

Many families have already supplied themselves, and those who have not can obtain them at

GEO. GODDARD'S,

One block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

33-2

MORE SNOW STORMS AND WINTRY WEATHER.

On the night of Thursday the 12th instant, there was the greatest fall of snow with which this valley has been visited this winter, the snow accumulating on the ground to the depth of some six inches. The weather at the time was not very cold, but afterwards it was quite so for this season of the year, and the snow disappeared but slowly, during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Monday the weather was warmer, and the snow thawed considerably, making the streets exceedingly muddy. Yesterday was another snowy stormy, wintry, day, and out door appearances were not indicative that winter was soon to pass away.

The weather during the past week in this valley, has been exceedingly hard on the stock running on the public domain, and according to report, many cattle have died. Should the stormy season continue much longer, the wintering of their stock on the range will be an expensive operation to many.

THEATRE.—The patrons of the theatre have had, during the past week, a rich treat in the presentation of the fine play of "Damon and Pythias." The house was crowded both nights, and the Management, to meet the wishes of the people, have announced its repetition for this evening, and we believe the demand for tickets warrants us in saying it will be presented again on Saturday evening. Mr. Lyne, as Damon, certainly did meet the expectations of his friends, and the other stock actors, with some few exceptions, played well. Mrs. Gibson, as Calanthe, did admirably, and Mrs. M. G. Clawson's representation of Hermion, the affectionate wife of Damon, with Miss Delle Clawson, as the infant son of Damon, was one of the most touching well-played scenes we ever witnessed on that stage.

To-night, "Damon and Pythias" and the "Artful Dodge" make a fine bill.

CAPT. BURTON'S COMPANY TO BE PAID OFF.—Major H. J. Adams, army paymaster, arrived at the Salt Lake House on Monday evening, for the purpose of paying off the company of cavalry ordered out by Acting-Governor Fuller in April last, for the protection of the Overland route East. The Major wishes us to announce that he will pay off Capt. Burton's company on Thursday next (to-morrow) if the members and officers thereof will call on that day at the office of Secretary Fuller, between the hours of two and five p.m.

Married:

In American Fork City, on the 24th January, by Elder John Currie, Mr. WILLIAM CURRIE, late of Fifeshire, Scotland, and Miss MARTHA WOODHEAD, late of Yorkshire, England.

By the same, at the same time and place, JAMES STEWART, of Scotland, and SARAH ANN WOODHEAD.

[Millennial Star, please copy.]

In Springtown, Sanpete co., Jan. 17, by Bishop Lerson, Mr. RICHARD BABBIT and Miss MARIA POTTER, of Uinta.

Died:

Jan. 24th, ELEANOR, daughter of Joseph and Christina Romney, aged 1 year 5 months, and 23 days.

Too young to know life's troubled day,
Kind Heaven earth's future trials spared;
She slept, and now hath found her way
To joys, by Gods and angels shared.

In this city, February 3, of croup, VICTORIA A., infant daughter of Isaac and Catharine A Brockbank, aged 8 months and nine days.

New Advertisements.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. HAMS, BACON, and PORK for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. FRESH BUTTER for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

A RARE CHANCE.

I HAVE an extra outfit of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS which I am ready to sell for Cash, Wagons, or other good pay.

To any person desirous of going into the Ambrotype business this is an excellent opportunity and one seldom met with in this Territory.

Apply to O. R. SAVAGE,
34-5 Main street, G. S. L. City, U. T.

HIDES! HIDES!
HIDES!

THE highest Market Price will be paid for Good HIDES. Bring on your Hides to B. S. MARGETTS' BLACKSMITH SHOP, Main Street, or to
JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
34-5 Second house west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE.

BROKE into my Lot, on or about the 15th ult., a speckled HEIFER, three years old, with wide spread horns, branded I or J on the left hip.

The owner is requested to fetch her away and pay the bill. (34-3) THOS. FENTON, 6th Ward.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. BARTLETT TRIPP will open a SELECT SCHOOL at the Fourteenth Ward House, Monday, March 2, 1863. Primary and advanced scholars admitted.

Discipline strict. Instruction critical.

Tuition from $4,00 to $6,00 per quarter.

Residence: E. B. Tripp's, 16th Ward. For admission apply early. 34-2

IRON AND TIMBER.

I HAVE a quantity of Iron (mostly tire), also Wagon Timber, consisting of Axles, Spokes, Bolsters, Hounds Double and Single Trees, Neck-Yokes, etc., which I will exchange for Work Oxen, Cows, Pork, Cheese or Cash.

Apply at Chislett & Clark's store.
34-3 CHRISTOPHER STOKES.

CAME TO MY CORRAL.

ABOUT the 24th ult., a three year old HEIFER, mostly white, right horn lopped, red ears, left ear cropt.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay and take her away. (34-2) A. J. CLOTHIER.

ST. GEORGE.

HAVING located at St. George, Washington county, I am prepared to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., at my residence two blocks south of the Public square, west side. (34-3) CHARLES SMITH.

JORDAN IRRIGATION CO. ATTENTION.

THE Stockholders and those interested in the Jordan Dam and the late surveys over Jordan are requested to meet in the 17th Ward School House on Monday the 23d inst. at 1 p m., when the annual financial report of said Company will be read and such other business attended to as may be necessary. Those wishing to obtain land over Jordan, by labor or otherwise, are requested to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. WOODRUFF, Prest.
R. L. CAMPBELL, Sec. 34-1

THE OLD ORIGINAL DESERET TIN STORE.

JOSIAH LOWE respectfully begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has made arrangement with Dustin Amy for his Shop and Tools, and is on hand to manufacture and repair all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Goods with neatness and dispatch. All persons who are desirous of good articles would do well to give us a call and see our Stock of Tin-Ware.

N.B.—We have also on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Linseys, etc.

South of Godbe's Drug Store, east side of Main street.
34-3m

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

NO DISCOUNT
ON
U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!
FOR
Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,
Groceries, Stoves,
Machinery;
OR ANY OTHER KIND OF
MERCHANDISE
IN THE
EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office Feb. 16th, which, if not called for before April 1, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Ladies' List.

A
Angel Esther
B
Babbitt Julia Ann
Benson Adaline
Brown Mary B
C
Case Ellen
Cole Eliza
Cooke Mrs Jos Edward
Cunningham Sarah
D
Dawson Elizabeth J
F
Francis E E
Franklin Mrs
Fraser Mrs Ann
H
Hale Mrs Jane
Hale Mrs M S H
Hook Mrs Thomas
I & J
Ivie Sarah
Johnson Johanne
Jones Sarah
Jones Mrs Henry
K
Kershaw Alice
L
Lloyd Eleanor
M
McCarter Bliss
N
Nat Susanne
P
Page Susan
Parkison Mrs Jane
Pederson Ann Katrine
Paterson Petrea
Phillips Elmira
R
Rotherford Mary
S
Shill R
Stoker Harriet
Stokes Ann
Stokes Elizabeth
Sutherland Jane
T
Tett Harriett
Thompson Lauretta
Thompson Annie
Tiler Martha
W
Wilkinson L A
Williams Emily M
Williams Lissuoro
Wouldbave Hannah 3
Y
Young Mary Ann

Gentlemen's List.

A
Adams J S R
Adams Robert
Alexander Franklin
Allnutt John
Andrus Milo
Apple Newton
Ashton Wm 2
B
Badger Orson
Barrett Wm
Bates Nelson 2
Batty George
Bills Robert G W
Blake B
Boardman Wm
Bond Newton
Brion Monsieur
Bristow John
Brown J F 2
Brown James B O 3
Browne Joseph A
Buhler John
Butterfield B & Co
Burnett John 2
Burridge George
Bush Richard
C
Carleton John J
Chafo Alonzo L
Chase E C
Chew John W B
Christy David W 2
Clark Washington
Clark Wm 2
Colvin Wyman A
Crouse Amos L 3
D
Dale A H
Dangerfield Jabez
Davis John H 2
Davis Nat J 4
Dearborn D S
Decker Coo
Down B
Duncan Ben L
Durkee Miles 2
Dyer Wm R
E
Elliot Daniel 5
Elliot Wm W
Emery Henry
Eubanks David
F
Faber Frank
Ferguson David H 3
Florida P H
French Wm
Frost Allen
G
Gallyer James
Gibson Wm P
Girard J O 3
Goodwin Horatio
Gordon Geo L 2
Gordon John
Granger L 2
Grey Peter
Gough James
H
Hall Lewis
Hamblin O F 4
Hammar Chas M
Hann George
Hartley Charles
Hartwell Elliot
Hasting Ephraim
Haven Jesses
Heale Francis B
Henderson James
Hendry Wm F 2
Henriot Joseph
Hericourts Monsieur
Heward John
Hiester James 2
Higgins Ami W 3
Higgins John L 3
Higson John
Hill Joseph
Hodgson Alom or Aloin 2
Holmes C J
Holmes Hulbert
Hooper W H
Hopkins Ezekiel
Horton Saml S
House Elisha
Hunt George
Hure R B 2
Hymore John
I & J
Ipsen Neils Peter
Johansen Samuel
Johnson J F
John Thomas
Jones Bees
Jordan Aug T 2
K
Kalishan John
Kelley John
Ketchum D H 3
Knapp Jared
Knapp Wm
Kone Soren Neilson
L
Lambert John 2
Lane Thomas
Lee James 2
Linge John
Liting Agust
Lemons A
Loston H
Loyd Marcellus
Lucas Thos R
M
Marmoy Samuel
Marple Ed M
Marsh Rev Mr
Martin Samuel
Martin Harrison
Meske Jacob
Mitchell Arthur
do Abraham
Monken John
Moore Elijah
Morris Richard
Moss John
Mulliner Saml
McCulloch Thos
McLean Samuel
McMurray James
McKnight H
McGrill Patrick
N
Naylor Levi
Neilson John O
Nighowsnder J M 2
P
Palmer Charles 3
Parker John
Parks Chas E 2
Parsons John
Pattensends Etienne
Paycos J W
Pearce Chas 3
Peck Fred
Peters John
Phillips Thomas
Poulton Thomas
Predmore Wm H
Putnam James B 3
R
Remmington J O
Ricinus Enoch
Rogers Geo W
Rowley Newel G
Rush Frank
S
Sechert Geo W
Seldo Poder P
Sedon Perry
Shaw Thos H
Shaw James
Shonell Geo
Smith Wm A
Smith Mr 2
Smith Thomas
Snook Peter
Sorcussen Olnt 2
Spain Solomon D
Spencer A
Spiva Henry
Standling James
Stanley Asel
Steel Samuel
Stone Wm J
Stoker Michael
Stokes Henry
Straw James 2
Streeper Wm
Sutton Isaac
T
Taggart Wm
Taylor Jas
Taylor Frank
Taylor Isaiah 2
Terrell Joel
Thomas A D
Thomas A S
Thompson Nathl G
Thure Soren C
Tirrell Joseph
V
Vanderwood John
Vincent Thomas
W
Walker James W
Walters Wm
Ward Edwin
Webber H P
Welch Job
Wigginton James
Wilkerson Jas B
Williams Wm
Williams E G
Willson Wm
Willson Chas
Wilson Jas
Wing Geo 2
Withrow James
Wood Hiram
Wood O
Work James 2
Wooster Meredith
Wright Wm

Other Places.

Daniels Robert
Field John
Flamm Henry 3
Green Alvin
Harries Henry
Moser John
Oliver James
Potts Thos 2
Smith John W
Sorenson O
Williams David

P.S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 17, 1863.

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G. S. L. CITY, Feb. 17, 1863. 34 1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 35. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder CHARLES C. RICH, Bowery, Monday afternoon, Oct. 6, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I feel great pleasure in meeting with the brethren and sisters, having just returned from a mission. I do not speak of this because of a feeling that I am now relieved from a mission, for I feel that I have been on a mission all the time, and I expect to remain a missionary from this time henceforth and forever. This is the height of my ambition, that I may have the pleasure of laboring to build up the kingdom of God on the earth.

The instructions we have had to-day have been joyful to my heart, for they are those principles that are calculated to save, to exalt and to prepare us to dwell with the Gods in the eternal worlds. I have often said that of all the people upon the face of the earth the Saints of the Most High God have the greatest reason to be thankful. This is my feeling and has been ever since I embraced the gospel, and the longer I live, the more I see and experience the more I feel and know that we are the favored people of the Lord. If we can appreciate this as it is, it will lead us continually to take that course that will be right and proper in the sight of heaven.

While I have been absent from this Territory, I have been laboring wherever my lot has been cast to convince the inhabitants of the earth of the truth of the principles of our holy religion, and to point out to them the path of life, and how far I have been successful I shall leave for a higher power to judge.

I find that we are all like children, so far as knowledge is concerned, that is we know nothing, excepting what we have learned from others or by observation, and inasmuch as we do not now know anything but that which we have learned, the prospect is that what we may know in the future we shall have to learn. We are in a school, one which our Father has prepared for us, and in which he designs to instruct us, to give us counsel and point out the course that we should take day by day, in order that we may be saved. If we adopt the principles that have been revealed, they will bring to us happiness and an abiding joy, and that too at the time and in the place where we are in need.

One reason why I consider that we are so much more highly favored than other people is simply this, that in generations that are passed and gone there was no man capable of rising up and pointing out the way of life and salvation; there was no man to dispense the blessings of the gospel of Jesus Christ to them that were willing to embrace the truth. But it is not so now, for the kingdom of God has been established upon the earth, a knowledge of the ordinances of the kingdom has also been committed to man upon the earth; and the keys of that kingdom have been given, and the principles which pertain to that kingdom can now be taught to us. We have now the power to embrace the principles of life because they are presented to us by those having the authority to teach. The principles of our religion have emanated from our Father and God, with whom there is no variableness, nor the least shadow of turning; and these principles have been revealed for the express purpose that we might embrace and practise them, and thereby bring about our own salvation and secure that happiness which is promised to the faithful sons and daughters of God.

When we are in the world and hear the sectarians teaching their peculiar dogmas about heaven, hell and many other topics, their discourses sound empty, foolish and incomprehensible. Their subjects are generally very distant, in fact altogether beyond this world. When we hear individuals talking about having a father and a mother, we do not then understand them to be talking about anything that is very remote, but it is something that is right here with us; and so it is with the kingdom of God. When the servants of the Lord commence to teach the human family principles pertaining to that kingdom, it is brought right home to us, so that we can understand it in this present life. This is the way the gospel came to us when it was first sounded in our ears; it was brought home to us, no matter what kind of place we were in, and it set before us salvation, not after this life particularly, but it offered salvation to us at the time we heard it. The kingdom of God being established on the earth, the salvation of that kingdom was announced in our ears, and we had the offer of its benefits, if we saw proper to embrace the doctrines presented, we had the privilege of doing so, and inasmuch as we adopted, and do now adopt the principles of that kingdom it brings to us a present salvation, and if we do not have a present salvation it is for want of adopting the principles that have been revealed. This is a matter that we should enquire about, and see and know for ourselves whether we have adopted those principles which the Almighty has made known for our salvation. If we have adopted them in our lives then we are in the path of life and truth which gives us salvation all the time, but if we have not then we do not partake of that present salvation which is offered.

When the Savior was upon the earth, he told his disciples to pray that his kingdom might come, and that his will might be done upon the earth as it is done in the heavens. We might with the same propriety ask in our prayers that the will of God might be done upon the earth in our day as angels do it in heaven. Is there anything upon this earth that will prevent the establishment of the same principles, and the imparting of the same blessings that are enjoyed in the eternal worlds? If there is the prayer of the Savior which he taught his disciples could not be fulfilled, and we know that our Father in heaven would not set us to do that which could not be accomplished. We can adopt the principles of that kingdom and practise them in our lives, and this will make us precisely what we are praying for.

Happiness is what we are striving for in this life, and this is what we want in the life which is to come. That happiness is obtainable upon the principles of truth and right, that have been and that will be revealed from heaven. As I before remarked, we are in a school, and it is our business to be industrious in that school. It is our business to work diligently to learn that which is taught in the school of Christ, to make ourselves acquainted with the principles of salvation as far as revealed unto us. I can say truly and bear testimony that the people have never had to wait for the knowledge of God; the time never has been, when it has not been poured out faster than the people were ready to receive. Principles of light and truth have all the time been taught faster than the people were ready to adopt and practise them. It has always been the good pleasure of the Lord, and it is still his wish to enlighten our minds and enlarge our understandings in reference to the things of his kingdom, that we may have just conceptions of his ways and understand correctly the principles that pertain to the development of all that wisdom and knowledge necessary for our present and future advancement in the principles of eternal life. We should endeavor to appreciate and continually feel thankful for the blessings bestowed upon us, and strive to improve upon all the gifts of God that are bestowed.

There are a great many people, and I have met with some of them, who are very anxious to know all about heaven, the other worlds, and all about the people that dwell in eternity, but I will tell you how I feel it is that I want to discharge the duties that devolve upon me, and strive to comprehend the object and design of everything that is required of me. We should all seek for a knowledge of those duties that pertain to us at the present time, and we should practice principles that will bring present salvation, and we should labor to learn that which will be both for our present and future good.

What we have been told to-day is good and strictly true, and we ought to understand that are as much in the midst of eternity as we ever shall be, and our chances and opportunities for gaining knowledge and salvation here are as good as they will ever be. We have all the opportunity of learning the principles of heaven, just as good as we shall ever have. Then if we do not improve upon these opportunities we are certainly to blame, and we are injuring ourselves more than anybody else, and the time will come when, if we are deprived of any blessing we shall blame ourselves only. We will have it to say, that the blessings and salvation pertaining to the kingdom of God were presented, and we despised them. Then we will find that the scripture is true which says, "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant." In view of this then it is for us to be awake to that which we have presented to us, to those principles which God has revealed from the heavens, for he has revealed them for the express purpose of having us practice them upon this earth. Those principles were not revealed with the intention that we should wait till we got to heaven, but everything is for us to practice in this life. Now if we do not adopt the truth in this life, what is there to make us believe that we will adopt it in the life to come? I look upon our opportunities as being as good to know things in this life as they will be to know them in the life to come, for light and truth are before us, and they will only be before us there. We have no time to spare, all our opportunities should be laid hold of. If we have adopted the principles of salvation in this life, there is no assurance that we shall adopt them in the life to come. What is there to make you and I think that we shall have power to apply them to ourselves hereafter? We ought to think of this, in order that we may be ready day by day for the performance of any duty required of us; we ought to know the principles so perfectly that we can apply them to the performance of every duty, and feel and know that we are right, understand them for ourselves that we may be capable of applying them both in this life and in that which is to come. If we could do this, it would be a very good sign that we could apply these doctrines in the future life, but if we are to be told every day what we had to do the probability is that we should be in the same situation in eternity.

We have the privilege of working out our salvation before God, and we have the opportunity of testing the practical workings of these principles, and in doing this, our minds would expand to see the necessity of our words and our actions being right. Supposing the actions of every man and woman were right and in strict accordance with the doctrines of our religion, where would be the evil? If everybody always said and did right, the evils that we know find in the world would no more afflict the human family.

The evils that we do find grow out of two causes and mostly out of one, and that one is ignorance. But there are some who are fast to do wrong, others do it ignorantly. There must be means adopted for teaching such persons the way of life, that where they do not know how to do right they may be taught, and then when they are taught the right and embrace it with full purpose of heart they can act upon the principles that are right and proper for them in this great school, in which we are being taught by the servants of God those duties that are required of us day by day, even those principles that will produce happiness, contentment and salvation. These things are being pointed out to us from week to week, and from time to time, just as they have been this forenoon. How rich these instructions! They will be worth nothing unless we practice them in our lives. We read of a time when the knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep; and we live in a time when that knowledge is being taught by the prophets of God, and when it is the privilege of all mankind to be exalted upon principles of obedience to the laws of heaven.

Why are we not divided and distracted as the world are? and especially the country round about us? The reason is, we are and have been taught correct principles. How easy it would be to put the world of mankind right, if they would be set right, and if they would hearken to the voice of God, in this age, as in all others, the inhabitants of the earth have been told what would come upon them, but they heed not the warnings of the servants of God. When we view the kingdom of God in the heavens we view it as an eternal kingdom. This is its condition, because truth and nothing but the truth exists with the inhabitants, they are governed by it in all their actions. Let the same principles be with us, and we shall find that the effect produced will be a oneness of purpose, our labors will be to promote happiness upon the earth, and our lives will be peaceful ones. It is is a good sign for us to adopt those principles that we can test and prove to be good or bad. I am perfectly willing to trust all in this kingdom, and to look to the world to come for an exaltation with the sanctified, and I know that all will be right if I continue faithful.

I can bear testimony that the Saints of the Most High God have not been waiting for labor, there has always been sufficient laid out to occupy their attention, and if they have attended to their duties they have no time to complain of anybody else. There is nothing very difficult for us to do, but there is enough to keep us busy all the time. And there are a great many safe guards which our Father has placed in his church, for the purpose of taking care of the sheep and pointing out to us those individual duties which are daily required at our hands. We find Presidents, Bishops and counselors in every direction, ever ready to impart to us a word of comfort and consolation; and if we are not taught we are to blame ourselves and nobody else. God has always spoken through his anointed servants, through those holding his priesthood and authority, and he will be obeyed, and it is our duty and the duty of all men to give heed to those instructions and to receive knowledge from God by his servants as well as by his spirit, for unless we do enjoy that spirit and be guided by its influences, we shall lack the perfection we are destined to arrive at.

We have a great labor to perform, and we have a great enemy to meet and overcome, and therefore it will be well for us to take a safe course and do a few things right, for should we attempt to do many things and fail we shall be sorry for it. I feel to rejoice in the plan of salvation, and I rejoice to have the privilege of laboring to establish these principles upon the earth. The more we do the better we feel. While we see mankind going to ruin because of their wickedness, I rejoice in the prospect of seeing the kingdom of God rising in splendor and greatness, and I do feel that we have abundant reason to be thankful, for we have been led by the hand of the Almighty from the first organization of this church.

It is our business as Saints to put away from us everything that is wrong, that tends to corrupt the people of God. We are called upon to honor our callings, and to labor to perform what the Bishops and authorities of the church require of us. Evil will produce evil, and good will produce good, and a bitter fountain will produce bitter water, and so it is throughout all the ramifications of the kingdom to which we belong. I trust that we shall all so live as to secure happiness and obtain peace with ourselves, so that we may live in peace at home. I do not want to see any of us neglect our own welfare, but I wish to see every Saint live as a man of God, as one who is striving to secure eternal life in the kingdom of our Heavenly Father.

If I understand the principles of life and salvation, and with this understanding should lay down this body, I should then continue the good work which I have commenced here. All that wisdom and knowledge which we have obtained we will carry with us to the spirit world, and this, you can readily perceive, would make just about such a heaven on the other side of the vail as we have made on this side. I do not think we would make it much different. Of course we will have to learn beyond the vail as much so as we have need of learning while here. Then let us endeavor to feed upon those principles of life and salvation day by day, and labor to put them in practice while in this life, then we shall have joy, happiness, peace and a present salvation right where we are. We have the power to prove these principles all the time, and we can bear testimony to their truth for we experience their benefits and blessings in our every day life.

Let us be faithful, and love the truth more than we love anything else, for there is a fulness of it offered to us; and we ought to know that there are no other principles or system that has a fulness of truth to offer to us. Now there is not any of us that would be satisfied with anything short of a fulness of all that knowledge and wisdom which are hid up in the eternal worlds. But we need not think of attaining that position upon any other principles than those offered to us by our Heavenly Father, for if we do, we deceive ourselves and are preparing for ourselves disappointment, and at the great day of reckoning we shall find ourselves disappointed, simply because we have not adopted the principles that alone will secure what we want in time and in eternity.

I do not feel to occupy more than my share of the time, but I feel exceedingly well, and as some of the brethren have remarked I always intend to feel well, for I intend to do the best I can all the time. When I first embraced the gospel, I had a testimony of its truth, and I have had evidence increasing with me all the day long. I have often remarked to individuals that I would pursue the course that I was pursuing if there was no other life than this; I would do this because it brings the most good, the most happiness, more than anything else I know anything about. Let us be humble and faithful in keeping the commandments of God, and in performing the labors that are allotted to us; and sanctify ourselves before God that we may constantly have within us the light of the Holy Spirit, be guided by his priesthood, that when we come to lay down these bodies, we may be prepared for that which is to be enjoyed on the other side of the vail, having been faithful and diligent on this side, which I pray may be the case, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

STOCK DYING.—Persons who have recently been looking after their stock, on the range west of the Jordan, report that most of the cattle, which have been running at large there during the winter are exceedingly poor; that many have died, and hundreds more will perish, if they are not cared for shortly, as they are so thin in flesh, that it is impossible for them to move about and get feed sufficient to keep them from freezing and starving.

ERRATA.—In Elder Amasa M. Lyman's discourse, published in No. 34, last week's issue, the 19th line of the third paragraph, of the fourth column, first page instead of the words "of insurrection" it should read "in a state free from corruption and sin."

BAD ROADS.—The roads east, west, north and south are represented to be exceedingly bad and, in many places nearly impassable, and should the weather continue to be stormy much longer, vehicles will measurably go into disuse for a season, and many in the city will inevitably suffer for the want of fuel.

THE PRESS OF DESERET.

No printing press in days of yore
Did light and truth diffuse;
The tardy movements science wore
Cramped the unlettered muse.
But now the mind's electric fire
Beams forth where'er we be;
The pen and press has gained a n.me—
Will soon the world set free.

For in this desert land of care,
Not twenty years ago,
The savage roamed o'er hill and heath
Where vineyards now do grow.
Then without sentiment or song
To cheer the dreary waste;
Now in effectual science reigns,
With manners pure and chaste.

And here in Deseret we claim
Arts—genius in each trade;
And all that gave the world a name,
May of her now be said.
And may the living spark inspire
Each freeman's heart to glow,
Till this void waste becomes empire,
Where truth and light shall flow.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 12, 1863. J. LYON.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 20th of January, Mr. Hale from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill to authorize letters of marque and reprisal, with amendments. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for prompt and uniform administration of military justice and the better government of the military forces of the United States. A motion was made by Mr. Trumbull, to take up the bill providing for the reorganization of the Court of Claims, which Mr. Sherman opposed, as there were other and more weighty matters which should first be taken into consideration, among which was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. He said that unless something was done on that subject, there would be collision between the Federal and State Governments. There was now almost a civil war in two of the States. He was opposed to the consideration of any bill of the kind, until a conscription law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed so that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law. The motion however prevailed, and the bill was taken up, discussed, and several amendments adopted, but no final action taken.

In the House, a resolution declaring that William Vandever of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat, since he was mustered in the service of the United States, as Col. of the 9th Iowa Regt., was taken up and adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill providing for the support of the Government.

In the Senate on Wednesday, January 21st, Mr. Ten Eyck presented the credentials of Hon. James M. Wall, Senator elect from New Jersey, who appeared, was sworn, and took his seat. The consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was resumed, and after a lengthy discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of 23 ayes to 15 nays.

In the House on the 23d, the vote declaring Vandever not entitled to a seat, was reconsidered. A protracted debate ensued, resulting in the postponment of the case till the 3d of March next, by a vote of 78 to 68. The amendments made by the Senate to the Military Academy bill, were concurred in, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole, for general debate.

On Thursday, January 22d, in the Senate Mr. Lane presented the credentials of the Hon. David Turpie, Senator elect, from the State of Indiana. The bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and promote efficiency in the medical department of the army, was taken up, the principal provisions of which were the increase of the rank and pay of a few officers, and the increase of the commutation of rations in the hospitals, from eighteen to thirty cents. The bill was strongly opposed by several Senators, among whom was Mr Rice, who declared that he was opposed to all bills for increase of rank and pay. No accurate information could be obtained from the departments, as to the number of men in the field, neither as to the number of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Some of the estimates had been made for twelve hundred thousand men and some for fifteen hundred thousand, but none of the heads of departments could tell within fifty per cent what the real number was, but the cry was constantly for money and increase of rank and pay, and he was unwilling to appropriate money, unless he knew what for. The representations made by some of the Senators in relation to the sufferings of the soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps in consequence of the inattention of those in charge, and the thieving operations which were constantly going on, were of a most disgusting character.

In the House on the 22d, a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a deputy Register of the Treasury, and extending the time for the appointment of assistant Secretaries of war.

In the Senate on Friday, January 23d, the bill providing for the printing the annual report of the banks of the United States was passed. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the convalescent camp at Alexandria; directing the Secretary of war to inform the Senate whether any more Major and Brigadier-Generals had been appointed and paid than authorized by law; and if so, how many, and the amount paid to each and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue, if any, that had accrued to the government since the passage of the act of March 2, 1861, from the duty on printing paper, and whether in his opinion the reduction of the duty would tend to increase the public revenue. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers and to promote the efficiency of the medical department was passed, after striking out the provisions increasing the rank and pay of certain officers; the appointment of more medical officers, and increasing the commutation of rations, and substituting an amendment providing for the procurement of what might be necessary for the comfort and proper diet of sick and wounded soldiers. A communication was received from the President transmitting the report and correspondence relative to the exportation of arms for the French army in Mexico.

The entire session of the House on the 23rd was spent in committee of the whole discussing the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

Both Houses adjourned till the following Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday Jan. 26th, the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia was passed, also the bill providing for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire whether the army plans of Gen. Burnside for the movement of the army of the Potomac had been interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements had been arrested, and, if so, by what authority.

In the House, on the 26th, Mr. Stratton from the committee of Ways and Means, reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada. Mr. Stevens reported a bill which was laid over, authorizing the President to raise and equip one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of African descent for five years. The Senate bill amendatory of the judicial system, making Ohio and Michigan the Seventh, and Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Eighth Judicial circuit was taken up and passed.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 27th of January, Mr. Howard introduced a bill relative to the time of holding Circuit and District courts of the United States; Mr Pomeroy a bill in relation to the better organization of the militia, and Mr. Wilson a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota was taken up and passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill for the Indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and acts done in pursuance thereof. A lengthy and spirited discussion followed, and some of the Democratic members were quite free in their invectives against the President, accusing him of violating the Constitution, calling him an imbecile, etc. Mr. Saulsbury was called to order, and finally ordered under arrest by the Vice-President, upon which he exhibited a pistol, swore, shook his fists, and showed considerable fight but hurt no one. The bill was finally passed, with some amendments, by a vote of 33 to 7.

In the House, on the 27th, the Deficiency Bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him, authorizing President Lincoln to enroll, arm and equip in the land and naval service such number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years. Mr. Hickman offered a substitute, authorizing the President to raise not exceeding three hundred regiments of persons of African descent or colored persons, to be uniformed, armed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years, unless sooner discharged.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 28th, Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post offices, reported back a bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it should not pass. Mr. Clark introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Saulsbury, which was laid over under the rule. Mr. Wall offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as circumstances may require, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette, and who, as represented, had been confined in a dungeon since June last, and was now hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings. A bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions to invalid soldiers was taken up and passed. The army appropriation bill was also taken up, amended and passed.

In the House, on the 29th, the entire day was spent in discussing Mr. Stevens' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent, and the entire night till half-past 5 on Thursday morning in an ineffectual attempt to pass it. It is represented to have been a very exciting scene.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 29th, Mr. Saulsbury apologized for his conduct on the evening of the 27th.

The bill to assist the State of Missouri in the emancipation of slaves was taken up and discussed at considerable length, but no action was taken.

In the House, on the 29th, there was but little business transacted. A resolution was adopted inquiring as to the expediency of devoting the proceeds from public lands to instruction in the military profession, and the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to make inquiries into the expediency of enacting a law to prohibit individuals and banks from receiving gold to secure the payment of borrowed money, and whether such an act would not prevent the speculation in gold, and protect the people from the evils of such speculation. The negro soldier bill was again called up, but no vote was taken.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 30th, several private bills were passed. A resolution was adopted providing for the distribution of documents belonging to Senators of States unrepresented among the Senators present. The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri for emancipation was taken up, discussed, and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, on the 30th, after the presentation of several resolutions, and receiving a message from the President recommending that a resolution of thanks be passed to Rear Admiral David E. Porter for the bravery and skill displayed by him at Arkansas Post, which were disposed of in the usual way, the discussion of the negro bill was resumed, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 31st, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Worden for gallant conduct in the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore James L. Lardner, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter and S. H. Stringham was passed with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. McDougall called up the resolution requesting President Lincoln to transmit to the Senate the orders and papers relative to the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico for the use of the French, which was adopted.

In the House, on the 31st, the entire day was spent in discussing the negro soldier bill.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The guerrillas in the State of Missouri are committing dreadful barbarities. A dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says that recently five men of the 5th Cavalry, Mo. Militia, were captured, shot, their faces cut to pieces by bowie-knives, their ears cut off, and one had powder placed in his ear and ignited.

The War Department have sent out arms and officers to enlist, drill and put into action all loyal blacks who may rally around the flag at the rendezvous to be opened at Brunswick, Georgia.

It is reported that the defenses of Washington are to be constituted into a department entirely separate from the Army of the Potomac, and commanded by an officer who is not to be under the command of the commander of that army.

Simon Cameron offers to lead a brigade of colored Unionists into the heart of the rebellion.

James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazil, it is reported, had challenged the British Minister at Rio Janeiro to fight a duel.

A writer in the North Methodist *Christian Advocate* says: "Of the forty-eight Annual Conferences, all but six report losses ranging from 5,173 to 21. An equal aggregate loss for twenty years would exhaust the entire Church!"

Senator Wilson, in Washington, lately stated that the U. S. Army was entirely corrupt and rotten, and that there was no energy and no patriotism in it.

Washington gossip says that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymenial altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

The wife of Gen. McClellan has been presented with an elegantly furnished house in Fifth Avenue, New York.

The *New South* is the name of the government organ just commenced for distribution among the soldiers at Port Royal, South Carolina.

TRAVELING ROUND.—The Key West (Florida) correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 6th of January, states that: "The majority of the newspaper mail that arrived here yesterday was for Salt Lake City, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Who is responsible for mistakes of this kind? I suppose our missing mail has been served in a like manner, and sent, maybe, to Japan."

The above may be edifying to some of our readers, who have been looking for papers. Like the Irishman's teapot that fell into the sea, there is some consolation in knowing where it is.

SEE HERE.—Those in want of brushes of any kind can obtain them of Hyler & Lang at their manufactory in the 9th ward, or of their agent, T. D. Brown, three doors north of Godbe's store, Main street. They manufacture an excellent article, as good, if not better than any produced heretofore in this Territory.

GOOD CONUNDRUM. — A late received number of the Council Bluffs *Bugle* contains the following:

"Why are 'Legal Tender Notes" like the Jews?

Because they are the *issue* of 'Father Abraham" and *know* not that *their redeemer liveth.*

KITCHEN GARDENS.—The *Scientific American* says that, before the era of kitchen gardens, scurvy was one of the diseases by which the English population was kept down. Cabbages were not known in England until the period of Henry VIII. George I. was obliged to send to Holland to procure lettuce for his queen. The Egyptians made a god of the cabbage, and the Greeks and Romans took it as a remedy for the languor following inebriation.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* says that on the very day the Federal fleet commenced operations in the Yazoo river, President Davis and his staff, Gen. Johnston and his staff, Gen. S. D. Lee and his staff, and innumerable other military men of renown, all dined at the house of Mr. Blake, near the banks of the Yazoo, not only within bearing of the guns of the Yankees, but also within sight of those terrible gunboats.

At Memphis, on the 15th ult., snow fell to the depth of ten inches, a thing before unheard of in that latitude.

It is reported that 75,000 Confederate troops have been taken from the Rappahannock and sent into North Carolina; also that another force has been withdrawn thence for the south-west.

The steamer Giraffe lately run the blockade, bringing to the Confederates a very valuable cargo, including some twenty lithographic engravers and printers for the Treasury Department.

The Richmond *Examiner* pronounces Gen. Butler's being permitted to depart from the city of New Orleans alive, a stain upon the character of every man in that city, who has the strength to raise a weapon.

The Richmond papers publish President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation—not being afraid of its effects on the colored population—as another evidence of unconstitutional encroachment.

The New Merrimac—reported to have been a failure—has made her appearance at the mouth of James river, doubtless on the lookout for a chance to "gobble up" some of the Federal fleet.

At the Varieties Theatre in Richmond, Dec. 24, was played a new play entitled "The Guerrillas"—the characters being 'Confederate" and "Federal" the leading one of the latter being Gen. Fremont.

The Confederate privateer Oveto, or Florida, which escaped from Mobile on Jan. 17, is a propeller of 1,000 tons, bark rigged, with raking masts, a low, sharp hull, with two smoke pipes issuing from her deck. Her hull, which was originally black, has been whitewashed, but the whitewash becoming dirty, she looks a sort of smutty gray. Her crew consists of 130 men. She is armed with two eleven-inch guns, two 32-pound rifles, two 64-pounders, and two pivot guns. Rumor says that she carries a 15-inch gun, but this is not credited. She is very swift, and has, according to rumor, repeatedly made 16 knots an hour. It is reported that the Florida and Alabama are hereafter, to hunt in couples."

A Havana correspondent says, it is well understood here that vessels of the Confederacy will be allowed to coal, take provisions and make repairs in any Cuban ports convenient—in other words, they are accorded all the privileges enjoyed by vessels of war of the United States—or the most favored nations!

Richmond advices represent that preparations are on foot in that city for the construction of several formidable gunboats, to be built of heavy live oak timber and then mailed with iron.

Rio coffee sold at auction in Augusta, Ga., about Jan. 20, at $2.95 per pound.

Richmond is in direct telegraphic communication with Port Hudson, Miss.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Jan. 20 has a remarkable editorial, in which it makes the following singular admissions: "It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they ever held, and that another year of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy." The *Examiner* concludes its jeremiade by urging the strictest enforcement of the conscription, and says, "If within the next two months we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest we shall come to grief."

The Jackson *Appeal* says, "If there are any fears of the safety of Port Hudson, let them be at once dismissed. All the Yankees in the world, &c., could not reduce Port Hudson."

The Confederates in Havana are in high glee. Mr. Helm, their agent, holds a reception every Friday evening, and ex-Mayor Wood's daughter was present at a late one.

Confederate papers mention Tullahoma as the spot where Bragg will make a stand for the battle which "shall determine the fate of Tennessee."

Interesting news from Charleston, S.C., has been brought north by deserters. They report about 30,000 troops now massed in and around Charleston, of whom three regiments are "regulars" of the Confederate army. Upon James' Island are stationed from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Sullivan's Island bristles with batteries, garrisoned by two regiments of infantry and two artillery companies. Fort Sumter holds a force of 650 or 700 men, under Colonel Rhett, and the fort on the middle ground is also well manned. The force on Morris' Island numbers about 1,000 men, and the entire shore of Charleston harbor is lined with heavy guns. The two iron-clad batteries constructed for harbor defence are afloat, and it is generally supposed that they will prove very effective.

The conscription law is being enforced everywhere throughout the South, with greatly increased rigidity.

The debt of the Confederacy, at the close of December last, as per report of the Sec. of the Treasury, was $556,105,162 The expenditures from the 18th of February, 1862, up to Dec. 31st, were $416,671 735. The additional amount required to carry on the government up to the 1st of July next will be $290 493,713 Up to Dec 31st, $85,775,500 worth of interest-bearing Treasury notes had been issued, besides $260,149,692 worth of Treasury notes exclusive of those bearing interest.

The Richmond papers complain bitterly of the character of a cargo of women lately sent from Washington to Richmond under a flag of truce. The *Enquirer* furiously demands that "steps shall be taken to protect the community from these characters;" and the Charleston *Courier* says the women behaved scandalously on the voyage, and calls the thing "an abuse of the flag of truce." The Washington *Star* wonders "if any of the Richmond editors have got bit."

The Confederate Government has purchased up to this time 10,000 bales of cotton in Mississippi, and is negotiating for much more.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* thinks Gen. Foster's strategy in North Carolina either profoundly shallow or profoundly deep. On the whole, it thinks disaffection in his army accounts for his alleged want of fixed purpose.

The Richmond *Whig* hints that there is no truth in a story that French bankers had loaned the oligarchy fifteen millions of dollars, over which story Richmond was half crazy on the 26th ult.

A Fredericksburg letter of the 22d, to the *Whig*, shows that the Confederates are as essentially bothered to understand the movements of the Federal troops in that quarter, as we are to divine the movements of theirs.

SEVENTIES HALL LECTURES.

Tuesday 27th ult., Mr. T. B. Broderick delivered the second of a series of lectures on Geology. The discourse was chiefly devoted to the reconciling of the Mosaic chronology, found in the first book of the Pentateuch, with the discoveries recently made in geological science. The lecturer then pointed out the opposition Columbus met with from theologians, when he gave his views of the earth's formation. Wound up by calling attention to the antiquity of the rocks of the Nile and Niagara, stating how long a period was required for the waters to wear off a solid foot of rock, and thus, by analogous reasoning demonstrated the great age of our globe.

Friday Evening, 30th ult,

The subject of this evening's lecture was, "Tokens of Divinity in our Religion," which was discoursed upon in a very able and interesting manner by Mr. Elias L. T. Harrison. The style of the lecturer's reasoning was new and highly instructive. In the forepart of his address he pointed out the class of physical evidences generally given by the Almighty to physical minded men, such for instance as the permitting a man to be sick and then healing him by miraculous interposition; allowing another to be afflicted with evil spirit, and by a display of his power releasing him. Mr Harrison's arguments on the mental evidences imparted by the Lord to those of refined taste and cultivated minds, were of that sublime character that are seldom met with in the lecture room or pulpit. In all the creations of God, he remarked, one thing is adapted for another, as the lungs for the atmosphere, the eyes to admire the various tints of color; he that made the organs of taste made the fruits that man finds around him and which he desires Man like his maker has a love of the beautiful, he is created with an unbounding ambition, and all this tends to confirm the doctrine of Joseph the Prophet, that man is the offspring of God

Mr. Jaques' lecture on "Fruit Culture," delivered on the 3d inst., was published in our issue of the 11th.

Friday Evening the 6th, Mr. H. E. Phelps read a paper upon "Honor and Honesty." He was followed by Mr. Edward W. Tullidge with an excellent lecture on the "Intellectual development of the Latter Day Saints, past, present and future."

On the 10th inst., Mr. Wm. H Groves delivered a lecture on the "Arctic Ocean, and the inhabitants of its shores."

Friday evening 13th, there was a full house, all evincing some anxiety to hear Mr. J. V. Long's lecture on "Biblical Witchcraft." After a brief introduction to a subject of so novel a character, the lecturer defined that which is generally denominated witchcraft, to be "the influence and power of evil spirits. manifested through wicked men and women" Mr. Long denounced spiritual rappings, mesmerism, electro-biology, clairvoyance and kindred arts, as being in direct opposition to the priesthood of God, all having been developed by the Devil to deceive those who know not God, and who take pleasure in unrighteousness, as much so as the Magicians of Egypt were raised up by that power to oppose Moses and Aaron. He next proved that witchcraft was condemned by all the prophets, and by Jesus and the Apostles also, and hence the necessity of the Saints discouraging and disapprobating all spiritual intercourse which is not under the control of the priesthood.

Mr Harrison's second lecture on the "Tokens of Divinity in our Religion," was delivered on Tuesday the 17th, to an attentive audience.

DOMESTIC GARDENER'S CLUB FESTIVAL.

The annual festive gathering of this society came off on Monday evening of the 9th inst., in the Social Hall. Dancing, of course, formed the chief recreation of the evening.

After supper, the President, Mr. Geo. B. Wallace, entertained the assemblage with a brief, impromptu address, referring to the origin, objects and expectations of the Domestic Gardener's Club. His remarks also embraced some valuable hints recommendatory of more general interest in fruit-growing and everything pertaining to practical soil-culture. Allusions were also made to the real benefits already derived by the community from the unobtrusive efforts of this infantile society—thus affording stimulating encouragement to the farmers and gardeners in other localities and settlements in Deseret to secure to themselves the well-defined advantages of similar associations.

The table of apples displayed on the front of the stage, tastefully arranged by the committee, would have done credit to older fruit-growing countries. Of their excellence in quality and flavor, the assembly had the opportunity of judging for themselves.

The assemblages of the Gardener's Club have heretofore been annually observed in a more private manner—being held at the residences of various members, the number having been limited to fifteen The number of members and friends of the Society having considerably increased, the demand for a more commodious place seemed imperative; and the opinion was unanimous that, for the present occasion, no house was so desirable as the Social Hall.

It was announced as the intention of the Club in future to celebrate their anniversaries in the fall—at the close of the season of fruit and while most of the finest and rarest varieties are obtainable—that they and their friends may be not alone delighted with the sight of the many delicious fruits, grown by the members collectively, but also be feasted upon them, as many of us were wont in other days.

The social re-union of a body of Deseretians so practical and exerting influences so wide and beneficial to the agricultural inter- of this region of the American continent cannot but be regarded as a significant omen in the march of our permanent progress, prosperity and independence.

GOLD FIELDS ON THE SASKATCHAWAN.—Intelligence has been received from the prospecting parties from Canada, and from the Red River settlement, which set out last spring to explore the Saskatchawan, on their way to the gold fields of Cariboo. Gold has been discovered at Fort Edmonton, and at various other points along the river, in sufficient quantities to satisfy them that the valley of the Saskatchawan is likely to prove a rich auriferous region, and the whole party have accordingly resolved to winter at Edmonton instead of proceeding on to British Columbia. While one portion of them are engaged in mining and prospecting for gold, others have commenced agricultural operations and buffalo hunting, with the view of laying up a store of provisions for the winter. In the course of another year, as the gold discovery spreads, it may be confidently anticipated that a considerable community will be collected on the banks of the Saskatchawan, for whom some settled form of government will be required to be organized.—[Bulletin.

—A female preacher occupies a pulpit in Pittsburg, preaching statedly to a congregation.

A CALIFORNIA STORY.

In the Northern part of this State (California) is a stream called Yuba River. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge; and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants called the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the "town" increased rapidly. About noon one cool day, a traveler and sojourner in the land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long-legged specimen of humanity in a red shirt smoking before one of the bars, thus addressed him:—

"Hello!"

"Hello!" replied the shirt, with vigor, removing his pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveller, whose name was Thompson.

The answer of the shirt was unexpected;

"Yuba Dam!"

There was about fifty yards between them, and the wind was blowing. Mr. Thompson thought he had been mistaken.

"What did you say?" he asked.

"Yuba Dam," replied the stranger, cheerfully

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yu-ba Dam!" said the shirt, in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"Look-ee here!' yelled the irate Thompson; I asked you politely what place this was; why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited. He rose and replied with the voice of an eighty-pounder:

"Yu-ba-dam! Do you hear that?"

In a minute Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt arose and assumed a posture of offence and defence.

Arrived within a yard of him, Thompson said—

"I ask you for the last time. What place is this?"

Putting his hands to his mouth his opponent roared:

"Yu-ba-dam!"

The next minute they were at it. First Thompson was down, then the shirt, and then it was a dog-fall—that is, both were down. They rolled about, kicking up a tremendous dust. They squirmed around so energetically, that you'd have thought they had a dozen legs instead of four. It looked like a prize-fight between two pugilistic centipedes. Finally, they both rolled off the bank and into the river. The water cooled them They went down together, but came up separate and put out for the shore. Both reached it about the same time, and Thompson scrambled up the bank, mounted his warlike steed, and made tracks, leaving his foe gouging the mud out of one of his eyes.

Having left the business portion of the town, that is to say, the corner where the three bars were kept, he struck a house in the suburbs, before which a little girl of about four years of age, was playing.

"What place is this, Sissy!" he asked.

"The little girl, frightened at the drowned-rat figure which the stranger cut, streaked it for the house Having reached the door she stopped, turned, and squealed—Oo-bee-dam!'"

Good Heavens!" said Thompson, digging his heels between his horse's ribs—"Good Heavens! let me get out of this horrid place, where not only the men but the very babes and sucklings swear at inoffensive travelers!"

AMERICAN NATIONAL AIRS.

Yankee Doodle is an old English agricultural song, and was sung in derision by the British soldiers during the revolution at Boston.

The music of the "Star Spangled Banner" is an old English air, once bearing the title of "Anacreon in Heaven." Robert Treat Paine adapted to this air one of his popular songs, "Adams and Liberty," during the life of Washington, one verse of which was in praise of the Father of his Country But it was not until 1814 that Francis Scott Key, then a young lawyer, composed the present words in remembrance of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, when Baltimore was besieged by the British fleet; the sight of the national banner proudly floating amid the carnage and destruction of the attack inspiring the refrain which has given the title to the song

The words of "Hail Columbia" were written in 1798 by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to what was called the "President's March," an air composed by a German named Foyles, on the occasion of a visit of the President to one of the New York theatres.

AN ABDUCTION BY AN OURANG OUTANG.—A recent traveler in Borneo relates an abduction case which exceeds in novelty any thing which has occurred among the last population of our large cities. A monstrous female ourang-outang, taking a fancy to a poor Muret gentleman whom she saw bathing, which she compelled him to climb, and lodged him in a warm nest, watched him with feminine jealousy, fed him with fruit and palm cabbage, and forced him to travel from one branch to another instead of treading the ground. The tale is a tragedy, for the ungrateful Muret not only ran away at the first opportunity, but afterward shot the forest siren with a poisoned arrow.

—Of about forty newspapers in New Hampshire, one year ago, nearly one-third have been discontinued or consolidated with others.

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....February 25, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has but little been made public in relation to the operations of the several Federal armies in the field for many weeks That there has been any relaxation in the prosecution of the war is not probable, and that preparations have been constantly making for a mighty struggle to overcome the enemy at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and at other points on the Mississippi and in the West and Southwest is certain; but up to the 18th instant no fighting had been done of any importance, the indications were, however, that an attack on Vicksburg would shortly be made.

The running of the blockade or the steaming down past the fortifications at Vicksburg by the ram Queen of the West, and the gunboat Indianola, are the most important events that have been announced, in connection with Gen. Grant's expedition.

It is reported that the work on the canal was being vigorously prosecuted, and, at latest dates, the prospects for accomplishing the object desired were considered decidedly more favorable. The health of the troops is represented as not being good, and the smallpox has been prevailing among them to a great extent, for many weeks.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is reported to be in excellent condition, and prepared for another advance. His troops are as stated, exceedingly anxious to measure their strength once more with the enemy.

Recent reports represent that Morgan, with a large force, was moving northward again through central Kentucky, intending to force his way to the Ohio river. It was believed, however, that the Federal forces in that part of the State would be able to check his movements in that direction, and consequently no fears were entertained in relation to his carrying his designs into effect.

The mighty armies and fleets along the Atlantic coast have not, so far as reported, done much towards crushing out the rebellion in the Carolinas and Georgia, as yet; but preparations, at latest dates, were making for the reduction of Charleston, Savannah, and the other strongholds of the enemy in those States.

A difficulty is reported to have occurred between Gen. Foster and Gen. Hunter, on the arrival of Foster's expedition at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter claimed the supreme command of the troops, as they were within his military district, to which Foster strenuously objected. Hunter however assumed command and ordered all the division officers to report to him. How far the difficulty effected the movements of the expedition has not transpired; but it is quite certain that nothing of importance has recently taken place in that vicinity.

Of Gen. Banks' operations at New Orleans the public have not been advised to any considerable extent of late. It is believed that he has been preparing for an attack on Port Hudson at an early day, but where the main body of his army is located is not generally known. He is reported to have recently issued orders suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels exclusively engaged in private trade, except those engaged coastwise or in foreign commerce; also prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages against loyal citizens, and exempting the property of loyal citizens from forced sales for debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of the order, which shall have remained undemanded for six months.

There have some rumors been put in circulation relative to the movements of the army of the Potomac. One report says that a change of base had been effected by a part of the army, another that the left grand division has gone south.

The latest news in relation to the progress of the war sent forth from Washington states that things were going on favorably with the army and fleet in every division.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

The District Court in and for the Third Judicial District, for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the Territory, in other words sitting as a Territorial Court, will, pursuant to law, commence its session on Monday week, the 9th day of March, at the Court House, in this city, and will probably continue several weeks, and perhaps a month, as there are a vast number of cases on the criminal docket, and there are also many civil cases depending.

Some of the Federal Judges who have been sent here "to judge the people," have found fault because there was but little business for them to do, as the people generally paid their honest debts without being sued, and seldom resorted to the law, for the settlement of difficulties which could otherwise be adjusted. The citizens universally have been so averse to the precepts and practices of modern civilization and Christianity, that murders have been of rare occurrence, except among the missionaries sent out to reclaim the Deseretans from their fallen condition, who have occasionally killed a few men in order to exhibit the beauties of their creed and system of morals, and demonstrate their superiority over the faith and practices of those they have been so anxious to reclaim. The laws have been observed and honored to an extent not known in other Territories and States, the consequence of which has been, as the Judges have stated, that the courts have not had much to do, and that class of Federal officials have been thereby permitted to spend most of their time in "dignified leisure," which may in some measure account for so many of them disgracing and ruining themselves by turning their attention to matters not connected with their official duties.

Within the last year several unfortunate occurrences have transpired, and the laws have been violated and their execution resisted to an extent heretofore unknown in the Territory, and by the time Judge Kinney, with his usual promptness and expedition, disposes of all the cases arising under the laws of the Territory, pending in the Third District Court, if he ever thought otherwise, he will doubtless be of the opinion that he has had sufficient business for one term; should he not be, the holding of the Federal Court, and the adjudication of the causes there to be tried, arising under the laws of the United States, may induce him to say "it is enough."

CORRECTION ASKED.

In our issue of Feb. 4th, mention was made of the establishment of a post office at Cove Creek, Millard County, and the appointment of Charles Willden as postmaster. The notice and the remarks made in connection therewith, were based upon a communication setting forth the circumstances to which allusion was made, not presuming that the facts were otherwise than stated, but it seems that Mr. White, the mail contractor on the route from Fillmore to Cedar city, objects to some of the statements made by the writer of the note and wishes them corrected, as he seems to think that they reflect somewhat against him as an accommodating mail carrier, and considers the post office at Cove Creek an unnecessary establishment.

As to the truth or falsity of the statements made we know not, and it is but a small matter, which cannot materially effect the parties. That Cove Creek is a very small place we verily believe, and that some misrepresentations were made to obtain the establishment of a post office there is more than probable, as such things are of frequent occurrence. Mail contractors and carriers are seldom on the best of terms with postmasters, and many people think that neither postmasters nor those connected with the transmission of the mails as a general thing, are very accommodating, which may be true to some extent. Towns and cities of "one inhabitant" often spring up in new countries like Utah, but where land and water exist, they generally "grow bigger" in process of time.

In relation to the matter in question, if those concerned will take our advice they will settle their difficulties amicably, but if they cannot, they should refer them to some court in Millard County having jurisdiction in such cases. We have too much respect for the parties to give publicity to their communications.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Gen Sloan, commanding the central district of Missouri, has issued orders that all bushwhackers, guerrillas, robbers, confederate recruiting officers, emissaries assuming to act under rebel authority, found in that military district shall be promptly executed by the first commissioned officer into whose hands they may be delivered; and all persons knowingly harboring or in any way abetting or aiding such parties shall suffer like punishment, and their houses be destroyed, and all the personal property on the premises seized and applied to the indemnification of Union citizens. Any officer failing promptly to execute this order will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders.

The Washington *Republican* states that the House judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution to confirm the President's emancipation proclamation, have agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the subject.

President Lincoln favors a plan proposed by some of the North-western members, to enlist some of the loyal Indians in the western part of Minnesota and Dacotah to protect the white settlers and repel the invasion of those Indians.

The people of Washington are in the height of their glory—never before so fully intoxicated from pleasure's cup. Almost daily receptions are held at the White House, dinners at the cabinet officers', dancing parties at the hotels; theatres crowded; bands of music perambulating the streets at night, to attract visitors to the halls where shameless performers, recently banished from Broadway, are giving their disgraceful exhibitions. The north side-walk of Pennsylvania Avenue is lined with gambling houses, and respectable ladies can scarce venture abroad, so completely are the streets in possession of the fallen of their sex.

The Bermuda *Herald* states that the commander of the British war vessels have orders to capture Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found.

The Emperor of France has just sent to Mexico one of his ordnance officers, the Marquis De Gallifet, as an agent to collect testimony for his private use.

The price of board at all the leading hotels in New York city was put up to $3 per day on the first instant. Second-class hotels have advanced to $2. This is charged as one of the "supreme miseries" of the "greenback" mania.

Ten barrels of apples were recently sent by one of their majors, for the Connecticut volunteers. Two of them were stolen at Acquia creek and the remainder at Falmouth; so the Connecticut soldiers got none.

The telegraph poles from the northern border of California to Vancouver, Washington Territory, are all set, and it is expected that the wires will be put up in less than three months.

The fight in the New York Assembly, which terminated in the election of Mr. Callicott as speaker, was scarcely terminated when Mr. Thos. C. Fields preferred charges of corruption against him, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the same.

The great little wedding of Mr. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren, which was to have come off on the 10th inst., at the Trinity Church, N.Y., received a slight interruption from the rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix, who forbade the opening of the church or any of its chapels on the grounds that every service recorded in the Prayer Book is of necessity a public service, whereas in this ceremony none are to be admitted without express invitation. The order that the wedding guests appear in evening dress seems also objectionable. Some other "Ephesian temple" would doubtless be procured for the occasion.

Gen. Butler carried off from New Orleans the two statues by Powers, representing Washington and Jefferson, and they are now in Washington. Thus, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Jan. 29, while two gentlemen are in waiting, about to be admitted into the House of Representatives as Representatives from the State of Louisiana, one of the United States, workmen are unpacking, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, Powers' Washington, ordered and paid for by that same sovereign State of Louisiana, yet taken thence by order of B. F. Butler, and sent there as "spoils of war"—a trophy of his prowess.

Gen. McClellan received an overwhelming ovation at Boston, on the 2d inst. The "hub of the universe" is reported to have been in a perfect whirl of patriotic enthusiasm on the occasion. The rush to see the General was immense. Deputations waited on him from Portland, Me; Concord, N.H., and Lowell, Mass., respectively, soliciting the honor of a visit from him, all which he was under the necessity of declining. A grand serenade, by all the musical bands of the city of Boston, was tendered him on the evening of the 3d, at the Fremont House. The reception was of a three-fold character—first, by the military; next, by the city government; lastly, by the people. The army, regular and volunteer, was largely represented, as also the navy. A large proportion of them were wounded, mostly at Fredericksburg. The interview, in many instances, is represented as quite affecting. The city government, on the occasion, displayed a numerical force beyond anything ever before witnessed in that city. The people's reception was truly of the frantic order. On the 3d, accompanied by his wife, the General visited Lawrence, near Boston, where, it is reported, he received the most hearty demonstration in the history of that city. Three thousand school children greeted him with songs and cheers, after which they all partook of a collation.

Gen. Burnside, by invitation, visited the Rhode Island General Assembly on the 3d inst., when all business was suspended and he was introduced to the members individually.

Horace Greeley's response to the *Times'* charge that he was engaged in personal negotiations with Mr. Mercier, the French Minister for the promotion of foreign intervention, is so much of a non-committal, evasive, ambiguous, whip-the-devil-round-the stump character that there is left no reasonable room to doubt the facts charged in the *Times* editorial.

Thurlow Weed, the veteran editor who has lately withdrawn from the Albany *Evening Journal* and from the Republican party, says that the greatest danger to the country arises from the blind and frantic course of the New York *Tribune* and *Independent*, the extreme views of Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and their followers, by whom the Administration is beleagured, importuned, and persecuted. Mr. Greeley, he says, "the infatuated victim of the wildest ambition, will soon, amid the "crash of worlds and the wreck of matter," be seized with a "remorse that comes too late." I speak not idly. This "Architect of Ruin" has much to answer for."

Greeley says, in simple, direct and unequivocal language, if we are not successful in the campaign now opening, our Cause and Country are lost, and that we must have peace "upon the best attainable terms."

According to representations which have been made, the Alabama landed the surviving officers and crew of the Hatteras at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of January, three days after the destruction of that steamer off Galveston. The Alabama is reported to have been considerably injured, having received several shots in her hull which were however shortly repaired and she again put out to sea.

The Oveto or Florida is reported to have been unsuccessfully chased by the Sonora for a day and a half about the 1st of February, off the Bahamas.

The weather in some of the northern States and British North American Provinces has been of late, according to reports, exceedingly cold.

The city of Norfolk was visited by fire on the 12th instant, which destroyed a large amount of property. The fire was not, as represented, accidental.

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL AND BOTANICAL LECTURES.—Elder James S. Brown announces to the public that he will deliver a Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening, commencing at seven o'clock, and another on Saturday evening next. The subject of his lectures will be the "Society Islands," including their geography and botany, with a description of the natives, their manners, customs, traditions, etc. Elder Brown having spent some years on those Islands, cannot but be thoroughly acquainted with those matters, and his lectures may be expected to be highly interesting to those whose knowledge in relation to them is limited.

Admittance tickets can be obtained of A. N. Hill, at the Tithing Office. See Posters.

CORRESPONDENCE

[For the Deseret News.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXCURSION NORTH.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

I have deferred till now to acquaint you with some of the incidents of a recent excursion from this to Brigham city and return, not because I thought that you were in any degree indifferent as to what might be transpiring outside of the metropolis of Deseret, but solely from an a most complete absorption of time demanded by other matters. The consciousness, however, of your manifest interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the people located in these mountain vales—wherever choice has prompted them to rear their humble cot—r-vives my predetermination, and I set to the task immediately.

Since the summer of 1853, when a general uprising of the Indian tribes in the mountains took place, resulting disastrously to many of our people north and south, I had not visited any of the settlements north of Great Salt Lake City and, as you may readily infer, my surprise was great in beholding the remarkable changes which had been effected in the lapse of time since that period.

At Bountiful—formerly and still commonly called Sessions' Settlement, ten miles north of G. S. L. City, where, in 1853 there were but a comparatively few settlers, located here and there, with scarcely a visible trace of appointed thoroughfares except the zigzag northern trail and kanyon leads, intersecting it at every conceivable angle, my eyes were refreshed with the sight of a capacious city, with plainly defined roads, laid out at right angles to each other, many fine domicils with surrounding grounds in not a few instances under a commendable state of horticultural improvement, substantial and commodious barns and out-houses, good fences, and other unmistakable marks of thrift and progress. In addition to all these, in a most prominent site, looms up the meeting-house—one of the handsomest, if not altogether the most superb building for meeting purposes as yet erected in Deseret. Its cost, if I have been rightly informed, when completely finished, will be nearly one hundred thousand dollars—by no means a small investment assumed by a city of three or four thousand inhabitants in a single public edifice. The cost of this house, as stated, considerably exceeding the amount raised for its construction, Mr. Anson Call—rather than it should for an indefinite time remain unfinished—has individually undertaken its completion, which, I was assured, he designed to push forward vigorously, regardless of the expense incurred. It is to me very refreshing as well as gratifying to note such examples of great souled interest in public affairs.

Passing on, we next came to Centreville, a modest and apparently prosperous little settlement, taking its name from its location, about midway between Bountiful and Farmington. It has sprung into existence, I believe, since 1853—as I have no recollection of anything indicating signs of civilization on the site of what is now known as Centreville. The road from Bountiful to this point diverges too much from an air line to suit travelers with whom time in transit is a material item; and if one more direct could be engineered without too great an outlay, I doubt not that all parties concerned would be better satisfied.

Farmington, the next settlement northward, some seven or eight miles from Bountiful, has been chiefly built up since 1858—subsequent to the return of the people from the Southern Exodus, or, the final movement of the series which so signally resulted in the frustration of the designs of Buchanan's crusade. Here again were everywhere recurring indices of industry and well-requited toil. Besides a good-sized store meeting-house and many very comfortable looking dwelling-houses, there are two first-rate flouring-mills which are as creditable to the enterprising owners as invaluable to the interests of the inhabitants. Another desirable improvement might be effected by turnpiking or macadamizing the main thoroughfare.

Four or five miles further northward is Kaysville, a city by no means in embryo, with a fair beginning and good location for successful farming operations—where, but a few years since, some half dozen rude cabins, of log and adobie, scattered here and there, marked all that could be seen of Kaysville.

A stretch of seventeen or eighteen miles further brought us to Ogden, in point of size the principal town north of Great Salt Lake City. It is almost wholly built on the Weber river bottom, where the land, of course, is exceeding rich, being of the black, mucky composition usually found in such localities. A few of the settlers, preferring to dwell on more sightly ground and where the streets, with slight grading, would be passable most of the year, have located themselves on the upland, or bench, as it is usually called, where the houses generally, as in further witness of their good taste, if not superior judgment, are of a neat and comfortable appearance and, so far as I could learn, fully occupied by an eminently practical and enterprising class of citizens. While it cannot but be admitted that there are many very attractive residences in Ogden "under-the-hill," it is equally undeniable that, to be compelled to navigate through a great portion of it, while the mud is knee deep, or "up to the hubs," is far from being relished and, the "doctor" thinks, would prove a sure emetic to the most inveterate turtle that ever coasted in the Cuban marshes. Some of the houses in that quarter, however, I must say, look as though they had been erected at different eras in the world's history, the style of architecture being also as much of a medley, or neither-one-thing-nor-t'other description, as the material used in their construction. Ogden has advantages not enjoyed by many of the settlements of the mountains. Two fine rivers lave its sides, affording almost unlimited water privileges. Wood, also, can be obtained, or could be, if the kanyon roads were put in repair, at a distance allowing the procurement of a load in a single day—while here, as in other localities, from two to three days are consumed therein. To the transient observer, the existing cause of stagnation observable there, in bold contrast with the vitality apparent in other and less-favored settlements may not at once be perceived; but, upon research and inquiry in the premises, the reason to me most obvious was a lamentable absence of public spirit and, as a sequence, the prevalence of inordinate selfishness. I speak sir, of these things, not as a solitary observer; but as well from the frank admissions of old residents there as from my own solemn convictions. I refrain from further adversions to Ogden and its surroundings with the expression of a devout wish that time may effect radical improvements there and wherever else they may be needful among us—in the meantime, trustful that like baneful influences may never seriously infect any of those enterprising, devoted, and united, tho' perchance not most favored communities, where a high-toned self-sacrificing spirit has ever been the sure guardian of public prosperity.

North Ogden, about six miles further on, lying on the base of a deep angle in the Weber mountain-chain, though but an infantile settlement, furnishes encouraging evidence of what can be done in a very short time by well-directed energy and good will.

Plain City lies near the border of Great Salt Lake, some eight miles to the westward of the mainly traveled road. This, also, is a lately formed settlement.

Of Willard, formerly known as Willow Creek, next in the order of travel and about seven miles from North Ogden, I can only say, in confirmation of a statement made by Hon. Geo. A. Smith, last fall, that the town was so much obscured by straw-stacks that points of its elegance were not at once discoverable; but from the partial view afforded, the conclusion was irresistible, that the good people of Willard thought more of their "beef and plum pudding" than of the style of houses they live in.

A ride of some seven miles, over a delightful, rolling and gently side-sloping road brought us to the terminus of our present tour—Brigham city—the most northern settlement of G. S. L. Valley. Had it proved other than a lovely place, blending attractiveness of locality with good taste and skill in the construction of buildings, both public and private, as also in the general plan and way of doing things, I should at once have pronounced it unworthy of the name. It was exceedingly gratifying, however, to find the *beau ideal* fully realized. I do not design to nominally personify. Whoever or whatever may be the spirit leading to the attainment of surroundings so eminently exemplary, in spiritual as in temporal concerns (if any distinction may be drawn) could derive but feeble stimulant from the highest encomiums that might be written. I regard it as a model town. Its public improvements and its private enterprises go hand in hand. The air one breathes is there freighted with a peaceful assurance of prevailing brotherhood, order, unanimity and interwoven good fortune. The contrast between what was Box Elder in 1853 and Brigham city as it now is, was truly great.

My return to G. S. L. City was, of course, by the same route. VOYAGEUR.

WEBER COUNTY ITEMS.

OGDEN CITY, U. T.
Feb. 17, 1863.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

It is some considerable length of time since you received a communication from me. Having nothing very special to write about, I did not care to trouble you. Whether this letter will interest you or your readers, I know not. It may be too long and tedious.

Thus far the winter has been more severe than anticipated it would be some few months since. There is a great deal of slushy snow upon the ground, and it has been storming all day.

The peace of our city has not been sufficiently ruffled of late to create much excitement. There has been a great amount of sickness amongst children all through this county; there has also been a greater number of deaths than has ever before been known to occur in any one previous year.

On Thursday, the 12th inst, two young men at South Weber—William and Henry Peak—went on the range to hunt a cow. It was very stormy in the afternoon, and the young men being but thinly clad, got severely chilled. On their return homewards William was so much fatigued that he could not walk. For some distance the brother Henry packed him on his back, until he himself gave out. When about half-a-mile from home, Henry left his brother and proceeded home as fast as he could, to obtain some help. Being directed to the place where William was left, Mr. Daniel Rosa went immediately to the spot, but unfortunately he arrived there too late. The young man was dead.

The Ogden City Dramatic Association occasionally favor the public with theatrical entertainments.

The Literary and Scientific Institute here have been improving the winter evenings, and lectures have been delivered once, and sometimes twice each week to crowded audiences. In his opening address this winter, the President of the Society spoke at some length upon benefits to be derived from such institutions. He enumerated various subjects upon which lectures would be given. He also encouraged the members of the Association to be diligent in the pursuit of that knowledge which will refine their feelings, dignify and ennoble their minds and exalt them in the scale of intellectual being.

Mr. John Barker gave a highly entertaining lecture on "Variety," in which he showed the utility of variety in all things. He dwelt at some length on the human countenance, the beast, the fowl, the fish and the great variety of natural objects that interest the mind of man. But what seemed to much interest the lecturer, was, that the great variety in the human countenances enabled him to easily distinguish his "frow" from those of his neighbors!

Mr. J. W. Browning delivered a lecture on "Astronomy," in which he dwelt particularly upon the relative size of the planets; their distance from the sun and the velocity with which they move in their orbits.

Dr. Rattan gave an instructive lecture on "Education." After speaking of the benefits of education, and the rapid strides it has made during the last twenty years, the lecturer spoke at some length of the blessings conferred upon the human race through the means of the telegraph. He then referred to the invention of the balloon and the diving bell. He related some of his experience in his ascent in the one, and his descent in the other. In the former, he said he ascended up about 4 miles above the earth, at which distance the rumbling noise of the wagon wheels or the sound of the human voice can be heard as distinctively as when within a few feet of them. In the diving bell he descended about 200 feet in to the sea, where, from the cabin of a vessel which had been wrecked some 4 years previous, he, with some others, extracted a large iron safe, containing some two and-a-half millions of dollars. He then described a number of human bodies which he saw in the cabin, in a state of perfect preservation, some of them in an upright position—one lady was sitting on a chair with her dead infant on her arm, and their eyes appeared intently fixed upon each other. The lecture was very entertaining.

Capt. John Donnolon gave, as the subject of his lecture, his "five years' experience on the Ionian Islands," the which are seven in number. He described the manners and customs of their inhabitants, who, he said, are mostly Greeks. He spoke of the abundance of all kinds of fruit raised on the Islands, and referred to the frequent earthquakes that visit those places.

Mr. John Gallaher lectured on "Education." He addressed himself chiefly to the youth, and pointed out to them the necessity of education in order that they may be enabled not only to deport themselves correctly in polite circles, but honorably fill the measure of their being upon the earth.

Mr. Wm. Petre delivered a lecture on "Navigation." He had been a navigator for some 40 years. He had sailed as far north as lat. 78°. He related many interesting anecdotes of the country where Sir John Franklin is supposed to have perished. The lecturer explained apparent and true distance; also the different kinds of sailing, viz: plain, transverse, parallel and oblique. He likewise explained the rule for calculating the distance gained in all the different modes for sailing. The simple manner in which he treated the subject rendered it very interesting to both old and young. His lecture was followed by an original poem, "The days in which we live," by Mr. John A. Jost.

Mr. Thomas Jenkins lectured on Mineralogy, and explained the different kinds of iron ore and their combination with other minerals, &c.

That I may not be too wearisome, I will defer a notice of other lectures until a future time. We have not heard much as yet from the Farmer's Club here, but expect to hear from them soon. Whatever of interest is elicited in their deliberations will be freely communicated for the benefit of the farming fraternity.

JOSEPH HALL.

FROM UTAH COUNTY.

SPRING LAKE VILLA,
Feb. 16, 1863.

DEAR NEWS:

We are in the middle of a huge snow which commenced coming down on Thursday night of last week, and continuing to fall briskly till Friday noon, giving us at least a foot or more on the level at the present writing.

From several we have seen from southward, we learn that the fall of snow was much less even at Salt Creek, and that at Fillmore very little but rain fell. How far the storm extended north we have not learned, but about this region the feed for stock on the range has fairly disappeared from the outward vision.—Weather still cold and winter-like.

On the 6th inst., the people of Payson gave a "Battalion Party," which, we are told, was a pleasant and interesting affair, but as the denizens of that locality are particularly choice in the selection of their associates, we are unable to speak from observation, for we have the misfortune of not inhaling the atmosphere of the "Uppers." We are, however, told that upon the occasion referred to, the music was faultless—the ladies fascinating—the guests agreeable—the refreshments excellent, and other circumstances favored enjoyment—the guests *going in* and appropriating.

A grand wolf chase has been recently instituted and arranged for at the same place, about 40 to the side—twenty days run—the losing side to pay for a first-class party, music, refreshments, etc. We shall expect some interesting points in the strife and shall post your readers. The people of Santaquin have a similar affair on hand, though on a smaller scale.

They have also organized a corps of dramatic amateurs, who made their first appearance before the public a few evenings since very creditably.

Yours, J.

"MILLIONS FOR WAR."

I hear it stated, that our chivalrous country intends to war for peace and freedom till every obstacle is quietly removed, and all saucy mouths closed in wisdom, should it cost one billion of dollars. I am not a magician, nor a very great mathematician, but to count one billion at the continuous rate of one million a month, would take Adam, or any man destined for eternity, 83,333 years and four months, without stopping Sundays and holidays. The present national debt would require two hundred more years than the government has passed, to count it in dollars, without interest. Seriously, how much is 1,000,000,000,000? I answer, it is just exactly ten hundred thousand millions. Quite a sum, but not a mite to the number of stars in the heavens, or the particles of dust of our little world.

Should Sundays and holidays be allowed, the counter would require one hundred thousand years to count a billion, and to count a trillion, no less than one hundred thousand millions years; an hundred thousand billions of years to count one quatrillion, and so on to one decillion, which would only be called a "breath" in eternity.

All that I can say of the nations that have, and are spending millions or billions in war, they would be better off, by far, to consecrate, or pay one-tenth for tithing and secure the good will of the Lord, to obtain glory, good will, and a welcome to happiness that wise men love. GUIELAM.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

On Tuesday next, the third day of March, the thirty-seventh Congress should, according to law, terminate its existence, and thereafter be numbered among the things that were, but according to the rule which has been followed of late, the closing scene may not be expected to take place till twelve o'clock at noon on the 4th, and should some military necessity exist, the time of dissolution may be deferred to a much later hour. As to the legality of their proceedings, the present Congress can with as much propriety continue to enact laws till next December, as to prolong the session for one hour after the 3d day of March shall legally expire.

What may be done by the National Legislature now in session before its dissolution shall take place, could not well be devised with certainty, for so many things have been done in violation of the Constitution and laws of the country within the last two years, indeed by necessity, as alleged, that it would not be strange if a majority of the members should come to the conclusion, that their services as law-makers could not be dispensed with, and that the interests of the country would be greatly enhanced by the continuing of the session till after the capture of Charleston, Savannah, Port Hudson and Vicksburg. Stranger things than that have transpired in years gone by, as by reference to the history of nations can be fully made to appear. That such a thing should transpire at this stage of the marvellous proceedings, which are causing the nations to fear and tremble is hardly probable, and the presumption is, that the close of the third session of the thirty-seventh Congress will be announced before the setting of the sun on Wednesday next.

THANKS FOR FAVORS.—To the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel our thanks are due for favors received through the Post Office—newspapers and documents. To some of our friends in England, we know not whom, we are also indebted for many valuable papers received within the last few months.

THE "GIPSY" CLOTHESPIN.—We were shown, last week, an article of clothespin—the utility of which will not be questioned by even the least inexperienced house-keeper—manufactured by Mr. Thomas Hawks, East Temple street.

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]

WINTER HINTS TO STOCK GROWERS.

The Winter's the time to prepare for the Spring,
And much can be done in the cold;
For talk as you please, it is now just the thing
To haul out the muck and the mold.

Then fetch the wood home and repair all the mounds,
And oil the old gears when it rains,
And when the frosts break take a walk round the grounds
And look to your ditches and drains.

Your horses and kine, which are all of the best,
Of course are kept up in the stable,
And after they're fed and are shut up to rest,
You'll put your legs under the table.

Now feeling refreshed by the good things you've had
You reach out your paper to read;
Advice that is good you select from the bad,
Decide pretty soon what you need.

Then lay out your plans to buy males that are good,
(This paper will help you to choose,)
For by them it is now quite well understood;
'Tis easy best blood to infuse.

Now talking of males, what a shame it does seem,
That many will keep such queer brutes,
For its dearth on the cows and a blast on the team,
To raise such infernal offshoots.

As taxes are now pretty well all the go,
Let a good one be put upon males,
And rid us of those which are only so-so,
Till prices will double on sales.

This is reason and sense, altho' you may laugh,
For horses and cows and the flock,
In two generations will better by half,
Thro' males from the best blooded stock.

NOVICE.

A STAPLE SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

The culture of chicory as a substitute for coffee is just now attracting much attention among the coffee-drinkers of the Northern States. It seems to be regarded as altogether the most palatable substitute for the real Old Java that has been as yet discovered.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes some facts relative to the plant from which may be learned its character and mode of treatment in culture and preparation for family use. He classes the chicory with the family of *Compositae*, or compound flowers and having a milky juice like the dandelion. It produces seed the second year—the root being perennial, even cuttings of which will grow. The root is white, carrot-shaped, but is more fibrous. The flower stalks are about four feet high, with thick foilage and numerous large blue flowers.

It has been for some years cultivated in Germany and used, either alone or with other materials, as a substitute for coffee. Large quantities of it are annually imported to this country. It is also raised on Long Island to some extent. It is said that in 1861 one farmer on Long Island raised fifty acres of it, for which, when prepared for market, he received eight thousand dollars. For the dried root, the past year, eight cents per pound and upwards have been paid in New York.

The given mode of cultivation, is as follows: It should be sown in drills like carrots, and receive similar culture. The soil should be light and of easy tillage, and the manure well fermented and finely pulverised. The roots may be dug in October, the tops furnishing food for cattle, though fed in excessive quantity to milch cows, they are said to injure the quality of the milk.

To prepare it for use, wash the roots clean, slice in thin pieces, dry in the sun or in a moderate oven, and brown and grind the same as coffee. It is stronger than the pure coffee in equal quantities, gives a good color to the decoction, but does not settle quite as clear as the genuine article. It is an ingredient in all the burnt and ground coffee sold in market. The flavor is agreeable to most persons, and used as a partial substitute for the Java it does very well.

The same writer states that he had treated some of his friends to a dish of coffee made of chicory, rye and wheat bran stirred up with molasses and browned, which was pronounced very good—and much surprise was occasioned upon learning that it contained not a particle of coffee.

The only objection that can be urged against its culture as a farm crop, is that when once sown it is exceedingly difficult to get it out of the land, and it becomes a weed. Yet it is esteemed abroad as a forage plant, and is readily eaten by cattle either green or dry. The root is very solid and does not shrink very badly in drying, so that a rod square will furnish an abundant supply for a family for a year.

The seed of the chicory, if there is none to be had in this Territory, can be procured from the principal seed stores throughout the Eastern States. Cannot some enterprising Deseretan obtain a little of this seed for trial? The experiment cannot be attended with any great loss, if it should even prove valueless; but if, as we suspect, it should provide for the community a wholesome and cheap substitute for the imported article of coffee, hitherto involving an immense annual outlay, which has mostly been greedily pocketed by non-resident traffickers, our true home interest will be much enhanced and another aperture through which our wealth has escaped, closed up.

SCOTCH CAUTION.—It is quite observable how great caution is used by Scottish farmers in any admissions about their crops. When asked, "Well, John (or Saunders) what sort of return have you this season?" the answer was generally given in one or other of three negatives, which, however, he had come to interpret for himself, and know the value of. The first and lowest form of the answer to his question, he used to say, was, 'Weel,- I've seen waur,' and that he found he was safe to put this down as meaning middling. The second, 'It's nae that ill,' he took to imply that it was pretty good; but when the third form was reached, 'it's na that ill ava,' he was sure that it had been very good, abundant even, though still the negative mode of admission was adopted, not the open, direct and hearty."

RENOVATION OF OLD APPLE TREES.—A writer in the *New England Farmer* gives several facts showing that adding fresh soil over the roots of fruit trees is very beneficial—giving them a fresh start in growth and fruitfulness. In one case, in grading a lawn, four trees were filled around from one to two feet deep. They have grown and borne well since that time. A few inches of soil were taken from around other trees and these died in two years time. No extra manure was used. If like results should follow other labors of a similar kind, these hints may be found valuable.

FLORAL.—The "Lilly of the Valley" is such a favorite flower in England that it is calculated that 50,000 pots of it find a market annually in London alone.

USE OF WASTE.

Our doctrines are—feed the earth and it will feed you—feed the apple-tree and it will yield fair fruit.

ASHES.—Take especial care of all the ashes made on your place. Don't permit them to be exposed to the weather, but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart-loads of marsh river mud, muck or peat, will convert the whole into good manure. A hogshead or two of soap-suds would do the same thing—therefore, among your other savings, save and utilize them.

POULTRY DUNG.—Have this regularly swept up every Saturday, packed away in barrels, and sprinkled over with plaster. Dana with force and truth, says: "The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard." Next year each barrel of it will manure your half an acre of land. Save it, then, and add to the productive energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as too *trifling* a matter for your attention, but recollect that the globe itself is an *aggregation of small matters.*

URINE.—Save this—in every hundred pounds there is 72 per cent. of nitrogen, in its humid state; 32 in its dry.

WOOLEN RAGS.—These are rich in the elements of manure. They contain, when dry, 20 26 per cent. of nitrogen and should be used as manure Dana says they should be nearly thirty four times stronger than fresh cow-dung.

In a word, save everything in the shape of refuse or offal; it is all good to make the crops grow—all good to sustain vegetable life, and through its products to sustain animal life. Let your eyes, your mind, your heart and your hands, be intently directed to the accumulation and preservation of the materials to make manure. Follow our advice and your lands will grow rich and your pockets heavy.

COLORING.—When the farmer's wife wants to color a bright red, she must wash her yarn clean and nice, boil in strong alum water; then dry in the sun a day—but don't rinse it out. Next day boil in good madder, and soak over night; then dry again, after which wash it and you will have a brilliant bright red. When you want to color a bright green, you must boil in alum water the same way, having everything very clean; then boil in the kettle some good, strong, black hickory bark; take out the bark and put in the yarn; boil thirty minutes; after drying, wash the yarn; then make some blue dye in the usual way from indigo and a small bit of madder.

THE HONEST HORSE-DEALER.—"Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Dapster?"

"Perfectly gentle, sir; the only fault he has got, if that is a fault, is a playful habit of extending his hinder hoofs now and then!"

"By extending his hinder hoofs you don't mean kicking, I hope?"

"Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green; but it's only a slight reaction of the muscles—a disease rather than a vice."

—No man can safely rejoice but he that has the testimony of a good conscience.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. HAMS, BACON, and PORK for CASH
34-6 WALKER BROS.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. FRESH BUTTER for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

A RARE CHANCE.

I HAVE an extra outfit of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS which I am ready to sell for Cash, Wagons, or other good pay.
To any person desirous of going into the Ambrotype business this is an excellent opportunity and one seldom met with in this Territory.
Apply to O. R. SAVAGE,
34-3 Main street, G. S. L. City, U. T.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attestation to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.
Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10, 1863. 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.
One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.
One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Berhn make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.
One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.
The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale
HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

NO DISCOUNT
ON
U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!
FOR
Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,
Groceries, Stoves,
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OR ANY OTHER KIND OF
MERCHANDISE
IN THE
EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,
MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets, the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

LEATHER, LEATHER, LEATHER!

OR CASH, paid for HIDES, by JOSHUA TAYLOR, Tanner and Currier, 15th Ward Tannery, or at his Residence, West Temple Street, one door north of A. Hill's. 33-3

NOTICE.

BROKE into my Lot, on or about the 15th ult., a speckled HEIFER, three years old, with wide spread horns, branded I or J on the left hip.
The owner is requested to fetch her away and pay the bill (31-3) THOS FENTON, 6th Ward.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATTLE. One red and white COW, four years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible One red and white OX, eight years old, no marks or brands visible. One red brockle face STEER two years old; no marks or brands visible.
ROBERT McQUARRIE, Poundkeeper,
33-3 Ogden City, Weber co.

SALT CREEK SALT.

FOR SALE, in any quantities, at my Salt Works, at Salt Creek Kanyon Cave, which I warrant to be the finest article manufactured in the Territory.
For Sale also at Nephi.
33-4 T. BOOTH, & Co.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE
ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast

BUY JOHNSON'S
COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY
CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.
The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a.m of April 20, (to be decided by the 22d) 1863, for conveying the mails of the United States in Oregon from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

15016 From Portland, by Springville, Souries Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washongal, Cascades, Hood, and River, to The Dalles, 130 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 4 p m;
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 3 p m.
Bids to run by a proposed schedule, and six times a week, will be considered.
Bids will also be considered to extend the tri-weekly service from The Dalles to Walla-Walla, 175 miles further.

15017 From The Dalles, by Wallula, to Walla-Walla, 175 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla 5th day by p m;
Leave Walla-Walla Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles 5th day by 6 p m.
If bids for the extended service on No. 15016 be accepted, this route will not be let.

15018 From Walla-Walla, by Grand Ronde, Auburn, and Fort Boise, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 700 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Walla-Walla Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake in 14 days by 6 p m;
Leave Salt Lake Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla in 14 days by 6 pm.

For forms of proposals, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see pamphlet advertisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails in California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, dated 30th October, 1861 or that dated 2d August, 1862, to be found in the principal offices.

The law requires that the mails be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security," without regard to the mode, and proposals must be made entirely in accordance therewith to be entitled to consideration.

M. BLAIR,
33-4 Postmaster General.

General Notices.

MUSIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a School for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN,

at his Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Thursday evening, at half-past 6 p m.

TERMS—$15 per quarter, one-half invariably in advance. Produce, wood and cash taken.

N. B.—Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Serenades Concerts, etc., on short notice and reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to James Hague, Gunsmith.

28 tf JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE.

RUBY VALLEY, Nev. Ter., January 13 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between EGAN & STEBBINS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. Egan will settle up the business of the concern.

H. EGAN.
C. R. STEBBINS

The business will be continued by H. Egan, who will keep constantly on hand a general supply of goods suitable for the trade. 33 3

TURNERS TAKE NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, a WOOD-TURNER. Constant employment given. Enquire at Gapnmr & Taylor's Furniture Rooms, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre 33-tf

SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND THE

CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

NOTICE

TO ALL CONCERNED.

OWING to the unsettled state of MONEY AFFAIRS, we shall require all persons having Accounts with us to settle the same the

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 2 1863. 32-4

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING;

FUSEES,

NOT EXTINQUISHABLE BY WIND;

WRITING INK,

Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible;

SHOE BLACKING;

DEATH MIXTURE

FOR

WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY H. FINDLAY,

AT THE

BEE-HIVE FACTORY,

MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY;

Where may be had a large and excellent assortment of

SHOE PEGS,

STATIONERY,

COMBS, Course and Fine;

SALERATUS,

CRUDE AND REFINED,

MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERAS,

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

Home-made Buttons, Stove Blacking, &c.

*** Rags, Old Bottles, and all kinds of pay taken. 31-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 23-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES or almost any kind of Merchandise, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

A. MERRILL,

HATTER, 17th Ward, one block east of Union Square, continues to make hats of different varieties and styles, to suit customers.

WANTED, 1000 Wolf Skins; 2000 Hare Skins; 500 Beaver Skins, and all other kinds of furs, for which liberal prices will be paid. 23-3m

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flouring Machine, Tenneite and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

INSTANT Death to all kinds of Insects, Quadruped and Reptile Vermin by GREEN'S INFALLIBLE ANTI-VERMIN MIXTURE, the well-known British preparation.

For the destruction of Wolves, Mice and other pests of Utah, it is the most sure and certain, simple and cheapest that can be adopted.

To be had of the original inventor and manufacturer, Robert Greer, South Temple Street, four doors from W. Woodruff's. May also be had at the principal stores, at 25c, 50c, and $1 per package. 27-6m

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool 37-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as millers, he expects not to ob ain them.

21 3m R. J. GOLDING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance Grain and good pay received

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA---

TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,

THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL

THE CHEAPEST

MATCHES

IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 5 cents.

Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents, I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S

MATCH

FACTORY

13th Ward,

Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.

*** Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken. 32-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co. Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

33-tf JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LEYSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humbug Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

MUSIC

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D O Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, (which must invariably accompany ALL orders,) he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

WANTED,

BY the subscriber, a situation as TEACHER in a Family, and would make the men's or boys' Clothes, if required, and render himself generally useful.

For particulars, inquire at this Office.

33-3 JAS THOMSON.

IRON AND TIMBER.

I HAVE a quantity of Iron (mostly tire), also Wagon Timber, consisting of Axles, Spokes, Bolsters, Hounds Double and Single Trees, Neck-Yokes, etc., which I will exchange for Work Oxen, Cows, Pork, Cheese or Cash.

Apply at Chislett & Clark's store.

34-3 CHRISTOPHER STOKES.

CAME TO MY CORRAL.

ABOUT the 24th ult., a three year old HEIFER, mostly white, right horn lopped, red ears, left ear cropt. The owner is requested to prove property, pay and take her away. (34-2) A. J. CLOTHIER.

ST. GEORGE.

HAVING located at St. George, Washington county, I am prepared to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., at my residence two blocks south of the Public Square, west side. (34-3) CHARLES SMITH.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Soldier's Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc. cash not refused, s 10-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large additions of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES

Feb. 10, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. 32-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions can timely on hand

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine lumber, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 6m

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

THE OLD ORIGINAL DESERET TIN STORE.

JOSIAH LOWE respectfully begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has made arrangement with Dustin Amy for his Shop and Tools, and is on hand to manufacture and repair all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Goods with neatness and dispatch. All persons who are desirous of good articles will do well to give us a call and see our Stock of Tin-Ware.

N. B.—We have also on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Linseys, etc.

South of Godbe's Drug Store, east side of Main street. 31-3m

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. BARTLETT TRIPP will open a SELECT SCHOOL at the Fourteenth Ward House, Monday, March 2, 1863. Primary and advanced scholars admitted. Discipline strict. Instruction critical.

Tuition from $4.00 to $6.00 per quarter.

Residence: E. B. Tripp's, 16th Ward. For admission apply early. 34-3

[For the Deseret News.]

NATHANIEL V. JONES.

BY E. R. S.

We've parted—All you, this though he's truly gone,
He is not dead, and neither does he sleep.
In yonder country, where blessed
Was parted to receive his father's arms,
His mortal part, his part which form'd the life
He clean attaching, to him he bore,
Has been deposited in company
Until another fo adieu—that to death
Is all he received, and he is there in worth
Thus cleansed and purified, it will come forth,
Free from all stain, corruption particles
In perfect beauty, strength and majesty
Thus with the treasured,

Whose—where is now
Humanity, his own immortal, inner self,
Has taken? Death! Oh, Death! Not far away,
But those pious eyes of ours, which sanctified
The wall twixt us and the bright celestial world,
Prevents, so much of earth's sadness, in us
Substance, in us purely spirit form
Welcome by spirit quickness.

Now his friend
And on the arid sands earth on which he lived,
He mourns as an unseen tender refuge
Inspiration, expected site to those
Who've gained, their faithfulness, a velvet's cream.
He has been faithful—he is faithful now,
He is not idle. 'Tis enough to say
Of him, he was a friend of God indeed.
Such men as N. V. Jones—are not too numerous
Of course, not yet the sculptor's hand,
Or sculptor nature's hand, has yet fashioned
Their from—their deeds proclaim their name.
This generation treads the verge of time,
That it seems to be in eternities realm,
When we shall meet with the departed one.
But yet we feel, and deep, the sorrow he bears,
For he was valued in the cause of truth,
And to the Priesthood's holding ever prized—
Loved by the just and by the wicked feared
With all his virtues, that which most adorns
The character, and forms the pinnacle
The realm of faith and happiness—the cards
Of glory, and the preserve of the Gods,
Is that which most distinguishes great Jones,
By mortals ever possessed, INTEGRITY.

O. S. L. City, Feb. 20, 1868.

SEVENTIES QUARTERLY CONFERENCE AT PAROWAN.

The Seventies residing in Iron county held a Quarterly Conference at Parowan, on Saturday and Sunday, the 8th and 9th days of February. Elder William C. McGregor officiated as President, and Elder John Perkins as Clerk.

The Conference on Saturday was opened by singing the hymn "Come all ye sons of God," and by prayer by Elder Abraham Smith, and I was administering the sacrament that day, by the President and by Elders William Holyoke, William E. Banks, William Cole, William Rowe, Jorgen Hansen, Thomas Durham, John Wilson, H. J. Blackburn, A. A. Mortimer, John McFarlane and Joseph P. Smith. Benediction by Elder George Eyre.

The meeting on Sunday was commenced by singing, "The kingdom begins to the nations first" and prayer by Elder William E. Banks, after which the choir sang, "Mortals awake! with angels join." The conference was addressed in the course of the day, by Elders John Chatterly, William Tate, John McFarlane, Thomas Gower, Benjamin Smith, Joseph P. Smith, Bishop Henry Lunt, of Cedar City, President W. H. Dame, of Parowan and by the President of the Conference. The choir then sung, "Hail to the brightness of Zion's gild morning," and the assembly was dismissed by benediction, Elder J. P. Smith officiating.

The addresses are said to have been very interesting, as were all the proceedings of the Conference, which were too lengthy for publication entire, hence this brief summary which we close by noting, according to the representations, there are at present forty-one members belonging to these Quorums in Cedar City, and eighty in Parowan.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A parcel was sent from England last summer for William Poulton by two young men, who left for the Isle of Wolverhampton, which has not been received. Those men are requested, if in this Territory, to report themselves, or send the parcel, without delay, either to this office, or to A. C. Brower, at Grantsville, Tooele county.

Also by E. T. Wilson, Engine city, Lake county, Oregon, of the whereabouts of Nancy Sauw (maiden name Gilky), or of her son James, or of any of her children, as the father died on the 7th of September last, and has left $1,200 worth of property.

Also by Mary C. Wright, Jenny Lind, California, of the whereabouts of Joseph P. Morrison, his wife, two sisters, and five or six children, who left the Missouri river on the 26th of May last, and have not been heard from by their friends since they passed Fort Laramie.

BATTALION FESTIVAL AT PAYSON.—The members of the Mormon Battalions residing in Utah and Juab counties held a festival in Union Hall, Payson, on the 6th inst. Thirty of the "boys" were present, together with a number of other invited guests. A sumptuous repast was served up at 7 p.m. After supper the dance was resumed till 11 p.m., when Bishop J. B. Fairbanks, D. P. Curtis and others addressed the assembly. Songs, recitations and toasts followed. Refreshments were then served, and the dance being continued till early in the morning, caused the "wee short hours" to glide away merrily.

COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS.—The March session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake county will be held on Monday next, March 2d, and will probably adjourn on Saturday, March following, or as far as known, there will not be much business for the consideration and action of the court. The Precinct Court for this county will also commence its March session on the same day, and all matters pending therein not disposed of during the week will be deferred till after the adjournment of the District Court, the last term of which will commence on the 9th of March.

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—By recent advice from the East there appears to be much trouble pertaining to the money matter—so, according to the latest reports, gold has advanced to the fabulous premium of sixty-four and three-quarters per cent.—mountings in reality to a reduction of the true value of "greenbacks" to about sixty cents on the dollar. The value of gold is daily increasing, and we see it stated as the prevailing opinion that gold will yet be seen to go up to one hundred per cent, or, in other words, "greenbacks" become depreciated to fifty cents on the dollar.

CONTINUATION OF WINTER.—The weather continues to be cold and stormy, snow having fallen in the mountains to greater or less quantities nearly every day during the week, and occasionally in the valleys. There was a big storm on Thursday night, the 19th, the snow falling to the depth of five or six inches in and about the city, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians in particular, and to those moving about in vehicles generally.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR HIGH WATER.—The amount of snow which has accumulated on the mountains surrounding this valley within the last few weeks insures to agriculturists an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes the coming summer, and should the spring season continue cloudy, another season of high water may be expected on the return of spring.

THEATRE.—The theatre has been closed till Wednesday evening next the 4th of March.

POOR WOOTTON.—It is reported that Frank H. Wootton, late Secretary of this Territory, died recently at Richmond, Va., of a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was acting as a volunteer Aide to the Confederate General Archer.

Marriage.

In the 13th Ward, G. S. L. City, Feb. 24, by Bishop Andrew Cunningham, Mr. JOHN BEES and Miss MARY ANN JENKINS, both from Flintshire, South Wales.

Well, Joseph, central punctuated—joining,
Are Ann all course time—
Need I count twight and strife?
Ann's a good wife to Bees Pa bold.

[Published date, please copy.

At Greenville, Davis county, Feb. 19, by Elder Robert Stevens, Mr. BENJAMIN ARTHUR and Miss JEANNETTE BARTON.

Died:

At Grantsville, Tooele county, Feb. 23, of quick consumption, ADRIANA ZILLE, son of Hans Mons Jacob Grenier, aged 8 years and 3 days.

Near Pleasant Grove, Weber co., Jan. 26, of whooping cough and cankers, NAOMI ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Henry and Naomi Wadsworth, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

In Kaysville, in the City of Zion, Feb. 19, of quick consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gardner, aged 27 years and 3 days.

At Meadow, Cache co., Jan. 20 of consumption, RICHARD, son of Jonathan Hooper, aged 20 years, 2 months and 3 days.

In North Ogden, on the 4th of February, of Dr. SARAH ANN, daughter of John J. and Maria Davies, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

At Kaysville, Davis co., Jan. 22, of an accidental burn, SARAH ANN BINGHAM, daughter of John and Anne Bingham, aged 1 year and 6 days.

In G. S. L. City, Feb. 20, of hooping cough, EMMA ELIZABETH, daughter of James and Emma Pickett, aged 6 months and six days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

At Chatterville, Tooele co., Feb. 18, of whooping cough, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of James M. and Jane Bowers, aged 3 months and 18 days.

At Kaysville, Davis county, Feb. 22, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William Henry and Mary Peabody, aged 1 year and 18 days.

At Stamford, England, Sept. 24, 1863, of small-pox, JOHN, aged 22 years, son of William Peabody, aged 11 years and 3 months.

New Advertisements.

MARCH TERM OF THE PROBATE COURT.

THOSE interested or having cause depositions to be taken in the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County will take notice, that pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, the March term of said court will be held or commenced on Monday next the 2d day of March, when the Probate Judge will be ready to hear and decide, according to law, all matters of the Probate Judge's jurisdiction, and on Saturday, the 9th of March, the Probate Judge will be ready to hear the Marshal's return of the Probate Courts to the several counties in the Territory.

By order of the Probate Judge.
35-1 E. W. HAYS, Clerk.

NEW MILLINERY.

THE REPORTED a fine assortment of French Flowers, Ostrich Tips, Ostrich and other Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Domestic Hair Nets, Braids, Lace, etc.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' VELVET AND SPRING BONNETS. Depot and Ginter Hats, Hoods, Ladies' Hats, Misses' Hats, Misses' Hoods.

For Sale, Tons of Wheat & Wholesale Retail Merchant.

First Door West of Tabernacle.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150

WILL BE SOLD, or exchanged for Cattle, on 1 or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the contract for the Spinning of 1,000 POUNDS, MONTHLY, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of goods to the Mills, and will undertake to supply the Mills with goods at cost, or to deliver either goods or yarn, and will cover for the sum of $150 at the Mills, or at the Office of the Deseret News, in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and interest allowed) on the 1st of March, by W. A. Kingsley until the 20th day of May.

Parties desirous of receiving further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Second Ward Market, or at the office of W. Kingsley, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-1f E. R. YOUNG.

$400 FOR $200!

A RARE Chance is now offered by the advertiser for a Lot of Land 10 by 40 rods, for which he will guarantee to pay, within the short space of twelve months, the sum of $400. The subscriber is not a speculator, neither is simply to extend the business, so as to bring the sum of $200 in cash, and to make the Lot, and find that State or Territorial business, or should a party prefer, the amount of capital will be given in exchange as partners, ample satisfaction will be given as to the permanency of the investment and lucrative character of the business. Address, D. O. G., G. S. L. City Post-Office. 35 2

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE undersigned is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the Big Hatch, where, owing to the improvements in machinery, he can do a better article independent in the Territory.

Manual to run for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted. GEORGE J. TALLOR.

Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 36-1f

ESTRAY.

CAME to my enclosure about the 1st of December last, a red two-year-old HEIFER, some white spots on breast visible. Any person claiming the above property, pay charges for keeping and take it away. 35-3 E. ELLSWORTH, in Ward.

HO! FOR THE STATES.

I AM still here for the Boston Cities about the 5th of March on business. All persons wishing to buy for Merchandise, Machinery, &c., by me, will, therefore, please call immediately any time, with their money and orders. As I would like to leave all my business transacted I shall be ready to transact the 1st of March.

I am prepared to purchase and deliver Merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, N. Y., or to retain through and deliver the same in S. L. City.

For terms and further particulars, inquire of
35-2 H. S. ELDRIDGE.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1868.

NOT CE.

WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the undersigned office.

SETH M. BLAIN.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

A LOWER, Centre Valley. Inquire of
35-1f SETH M. BLAIN.

FOR SALE

FARM MILLS, THRASHING MACHINES, HOUSES, LOTS, &c. S. M. BLAIN.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my enclosure, one yoke of large red OXEN, 4 years old, one bull red, with back of left of the head a dark spot, with hook upwards to the left and two heads visible.

One HEIFER, two years old, roan color, white on the back and belly, a half crop off the upper side of right ear, and the reverse in the under side of the left ear, branded on the left.

One HEIFER, two years old, roan color, white on the back and belly, a half crop off the upper side of right ear, and the reverse in the under side of the left ear, branded on the left.

JOHN WEBER, Pendleton,
35-1 Wilford City, Box Elder co.

NO TICE.

CAME into my yard, on the 15th inst., a red COW, big and body white, white in face, branded on both horns. 35-1 J. WARDRIGE, 12 S Ward.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing land from Jordan Bridge to Box Elder Creek, or who are interested in investing in banks of Jordan to confine the river within its banks will please meet in the 17th Ward Schoolhouse, on Monday, the 2nd day of March at 1 p.m. A special association is organized for all such purposes.

EDWARD BESSE,
NATHAN DAVIS,
SEIFERT HOOP,
Committee.

WHO WANTS TO SELL!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with 3 three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a convenient distance from the Tabernacle. Parties wishing to sell pay Hooper or Hood Mayor. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-1 JOHN M. JONES.

NOTICE.

CAME in my corral, about the 15th of January, a red and white OX, on 4 years old, with a hole through the nostril, and a little big ear. Inquire of the undersigned, in the settlement of the Sixteenth Ward.

The owner can be required to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY COLEMAN.
35-1 Big Cottonwood.

FOUND,

ON the 15th of November, in Upper Cottonwood, a Bundle of Clothing, and the owner can have it by calling at DEAN'S CORNER, Big Cottonwood.

NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, a red and white COW, 12 or 3 years old, with a slip off the left ear, no other marks, or branded. Also, one yearling, red, 18 to 20 months and prove property, pay charges, and take her away. H. W. GIBBS,
35-1 Big Cottonwood.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, Joseph Cook Wood, a broken iron back Cow, which came into my inclosure about Christmas, 1866, and I have cared for her, with an inclosed no brands.

Also, a black Heifer CALF, nearly one year old, has some white on her shoulders.

The owners can obtain them on proper proof being made, and the payment of charges.

35-1 ROBERT BERDSKSON.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE the Bonce Short BULL, which will stand on Monday and Tuesday, at the residence of John McA. Rawlins Bullwinkel, and on other days of the week at F. N. Pressley, at Farmington.

Monday, the 17th day of April, 1868.

Terms—Ten bushels of wheat for the season, or five bushels for one service.

F. N. FRANCIS.

STRAYED,

FROM the Eighth Ward, about the fall of January, 2 two OXEN, branded on the left hip, and X on the left horn. Said oxen are dark red, with large white spots on hips and shoulders, about one year old, horns nearly alike, one has the hook off the tail. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will give any information that will lead to their whereabouts.

35-3 ALEX. O. PT'RS, 8th Ward.

FOR SALE

A GOOD WAGON. For par ticulars, inquire at W. BEASER, at his residence, third house west of the Tabernacle. 35-1

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW OPENING.

Denims, Cottonades,
Brown Sheeting, Jeans,
Checks, Satinetts,
Prints, Ginghams

AND

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

COTTON GOODS.

ALSO,

COFFEE, BRASS KETTLES,
TEAS, POWDER,
SUGAR, TOBACCO,
PEPPER, SHOVELS,
INDIGO, SPADES,
MADDER, SCYTHES,
SPICES, CROCKERY,
CUTLERY, HATS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

With our First Malt Train from California,

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,

Our Second Train, with a fine selection of MERCHANDISE.

WALKER BROS.

Feb. 19, 1868. 36 3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 36. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863. VOL. XII.

DISCOURSE

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Tabernacle, Feb. 22, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

"And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you, this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you." There is nothing very peculiar in this ordinance, though it is rather a strange institution when we reflect upon it. This ceremony has been attended to throughout generations that are past, and still it is attended to. Jesus said also, "Do this until I come again." Notwithstanding the great falling off—the great apostacy since the days of Christ and his Apostles this ordinance has generally been adopted by the Christian churches, so called, however they may err in many other principles of faith and doctrine. This ordinance has been renewed to us, and is part and parcel of the new covenant God has made with his people in the latter days. It was practised among the ancient Saints who resided upon this continent, long before it was discovered by Columbus, as well as upon the continent of Asia among the Saints that lived there. When we attend to this ordinance we do it upon the same principle that they did anciently, whether among the Saints of God on the Asiatic continent or among the Saints on the American continent.

I was a little struck with the hymn that was sung:

"Behold the Savior of mankind."

My mind was led to reflect back to the time when he was upon the earth, and to the time previous to his sojourn here, and to the way and manner in which he came upon the earth, and the designs of his heavenly Father in his coming here, also the designs of God relating to the world and to his Saints in particular. As we find ourselves upon this stage of action it is very natural that we should inquire something about the position that we occupy here, and our relationship to God, and something about the plan of salvation and about those who have acted and operated in this plan. It would seem from all that we can gather, both from old and new revelations, that God has had a design to accomplish in relation to the world whereon we dwell, and also in relation to the inhabitants that have dwelt and will dwell thereon, and also in regard to the heavens—in relation also to those spirits that have not yet come into existence, as well as those that have; in relation to those who have lived and died without the gospel, as well as those who have had the privilege of the gospel, to bring to pass things that he has contemplated before the world was. We as a portion of the human family are interested in these events, and ought to understand our position in relation to them, and also to God, and at the same time we ought to comprehend in some measure our relationship to each other. We ought to know what course to pursue to secure the approbation of our heavenly Father, and fulfil our destiny upon the earth in the best possible manner, and aid with all our might to accomplish those things God has designed before the world was.

It would seem that the coming of the Savior to the world, his suffering, death, resurrection, and ascension to the position he occupies in the eternal world before his heavenly Father, has a great deal to do with our interests, and happiness; and hence this continued memorial that we partake of every Sabbath. This sacrament is the fulfillment of the last request of Jesus Christ to his disciples. "For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show forth the Lord's death till he comes." Faith in this ordinance would necessarily imply that we have faith in Jesus Christ, that he is the only begotten of the Father, that he came from the heavens to the earth to accomplish a certain purpose which God had designed; even to secure the salvation and exaltation of the human family. All this has a great deal to do with our welfare and happiness here and hereafter. The death of Jesus Christ would not have taken place had it not been necessary. That this ceremony should be instituted to keep that circumstance before the minds of his people bespeaks its importance as embracing certain unexplained purposes and mysterious designs of God; they are explained in part; but they are not fully comprehended; it is not fully comprehended why it was necessary that Jesus Christ should leave the heavens, his Father's abode, and presence, and come upon the earth to offer himself up as a sacrifice; that he should, according to the scripture saying, "take away sin by the sacrifice of himself;" why this should be, why it was necessary that his blood should be shed is an apparent mystery. It is true that we are told that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins; but why this? Why should such a law exist? It is left with us as a matter of faith, that it was necessary he should come and being necessary he shrank not from the task but came to take away sin by offering up himself.

Jesus Christ is spoken of in the scriptures as "the lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." What sins of the world did he take away? We are told that it is the sin which Adam committed. We do not know much about Adam, nor what he did; but we know that this sacrifice took place, and that we are found in the position we now occupy, and we are ready to believe from the testimonies we have received in relation to this sacrifice that it was the will of God he should thus offer himself up, and that he came here for that purpose. He was "the first begotten of the Father full of grace and truth;" and suffered his body to be broken and his blood to be spilled, doing "not his own will but the will of him that sent him," not to accomplish his own purpose particularly but the purpose of him that sent him, and hence we are told to observe this rite until he comes again.

There is something also to be looked to in the future. The Son of God has again to figure in the grand drama of the world. He has been here once and "in his humiliation his judgment was taken away." It would seem that his ancient disciples upon this continent or upon the continent of Asia actually looked forward to the time when Jesus would come again and hence he is frequently spoken of in the scriptures having a reference to his second advent, that to those who look for him "he would appear the second time without sin unto salvation." Again Isaiah in speaking of him says, "All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth. He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut out of the land of the living: for the transgression of my people was he stricken," etc. Again the same prophet spake of him as coming in power, glory and dominion, and as having his wrath and indignation kindled against the nations of the earth. "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel traveling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-vat? I have trodden the wine press alone; and of the people there was none with me: for I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment. For the day of vengeance is in my heart and the year of my redeemed is come." Jesus accomplished what he was sent to do and feeling satisfied of this, when he was about to leave the earth he said he had finished the work his Father gave him to do. But there was another work, another event that was to transpire in the latter days, when he should not be led as a lamb to the slaughter, or be like a sheep before the shearers; when he would not act in that state of humiliation and quiescence, but when he would go forth as a man of war, and tread down the people in his anger and trample them in his fury, when blood should be on his garments, and the day of vengeance in his heart, when he would rule the nations with a rod of iron, and break them to pieces like a potter's vessel. There must be some reason why he was allowed to suffer and to endure; why it was necessary that he should give up his life a sacrifice for the sins of the world, and there must be a reason why he should come forth in judgment to execute vengeance, indignation and wrath upon the ungodly. In these reasons we and all the world are intimately concerned; there is something of great importance in all this to us. The whys and wherefores of these great events are pregnant with importance to us all. When he comes again he comes to take vengeance on the ungodly, and to bring deliverance unto his Saints; "For the day of vengeance," it is said, "is in my heart, and the year of my redeemed is come." It behooves us to be made well aware which class we belong to, that if we are not already among the redeemed we may immediately join that society, that when the Son of God shall come the second time with all the holy angels with him, arrayed in power and great glory to take vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the gospel, or when he shall come in flaming fire we shall be among that number who shall be ready to meet him with gladness in our hearts, and hail him as our great deliverer and friend. In relation to all events that have transpired, and to the designs of God connected with the earth and all grades of men upon it, and to the events that transpired before we came into this existence, if there is anything we cannot clearly comprehend we can leave it for the future to reveal. True it is the privilege of a certain class of people to have the Holy Ghost that Jesus said should bring things past, present and to come to their remembrance, and lead them into all truth. We can have a portion of that spirit by which we can draw back the vail of eternity and comprehend the designs of God that have been hidden up for generations past and gone; we can go back to our former existence and contemplate the designs of God in the formation of this earth and all things that pertains to it; unravel its destiny, and the designs of God in relation to our past, present and future existence. If we can comprehend all these things so much the better. If we do not understand everything in relation to every event of the past and the future it is necessary we should know something about the things that now exist, something about the position of the world we live in, and something about our relationship to that God who still lives and will continue to live, and something about our interests in that redemption wrought out for us through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, whose death and sufferings we are now commemorating. We should know enough about this to save ourselves, and to know how to save the generation with which we are associated; enough to know how to save our families and to teach them the laws of life, and the way that leads to God and exaltation, enough to know how to live and enjoy life, and how to avoid the calamities that are coming upon the earth, and how to prepare ourselves for celestial glory in the eternal worlds. How shall we know the laws of life? How shall we know anything about God? How shall we know anything of futurity? I know of no other way than that which has been communicated to men formerly; I know of no other way than the way that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Enoch, Moses and the prophets, Jesus and the Apostles obtained their knowledge, and that was by revelation. Jesus said, "All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him." No matter what ability and talent a man may possess, all must come under this rule if they wish to know the Father and the Son. If knowledge of them is not obtained through revelation it cannot be obtained at all. Hence we are told, "This is the stone which was set at nought by you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved," and unto him every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess, and hence he is called the Mediator of the new covenant, and hence we are told to ask for blessings in the name of Jesus Christ, and to approach the Father in his name. We are told that to know God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent is eternal life. This knowledge cannot be obtained independent of revelation. We cannot come to God only through Jesus Christ, he is the only medium through which we can approach the Father. "When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, whom do men say that I, the son of man, am? And they said, some say that thou art John the Baptist; some, Elias; and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets. He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? and Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jonas; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." What rock? The kind of evidence he had that Jesus was the Christ, the principle of revelation; flesh and blood had not revealed it unto him, but his Father in heaven, and upon this rock Jesus built his church. Upon the same principle that we know that Jesus is the Christ, and that God is his Father is the church of Christ built, in this and has been in all ages. This principle alone can give the knowledge of God which is life eternal, and the only power by which a man can stand unscathed in the trying hour. Those who possess this principle are one with Jesus Christ and one with the Father, as says Jesus, "I in them and thou in me, that they all may be one even as I and the Father are one that they may be one in us." They are baptized with the same baptism, they are baptized with the same spirit, they are in possession of the same knowledge and they know God, whom to know is life everlasting. When built upon this rock the storms may blow, the rains may descend and beat upon the house, but it cannot fall because it is founded upon a rock. These are some of my reflections in relation to this ordinance of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. As to the whys and wherefores of this there is a great many of them, the world is full of them, and eternity is full of them, all comprehensive, just, true, reasonable, all scientific, and according to the strictest principles of philosophy, if we could only understand the philosophy. The philosophers in the world understand something of the rules of natural philosophy; but these rules will never lead a man to the knowledge of God; if he ever obtains this knowledge it must be by the principle of revelation. All the works of God whether on the earth or in the heavens are constructed on strictly philosophical principles; we understand in part the things of earth, when we see things as God sees them, we shall then understand the philosophy of the heavens; the mysteries of eternity will be unfolded, and the operations of mind, matter, spirit, purposes and designs, causes and effects, and all the stupendous operations of God will be developed, and they will be found to accord with the strictest principles of philosophy, even the philosophy of the heavens. In regard to the events that will transpire on the earth we have had a thousand ideas and many of them probably correct. We have believed that God had an object to accomplish in relation to this world; we believe we came here for this purpose, and that the myriads of human beings that have inhabited this earth since its organization have come and gone for a certain purpose. We have believed that there has been conflicting elements, and conflicting spirits and powers, and we have believed that God has designed ultimately to root out and remove from the earth everything that is contrary to his will, designs and purposes in relation to the earth. As a people we believe that God has commenced in these last days to build up his kingdom and root out the ungodly from the earth and establish correct principles. We believe there is an antagonism in the world to God, and to his laws, and to the principles of truth not only with the bodies of men but with the spirits of men who have left the earth, and the spirits who are in opposition to God. There are various influences at work to oppose God and his laws, and the establishment of his kingdom upon the earth. We believe moreover that he will ultimately accomplish his own purposes, establish his own government, root out the wicked, take the reins of government into his own hands and possess the kingdom himself. We are not singular in this belief; the same things have been believed by every man that has known God in all ages of the world; all who have ever been inspired by him have had the same views in relation to these matters that we have, hence Paul says, "that the times of restitution have been spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world began." For all men who are inspired of God know him and can look into futurity; and all who ever have lived who were thus inspired looked through the vista of future ages to the time we are speaking of, and which we commemorate when we partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of Jesus Christ. They looked forward to the time when he would come again, and when a reign of righteousness would be introduced on the earth. The next time he comes he will see that right bears the sway, and the meek of the earth increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men rejoice in the Holy One of Israel; when trouble and sorrow shall have an end, and the scorner shall be consumed, and those who watch for iniquity shall be cut off. Righteousness will take the place of error, wrong give place to right, falsehood and guile to truth and sincerity, and every principle that has demoralized, corrupted and enthralled the inhabitants of the earth will be destroyed; when not only one people, one individual, or an isolated few will participate in this blessed state of things, but every knee shall bow to him, and every tongue confess to him that he is the Christ to the glory of God the Father whose authority will be acknowledged throughout the world. The earth no more will groan under corruption and sin, and its inhabitants will no more suffer from the powers of darkness, but will be fully and thoroughly redeemed from the thraldom thereof, and truth, righteousness, judgment and equity will reign with universal empire. We believe the commencement of these great changes has come in our day. We believe that God has revealed to the human family through Joseph Smith the great principles upon which the latter day kingdom is founded, we believe that God has begun now to gather together his elect as the scriptures have foretold he would do. We believe the Lord is beginning to put forth his law as fast as the people will listen to it and feel willing to obey his precepts. Says John the revelator, "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, saying with a loud voice: Fear God and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." This gospel it appears was again to be sounded in the ears of all people, all the world was to be made acquainted with the revelations God had communicated and they were to be told to fear God and give glory to

and be instructed in the things of God to be prepared for all that is about to transpire. In the old world and in the new world I have mixed up with philosophers, divines and politicians, and with all grades of men, but I never found anybody that knew anything about these important matters. Years ago I found a man by the name of Miller, who took up certain scriptural numbers and began to calculate when Jesus would come; he found himself, however, under a great mistake, for Jesus did not come at the time he had set for him to come. He might have known that, for no man can know the things of God but by the Spirit of God. This people have obeyed the gospel, and felt the effects of it, notwithstanding all our infirmities and weaknesses. This people know something of God, and if they do not there is not anybody under the heavens that does. But do we know how to regulate, manage, control and dictate the affairs of the church and kingdom of God? No, if we are destitute of the principle of revelation, and if we have it, only then according to our priesthood and calling. God has organized his kingdom, and set in order his priesthood, setting every quorum in its place and position, and it is for all the Saints to bow and yield obedience to it, and be governed by it; if they do do not what better are we than the world. It would be with us as with some of the ancient Saints who were told they had commenced in the spirit, and sought to be made perfect in the flesh; they commenced with the wisdom of God and sought to perfect themselves by worldly wisdom, and human judgment. To know God and the ways of life is infinitely more important than any worldly consideration. "What will a man give in exchange for his soul." Jesus said, "and fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." We ought to know something about God, and the laws of life, and the laws of his kingdom, and seek to be made acquainted with the events that will transpire in the latter days, events with which we are intimately associated at the present time. Things take place that we cannot always reconcile to our judgment. I do not know why Jesus should leave his Father's throne and be offered up a sacrifice for the sin of the world, and why mankind have to be put through such an ordeal as they have to pass through on this earth; we reason upon this and the scriptures say that it is because man cannot be made perfect only through suffering. We might ask why could not mankind be saved in another way? why could not salvation be wrought out without suffering? I receive it in my faith that this is the only way, and I rejoice that we have a Savior who had the goodness to come forth and redeem us; and I rejoice that we have a Savior that yet looks forward to the redemption of the world. I rejoice that we are watched over for good by invisible agencies of God who are determined ultimately to put an end to sin, darkness, confusion and misery with which the world has been enveloped, and deliver us, and not only us but the spirits of the dead. O what a glorious principle this is when we reflect upon it; our progenitors will not be lost. When I first read the revelation which was given to Joseph Smith upon this subject, I thought it was one of the most sublime revelations I had ever read. God will bring order out of all the confusion that has existed, measure out mercy to all Adam's posterity, and give to all a fair opportunity of being saved. What a glorious thought! If it is a delusion, it is a pleasant one. I have thought over these things and rejoiced over them, as I do this day. If I cannot understand all the whys and wherefores about the purposes of God, if he brings to pass all that is spoken in the revelation I have referred to, with the many glories mentioned, and we discover that God has extended mercy so far as he possibly could to the veriest wretch that ever crawled on the earth, and has brought forth and redeemed all the human family as far as possible and exalted them as far as they are capacitated to receive exaltation, we can afford to excuse a great many things we cannot now comprehend in relation to God and in relation to his laws and dealings with the human family. It might look curious to some for God to talk of treading the people in his anger; but as we have to do with eternity as well as with time, and as it is necessary the earth should be purged and righteousness should take the place of corruption which will sometime have an end here, we can then conclude that the judge of all the earth will do right. We should seek to magnify our calling and honor our God, being co-workers with God in the things he has engaged to do. The Lord has begun to vex the nations, begining with our own nation, he is vexing it and will vex other nations, and his judgments will go forth, and all the wicked nations of the world will feel the avenging hand of God, and he will continue to overthrow nation after nation until he whose right it is will take the government into his own hand, and he will continue to increase and progress until every creature which is in heaven and on the earth and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them shall be heard to say, blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, and might, and majesty, and dominion be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever. Shall we be found among that number who will thus magnify the name of God, crying Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth?

I pray God this may be the case, that we may not be compelled to call for rocks to fall upon us, and mountains to hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb. May God bless us and guide us in the way of peace, in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Feb. 2, a communication was received from the president of the Smithsonian Institute, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Regents, stating that George E. Badger had not attended the meetings of the Board, and that it was reported he was in the Confederate army, and they suggested that he ought no longer to be a member of the Board. Mr. Richardson presented the petition of M. Y. Johnson, setting forth that he was arrested in August last upon a telegram from the Secretary of War, without any assigned cause, and imprisoned some time, and then discharged without having been informed of the reasons for such proceedings. A somewhat lengthy discussion followed, which resulted in laying the petition on the table by a vote of 22 to 16. The Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Among its provisions was an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars for the agricultural department; twenty thousand for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton, and three thousand for cotton and tobacco seed for distribution.

In the House, on the 2d, the Senate's amendments to the army appropriation bill with the exception of the item of $5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota and Red river of the North, with a view to improve the navigation of each and connect the same by a canal, was concurred in; also the Senate's amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The Senate bill amendatory to the act providing for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the employment of negro soldiers and sailors was resumed, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, were the principal advocates of the measure, and Messrs. Cox, Allen and White, of Ohio, and May, of Maryland, its principal opposers. In the course of his remarks, Mr. White condemned the confiscation acts, and the proclamation of the President, which was the emanation of a dictator, and could not be issued until the Executive had put his foot on the Constitution and the crown on his head. It was a violation of every principle of the Constitution and of law. Those measures he said disposed of all the property of the Southern States by legislative enactments and by presidential decrees, proclamations and bulls. He referred to the measures which had been inaugurated for purchasing the negroes of Missouri, Kentucky, and other border states. The people of his State, he said, would never consent to pay the money.

The bill was finally passed by eighty-five ayes to fifty-five nays. The bill as passed was, as per report, as follows:

"That the President be and he is hereby authorized to enroll, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service of the United States such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem necessary to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted, to receive the same rations, clothing, and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers, to be officered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: Provided that nothing herein contained, or in the rules or articles of war, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers, or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allowment of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent, who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States. Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens in the States exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States, nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the governors of said states having been first obtained."

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 3d, the Post office appropriation bill was passed; also, a bill providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury at a salary of $2,000, and a Solicitor of the War Department at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Mr. McDougall's resolutions relative to the French operations in Mexico were taken up, and he made a lengthy speech in favor of their adoption, which was replied to by Mr. Sumner.

In the House, on the 3d, the bankrupt bill was tabled by a vote of 62 to 61, and the bill to authorize the President to appoint a Paymaster General was rejected by a decisive vote. Mr. Olin reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable, from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, touching at Fort Macon, Port Royal, Fernandina, Key West, and Fort Pickens, with branches from the last named place to New Orleans, or so much of the line as the military exigencies may require; the Secretary of War to enter into a contract with such responsible parties as may give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work, which was discussed at some length. A motion to table was lost by 46 yeas to 68 nays.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 4th, a bill authorising the President to make qualified pardons, including remission of fines and forfeitures was passed. The resolutions in relation to French intervention in Mexico were tabled by a vote of 34 to 9. The bill for the encouragement of re-enlistments, and the enrolling and drafting of the militia was taken up and discussed, some amendments adopted, others rejected, but no final action was taken.

In the House, on the 4th, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a telegraph line from Fort McHenry or Monroe to Galveston or New Orleans and intermediate points, was passed by a vote of 71 to 63. The bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to revise the laws of the United States was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Bills were passed appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific States and Territories, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; authorizing the permanent enlistment of 20,000 men as an ambulance corpse, and providing for the employment of ninety-four clerks, thirty copyists, and six laborers in the Quartermaster General's office. The Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing the raising of twenty thousand men in Kentucky for the defence of that State were concurred in. The House also acted on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill, and passed a bill making Wisconsin a part of the North Judicial District of the United States.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 5th, bills were passed in relation to jurors in the courts of the United States; concerning courts in Washington Territory; for temporarily supplying vacancies in the executive departments; and to change the time of holding courts in certain districts. The bill to encourage enlistments and providing for the enrolling and drafting the militia was called up and discussed with much warmth, and finally recommitted to the military committee.

In the House, on the 5th, a bill was passed establishing thirty new mail routes. Mr. Sargeant introduced a bill which was referred to the judiciary committee, disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Nevada Territory, which require the officers of all mining corporations carrying on mining in the Territory to reside there. The naval appropriation bill providing for the disbursement of fifty-eight millions of dollars was under discussion, but no final action was taken.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 6th. Mr. Sherman presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a national currency. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on paper. The committee of conference on the deficiency bill made a report, which was adopted, and the resolution expelling George F. Badger from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Professor Agassiz in his place, was taken up and passed.

In the House, on the 6th, the Senate's amendment to the Post office appropriation bill was concurred in, and some private bills were under consideration. The greater part of the time was taken up in discussing the Illinois and New York ship canal bill, upon which no vote was taken.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 7th, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 for land offices in Kansas, and Mr. Lane presented a memorial from the Legislature for an appropriation for land surveys in that State. The House bill to promote efficiency in the commissary department was taken up and passed. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men; and to consider what measures were necessary in order to promote its efficiency, increase the mutual confidence of the officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldier-like devotion to the declared policy of the government, after which the Missouri emancipation bill was taken up, and a warm discussion ensued, which was continued till midnight without action.

In the House, on the 7th, the consideration of the ship canal bill occupied the entire session. Some of the members got very warm in the course of the discussion, Mr. Olin, of New York, excessively so. Mr. Cradlebaugh, of Nevada, tried to get the floor, in order to ventilate, but, failing, obtained permission to print his speech. No vote was taken.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 9th, several bills were introduced and some resolutions were adopted, one of which instructed the committee on post-offices and roads to inquire into the necessity of granting a transient right for stations to the Overland Mail Company; and another requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of government cotton sold in New York since the blockade of the Southern ports, the amount of commission and storage, and the names of all persons interested in such sales. A bill to amend an act relative to roads and highways, and a bill to establish the office of register of deeds, a bill to incorporate the national association for the relief of colored women and children, all relating to the District of Columbia, were taken up and passed. The bill to provide for a national currency secured by the pledge of United States' stocks, being the special order of the day, was taken up, and several amendments were adopted, one of which was to increase the amount of circulating currency from two hundred million to three hundred million.

In the House, on the 9th, the ship canal bill was again under discussion. It was ultimately rejected by a vote of 61 yeas to 71 nays. The report of the committee on elections, averse to admitting John R Rodgers and Lewis McKenzie, the former from Tennessee, and the latter from the Seventh district of Virginia, to seats in the House, was taken up, and a spirited discussion followed. Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., in the course of his remarks said in relation to the appointment of Military Governors, who had ordered elections without authority of law, that there had been more rapid strides towards despotism during the last twenty months than for the last two hundred years. The House adjourned without taking action on the resolution.

The Marriage Ceremony in Figi.—The marriage ceremony is unique, and consists of several stages. The first is that of "mutual attachment." In it the suitor demands the girl of her parents, generally bringing a present with him. Perhaps years then elapse, perhaps only a few days, according to the bride's age. In the second stage she is "nursed," that is, is taken to the man's residence with a return present. She is left there for the third process, "the warming," when she sits, oiled and covered with turmeric, for four days, eating food which the lover cooks and sends to her. Then follows "the bathing," in which she goes out to fish in the river. Of the fish caught she makes a soup, and shares it with her husband, this being their first meal in common. She then returns to her parent's home while the new house is being built and furnished, and grand preparations are made for the concluding festival, about which no trouble is spared. On one notable occasion the fish alone was piled in a wall five feet high and sixty long, and a dish containing roast pigs and turtles was ten feet long, and four wide, and three deep. The last stage, "the clipping," consists, among some tribes, in a lock of the young wife's hair being removed; among others, in the whole head being shaved. She is then duly married, and becomes her husband's property, although it is against etiquette for her to live in the same house with him. Generally she divides his affection with several other wives, and if Dr. Seaman's testimony is to be credited is proud of polygamy. One, a chief's wife, assured him that "she could never bring herself really to esteem a husband contented with one wife."

—Greenbacks are 30 per cent. discount in Washoe, Nevada Ter.

HINTS.

BY ALICE CAREY.

The flower I see, I do not see,
Unless within my mind
Are airy flowers of poesy,
Wait ng to be defined.

The words of wisdom unto me
As foolishness appear,
Unless that I, unconsciously,
Am wise before I hear.

The minstrel's sweetest melodies
All vainly, vainly ring,
Unless he practises the innes
Which I in silence sing.

Beauty is not quite beautiful
Even in the fairest face,
Unless it be the interpreter
Of spiritual grace.

Whatever things are best, imply
Something themselves above;
If love could speak its tenderness
It were no longer love.

All hopes, all dreams, all soft delights,
Would perish at their birth,
But that we know them to be hints
Of joys beyond the earth.

LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It was no idle fable of the Romans and Greeks that all great eras on earth were heralded by commotions in the aerial world, portents and prodigies in the heavens, gleaming squadrons of celestial combatants and all the shock and thunder of war.

Literature, if based on correct principles—if under the auspices of the Priesthood, is the intellectual heaven of society, and there, high up, in its serener regions, where earth's poets and prophets dwell, the battle is fought and decided, before practical men begin to brace themselves for the war.

All revolutions in the political and social world are begun in the higher region of the intellect, the thought that penetrates the immensity of space and soars high up into those holy places that are marked with the circle of eternity.

Whoever again looks upon his vanished hours can perhaps recall some slighted moments, if not years, and then a feeling of remorse at a disregard of one of the most precious things—time, will overcome him, but how is he whose life has been a fearful blank in relation to education to console himself, if the fault was his, at the idea that of the years wasted on trifles or in indolence, a few might have been saved and devoted to the cultivation of the mind?

One hour a day employed in mental improvement is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years, to provide the luxury of intelligence to a mind torpid from the lack of thought, to brighten up and strengthen faculties perishing with rust—to make life a fruitful field, and death a harvest of glorious deeds.

Does not Nature in her simple but lovely landscape embellishments teach man a lesson more emphatic, more palpable, because real and tangible, because appealing to the heart and mind of the beholder? Who can gaze upon fields crimson and yellow with the riches of the bending orchard and the waving grain; who can look upon the sweet, fruitful and serene scenery of rustic life, without realizing that God in great, visible and palpable operations and results images the fine and unmarked processes that go on in man? And yet few seem to understand the lesson taught by the purple grape glistening kindly and the oak that drops acorns for future oaks—that all is life usefulness and harmony.

Why then should not the mind be cultivated and stored with knowledge? The history of all nations shows plainly that sometimes governmental structures that bade fair to become costly edifices, fell to pieces in consequence of the materials constituting at wondrous a pile being inadequate to the task before them.

No one will doubt that the education of a rising generation is of vital importance for the advancement of a people in an intellectual, moral and social capacity. The children who now frequent the infant institutions of tuition in these valleys have, as members of the kingdom of God, a career before them more magnificent than the most gorgeous pageantry of royalty; more sublime because leading the youthful mind up the scale of divine knowledge. Hence those who signalize themselves in knowledge and virtue, are likely to become the future pillars on which the burthen of Jehovah's great work will have to rest.

The mightiest nations whose deeds have been celebrated by the most versatile pens of different ages, sink into utter insignificance when compared with the Latter-day Saints, because we are erecting on the rock of eternal truth—on the foundation of divine revelation an edifice that will surpass in power, grandeur and beauty the proudest and mightiest empires of ancient and modern time.

Thus, while looking in the coming years and stepping in the alluring paths of honor and glory stretching away through fair-flowered vistas, the youth will set out on the journey of life, light-hearted and hope-freighted, treading joyously on, may heaven avert the darkening cloud, the thorny path and mildew of disappointment, because life is so fair, so sunny and so alluring to the innocent and pure.

Yet with all this, the educational establishments in this Territory are not exactly the genius and talent-fostering institutions we expect them to be at some future time.

We do not intend to comment critically on the abilities and acquirements of the teachers of this city, we believe the majority to be good, humble and competent men who exert themselves to their very utmost to do justice to the pupils under their care. But the circumstances surrounding those engaged in conducting schools are generally of so adverse a nature and so unpropitious to the mental development of children, that, to speak candidly and correctly, the educational results, with a few exceptions, have been below zero—that is, that what the teacher anticipated realizing by his labor has not been accomplished.

The very fact of having from 50 to 100 pupils of either sex, of different ages and dispositions, crowded or rather packed in one often badly-ventilated or otherwise uncomfortable room, is a great hindrance to a proper or systematic classification of the scholars.

A full school is generally though erroneously considered a good one. A full school may be a good one, but it does not follow that it is always a good one.

In the country of Pestalozzi, in Germany, the pupils are always, both in primary schools and academies, strictly separated so as to give full scope for a systematic and salutary development of the intellect.

As soon as the child begins to observe external things through the media of the senses, the education begins, and we would act wisely were we to follow out the system which Nature teaches. The eye of childhood ought to be trained to notice and judge of forms, distances, colors and all the natural objects with which creation abounds, so as to give to all the sensorial faculties a harmonious development, and thus cultivate, in fine, to their fullest extent the powers of observation. The pedagogue should remember that mental discipline always lies in the direction of the natural order and exercise of the mental powers. Hence, if an educational establishment is rightly conducted, the powers of memory, imagination and judgment will be called on at their proper time and their proper places, in order to elaborate into a harmonious mental structure the materials of the mind, consequently the teacher should lay a particular stress upon explaining every principle connected with the respective studies of the pupils so that they may be able to give a reason for everything they learn; this refers especially to arithmetic, the mathematical and philosophical studies.

The full exercise of a spontaneous and immediate induction of the untutored, infantine mind is of great importance, as in relation to our intuitive conviction, that every change or event must have an adequate cause. This is a principle of daily application, and one which is acted upon with absolute confidence in the ordinary affairs of life by all classes of men. From every work, for instance, we infer not only a cause, but a cause which both in degree and kind is exactly proportioned to the effect produced.

If the teacher acts upon the foregoing principles, he will manage the pupils according to their talents, and especially see that they learn to think, to make inferences and particularly to understand that every idea of a speaker or writer should be the logical development of the preceding one. In order then to carry on such a pedagogical course successfully, each class ought to have a certain mental as well as scholastic standard, that is, those studying the alphabet ought to be by themselves in a room with a particular teacher to instruct them, and not be seated promiscuously with pupils working the extraction of the cube root, or studying other more advanced sciences.

The reflective reader will readily perceive that from a defective classification of pupils are more or less arising those evils of which parents complain so frequently, viz.: that children will attend a school for years, and be neither spellers nor readers, to say nothing of an utter ignorance of the common principles of punctuation.

Here we must say that we do not expect common school-teachers to be classical scholars, that they need not to be, but we most positively assert that both pedagogically and educationally, they ought to be competent to govern a school, and be familiar with the orthography of their own language. From one or two cases that came to our notice, we know that men who profess to be teachers are committing gross grammatical and orthographical errors; we do not wish to say anything about phraseological mistakes—the latter we consider pardonable *peccadilloes* in men of a common education.

But relative to some who profess to have attainments of a higher order we would kindly and respectfully correct some philological and historical errors which we heard at a public lecture in this city. The pronunciation of the *th* is not peculiar to the English language, but the Greeks have the same sound in the letter *thata*, and there is still sufficient evidence on record that the *th* did exist in the German language up to the 13th century, when it was substituted by the present *sz*. Hence the pronunciation of the *th* is both of Grecian and Anglo-saxon origin.

Classical and foreign names are being pronounced according to certain idiomatic principles of the original language from which they are derived. Thus a thorough Greek scholar will not anglicise classical words, but speak them in accordance with the power of the vowels of that language, and in that respect the Greek corresponds with the Roman, German, Scandinavian and Semitic languages. But the pronunciation of the English in its genius is, according to Bishop Horsley, entirely different from that of any other language, whether ancient or modern; hence the extreme difficulty for foreigners to pronounce English words correctly, and the prevailing custom of the Anglo saxon race to anglicise foreign names.

In conclusion, we will say that we believe a momentum to have arrived in the history of the kingdom of God, when the genial nature and tendency of literature and education, the potent offsprings of human genius, will gather at their shrines the flower of Zion's sons and daughters, and thus be not only used as the fleeting vehicle of oral communication, but be the true epitome of all the intellectual capabilities and progressive improvements of our rising Territory.

[For the Deseret News.

AN ADDRESS OF A C. V., AT CAMP DOUGLAS, TO HIS COMRADES.

Attention, comrades! we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our free institutions and our noble government, which has given us so many blessings, protected our rights, and made our nation respected over the whole world. The rebellion, which has interrupted our peace, and which aims to break up our once happy Union, is the work of designing and ambitious men, who have disregarded the voice of the people. We do not abhor our Southern brethren, but we condemn the designing men who have cheated and beguiled them into war, which has already caused the loss of thousands and the destruction of an incalculable amount of property.

We fight for the Union, for the Government, and for the glorious old flag whose stars and stripes have been respected by all nations. We fight for the hallowed memory of our revolutionary fathers, who shed their best blood and treasure for the achievement of our independence. We pledge our lives, our property, and sacred honor, never to cease our efforts until our nation shall triumph over Southern treachery, and be blessed with an honorable peace and a return to its sworn allegiance. That we may be qualified for our arduous duties, we must be brave, obedient to discipline, willing to encounter hardships, and faithful to our cause.

In camp-life there are many temptations before us which requires much resolution to resist. A good soldier is to set his face as a flint against all those enticements to sin. His true manliness should teach him this, and a regard for his own soul and his duty to his God should guard him against falling into the trap set by evil doers. If he does not wish to be degraded and dishonored, he will avoid these evil courses, which can only bring ruin in the end. The soldier who wishes to be trusted and respected, and rise in his profession, will show that he is above those low vices which angels in heaven weep over, and at which only devils can rejoice. We should be observant of military regulations; we know this to be our duty: but instead of a sullen obedience, we should be cheerful and prompt in obeying orders, and resolved to excel in whatever belongs to skillful and well-informed soldiers.

Some soldiers are slovenly in their habits, and without the proper ambition to take a high stand, of course they will never succeed in obtaining the good opinions of their superiors. Expertness in drill and attention to all army orders is an excellent preparation for battle. It is soldiers of this class that never flinch in danger, and never think of cowardly retreat. A panic fear never seizes upon regiments thoroughly drilled, in which every man feels that he can trust in his comrades. It is the best way to secure one's safety, to be a good and attentive soldier.

War is a terrible necessity at best. Sickness, wounds, and death are frequent occurrences in camp life, and every one should feel a tender regard for his suffering comrades, and strive to comfort and aid them. It will always be very grateful to the sick and wounded to know that their comrades feel for them and are ready to help them in their fallen condition.

Let us stand by our gallant Commander, who appreciates our services, hears our complaints, makes wrong right, and gives us all our just deserts.

We frequently speak of the past and compare it with the present, and discern a great contrast in commanding officers. There was a time when we were disrespected and treated worse than the meanest brute of creation. But now, haw changed! every thing passes off smoothly, and in accordance with right and justice, and good will to man. You have feelings and so have I; and when we are disrespected and ill-treated, we feel it in every bone and fibre of our physical frames. We are not brutes, but human beings, who have linked ourselves together *en masse* to sustain our nationality.

God knows the feelings of all our hearts in the great struggle for human liberty. All who desire upon the face of the globe is right and justice; and believing the liberty purchased by the blood of our fathers is right and justice, and without it we can do nothing, and are unworthy the name of American citizens.

In this view of the present condition of our country, we cannot avoid the patriotic impulses which rise above dollars and cents, above the pleasurable walks of life, above the sweet voices from home begging us to stay, warning us of the dangers; and give ourselves up for the liberty breathed into the nostrils of man, and sustained by those gallant and noble patriots who fell upon the battle-field of their country, and whose spirits are hovering around the ethereal throne, and their memories are engraved upon the highest and most glorious monument of earth.

May we be once more united in the bonds of union, so strong that no earthly power can sever, and may prosperity and happiness forever permeate the social atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of our native land. Methinks I hear a murmuring sound from the mighty dead, "Onward, onward; stand by your altars and your sires, God, and your native land."

H. F. C.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

We allowed the play of 'Damon and Pythias' to run its course previous to our notice of the performance. It was a decided hit, and sufficiently proved the class of plays which will in time become the most popular with this community. However much authors might delight in tragedy as affording the highest scope for dramatic genius, and star actors prefer it for the finest displays of their profession, still, tragedy is not conducive to public morals, nor healthful in its public performance. But such plays as "Damon and Pythias" inculcate the highest virtue, and the noblest moral and, at the same time, give room for the best efforts of the dramatic poet and the first class actor.

Mr. Lyne, as Damon, showed himself an artist of the first class. He has an advantage possessed by no actor that has appeared upon our boards--namely, a professional training of thirty years.

The appearance of an old star of the East in our theatrical firmament has not in our telescopic view of the future, eclipsed our rising stars of the West. Give us only the time for the discovery of our theatrical luminaries, and nights enough for them to rise and shine, and we shall possess stars of the first magnitude, to revolve in every sphere. We are fast traveling towards this artistical glory. Already have we a national theatre, that any people might be proud of, especially when it is considered that this splendid edifice is erected in a location, not long since, the very heart of desert valleys and rocky mountains. The scenery of the house is magnificent, the management masterly, and the costumes and properties costly, substantial and chaste. Of our splendid orchestra we may justly boast, without an apology. Under its talented leader, it could hold a place in a London house--sustain a reputation where theatres have become nearly as venerable and orthodox as St Paul's cathedral. Nor is this all; for although, as yet, our stars of the highest spheres are looming in the future, we have a good company of comedians and minor actors rich in natural talent. It is true, they only shine as amateurs; but to us, it appears that legitimate actors, like poets, must be qualified with Nature's diplomas; and, when thus endowed, they are more than amateurs, though they should lack professional experience and training.

In the play of "Damon and Pythias," the parts were generally well sustained, and the effect of the whole was imposing. We think that Mrs. M. Clawson made Hermion the principal female part in point of effect. In her last scene with Damon, much feeling and pathos were displayed, and the character of the woman and wife was more visible than that of the actress. This was as it should be, for nothing more diminishes the effect of a play than for the audience to feel that the person is merely acting a part, instead of entering deeply into its passion and sentiment.

Of the farce "Nan, or Good for Nothing," we cannot speak, not having been present at the performance on Saturday evening; but the "Artful Dodge," on the following Wednesday, was very laughable and sustained by a good *corps*. Mr. Phillip Margette was, certainly, the most artful dodger that has yet appeared upon our boards.

ALPHA.

A PLAYFUL LION.—The *African*, of Constantina, Cape of Good Hope, states that as a woodcutter was lately proceeding from St. Charles to Gastonville he suddenly saw crouched in the road before him an enormous lion. Seized with terror, he turned round and ran off, when the lion pursued and went past him, and on reaching a certain distance in advance again lay down as if to await the man's approach. The man again turned round and went back; the lion once more rushing beyond him and lying down. This manœuvre was repeated by the animal several times, when the man at length fell to the ground exhausted by fright and fatigue. The lion then approached him, and after examining him from head to foot walked off with a friendly roar, as if expressive of its pleasure at the trick it had played him. The man was confined to his bed for some days after.

FOUND TO BE A LIAR.—A speaker in a meeting, enlarging upon the rascality of the devil, got off the following pithy words:

"When I was about getting religion, the devil tried to dissuade me from it, and told me if I did get religion I could not go into gay company, and lie and steal, or do such and such things, but I have found him out to be a great liar!"

—Mrs. Swisshelm has been lecturing in Chicago on the recent Indian massacres in Minnesota, and advocates a total extermination of the Sioux and other hostile tribes.

The Deseret News

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.........March 4, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the Deseret News is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L City, Jan. 28, 1863

MASS MEETING IN THE TABERNACLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNOR HARDING HOSTILE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORY AND TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

HIS INSULTING MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE READ TO THE MEETING.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOV. HARDING AND JUDGES WAITE AND DRAKE.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

It is never a pleasant task to publish the follies of men: where it can be done justly, we prefer to cover up the infirmities of humanity with the mantle of charity; but when wickedness is unmistakably manifest everywhere, and misrepresentation and falsehood are resorted to, in order to accomplish an evil purpose, we have no disposition to shrink from telling the truth. We have been studiously silent on the proceedings of some of the Federal officers, though we confess it has been hard at times to keep that silence. We have been accustomed to suffer wrongs, and probably have acquired too much patience for our own good; but whatever may be the result of our forbearance we shall ever have the satisfaction of knowing that we contributed nothing to the downfall of men, evidently bent on their own ruin. We have seen them like men building their own sepulchres, but have not hastened their interment. Should they have consciousness beyond the tomb, they will bear us witness that their own hands dug their dark graves into which they crept and passed into everlasting shame and oblivion.

For some time back, it has been very evident that the labors of Governor Harding and the Associate Justices were hostile to the interests of the people of Utah and that the Governor particularly was straining every nerve to create difficulties. So absurd and ridiculous have of late been his Excellency's everlasting speeches, that it has been often a matter of doubt whether he was perfectly responsible for his actions. His most intimate acquaintances have been the most surprised at his language, and though courtesy has required a certain amount of attention to his addresses, we know no person who has not shrunk from his presence, as if from a nuisance. His language and his actions have been in perpetual hostility. Every citizen who has had the misfortune to come under the sound of his tongue has had to listen to his professions of attachment to the people of Utah. He unceasingly refers to his early acquaintance with the prophet Joseph and considers himself entitled to the gratitude of the community for his preservation of the first proof sheet of the title page of the Book of Mormon. His youthful dreams and visions, illustrated with his own pen and ink, have been handed about like diagrams of a battle-field, or the visions of Nebuchadnezzar, in which His Excellency, of course, is the fated child of Providence. He refers to the general goodness of his heart, and appeals to everything sacred for confirmation of the immaculate purity of his intentions, and all of this and a thousand times more, while at the same moment he has been laborious in his efforts to bring trouble upon the whole people. He is a perfect compound of contradictions. We have hoped for reformation; but we have hoped in vain, and what had only been known for a long time to the few had at length become so palpable to the whole community, that self preservation forced upon them the action we have now to report.

On Monday evening, a few of our prominent citizens met in caucus and proposed a Mass meeting, at which such measures might be adopted as would properly represent the feelings of the people. The next day, at one p.m. being considered a proper time for assembling, that hour was announced, and long before the appointed time, the Tabernacle was crowded with citizens of every class and condition.

THE MASS MEETING.

As a prelude to the proceedings of the meeting, Capt. Thomas' Brass Band played "Hail Columbia," which, with other music discoursed by the Band, we thought very appropriate. The meeting then organized by the appointment of Hon. Daniel Spencer, chairman, Wm. Clayton and Thos Williams, Esqrs., clerks, Geo. D. Watt and John V. Long, Esqrs., reporters. President Joseph Young engaged in prayer, invoking the blessing of the Lord upon the speakers and hearers, and seeking the direction and guidance of the Spirit of the Lord on the proceedings in which they might engage, that truth and righteousness might be advanced, and that the people might be protected in the exercise of their rights as citizens of a free and independent Government.

The band played the Star Spangled Banner, and the Hon John Taylor made a brief opening speech stating the object of the meeting. They had met together for the purpose of investigating certain acts of several of the United States officials now in the territory. It was a mass meeting of the citizens, and he, for one, desired to hear a proper statement of the course of the persons alluded to, so far as that affected the citizens of the territory, laid before the people, and that such action might be adopted as they thought proper, and as the circumstances demanded.

The time had come for certain documents to be placed before the people and before the country, and on which they could not avoid taking action. Though the Legislature was under no obligation at the opening of the session to publish the Governor's Message—as such action on their part was purely complimentary—they did at first contemplate doing so, but on reflection, considered that the character of that message was such that they could not with respect to themselves and to the community do so, and many were of opinion that its publication at that time might have subjected His Excellency to the insult which his intemperate language had provoked. Mr. Taylor then gave place to the Hon. Albert Carrington, who read the Message from the printed Journals of the Legislature.

The reading of the Message was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion, the audience unmistakably indicated their uneasiness over the insult offered to their representatives, who had been forced to listen to its delivery by the Governor in person. There was one deep feeling of contempt manifest for its author. Mr. Carrington then alluded to the inconsistences of the Governor's professions and his actions. He said his Excellency reminded him of the man and his cow. He commenced with sweet apples and at every opportunity threw in the onions. The Governor commenced with admitting that the Constitution debarred him from interfering with their religious rights, and at every opportunity throughout the Message he attacked them. He said that he would neither affirm or deny with regard to the question of Polygamy, yet at the same time, he held it up to ridicule and obliquy, and, everywhere affirming that it was not only contrary to civilization, but anomolous, and that it could not be endured, was contrary to law and unconstitutional, while at the same time he conceded that it was a religious rite and a matter of faith with the people. These were, he said, a few of the reasons which induced the Legislative Assembly to wave the complimentary publication of the Message, in hopes that his Excellency might consider his folly, mend his ways and pursue the course which he promised in the latter part of his Message; but how consistently he had acted since that time, the audience would be able to judge after the reading of other documents during the meeting.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Carrington then read correspondence from the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress, and from the Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, Senator elect, in which the unjustifiable proceedings of Governor Harding and the Associate-Justices Waite and Drake were exposed. Mr. Carrington read an extract from a letter, dated Washington, 22d January, in which Governor Harding was represented to have communicated to the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, his Message, accompanied by a letter stating that the Message had been suppressed through the influence of one of our prominent citizens, referring, unquestionably, to Governor Young. The following is the last paragraph of the letter referred to:

"I entertain strong hopes that we shall be able to obtain, before the termination of the session, an appropriation to liquidate your Indian accounts unless prevented by Governor Harding's *insinuation of the disloyalty of our people*."

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Washington, Feb. th:

"On the 11th of December last, Senator Browning introduced a bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill was prepared at Great Salt Lake City, and its enactment by Congress, recommended by Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake. The leading and most exceptionable features of this bill are the following: 1st: It limits the jurisdiction of the Probate Court to the Probate of Wills, to the issue of letters of administration and the appointment of guardians. 2d: It authorizes the Marshal to summon any persons within the district in which the court is held that he thinks proper as jurors. 3d: It authorizes the Governor to appoint and commission *all* militia officers, including the Major-General, and remove them at pleasure. It also confers on the Governor authority to appoint the days for training."

On the 27th of January, the Hon. Wm. H. Hooper writes from Washington that "Governor Harding is, of course, doing all he can by letters" against the people of Utah. His letter was chiefly occupied with the bill presented by Mr. Browning. The Senator's letter was entirely confirmatory of those from the pen of our Delegate. He says:

"The bill has been presented, and referred back. There does not appear to have been any action on it. It has not been printed; should it be, I will forward a copy. The bill was drawn up at Salt Lake, and attached with eyelets. Also attached was as follows: "The Bill should be passed." Signed:—

S. S. Harding, Governor; Waite and Drake, Associate Justices."

The reading of these extracts created quite a sensation. When the insinuation of the disloyalty of the people was read, there was a loud murmur of dissatisfaction throughout the audience. Mr. Carrington's sarcastic reference to the Governor's promise "to help us" and his allusion to His Excellency's private room being a new place for drafting bills for the action of Congress had a telling effect upon the meeting.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN TAYLOR.

After the applause had subsided, which greeted his rising, Mr. Taylor said, It has already been stated that these documents speak for themselves. They come from those who are ostensibly our guardians and the guardians of our rights. They come from men who ought to be actuated by the strictest principles of honor, truth, virtue, integrity and honesty, and whose high official position ought to elevate them above suspicion, yet what are the results?

In relation to the Governor's Message, enough perhaps has already been said. We are not here to enter into any labored political disquisitions, but to make some plain matter-of-fact statements, in which are involved the vital interests of this community. There is one feature, however, in that document which deserves a passing notice. It would seem that we are by direct implication accused of disloyalty. He states that he has not heard any sentiments expressed, either publicly or privately, that would lead him to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable portion of this people in favor of the government of the United States. Perhaps we may not be so blatant and loud-spoken as some people are; but is it not patent to this community that the Legislature, during the session of 1861 2, assumed the territorial quota of taxation, and at the very time that His Excellency was uttering this infamy, a resolution, passed by the House, lay on the table, requesting the Secretary to place a United States' flag on the State House during the session. This was a small affair, yet significant of our feelings.

It is not a matter of very grave importance to us, generally, what men may think of us, whether they be government officials, or not; but these allegations assume another form, and their wickedness is now rendered vindictive from the peculiar circumstances in which our nation at the present time is placed. When treason is stalking through the land, when all the energies, the wealth and power of the United States has been brought in to requisition to put down rebellion, when anarchy and distrust runs riot through the nation. When under these circumstances we had a right to look for a friend in our Governor who would, at least fairly represent us, we have met a most insidious foe, who through base insinuations, misrepresentations and falsehood, is seeking with all his power, privately and officially, not only to injure us before the government, but to sap the very foundations of our civil and religious liberty; he is, in fact, in the pursuit of his unhallowed course, seeking to promote anarchy and rebellion, and dabbling in your blood. It is then a matter of no small importance (hear hear.) Such it would seem were Governor Harding's intentions when he read this message, such were his feelings when he concocted it. The document shows upon its face that it was not hastily written, it has been well digested, and every word carefully weighed. It most assuredly contains the sentiments of his heart, (hear hear) of which his Washington letters are proof positive in relation to our alleged disloyalty.

We are told about the generous reception of our senators elect, of this we are most profoundly ignorant. Their reception was not so gracious as he would represent. He labors under error, for which we do not feel to reproach him; but what are we to think of his official letters to Washington? They are facts. What of his gracious acts of kindness to this people and to their representatives. From the statements of our representatives in Congress, he is the most vindictive enemy we have. The only man, it would seem, who is insidiously striving to sap the interests of this people, and to injure their reputation, yet he is our Governor, and professes to represent our interests and to feel intensely interested in our welfare. Let us investigate for a short time the results of his acts, should his designs be successful, leaving the allegations of treason out of the question.

We have been in the habit of thinking that we live under the auspices of a Republican government, that we had the right of franchise; that we had the privilege of voting for whom we pleased, and of saying who should represent us; but it may be that we are laboring under a mistake, a political illusion. We have thought too, that if any man among us was accused of crimes, that it was his privilege to be tried by his peers; by people whom he lived among, who would be the best judges of his actions. We have farther been of the opinion that, while acting in a military capacity, when we were called to muster into service, to stand in defence of our country's rights, we had a right to the selection of our own officers. It is a Republican usage—we have always elected our own militia officers: but if the plotting of Gov. Harding and our honorable Judges should be carried into effect we can do so no more; we shall be deprived of franchise of the rights of trial by an impartial jury, and shall be placed in a military capacity, under the creatures of Gov. Harding or his successors direction, in other words we shall be deprived of all the rights of freemen, and placed under a military despotism; such would be the result of the passage of this act. Let us examine it a little. An act already framed by the Gov. and Judges, passed in the congress of Gov. Harding's sitting room, is forwarded to Washington with a request that it be passed. Now suppose it should, what would be the result? As I have stated, we suppose that we possess the rights of franchise, this is a mistake, we do not, we only think we do. The Governor has already taken that from us. How so? Have we not the privilege of voting for our own Legislators, our own representatives in the Legislative Assembly? Yes. And do they not pass laws for us? Yes. But the Governor possesses the power of veto. This old relic of Colonial barbarism ingrafted into our Territorial organization was always in existence among us; but never was so foully abused as in the person of our present Governor; he has done all he could to stop the wheels of government, and to produce dissatisfaction, and has exercised his veto to the fullest extent of his power. As an instance of this, there were only twenty laws passed the Legislative Assembly, only six of which

are approved; two of those were resolutions, one of changing the place of meeting from the Court House to the State House, and the other the adjournment to next session. The other four are matters of minor importance, while every thing connected with the welfare of the community, fourteen acts, are just so much waste paper. Now, I ask where is your franchise? In Gov. Harding's pocket, or stove.

Again, in regard to juries, already referred to, you know what the usage has been, in relation to this matter. Gov. Harding and the Judges want to place in the hands of the United States Marshal the power of selecting juries from whom he pleases, no matter whether they come, or who they are. This is what our honorable Judges and Governor would attempt. Your liberties are aimed at, and your rights as freemen; and then, if you do not like to be disfranchised, and your liberties trampled under foot by a stranger—if you do not like to have blacklegs and cut-throats sit upon your juries. Mr. Harding wants to select his own military, and choose his own officers to lead them, and then if you will not submit, "I will make you" [voices all over the house, "Can't do it," with loud applause.] We know he cannot do it, but this is what he aims at. [Clapping and great applause.] When these rights are taken from us, what rights have we left? Cries of "None."] It could scarcely be credited that a man in his position would so far degrade himself, as to introduce such outrageous principles, and it is lamentable to reflect upon, that men holding the position of United States' Judges could descend to such injustice, corruption and depravity [applause]. These things are so palpable that any man with five grains of common sense can comprehend them; "he that runneth may read." It is for you to judge whether you are willing to sustain such men in the capacity they act in or not. [One united cry of "No!" and loud clapping].

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S SPEECH.

On Governor Young responding to the invitation to address the meeting, and approaching the speaker's desk, he was greeted with prolonged deafening applause. He stated that he had no intention of delivering a lengthy address, but while he spoke he would solicit the quiet of the assembly. He knew well the feelings of his auditory; but would prefer that they should suppress their demonstrations of applause to other times and places, when they might have less business and more leisure. On the resumption of perfect silence, he said that they had heard the message of the Governor to the last Legislature of Utah. They would readily perceive that the bread was buttered, but there was poison underneath. It seemed to him that the enemies of the Union, of the Constitution and of the nation—were determined to ruin if they could not rule. A foreseeing person might suppose that they conspired to bring about a revolution in the west, so as to divide the Pacific from the Atlantic States, for their acts tended to that end. He believed that no true Democrat, no true Republican desired to see the nation distracted as it now was, but the labors of fanatics, whether they had plans which they comprehended or not, were in that direction. When Governor Harding came to this Territory last July, he sought to ingratiate himself into the esteem of our prominent citizens, with whom he had early intercourse, by his professed friendship and attachment to the people of Utah. He was then full of their praises, and said that he was ready, to declare that he would stand in the defense of polygamy, or he should have to deny the Bible, and that he had told the President of the United States before he left Washington, that if he was called upon to agitate the question, he would have to take the side of polygamy or have to renounce the Bible. He said, in the Bowery, on the 24th of July, and at other places and at other times that if he ever learned that he was obnoxious to the people, and they did not wish his presence, he would leave the Territory.

[Voices everywhere, "He had better go now."]

He was not aware whether the two Associate Judges were tools operating with him or whether they knew no better. The success sought in their schemes was the establishment of a military government over the Territory; in the hopes of goading on the people to open rupture with the general government. Then, they would call out that Utah was disloyal! Utah was disloyal! He was aware that nothing would please such men better than the arrest of all progress Westward; they would, no doubt of it, be delighted to see the stoppage of travel across the plains and all intercourse by mail or telegraph destroyed. Any amount of money had been employed by parties interested in mail transportation and passenger travel to the Pacific, by way of Panama, to destroy the highway across the plains; and there were men among them not above operating to the accomplishment of that end, under the pretence of other purposes.

He then alluded to the law that was drafted in this city and sent to Washington for adoption by Congress, to take from the people their rights as free American citizens, and portrayed the despotism that would follow placing the power of selecting jurors in the hands of a United States Marshal. Any such power could in the hands of designing men, destroy and subvert every right of free citizens. For that purpose, any class of disreputable men could at any time be imported into the Territory, and with a residence of a few hours be the ready tools for the accomplishment of any purpose. When their rights and the protection of their liberties were taken from them, what remained? [Voices, "Nothing, nothing."] Yes, service to tyrants, service to despots!

He concluded his address by expressing that his feelings were that the nation might be happy and free as it had been, and exhorted the people to be true to themselves, to their country, to their God, and to their friends. Governor Young resumed his seat amidst great applause and cheering.

Wm. Clayton. Esq., then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That we consider the attack made upon us, by His Excellency Gov. Harding, wherein our loyalty is impugned, as base, wicked, unjust and false; and he knew it to be so when uttered.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to possess himself of all military authority and dictation, by appointing all the Militia officers, is a stretch at military despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic.

Resolved, That we consider his atttempt to control the selection of juries, as so base, unjust and tyrannical, as to deserve the contempt of all freemen.

Resolved, That we consider the actions of Judges Waite and Drake, in assisting the Governor to pervert justice and violate the sacred paladium of the people's rights, as subversive of the principles of justice, degrading to their high calling, and repulsive to the feelings of honest men.

Resolved, That we consider that a serious attack has been made upon the liberties of this people, and that it not only affects us as a Territory; but is a direct assault upon Republican principles, in our own nation, and throughout the world; and that we cannot either tamely submit to be disfranchised ourselves; nor witness, without protest, the assassins dagger plunged in to the very vitals of our national institutions.

Resolved, That while we at all times honor and magnify all wholesome laws of our country, and desire to be subservient to their dictates and the equitable administration of justice, we will resist, in a proper manner, every attempt upon the liberties, guaranteed by our fathers, whether made by insidious foes, or open traitors.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, by the meeting, to wait upon the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake, to request them to resign their offices, and leave the Territory.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Jeter Clinton and Orson Pratt, Senior, be that committee.

Resolved, That we petition the President of the United States to remove Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake, and to appoint good men in their stead.

The Chairman called upon the meeting for an expression of their wishes and the building rang with a glorious "Aye" for their adoption.

The following Petition was likewise read and committed to the people for their action:

THE PETITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To His Excellency
Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States:

Sir:—We, your petitioners, citizens of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that:

Whereas, from the most reliable information in our possession, we are satisfied that his Excellency Stephen S. Harding, Governor, Charles B. Waite and Thomas J. Drake, Associate Justices, are strenuously endeavoring to create mischief and stir up strife between the people of the Territory of Utah and the Troops now in Camp Douglas (situated within the limits of Great Salt Lake City,) and, of far graver import in our Nation's present difficulties, between the people of the aforesaid Territory and the Government of the United States.

Therefore we respectfully petition your Excellency to forthwith remove the aforesaid persons from the offices they now hold, and to appoint in their places men who will attend to the duties of their offices, honor their appointments, and regard the rights of all, attending to their own affairs and leaving alone the affairs of others; and in all their conduct demeaning themselves as honorable citizens and officers worthy of commendation by yourself, our government and all good men; and for the aforesaid removals and appointments your petitioners will most respectfully continue to pray.

Great Salt Lake City,
Territory of Utah
March 3d, 1863.

The same unanimous approval followed the reading of the petition. The band then played "The Marseillaise," and the Chairman dissolved the meeting.

By way of conclusion, we must add that we never saw a more earnest, yet calm and deliberate assembly in Utah or elsewhere, the rights of the people were threatened, and they solemnly entered their protest, leaving the results for the future in the hands of an over-ruling Providence. Before eight o'clock last evening, upwards of 2,100 signatures were affixed to the Petition, and, no doubt, there will be a large addition to that number in the course of to-day.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and the two judges, to make them acquainted with the wishes of the people, are understood to attend to that business early to-day. It is hoped that they will have the good sense to immediately resign office, and afford President Lincoln a favorable opportunity of filling their places by wiser and better men.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has nothing been announced indicating that the war was not progressing with as much vigor as ever, but intelligence in relation to the movements of the Federal armies has been contraband of late to a greater extent than formerly, consequently but little has been published concerning them. It is believed, however, that if any great battles had been fought and victories won, the public would have been informed of the occurrences at the earliest practicable date. The silence which has been maintained in relation to the operations of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg and of Gen. Banks at New Orleans, indicate that nothing of importance has transpired in their respective departments, and the same inferences are deducible in relation to the armies under command of Generals Rosecrans, Foster, Hunter and Hooker, from the fact that nothing has been reported relative to either for some time further than that the troops were in excellent condition, and anxious for battle.

The latest news from Galveston represents that a Federal fleet had entered the bay and examined the Confederates' fortifications, which they found so strong that it was deemed advisable not to attack them, and the fleet therefore withdrew without firing a gun.

The capture of the ram Queen of the West, by the Confederates, at Fort Taylor, on Red river, has been announced, but the reports in relation to the occurrence are very contradictory as to details, but all agree that in a crippled condition, after a short engagement, she became a prize to the enemy. The Desoto, which was in company with the ram, was, as per report, blown up to prevent her from being captured.

Some of the mortar-boats belonging to the Federal fleet at Vicksburg are reported to have made an attack on some of the Confederate batteries, on the 18th, but they soon hauled off and took a new position. No great results followed, but report stated that a grand attack would soon be made, which, if so, has not been announced.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

In answer to the many inquiries which have been made, relative to the non-receipt of the News at the usual time once or twice of late, by a portion of our subscribers who receive their papers by mail, we have to say, that it was not in consequence of any dereliction of duty on the part of any postmaster or mail-carriers, neither was any clerk or other individual connected with the publishing office at fault, as some supposed, or as was reported, but because the paper mill had been stopped by the frost for a few weeks, and it was impossible with all the exertion that was made to get it in motion again, in time to manufacture a sufficiency of paper for those issues to enable us to forward all the papers by the Thursday morning mails. The failure was regretted, but could not be avoided. There was paper enough on hand in the first instance for about one-third, and in the second, for nearly one-half the issue on Wednesday, and acting upon the principle "first come first served," the city subscribers, and those residing in the country taking their papers at that Office had to be accomodated to the full extent of their demands. All that were printed not thus called for, were placed in the post office on Thursday morning, and the others as soon as practicable.

The difficulty in relation to the freezing up of the mill has been overcome, but another will soon be presented if the roads remain muddy much longer, as the stock of rags on hand is very limited, and to gather up more till the public highways shall have become more passable, seems almost impossible. The best that can, will however, be done, and if circumstances favor, the obstacle will be surmounted.

A LITTLE TOO SPECIFIC.

In the communication of "Voyageur" giving an account of an excursion taken by him from this to Brigham city, published last week, mention was made of the elegant meeting house at Bountiful, the erection of which, the writer states, if he had been rightly informed, would cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Allusion was also made to the fact that the cost of building the house had considerably exceeded the amount subscribed or raised for its construction, in consequence of which, as inferred, the building would have remained unfinished for an indefinite length of time, had not Mr. Call "individually undertaken its completion," which the writer says he was assured Mr. Call intended to do, regardless of expense.

The reference thus made to Mr. Call's liberality and perseverance in the matter seems not to have been as satisfactory to all concerned as "Voyageur" probably anticipated, as the facts are not exactly as stated, although no one believes that there was any misrepresentation, either by him or his informant. That Mr. Call has been liberal, energetic and persevering in the erection of the stately edifice is true and cannot be denied; but others, including Bishop Stoker and most, if not all, the prominent citizens of the place, have been equally liberal in donating, and vigorous in their exertions to accomplish the end which has been attained, and the building of the house has been the work of the people unitedly, and if any to have done more than others, it has been because they have had the *ability to do so by the blessing of* God, and they do not, as we have been informed, wish to be lauded for having done that which, according to scripture, was their duty to do.

In relation to such matters it is not fitting to individualize when speaking approvingly of the acts of men engaged in one common cause and in which all are alike interested. A philanthropist does not desire such distinction, and not unfrequently the favorable mention of the doings of an individual when all the circumstances are not known, operates injuriously. That "Voyageur" had the remotest idea that his allusions would exert a prejudicial influence in the case in question, or that they have, or will, to any extent, we do not believe. It would, however, have been better if reference had been made to the public spirit and enterprize of the citizens of Bountiful, collectively, without individualizing, as they claim to be, and we believe are in reality, a "band of brothers," ever ready to perform any good work that may be required.

Road Supervisors.—The County Court during the session on Monday, appointed the following named persons, supervisors of roads for the present year, in the several districts in this County: District No 1. Elnathan Eldridge; No 2. Isaac Groo; No 3. Andrew Cunningham; No 4. James L. Hamilton; No 5. D. S. Casper; No 6. William Boyes; No 7. Peter Van Valkenburg; No 8. Isaac M. Stewart; No 9. Samuel Bateman; No 10. A. Baron. The office is not a very desirable one, and by no means lucrative, but inasmuch as under existing laws, there is no means at command for keeping the roads in repair excepting the poll tax, it is believed that each of the appointees will accept of the designation, and do the best they can to make something out of nothing. They should come forward at once, file their bonds as required by law, and enter immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

☞ The theatre reopens to-night with the fine play of "Pizarro," sung by Dunbar, and the comic drama "Nan, the Good for nothing."

OVERWORKING OXEN AND HORSES.

Silas Brown, a correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator*, is the author of the following pointed suggestion, which we publish for the careful perusal of all owners of work animals:

There is a crime against nature that entirely escapes the consciousness of many good men, although it gratifies the savage propensities of the bad. That crime is overworking man and beast. If beasts are "chattels," they certainly have a righteous claim upon humanity; if they had the utterance of language, what a doleful list of abuses could they exhibit against their reputed masters!

The conversation between the man and the chattle would not be of the most refined kind, while the chat le would be relating his experience of abusive treatment from his thoughtless or savage driver. He would accuse him of overloading and then whipping, to make him perform impossibilities, and of using language of such profanity as would shock the sensitive ears of a beast. And in addition to other ill treatment, he would lay to his charge, in some instances, the sin of over strained economy in the supply of food; and in the aggregate, every cruelty which could be inflicted by a tyrant, is the doom of the poor beast, even to death.

Such is the picture of selfish, despotic men in exercising arbitrary power over each other, and overworking animals, where resistance is vain. The man that expects to gain wealth by overworking his cattle, labors under a delusion; what he gains in one way is lost in another; the hard work wears away the flesh of the animals and makes it necessary to give them more food; makes them dull and slow and shortens their lives, so that what is gained by overworking, is lost in the depreciation in the value of his animals. What sight is more repulsive than to see a man with less feeling than his beast and but little more reason, driving his team, hitched to too great a load, thrashing, fretting and swearing, till his poor beasts are discouraged, and lie down, sometimes never to move again! Such sights are not very uncommon.

Of all animals horses suffer most from ill-treatment, as far as my observation extends. Four out of five of them are injured or ruined before they are five years old. Thoughtless men and boys use them as if they were proof against mortality. A lame horse is less valuable than a lame ox, and it is frequently the case that from one hundred to one or more thousands of dollars are lost in a few minutes by imprudent driving. Horses are fleet but tender animals. When *young, they are* vigorous and full of life, and their constitutions are easily broken. The man who wishes to get the most benefit from a horse will treat him kindly. A horse soon knows his friend, and he is not slack in discovering his enemy, although he may be a pretended friend.

THE ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

From an excellent article in the *American Agriculturist* we extract the following items as easily to be understood and applied—being truly much information within a very small compass:

There can be no good reason to doubt that fruits are promotive of the health and comfort as well as the prosperity of our people.

The falling of the leaves is the signal for transplanting trees, and some do not wait for this but strip them off by hand.

Those who contemplate planting an orchard, be it of few trees or many, cannot be too well informed as to how it should be done.

If anything pays for doing well, it is fruit tree planting.

On the manner in which the tree is set out, may depend not only the degree of its thrift and fruitfulness but its very life.

Fall planting is generally advantageous on account of time, which is easier spared in fall than in spring, while all the hardy fruits, including grapes, currants, blackberries, &c., are found to do quite as well planted in the fall.

If transplanted in the fall the soil settles around the roots of trees, and they are ready to begin growing as soon as the spring opens.

Manuring an orchard properly requires a good deal of discretion.

Experience has proved that the soil for peach trees may be made too rich, while on the other hand, pear trees are gross feeders, and will use manure abundantly.

A compost of animal droppings, rotten leaves, suds, ashes, nightsoil, &c., makes a good pear tree fertilizer.

Chip manure, barn manure, and lime are excellent for apple trees.

Stake up all trees liable to injury by winds.

Taking up nursery trees should be carefully done, to avoid injury to the roots.

Immediately immerse in mud the roots of trees to be sent to a distance or for other reasons not to be immediately reset.

In transplanting, reduce the tops of such trees as have broken or much reduced roots.

Under draining is always advantageous to trees situated on heavy soils.

It is well understood that no other investment that can be named yields more liberal and more satisfactory returns than the orchard. It will be found to pay to treat it in the most thorough and scientific manner.

GREEN CROPS.

One of the most experienced German agriculturists and one of the best agricultural writers—Albert D. Thaer—offers the following truthful remarks upon the benefits of plowing in green crops:

"We bestow a most active and abundant vegetable amendment on soil when we sow it with plants adapted to its nature, which will flourish and attain the highest state of development, and then, when they have begun to flower, either bury them by the action of the plow or have them eaten off the ground or trodden in by cattle. This practice is of great antiquity—it was held in high estimation among the Romans, and exists at the present day in Italy. There it is that the smell-oration produced by a crop which has been buried while green is the very best that can be bestowed on a soil, and is capable of bestowing on it the utmost degree of fertility of which it is susceptible—indeed they even prefer it where there is a sufficiency of animal manure."

On the same subject, Prof. Way, of England, hints that if, instead of having the land exposed only to the action of the atmosphere, we cross it with a plant whose roots run in every direction, for food—and if, when this plant has arrived at considerable growth, we turn it into the surface soil, we have not only enriched the latter by the element derived from the air, but also by matters both mineral and vegetable fetched up from the subsoil. The plant thus acts the part of collecting the nourishment for a future crop in a way that no mechanical subsoiling or trenching could effect. Theoretically that plant will be most adapted for the purpose of green manures which presents the largest surface of leaves for the collection of atmospheric food, and sends down the deepest roots for the mineral wealth of the subsoil; and the crop which will most benefit by the supply of manure thus afforded, will be that one which besides throwing out its roots laterally or being a shallow feeder, is at the same time most dependent on the soil for nourishment.

BUTTER MAKING.

The following is extracted from a lecture delivered by James Dumbrill before the London Farmer's Club:

The dairy-room should be used for nothing but its legitimate purpose, the reception of milk. The floor should be a few feet under ground, dry, and airy, and shaded from the sun. Benches should be of open wood work. It should be heated in winter with hot water pipes, so as to maintain a temperature of about 56 degrees. This is the easiest mode of applying artificial heat, and as efficacious as any. From experiments which I have made upon the application of heat, either by applying boiling water, or by placing the pans of milk on a hot plate, the cream may be drier and appear thicker, yet there is in reality no increase of butter. A dry, warm, temperature, and a current of air through the room, are the best conditions for raising cream; a heavy, damp atmosphere, the worst. The milk pans should be of tin, oblong, with rounded corners. With round pans too much beach room is wasted. With earthen pans, the lactic acid will, after a time, destroy the glazing; and glass pans chip too easily.

Now comes the greatest secret of successful butter-making, namely, churning frequently. Butter, to be perfect, must be churned every day, or at any rate, every other day. The cream must not be in a state of decomposition or you cannot possibly have good butter. Great attention must be paid to this point, and most scrupulous cleanliness is required in every part of the management.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—The latest kind of hoop is called "Small Quaker," and is, as the name indicates, moderate and quiet, leaving the drapery with a far more graceful sweep than the distended, extended, self-asserting framework so often displayed. True good taste adopts the "Small Quaker," and drapes it gracefully.

—It is understood that the Navy Department has fourteen vessels in search of the Alabama.

—A New Brunswicker asked a German farmer if he had any sour krout for sale. "No," says he, "coz we only make tree barrels dis year for sickness."

—New York City is now surfeited with fractional government notes of the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents. The banks refuse them on deposit; traders do not wish more than enough to make change, and citizens prefer bank notes for all amounts greater than one dollar.

—A small affair—Tom Thumb's marriage.

It is stated that the debt of the Northern States is now $1,200,000,000.

—It has been so cold in St. Petersburg this winter that people could not breath out of doors.

—President Juarez, by a decree dated 18th of November last, permits paper to be introduced into the government of Mexico free of duty.

—A. Oakey Smith, in a recent lecture in New York, declared that he would rather see Northern white men subjugated by Southern white men than owe their salvation to negro co-operation—which was responded to by tremendous cheering.

—A "free American, of African descent," recently arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to enlist recruits for the war.

—Adam was fond of his joke, and when he saw his sons and daughters marrying one another, he drily remarked to Eve that if there had been no apple there would have been no pairing. So runs a legend.

—The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Jan. 22d, said, "if three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels, let us bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace."

—The new Secretary, Usher, advocates hanging the Democratic party, whom he styles traitors.

—Mrs Lincoln is said to have been recently converted from Secessionism to Abolitionism.

—The ravages of diptheria in Lyndon, Vt., have been fearful.

—In Illinois they are thinking of importing farm laborers from England.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. HAMS, BACON, and PORK for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. FRESH BUTTER for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Eolonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Berbn make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Mr. Sprague's.

NO DISCOUNT
ON
U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!
FOR
Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,
Groceries, Stoves,
Machinery;
OR ANY OTHER KIND OF
MERCHANDISE
IN THE
EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,
MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

A RARE CHANCE.

I HAVE an extra outfit of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS which I am ready to sell for Cash, Wagons, or other good pay.

To any person desirous of going into the Ambrotype business this is an excellent opportunity and one seldom met with in this Territory.

Apply to C. R. SAVAGE,
34-3 Main street, G. S. L. City, U. T.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by hand, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

SALT CREEK SALT.

FOR SALE, in any quantities, at my Salt Works, at Salt Creek Kanyon Cave, which I warrant to be the finest article manufactured in the Territory.

For Sale also at Nephi.
23-4 T. BOOTH, & Co.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S
COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY
CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster: it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a.m. of April 20, (to be decided by the 22d) 1863, for conveying the mails of the United States in Oregon from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

15016 From Portland, by Springville, Soories Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washougal, Cascades, Hood, and River, to The Dalles, 130 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 4 p m;
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 3 p m.
Bids to run by a proposed schedule, and six times a week, will be considered.
Bids will also be considered to extend the tri-weekly service from The Dalles to Walla-Walla, 175 miles further.

15017 From The Dalles, by Wallula, to Walla-Walla, 175 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla 5th day by p m;
Leave Walla-Walla Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles 5th day by 8 p m.
If bids for the extended service on No. 15016 be accepted, this route will not be let.

15018 From Walla-Walla, by Grand Ronde, Auburn, and Fort Boise, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 700 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Walla-Walla Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake in 14 days by 6 p m;
Leave Salt Lake Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Walla-Walla in 14 days by 6 pm.

For forms of proposals, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see pamphlet advertisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails in California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, dated 20th October, 1861 or that dated 8th August, 1862, to be found in the principal offices.

The law requires that the mails be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security," without regard to the mode, and proposals must be made entirely in accordance therewith to be entitled to consideration.

M. BLAIR,
33-4 Postmaster General.

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS
AND THE
CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMEN CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.
The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.
R. T. BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my enclosure about the 1st of December last, a red two-year-old HEIFER, some white spots, no brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
35 2 E. ELLSWORTH, 1st Ward.

LAW NOTICE.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.
NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.
SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Brood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Studd HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of James Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.
Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.
35-2m F. N. FRANCIS.

STRAYED,

FROM the Eighth Ward, about the 1st of January, two OXEN, branded on the left hip, and W J on the left horn. Said oxen are bright red, with large white spots on hips and shoulders, white star on forehead; seven years old. One ox has the bush off his tail.
I will give a liberal reward to any person who will give any information that will lead to their whereabouts.
35-3 ALEX C. PYPER, 8th Ward.

JUST RECEIVED.

NOW OPENING.

Denims, Cottonades,
Brown Sheeting, Jeans,
Checks, Satinettes,
Prints, Ginghams;

AND

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

COTTON GOODS;

ALSO,

COFFEE, BRASS KETTLES,
TEAS, POWDER,
SUGAR, TOBACCO,
PEPPER, SHOVELS,
INDIGO, SPADES,
MADDER, SCYTHES,
SPICES, CROCKERY,
CUTLERY, HATS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

With our First Mule Train from California.

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,

Our Second Train, with a fine selection of MERCHANDISE.

WALKER BROS.
Feb. 19, 1863. 35-3.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES' or almost any kind of Merchandise, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of
ROBT C. SHARKEY,
at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

LOOK HERE!
DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HOISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.
Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.
24-3m R. J. GOLDING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Music arranged for Bands.
Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

$400 FOR $300!

A Rare Chance is now offered by the advertiser for the LOAN of $300 in cash, for which he will guarantee to pay, within the short space of twelve months, the round sum of $400. The object of the advertiser is simply to extend his business, so as to bring it to meet the demands of the public, and to make it a first class State or Territorial business; or should a party possessing the above amount of capital desire to enter as partner, ample satisfaction will be given as to the perfect safety of the investment and lucrative character of the business. Address, R. G. G., G. S. L. City Post-office. 35 3

NAILS!!!
BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.
Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.
GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,
East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.
Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.
31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.
Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.
Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.
Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.
All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.
Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34-tf

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA---
TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,
THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL
THE CHEAPEST
MATCHES
IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 5 cents.
Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents, I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S MATCH FACTORY
13th Ward,
Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.
*** Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken. 32-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.
As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S B on the left hip; no other marks perceived.
Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.
32-tf JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.
The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at
STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.
Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21-6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.
Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.
WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.
AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.
Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,
FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,
Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Port Dalon, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Bumburg Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29-tf

MUSIC
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15,00 per term of 24 lessons.
Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, "which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.
Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.
Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.
G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

IRON AND TIMBER.

I HAVE a quantity of Iron (mostly tire), also Wagon Timber, consisting of Axles, Spokes, Bolsters, Hounds Double and Single Trees, Neck-Yokes, etc., which I will exchange for Work Oxen, Cows, Pork, Cheese or Cash.
Apply at Chislett & Clark's store.
34-3 CHRISTOPHER STOKES.

ST. GEORGE.

HAVING located at St. George, Washington county, I am prepared to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., at my residence two blocks south of the Public square, west side. (34-3) CHARLES SMITH.

HO! FOR THE STATES.

I SHALL leave for the Eastern Cities about the 9th of March on business. All persons wishing to send for Merchandise, Machinery, &c., by me, will, therefore, please call immediately at my residence, with their money and orders. As I would like to have all my business fully arranged at latest by the morning of the 7th of March.
I shall arrange to purchase and deliver Merchandise at Florence, or at Omaha, N. T., or to freight through and deliver the same in G. S. L. City.
For terms and further particulars, apply to
35-2 H. S. ELDREDGE.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.
White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of
MERCHANDIZE,
which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual
LOW PRICES.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.
Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.
The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.
We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.
Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208 *Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,*
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Caroe, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.
A few good SPINNERS wanted.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

THE OLD ORIGINAL DESERET TIN STORE.

JOSIAH LOWE respectfully begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has made arrangement with Dustin Amy for his Shop and Tools, and is on hand to manufacture and repair all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Goods with neatness and dispatch. All persons who are desirous of good articles would do well to give us a call and see our Stock of Tin-Ware.
☞ South of Godbe's Drug Store, east side of Main street.
34-3m

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.
Address to me at Great Salt Lake City February 10, 1863. 33-3m. ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

JORDAN IRRIGATION COMPANY.

The aunnual meeting of this company was held in the 17th Ward School-House on the 22nd ult.--Director A. H. Raleigh in the chair.

Mr. Campbell, Secretary, read the annual financial exhibit, from which it appeared that $10,960.40 had been expended in the construction of the dam and taking care of it till date; also that $3,772.60 had been expended in the construction of canals.

An estimate was read of indebtedness of persons owning claims in the respective surveys, after their accounts were charged with $5 per acre as water tax, which amounted to $6,582.11.

It was voted unanimously that any parties owning claims in the original surveys, on which they do not wish to pay water tax, be relieved from said tax; provided they shall relinquish their claims to said land in favor of the company by the first of April next.

It was also voted unanimously that those persons who bought claims in the Pulsipher field, April 27, 1859, be only charged with $2 per acre as water tax; provided the amount paid on said claims was not less than $3 per acre, and that said persons have stock issued to them to the amount they have paid for the same and for the canal.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

Deep Snows.—The snow on the Wasatch range of mountains, is reported to be very deep. In the kanyons east of this Valley, where parties have been getting out wood during the winter, it is from five to seven feet deep on the level, and deeper in places where it has been drifted. Several slides have occured, but so far as reported, no lives have been lost, and no particular damage has been done. How deep the snow may be on the tops of the "High hills" is not known, but from appearances it is piled up there in profuse abundance. There has not been so much snow in the valley in this and in the northern counties during the winter at any one time, as in former years, but in some of the middle counties it is said to have fallen in large quantities, and very recently was unusually deep in many places.

Notice.—The wife of the late Henry Whittall would be glad if she could find the friend of her husband who had conversation with her little boy some time ago in his wagon the little boy having forgot the name and residence. Mrs. W. can be heard of at E. W. Tullidge's, corner of the block next door to Bishop Davis, 17th Ward.

New Post Office.—There has been a new postoffice established at Spring Lake Villa, Utah County, by the Postmaster General, and Joseph E. Johnson Esq., has been appointed Postmaster.

Mr. Johnson is an old and experienced hand in postal matters, and we believe, is near of kin to the family of that name, which has furnished the country with so many postmasters within the last thirty years.

Drunken Soldiers.—We have been informed that three drunken soldiers made quite a demonstration of their peculiar notions of morals and civilization, in the 11th Ward, on Monday last, and tried, in several instances, to force their way into houses where there were women. Why they were not trotted to the police office instead of towards Camp Douglas, report saith not.

—Small pox is beginning to rear its filthy head in New York.

Died:

In G. S. L. City, Feb. 25. WILLIAM JAMES JOHNSON NEWELL, son of William and Rebecca Newell, aged 2 years.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

At Santaquin. Jan. 14, of quick consumption, DAVID S. RICE, aged 40 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

Deceased embraced the gospel upon the Sandwich Islands in 1852, where he labored with the Elders upon that mission, until he gathered with the Saints in 1857. —[Com.

New Advertisements.

CRICKET NO ICE.

THE Members of the DESERET UNION CRICKET CLUB are requested to meet at J. W. Jenkins' Saddler Shop, on Monday, March 9, at 7 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

By order of JOHN PLATTS, President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

5,000 DOZS. OF EGGS.

36-2 WALKER BROS.

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 26-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of

36- S. W. RICHARDS.

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!

Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to

O. URSENBACH,

35-8 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

HOPS, HOPS. HOPS.

THE highest market price will be paid for a limited quantity to be delivered immediately at Farmington, Davis county.

36 2* THOMAS HUNT.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES!

And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and efficiency the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest; for bad matches, however cheap, are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!

FOR

GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,

And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N.B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36 6

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS FOR THE MILLION.

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,

UNRIVALLED for Beauty, Accuracy and Cheapness, Price in sheets, colored, $1 cash, or mounted on canvass, with rollers and tinse, nicely varnished, $5.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, flour, hams, bacon, chickens, calves, sheep, turkeys, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lumber, shingles, tinware, boots and shoes, dried peaches, and home-made ink bottles, will also be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

Here's a chance for everybody to get a map that wants one. Every parent and school teacher should have a Map, to encourage children in the study of Geography.

Every person interested in the present War should have a Map to trace the strategic movements of the two contending armies.

To be had at GEORGE GODDARD's, one block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

N. B.—Old Maps and Engravings of all kinds, cleaned and remounted. Oil Paintings restored. 36-3t

NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure some time in the fall, a gray HORSE, brand d N (supposed to be) on left thigh, a also something resembling D on left shoulder. Also, a roan MARE, supposed to be with colt, right hind foot white, a white strip in forehead, main roched.

The owner can call and take them by paying charges. Apply to REUBEN MILLER, Millcreek Ward. 36-2

WANTED,

TO rent with a view to purchase a HOUSE and LOT, or part of a lot, within a few blocks of Main St.

W. H. PERKS, Cooper,

36- Main Street.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my custody the following described Stray Cattle:

One red droop-horned OX, seven years old, branded C on left hip, an underbit and a hole in right ear.

One red two-year-old STEER, a crop off left ear, slit in the right, no brands visible.

One HEIFER, two years old, red head and neck, roan sides, white on back and belly, no marks or brands visible

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN WELKER,

36 2 Poundkeeper, Willard City, Box Elder co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of SILAS D. GREENLEAF, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date, and all claims and demands against the same must be presented to him on or before the 14th day of March next, at his rooms at the National Hotel.

36-2 O. H. HOWARD.

LOST,

A PIG, three months old, black and white. Got out two weeks ago.

JNO. C. CLOWES,

36-1 Telegraph Office.

NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, some time in December last, a dark roan three-year-old BULL, left ear cropped, and right half cropped, white belly. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. GEO. SMILL,

36-1 Little Cottonwood.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

TO THE PUBLIC AND SPORTING MEN GENERALLY.

IN consequence of certain rumors having been industriously circulated throughout Camp Douglas and its vicinity by certain aspirants for pugilistic fame about the Sparring Exhibition last Wednesday evening in regard to the management of same, and the want of courtesy exhibited by the White-headed Boy, as a looker-on I must acknowledge that the contest was unequal, but due allowance was made by the superior party, agreeably to the rules of P. K. However, should any of the Young Sullivans backers, or "any other man" among the Volunteers or vicinity, feel disposed to take up the glove on friendly terms with the White-headed Boy, I think they can be accommodated at any time by calling on any of his friends, whose names are

36-1 Numerous.

COME AND CLAIM THEM.

I HAVE in my possession one red yearling STEER; also one red and white spotted bull CALF. No brands visible. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES WILLDEN,

36-1 Cove Creek, Millard co.

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36 3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AS there are a great many capitalists in Utah that would, no doubt, send for Machinery by me to the States, if they were sure that it could be put in complete operation; I, therefore, propose to all persons that wish me to purchase Machinery for them, if required, I will superintend the erection of all such machinery here on my return, and guarantee to put the same in successful operation.

36-3 R. YOUNG.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to my premises last fall, a red and white STEER, will be three years old this spring, has a staggish appearance, white stripe in forehead. No marks or brands.

The owner is requested to prove his claims, pay expenses and take it away.

R. ASHWORTH,

36-1 Near Neff's Mill, Mill Creek.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,

DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to

JAMES NEEDHAM,

7th Ward.

or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

PRACTICAL JEWELER

WILLIAM JONES

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has commenced in the above business on the east side of Main Street, one door south of the Bee-hive Match Factory

All repairs neatly executed. 36-3

NEW MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Black and Colored Plumes;

Cotton, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets; Blonds, Laces, etc.

A choice selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS. Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats.

*** All kinds of sewing done by Machine.

For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

MRS. STENHOUSE,

36-tf First house west of Tabernacle.

VOLUME 18th, 1863.

ESTABLISHED BY A. J. DOWNING IN 1846.

THE

HORTICULTURIST

AND

A Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

PETER B. MEAD & G. E. WOODWARD,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden, and Nursery; to culture under glass, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the Improvement and Embellishment of City, Suburban, and Country Homes.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in Rural Art, will be liberally illustrated.

An Original Architectural Design in each number.

Two handsomely Colored Plates.

The Delaware Grape for April number, and one of the best Pears or Strawberries in September, colored, for all subscribers.

A varied table of contents, comprising Essays from the best talent in the country.

TERMS:

One copy one year, invariably in advance	$2 00
Four copies	6 00
Seven copies, and one gratis to Club Agent	10 00
Bound Volumes, 1860, 1861, 1862 and subscription for 1863	7 00

Inclose the amount in a letter, send by mail, and address,

MEAD & WOODWARD,

Publishers of the Horticulturist,

33-1 37 Park Row, New York.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well-selected

STOCK

OF

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just Received from CALIFORNIA

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERRIMACK, HAMILTON, AMERICAN, SPRAGUE, CONESTOGA AND PACIFIC

PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETING,

Satinets, Linseys,
Denims, Flannels,
Checks, Hickory,
Jeans, Tweeds,

AND

COTTON YARN.

A FULL LINE OF

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, WINTER AND SPRING CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND CRYSTALWARE;

A very large Stock of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, TOBACCO,

CIGARS, PEPPER, SOAP,

CANDLES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS, PAINTS, NAILS, GLASS

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES

We respectfully invite the citizens of Utah to call and examine our Goods.

Premium allowed on Gold.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.,

At the Store formerly occupied by Staines, Needham & Co.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 17, 1863. 36 1

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 37. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder EZRA T. BENSON. Bowery, Wednesday, October 8, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I do not arise wi h any desire to interfere with the call of br. George A. Smith for brethren to go to the cotton d strict of our Territory, for I am very much in favor of brethren going to locate in the d ffecent settlements of Washington Coun y to raise cotton and such other staple artic.es as are necessary for the we fare au l prosperity of the Saints, and for the bu.lding up of Zion in the last days.

I live in the north part of the Territory, in Cache Valley, as most of you ere aware, and I wish to say to those who are not wanted to go sou h, that if any of you teel like moving into the country we would like to strengthen the settlements in our valley, and especially in the northern part of the County. By way of inducement we can promise you ptenty or bread, if you will go there and help to till the earth and put in the seed in the season thereof, paying proper attention to your crops in the season when irrigation is required. It is a new country, possessing good facilities for stock raising, and in fact very requisite for making h me and friends comfortable and happy.

So far as I am i:dividually concerned it matters not to me what part of the Territory I go to labor or to reside, if I can know and feel that I am doing the will of heaven and carrying out the counsel and instruction of my brethren who preside in the Church of Jesus Corist of Latter Day Saints. From the experience I have had in traveling with the President on his last mission south I am able to say in all sincerily before God and my brethren that all my prejudices are removed, and I feel perfectly willing to labor in any part of the Lord's vineyard wherever my services are required.

Now we want about a hundred good sturdy fellows that feel themselves able to go to work to raise wheat and cattle, and to do all that is necessary for the beautifying and building up of Zion. It is a good place to raise flax, hemp and vegetables. To be sure the altitude is considerabty greater than it is in many other parts of the Territory, but this should not prevent us from performing our duties. If we are called to labor there that is the place for us to exert ourselves. It is sometimes ar_ued that there is too much water there, and others will urge that there are too many Indians there; but, my feeling and the feeling of the brethren up there is to follow the coun cl of our President and leader, and to labor in concert with all those who are set to gui'e our footsteps in the building up of Zion. We feel perfectly satisfied in doing this, for we know that while we pursue this course we are performing the duties that devolve upon us as Saints of God. We feel satisfied with our lot and place, and rejoice in the blessings that are bestowed upon us in that portion of our mountain home, and we feel to pray that we may ever be so in whatever position we may be called to work, labor, and toil for the accomplishment of the purposes of the Almighty.

May the Lord our God bless us and enable us to carry out the instructions that have been given us this day. This conference has been a happy time, and I can truly say that I have never felt better in our holy religion than I do to-day, and I know that the counsel that has been given to us is for our salvation.

You all know when you feel well, and you all know the gospel of the Son of Cod, and there is nothing will give you satisfaction but the doctrines taught by the servants of Cod.

I bear my testimony to the truths of the gospel of Jesus Christ as revealed by the Prophet Joseph, and to the correctness of the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; also to the revelations given through the prophets of God both ancient and modern.

May God Almighty preserve us in the faith. enable us to round up our shoulders and assist in bearing the burden of the kingdom. When we have any hing to say to our families let it be according to the counsel of the Spirit of God, that union may prevail. We all know that there is plenty for the saints to feast upon, but some are too apt to look upon the dark side of the picture, instead of remembering the blessings promised to us by the prophets of God. Why should we shrink from our position for one moment, when we have so many glorious blessings promised unto us?

Let us strive to be of one heart and one mind and all will be well with us, God bless you, my brethren and sisters, is my sincere prayer in the name of of Jesus Christ: Amen.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Wanted a few cords of wood, also a few tons of hay at this Office.

REMARKS

By President HEBER C KIMBALL, Tabernacle, Feb. 8, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT]

The spirit and the body are the soul of man, and one is not perfect without the other, any more than we can be perfect in the immortal state without those who have gone before us, or they without us. There will be a restitution of all things in heaven and on ear h to make things perfect. That which we call this present life, in reality, has no end; that which we call time is in reality e ernity. We say the dead have depa ted this life as though they had departed to some other life. This, however, is not so: dying is like going from one room to another, or from one part of the earth to another, the life s i l exists though the body decays, but the life which dwell in it is indestructible.

We read of men who have been translated, but they must pass through a change which is equal to death, for it is appointed that all men shall die, and after that cometh the judgment. These things are not new to you, but it is well to speak of them that we may constantly be reminded that we shall live forever in some state. If this were not so, then immortality would be as an idle tale, and utter annihilation must follow the dissolut on of this body. By observing strictly the precepts of the gospel, we can learn how to live forever, and how to receive our tabernacles again in the morning of the first resurrection, to dwell on this earth forever. To atta n the possession of these blessings, we must live worthy of them.

There is no sin more heinous in the sight of God than the sin ingratitude. All beings that pertain to this earth, whether visible or invisible, draw their sustenance from it. The heavens and the earth associate together and minister one to the other. If the earthly is separated from the heavenly, or the temporal from the spiritual, then is the earthly or the temporal de d; the one is necessary to the other for a fulness of joy and an endless duration. The earth abideth the law by which it was made; if it could break that law it would have to receive damnation. If we violate the law by which we were made, then we forfeit our title to exaltation and eternal lives. The earth is the mother of us all, and from its bosom we are fed, and receive our growth and strength as an infant receives its nourishment from the paternal breast. I want us to obtain power to dedicate and consecrate the earth unto God, that his Spirit may continue upon it forever; that by this means the earthly may partake of the attributes of the heavenly, and become sanctified and prepared to enter the presence of God.

It is often said here, that this people are blessed above all other people; this is truly so. We are in the mountains; we did not come here of our own accord, but we came by the will of the Father. We are in the tops of the mountains where the prophet said the people of God would be in the last days.—"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the tops of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it." The ancient prophets have joy in seeing the fulfilment of the words they spoke when they were upon the earth. Jesus spake a parable to the Pharisees and Scribes, saying, "What man of you having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine and goeth into the mountains and seeketh that which is gone astray? And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbors, saying unto them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost. I say unto you that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just person which need no repentance.'" We are here at home in the tops of the mountains; and there was joy in heaven when we embraced the truth and were gathered into this safe fold. The sheep that are still scattered need our aid and pity. Those that are at home, many of them, think they ought to be pitied now more than anybody else, when there are thousands still wandering from the true fold. We shall be the saviors of men sooner or later if we are faithful, and shall have power to redeem and save mankind through the atonement made by Jesus Christ.

Why should those who are in the house, well fed and clad, be jealous and envious of a poor sheep I may seek and save? If we cannot save a person temporally, it is a pretty hard case to save him spiritually. "Save yourse ves from this untoward generation." That is, let every man save himself as far as he can. The Saints that are yet scattered among the nations are as good people as we are, but they cannot get away from their present bondage; they have not the means necessary to work out their temporal deliverance. This year we will probably give you a chance to help to gather in the sheep that are still wandering in the de crt, seeking the friendly shelter of this fold which we so happily enjoy. I understand President Young intends to call for five hundred teams this season to send to the frontiers for the Saints. Some have supposed that so many teams could not be loaded. The teams we sent down last year were loaded to the brim, and those this year will be to their utmost capacity. It is a true saying that "God helps them that help themselves;" and the Savior says, "Draw near unto me, and I will draw near unto you." If we send down teams and say to the poor Saints among all nations, Come—shall we be frustrated in our noble design? We shall not, for that would not be in keeping with the character of God, nor with the character of his angels.

Who are his angels? They are men who stood fast through tribulation; they are prophets and apostles and patriarchs who once lived on the earth, and bore testimony of the truth of the gospel of the Son of God, the same gospel that we preach. If we try to gather the poor, the Lord and his angels will help us and open the way before us, and as we return with the poor Saints to this land he will shut up the w y behind us. It is our privilege to step forth and show ourselves approved, and if it is not the mind of the Lord we should prosper in the way and at the time we wish, let us be contented, knowing that we have shown our good will. If the Lord tells us to do anything and our enemies hinder us, the Lord will require it at their hands and they must pay that debt, and fully satisfy the demands of justice. One half of the people we gather may not be true Saints, but that makes no difference, for if there is not more than one Saint to ten who profess to be Saints, the Almighty will preserve the ten unworthy persons for the sake of the one good Saint For the sake of a few true-hearted Saints traveling in a large company, the Lord will preserve their ships, the cars they travel on, and their teams; this I know from actual experience from the first day I entered into this church to this day. God is the same to-day as he was in the days of the great flood, he loves and respects his friends, and so should we love and respect the faithful and true, and nourish and cherish them. We have not proved the Saints that are scattered abroad, nor they us; they may have proved themselves with their brethren in their own country and kept the commandments; but out of a thousand persons whom we emigrate, if we get only one hundred Saints how great will be our joy with them in the kingdom of our Father.

Let the brethren be ready when the call is made upon them to supply teams, and if the call is not made, then they are prepared to go plowing and cultivating the ground and filling the earth with seed.

We are now partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper; when we partake of the bread, let us pray the Father that strength may be given to our bodies that they may not wither, but be strengthened to reach a good old age; when we partake of the wine—or water—which is emblematic of his blood, let us ask the Father that our blood may never be spilled unless it is necessary for the advancement of his kingdom and the glory of God. We are in the true fold and are fed with the bread of life, the word of God, which, if we receive faithfully and truly, will create within us that which will be a well of water springing up to everlasting life, and we shall never be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of God, for we shall partake of the attributes of our Heavenly Fa her. My prayer is that our hearts may b come pregnant with the word of Cod and with the power of God, showing our connection with God, with Jesus Christ, and with the Holy Ghost, with the angels, and with the prophets and apostles that dwell in heaven.

I will make another remark regarding ange's God sent an angel to John on the Isle of Patmos. and John says, concerning it, and I fell at his feet to worship him. And he said unto me. see thou do it not: I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus: worship God. Men are made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, but when men are clothed with the holy priesthood and sent forth to minister the word of life, the comparison between them and the angels is somewhat diff rent. "And of his angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire." While in the act of ministering the gospel, the servants of God may be considered angels. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for some have entertained angels unawares." The servants of God are angels in one sense, sent forth to gather the house of Israel from the four corners of the earth; and the Elders of this church in their labors have fulfilled, partly, the sayings of the Savior, when they have found two working in the field, one has received the gospel and been gathered, and the other left; two working in a mill, one has been taken and the other left; two lying in a bed, the one has been taken and the other left. But no doubt these sayings will have their final and complete fulfilment about the time of the second coming of the Savior. "For as in the days of Noah that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." Again, there are hundreds who profess to receive the gospel from our hands, and the sacrament, but they do not receive the power of God, and do not gather with the true sheep into the sheep fold. There are scores of people in England that I baptized twenty-six years ago, who are there yet, firm and steadfast, so I hear, they will be gathered to the fold in due time. The angels of this church travel without purse and scrip, they are destitute of the means necessary to bring them along; but we are watching for an opportunity to deliver them, before universal destruction shall come upon the wicked nations.

The Lord sent three ange's to watch over Abraham and Lot anciently. They stayed with Abraham and Sarah, baked a cake apiece for them; Abraham killed a calf, and supplied butter and milk to refresh them, after they had washed their feet. Jacob on one occasion, wrestled with an angel all night long, but could not throw him. Jacob had hold of a being full of spring and power like unto a man, and he did not know the difference; he was a man and an angel. We are exhorted daily to conduct ourselves like the angels of God, to try and be like them, we are exhorted to be godlike, and to be godlike is to do as God wishes us to do. God feeds the wicked and the good, clothes the righteous and the unrighteous, and is merciful to all the workmanship of his hands. I see the necessity of being more pure, more merciful, more faithful, and more true. If we pursue this course, my brethren and sisters, how great will be our blessings. No blessing will be withheld from the truly faithful. When a man is placed to preside over us, let us nourish and sustain that man as though he were an angel direct from the presence of God. I wish you to understand and appreciate what I say, and treasure it up.

A man who raises up his puny arm against the priesthood of God on the earth, is measuring arms with the Almighty. If an unfaithful wife shall raise the standard of war against her husband who is faithful to God, she is making war against the Almighty, and she will be wasted away, and she will ultimately curse God and die.

May God bless his people from the rivers to the ends of the earth, in all their settlements and abiding places: Amen.

THEATRICALS IN UTAH COUNTY.

We understand that the managers of the Springville Theatre closed the season on the evening of the 23d ult., with the play of "Virginius;" which, although introduced for two nights previously, still attracted a large audience.

The same evening, the Payson Amateur Association played "She stoops to Conquer," followed by the laughable afterpiece "Slasher and Crasher" A crowded audience bore ev dence that the labors of the Association were appreciated.

The Provo Association played at Spanish Fork on Wednesday, 25th; and next day proceeded to Payson, where they played on Thursday and Friday evenings. This was in return for a similar compliment paid them by the Payson Association some time ago, when they elicited the applause of the citizens of Provo.

On Monday, March 2, Mr. Bernard Snow and the Springvil's Association visited Provo and played "Retribution; or, Justice in Cuba." The next evening they presented "William Tell," closing with the afterpiece of 'The Two Buzzards" with much success. Mr. Snow and Mrs. Wood received universal applause, as did also Miss Emma Wood, who, as Albert Tell, made her first appearance on the stage.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—Elder Brown's lecture—which was to have been delivered in the Tabernacle, on Monday evening—was unavoidably postponed. The public will receive timely notice when it will take place. Those having purchased tickets will, of course, retain them for admission when the lecture shall be announced. The sale of tickets will be continued at the places designated in the bills.

[For the Deseret News.

ESAU'S PETITION.

"Bless me, my father; bless me too!
My way of life is wild;
My lip was never formed to sue,
Like his—thine other child;
His life is sweeter to its tone
And sunnier in its hue;
And heart-deep smiles are his alone,
But, father, bless me too.

"There is no sympathy that ties
My brother's life with mine;
Mine is the scowl of winter skies,
And his their summer shine.
There is a spell upon his life,
I cannot understand;
I hate him, yet his smile can bind
A fetter on my hand.

"I know not why, I cannot tell
Why I should fear his glance,
Yet oft his eye's command hath stayed
The motion of my lance.
I love him not, and yet he stands
Forever in my path;
And calmly puts aside the bonds
Of my most bitter wrath.

"I never saw the eagle's perch
Reached by the dove's soft wing;
Nor heard the haughty falcon mock
The forest warbler sing;
And I have seen my brother weep
Above a trampled flower;
Yet strength is in his eye asleep,
His lip is wed to power.

"I've seen him shudder, when my shaft
Went quivering to its rest,
Half hidden by the ruffled plumes
Upon the swan's white breast;
And I have seen him calmly dare,
What I would shrink to meet;
And trample on the serpent's lair,
With his unsandaled feet.

"I've watched him, while his mother's hand
Played with his shining hair;
His brow was careless as a child's,
His glance was like a prayer;
And yet, tho' every pulse that crept
Thro' my wild heart was flame;
The lightest motion of his lip,
Would put my speech to shame.

"Bless me, my father!—he hath all
That makes existence bright.
The rays that on his heart may fall
Can scarcely gild its light.
Eyes shadowless as his, look up
To skies forever blue;
Pure draughts are sweet from any cup;
My father, bless me too."

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

[For the Deseret News.

THOUGH ALL THE WORLD SAY, NAY.

We cannot dwell in darkness,
We love the beaming light;
We cannot turn as traitors
'Gainst God, and truth, and right:
Our rights we'll barter never,
Our God we'll trust for aye;
We'll worship Him for ever,
Though all the world say, Nay.

When darkness overwhelmed us,
He led us forth to light;
When foes our homes encircled,
He put their hosts to flight:
Should shadows, looming o'er us,
Obstruct our onward way,
He'll clear the path before us,
Though all the world say, Nay.

How foolish for a nation
To measure arms with God;
A wretched doom they'll hasten,
They'll bow beneath His rod:
Kingdoms and kings may perish,
And empires pass away,
But righteousness will flourish,
Though all the world say, Nay.

EMILY H. MILLS.

G. L. S. City, 1863

ARRIVAL OF THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS.

The Bannock city express for February arrived in this city on Friday the 27th ult., about noon, in charge of Mr. A. H. Conover, one of the proprietors, accompanied by Mr. David Wright of Brigham city, an employee and Indian interpreter, who went out with Mr. Conover with the express, which left Brigham city on the 19th of January, and by two men McKown and Paririe, who came as passengers.

From Mr. Wright we learn that the outward bound trip was made in twelve and a half days from the frontier, and that on the return they left Bannock city on the 9th of February and arrived at Brigham city on the 23d, where they stopped a short time to resuscitate, as not only the men but the animals were considerably jaded by the long, wearisome journey a great part of which was made through deep snows.

At Bannock city there had been but little snow during the winter, and when the express left it was not more than two or three inches deep, and in places the ground was entirely bare. The miners have not been doing much since the setting in of winter but some of them have been at work part of the time. On the 6th of February, four men, with two rockers, obtained six hundred and forty, and on the 7th, four hundred and eleven dollars worth of dust, which was somewhat more than an average yield. Provisions there are not plentiful. Flour was selling, when the express left, as stated, at thirty, and beef at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound.

The Indians in and about the mines have been constantly stealing horses and cattle from the miners and others, and on the return trip, about forty miles this side of Bannock city four of the free booters were seen with about twenty head of cattle and some twenty-five horses, which had been stolen from the whites.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. Conover at Bannock city with the outward bound express a difficulty had occurred, resulting in the death of three persons, one white and two red, and the wounding of five Indians and three white men. The bloody affair was caused, as reported, by two young men getting drunk, and while in that condition they went to an Indian lodge for a squaw which one of them claimed, and who had been induced to leave him by another white man. The two drunken men did all the shooting, as represented. They were subsequently tried and banished from the mines. A band of some thirty or forty lodges of Indians were encamped on the Portneuf when the express party went out and they were there when they returned. They appeared friendly and expressed satisfaction at the result of the late Bear river battle, as those chiefs and their warriors who were in the fight, they said, were bad Indians. They have Mr. Rickards' oxen which they succeeded in recovering from those who stole them last fall, and they are represented as being in fine condition. The snow, as the party came in, was very deep in places; particularly from a point about forty miles this side of Snake river, on the Bannock divide and down the Malade to Bear river. Five of the eleven animals with which Mr. Conover started were left by the way coming in, as they gave out and could not travel farther through the snow.

THE LECTURES OF ELDER J. S. BROWN.

As per announcement, this gentleman favored our citizens with two geographical, historical and descriptive lectures on "the Society Islands," in the Tabernacle; the first on Wednesday and the second on Saturday evening, Feb. 25 and 28.

The first lecture embraced a description of the islands; the pearl fishery and culture of the pearl; the capture of the shark and sea turtle; the wonderful exploits of the savages in the water; how coffee, the cotton tree, bread fruit, etc., grows; and concluded with the reading of a chapter from the Tahitian Bible. During the second lecture, on Saturday evening, Elder B. gave a somewhat physical outline of the native Tahitian, their manners and customs; their wars and modes of warfare; their traditions; circumcision; plurality of wives; fondness for dancing—such recreations being kept up almost without intermission, for a period of three months; thus—incredible as it may seem—evidently surpassing, in their powers of endurance, the most inimitable amateurs of the "light, fantastic toe" who have, as yet, illuminated the moral horizon of this altitude. Their human sacrifices and cannibalism, were interestingly treated. The almost innumerable varieties of fish found in the waters around the islands and the native manner of catching them, seemed well nigh to stagger description. He also delivered a short discourse in the Tahitian tongue, which he appeared to speak with great fluency and which, doubtless, would have been exceedingly edifying to a native audience. The peculiar mystery which environs an unknown tongue was dissipated, however, by an explicit interpretation. The lecture concluded with a brief but touching allusion to his arrest, imprisonment and narrow escape from being burned as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of priestly connivance and jealousy — which subject, with others of a more personal nature, he announced it was his design to make the subject of another lecture—due notice of which would be given to the public.

Elder Brown left this city on a mission to these islands in 1849, and returned again in 1852, after a two and a half years' residence among the natives. The knowledge derived from an intimate association and commingling with the natives during this period of time, affords him ample material for a series of instructive lectures.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, Radical Republican, advocates the organization of a Western Empire "that shall dominate over all other factions of the republic."

It is reported to be difficult for New York shipowners to get employment for their vessels for any port south of that latitude. The fear inspired by the Oveto is worth tens of thousands of dollars to foreign flags.

Telegraph wires have been extended to the northern borders of Washington Territory.

The legislature of Washington Territory punishes by fine and imprisonment, any one who refuses to receive legal tender notes at par. A similar bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The legislature of Washington Territory has memoralized Congress to establish a mail route between Walla Walla and Salt Lake.

In the Legislature of Illinois, a bill has been introduced providing for the punishment, sale and exclusion of free negroes from the State.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says there are about fifteen members of the State legislature who are in full sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

Louis Napoleon has received from the Pasha of Egypt a regiment of Darfoar negroes for Mexican service. They are big, well-trained, and proof against hot climates.

A New York speculator purchased $400,000 in gold at thirty-one per cent. premium and, a day or two afterwards, sold it at forty-one per cent. premium—realizing a profit of $40,000.

Intelligence directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red River of the North, the Platte and Upper Missouri brings reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of the coming spring.

It is stated that Gen. Scott's health is fast failing him and that he is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless.

It is stated that five hundred persons have been regularly engaged in running the land blockade between Washington and Baltimore and Richmond, and that the rebel government has detailed a corps of officers to attend to the work in the north.

The Liverpool *Post* says that the pirate Alabama is supplied with coal by a regular relay of ships which take out, under inspection, the very best Welsh steam coal.

WESTERN ITEMS.

John Conness was elected United Senator by the California Legislature by an overwhelming majority.

John E. Kyle, a private in Company E, Second Cavalry, at Visalia, attempted to desert recently, and upon the guard attempting to arrest him, fired at one of the soldiers and inflicted a dangerous wound. It was thought, however, that the wounded man would recover. The punishment of the offender will be death.

Mayfield, the notorious murderer, who escaped from Carson jail last winter, and two other villains, as per report, were recently arrested at Florence, W. T., for murder and robbery, and on trial before a self-constituted citizens, court were found guilty and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was soon thereafter carried into execution. The expenses incurred in the arrest, trial, and execution of the three men were probably not a tithe of the amount expended in the arrest and detention of Mayfield in jail in Carson long enough to enable him successfully to effect his escape.

It is rumored, says the *Bee*, that Judge Terry, who killed Broderick in a duel, has gone to Dixie, having been tendered a commission in the Confederate army, which he has accepted.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of California providing for the payment by the State of five dollars per month, to each of the volunteers from that State from the time of their enlistment till their final discharge, which will probably become a law.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against R. P. Hammond, ex-collector of the port of San Francisco, on his official bonds amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The amount of the deficit in his accounts is stated at $177,009, which is not much in these days.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont's estate in California has been sold to a New York millionaire for eight millions of dollars.

ANOTHER CITY TO BE FOUNDED.

Rumor says that some of the "transients" who are anxious to make a raise, have in contemplation the establishment of a new city on Bear river, not far from Soda Springs, in Washington, or as it will probably soon be, Idaho Territory, to which arrangement, if undertaken, no reasonable objection can be made. We would suggest to the projectors that inasmuch as building material is not, as reported, very plentiful in that region of country, that the removal to the site of the contemplated city of some of the untenanted hotels, storehouses and other edifices that were said to have been built in "Brown City" in 1858-9, might be a judicious and profitable arrangement. Such splendid buildings would command high rents, and having been constructed of aerial material, their removal would be attended with but trifling expense. Those buildings, if removed to an eligible site on the road from this city to the northern gold fields would form a nucleus around which others of a similar or more substantial structure could be erected, and a magical if not a magnificent city be built in a very short space of time.

OLD ABE TAKES HIS TOD.

For occasional sallies of genuine, original wit, give us a country grocery, winter evenings and rainy days, and the bar-rooms of country hotels. As an instance take the following, which occurred in a bar-room not long since. There was quite a collection, and our friend S., who is a Democrat, and friend M., who is a Republican, had been earnestly but pleasantly discussing politics, and as a lull took place in the conversation, S. spoke as follows:

'M., how many public men are there who are *really* temperance men?'

'Oh, I don't know,' replied M.

'Well,' said S., 'I don't know of but one that I can speak positively of on our side, and that is Gen. Cass.'

'Well,' said M., promptly, 'there is President Lincoln on our side, certain."

'Guess not,' said S., incredulously.

'Guess yes,' replied M., warmly.

'But you don't pretend to say that President Lincoln is a temperance man?' asked S.

'Yes I do,' answered M., and I can maintain the statement.'

'Well, now, I tell you that Abraham Lincoln is as fond of his tod as any man living,' replied S., earnestly, and can prove it to you.'

"Well, I tell you that he isn't,' replied M., who began to get excited; 'that he is as pure and strict a temperance man as there is in the country.'

'I contend,' replied S., with provoking coolness, 'that Abraham Lincoln is so fond of his tod that it is the last thing he thinks of when he goes to bed, and the first when he wakes in the morning.'

'It's a confounded *locofoco lie!*' exclaimed M., springing to his feet.

'Hold on, friend M.,' said S; what was Lincoln's wife's name before she was married?'

'*Todd, by thunder!*' exclaimed M., jumping more than a foot from the floor; 'boys, let's adjourn to the other room.'—[Exchange.

VALUE OF AFFLICTIONS.—A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind him a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this he was vexed, and murmured because Providence had given him such bad weather for his journey. He soon reached the borders of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber with leveled gun, aiming at him and attempting to fire! But the powder being wet by the rain the gun did not go off, and the merchant giving spurs to his horse fortunately had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself: "How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently! If the weather had been dry and fair I should not probably have been alive at this hour, and my little children would have expected my return in vain. The rain which caused me to murmur came at a fortunate moment to save my life and preserve my property." It is thus with a multitude of our afflictions, by causing us slight and short sufferings they preserve us from others far greater and of longer duration.

—Japan is said to be in a state of revolution.

CORRESPONDENCE

FROM UTAH COUNTY.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Feb. 20, 1863.

DEAR NEWS:

Weather cloudy--gloomy--cold and stormy--snow on level lies about fifteen inches—roads bad for either sleigh or wagon, as it is bare in spots, whilst at intervals, snow is deep and roads almost unbroken.

We learn, that towards Fillmore, the snow is much deeper, and roads decidedly bad. We are getting a slight addition to the disagreeable amount of snow daily, whilst very bitter thro' the day—very hard for stock on the range and will be decidedly bad if the mass continues on the ground.

A merchant train from California, for Wm. Jennings of your city, passed on Wednesday last toward the city—same day, a small party of Moquis Indians, returning home, lodged at Payson and passed on yesterday. We attended a very pleasant social gathering at Esq. Hardy's, (P. M. at Payson) on Wednesday evening. This was the first social meeting with the good people of Payson, and we enjoyed ourselves. The amateur performers on the *boards* have a good bill of fare for the fun-loving for Monday evening next.

I like the lecture of Mr. Jaques exceedingly --such kind of talk will have a good effect--the more the better--do so more Jaques--we should like to see you out here--we have a broad field, where your discourse may serve as an excellent text. Let no one fail to read and profit by it.

Let gardeners remember that it will soon be time to prepare hot beds. If trimming of orchard and nursery has not been done, let it not be forgotten through February. Now is the time to order such seeds from the East, through the mail, as are desirable, and for those at home, clean, assort, or procure all that are needed.

Yours, J.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY.

FILLMORE CITY, Feb. 22d, 1863.

ED. DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—I again resume the pen to give you a few items about Millard County, having visited all the settlements since my return from the Legislature.

The people of Deseret City have been laboring faithfully during the winter, to replace the dam in the river, which was taken away by the high waters last summer. Much credit is due to their perseverance and zeal in this matter. They have already got the water into the canal, and from present appearances there is nothing to retard the progress of that great farming district.

The health of the people in the various settlements in this county, is in general very good. Some few have been afflicted with putrid sore throat, and at Corn Creek two children died lately very suddenly of that disease—one the daughter of W. E. Bridges, aged 10, and the other the daughter of Thomas Charlesworth, aged 12 years. We have found the following an effectual cure for the disease, viz.,—one teaspoonful of burnt alum, half a teaspoonful of saltpetre, to half a gill of honey or molasses well mixed, half a teaspoonful taken and well gurgled in the throat, to be repeated at short intervals until the cure is effected.

The winter so far has been very severe, and more snow has fallen than during any previous winter since the country was settled. Very few cattle have died to date, but should the winter continue much longer as severe as it has been many of them must perish.

The long winter evenings have passed off very agreeably and profitably to the young people of this place, by the establishing of an evening school, which was commenced last fall under the supervision of Benjamin Robison, and has been taught successfully by him, assisted by other qualified teachers, who have given their time and talent gratuitously to this valuable institution.

The scholars have made great proficiency in the following branches, viz.—reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history and geography. There has quite an interest been manifested in the school by both old and young, and it bids fair to result in much good.

There is also an evening school for the instruction of the Danish Saints in the English language, taught by Dr. O. H. Specil, in which those concerned are very much interested. The Danes residing here were all rebaptized yesterday. We had a very interesting meeting at four o'clock, when they were confirmed. They enjoy themselves, and feel well in being permitted to gather in these latter days.

I Remain very respectfully,
Your Brother in the Gospel,
THOMAS CALLISTER.

LATER FROM UTAH COUNTY.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Feb. 26, 1863.

DEAR NEWS:

The severity of the weather is still unabated, and great suffering and loss amongst the stock on the range are the consequences. Scores of carcases may be found in almost every locality where much stock frequents, especially about the rivers, lakes and swamps. If there is not a change for the better in the temperature, so as to melt the snow more rapidly very soon, the loss of stock will be very large, especially on the range.

Hay is becoming very scarce in every quarter, the ordinary supply having been nearly exhausted, and stock-owners already begin to feed out their wheat.

We are informed that further up on the road south—at about Fillmore, the snow is still deeper than in this neighborhood. Roads through this section are very bad and heavy, and little travel passing.

A few days since we were favored with a visit from Elder Geo. A. Smith, who made the good folks of Santaquin a flying call, holding forth to an attentive audience for half-an-hour, returning to Payson at eventide. Bro. Geo. A. goes in for home industry, the division of labor, and for every one to make themselves generally useful and to improve upon such talent as has been bestowed by an allwise Creator. We had a good visit with him and the friends accompanying, and can heartily echo his sentiments.

Last week a citizen of Dixie arrived with a load of cotton, cotton bales, cotton yarn, &c., and I tell you it began to make folks along here open their eyes to know that we were actually being provided with cotton yarn—home grown and home spun. The crowd raised a shout and cheered for the cotton growers.

In Payson, the stage is still patronized by the fun loving. To-morrow evening the Provo Corps Dramatique is to give audience, and we purpose attending.

So, so! the world wags. But just now the wild ducks abound in the waters in this region; and a squad of Indians, who inhabit a couple of lodges in sight, are making a fat living off roast, fry and stew at their (the ducks,) expense; and our boys, unwilling to see the red-skins monopolize the game, are providing our larder with the same fowl flesh, as we can only afford "a man for breakfast" occasionally.

Have no "big Snakes," nor any other matter for a sensation article. We will modestly raise our chapeau, and for the present,

Adois, J.

[For the Deseret News.

INTELLECTUAL CULTIVATION.

There is nothing which should more claim our attention than the cultivation of the mind. It is in the higher attributes of thought and intellect that man may expect to claim dominion, and he who can, by any virtuous means, advance us one step on our onward progress is indeed a benefactor. Real and innate strength seldom evinces itself suddenly; and it is but by a careful analysis of our powers and a vigorous application of correct instruction, that we may ever expect to become eminent in any branch of real or artificial knowledge.

Superficial thinkers are apt to lay too much stress upon natural powers without taking into consideration the great and manifold benefits arising from a proper cultivation. No mind springs into spontaneous and vigorous action and produces results wonderful or lasting without a preparation. It is true some minds mature sooner than others, but this is owing to the germ of knowledge falling into good ground, and being favored by propitious and attendant circumstances. There are plants which, if sown upon rocky ground, or being subject to the chilly winds of spring, will die from the exposure. Likewise will minds die, or rather knowledge, or the desire to acquire will die and the mind will be intellectually dead.

Natural abilities aid development more wonderfully, and it is owing to this circumstance that we see the variety of intellectual power displayed. They who have given laws to the speculations of philosophy, or have developed the resources of any original or first power, have been those who by a proper culture have brought their minds into a high and effective order, and have methodized their various labors. Genius without cultivation and method is errative, and though it may burn brightly for a time, yet its course is uncertain, and the durability of its labors cannot be counted upon with certainty. The genius of a Chatterton is meritorious than otherwise and its excesses ungoverned by correct principles caused him to be unhappy while living and hurried him to the death of a suicide.

The wisdom evinced in the various and harmonious workings of nature display abundance of benevolent powers ready to aid us in the development of mind. In lethargic inactivity to squander our time is little less than rebellion against the rightful power of a beneficent God. If indeed we boast of our wisdom, let us show that we possess it by wise actions—by laying up a store of good principles which are subject to no corroding influence, and which we will need to aid us in the proper development of our future destiny.

Experience is the greatest of all teachers, and education properly conducted is a system of experience by which the knowledge of other anterior ages is treasured in our minds. Is the knowledge so eagerly sought for by many eyes before this to be thrown aside as useless because it originated not with us? Is the experience of sixty centuries valueless? I should most certainly think not; yet we, though enjoying the concentrated wisdom of this lengthy period, fall through carelessness to properly appreciate its benefits.

Appreciative power is, perhaps, as much to be desired as creative. The one can properly estimate the worth of wisdom, even though reflected through, or from others, and the others though creative in some things, may fail most signally to appreciate the real utility of truths and principles which may be advanced by others. We have proof of this in the foolish rivalry which exists among men of talent; two persons, each above the mediocrity, malign and decry the performances of the other; while perhaps future ages will award to both an honorable niche in the temple of fame.

I doubt not that even here this envy exists, and it does most assuredly, or my observation as well as that of others falsely colors acts performed around. Why should this be so? If you possess intellectual or moral power, does it make that that I have less, or of less value? By no means; indeed if we are properly governed it is the opposite, and begets a feeling of emulation pure and desirous, not to detract from the worth of others, but to excel them in virtue and good deeds. A generous spirit is willing to acknowledge worth in others, and instead of enviously striving to throw difficulties before them, aids rather by words of encouragement and hope.

Yet even this spirit of rivalry does good at times, for indolence often requires a stimulant like this to cause a concentration of its powers, and results otherwise never accomplished without incentive are triumphantly achieved. This motive influence is the pride that all have to resist oppression, and reverse an unjust decision, and it is only when difficulties are before us that we do concentrate our powers and determine to conquer. But, though it may eventualy result in good, we believe the motive which prompted the aggressor will be looked at and judged, and not its accidental benefits.

Progression is what we seek and what we all desire, and however brilliant our powers, our natural gifts; however trifling may be our intellectual calibre, it is our duty to aid their development. The poorest land may be improved by cultivation and replenishing; it is the same with the mind. Reading and observation are to the mind what manure is to land, not the life-giving principle, but the refreshing or invigorating power that begets a superior fertility; principles and truths are the wholesome seeds that take the place of spontaneous weeds and virgin harvests.

If we wish to make a respectable figure in life we must cultivate our intellect. It was given us to be used—it was given us for our benefit; why not therefore bestow some attention upon it? He who does not rightly use the substance given him, is called a spendthrift; how much worse is it to squander our soul treasures—and what would he be called who allowed his mind to become full of weeds, and of noxious, poisonous vegetation?

ORION.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Nurse, cherish, never cavil away, the wholesome horror of Debt. Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness. Man hazards the condition and loses the virtues of freeman, in proportion as he accustoms his thoughts to view, without anguish and shame, his lapse into the bondage of debtor. Debt is to man what the serpent is to the bird; its eye fascinates, its breath poisons, its coil crushes sinew and bone, its jaws is the pitiless grave. If you mock my illustration, if you sneer at the truth it embodies, give yourself no further trouble how to manage your money. Consider yourself doomed; pass on your way with a jaunty step; the path is facile—paths to Avernus always are. But if, while I write, your heart, true to the instinct of manhood, responds to my words—if you say "Agreed; that which you call the first rule for the management of money, I hold yet more imperative as the necessity to freedom and the lifespring of probity"—then advance on your way, assured that wherever it wind it must ascend. You see but the temple of Honor; close behind it is the temple of Fortune. You will pass through the one to the other.

"But," sighs the irresolute youth whom the eye of the serpent has already charmed, "it is by no means so easy to keep out of debt as it is to write warnings against getting into it."

Easy to keep out of debt! Certainly not. Nothing in life worth an effort is easy. Do you expect to know the first six books of Euclid by inspiration? Could you get over that problem in the first book, popularly called the Ass's Bridge, without a sigh of fatigue? Can you look back to the rudimentary agonies of the Multiplication Table and the Rule of Three without a lively reminiscence of the moment in which you fairly gave in, and said, "This is too much for human powers?" Even in things the pleasantest, if we wish to succeed we must toil. We are all Adam's children. Whatever we culture on earth, till we win back our way into Eden, we must earn by the sweat of our brow or the sweat of our brain. Not even the Sybarite was at ease on his rosebud—even for him some labor was needful. No hand save his own could uncrumple the rose-leaf that chafed him. Each object under the sun reflects a difficulty on the earth. "Every hair," says that exquisite Publius Syrus, whose fragments of old verse are worth libraries of modern comedies--"every hair casts a shadow."

But think, O young man! of the object I place before you, and then be ashamed of yourself if you still sigh, "Easy to preach and not easy to practice." I have no interest in the preaching; your interest is immense in the practice. That object not won, your heart has no peace, and your hearth no security. Your conscience itself leaves a door open night and day to the tempter; night and day, to the ear of a debtor, steal whispers that prompt to the deeds of a felon. Three years ago you admired the rising success of some--most respectable man. Where is he now? In the dock--in the jail--in the hulks? What! that opulent banker, whose plate dazzled princes? or that flourishing clerk, who drove the high-stepping horse to his office? The same. And his crime? Fraud and swindling. What demon could urge so respectable a man to so shameful an act? I know not the name of the demon, but the cause of the crime the wretch tells you himself. Ask him; what is his answer? "I go into debt--no way to get out of it but the way I took-- to the dock, to the jail, to the hulks!"

ENDORSING FOR FRIENDS.

Now comes the next danger. You will not incur debt for yourself, but you have a friend. Pythias, your friend, your familiar, the man you like best and see the most of, says to you, "Damon be my security--your name to this bill." Heaven forbid that I should cry out to Damon, "Pythias means to cheat thee--beware!" But I address to Damon this observation: "Pythias asks thee to guarantee that three, six or twelve months hence he will pay to another man, say to Dionysius, so many pounds sterling." Here your first duty as an honest man is not Pythias, but to Dionysius. Suppose some accident happen--one of those accidents which, however impossible, it may seem to your Pythias, constantly happen to the Pythiases of other Damons who draw bills on the bank of Futurity; suppose that the smut or the rain spoil the crops on which Pythias relies, or the cargoes he expects from Marseilles, California, Utopia, go down to the bottomless seas--Dionysius must come upon you! Can you pay to Dionysius what you pledge yourself to pay him in spite of those accidents? He thinks those accidents not only possible, but probable, or he would not require your surety, nor charge 20 per cent. for his loan; and, therefore, since he clearly doubts Pythias, his real trust is in you. Do you merit the trust? Can you pay the money if Pythias cannot? and, allowing that you can pay the money, are your other obligations in life such as to warrant that sacrifice to Friendship? If you cannot pay, or if you owe it to others more sacred than Pythias himself--owe it to your parents, your plighted bride or wedded wife, or the children to whom, what, before their birth, was your fortune, has become the trust-money for their provision, not to hazard for Pythias that for which, if lost, not you alone but others must suffer--then, do not common duty and common honesty forbid you to say, "I am surety to Pythias for that which it belongs not to Pythias but to Chance to fulfil?" I am the last man to say, "Do not help your friend," if you honorably can. If we have money, we manage it ill when we cannot help a friend at a pinch. But the plain fact is this; Pythias wants money. Can you give it, at whatever stint to yourself, in justice to others? If you can, and you value Pythias more than the money, give the money and there is an end of it; but if you cannot give the money don't sign the bill. Do not become what, in rude truth, you do become--a knave and a liar--if you guarantee to do what you know you cannot do, should the guarantee be exacted. He is generous who gives; he who lends may be generous also; but only on one condition, viz: that he can afford to give what he can afford to lend. Give, and you may keep your friend if you lose your money; lend, and the chances are that you lose your friend if ever you get back your money. But if you do lend, let it be with the full conviction that the loan is a gift, and count it among the rarest favors of Providence if you be ever repaid. Lend to Pythias on the understanding--"This is a loan if you can ever repay me. I shall, however, make this provision against the chance of a quarrel between us, that if you cannot repay me, it stands as a gift."

And whatever you lend, let it be your money, and not your name. Money you may get again, and, if not, you may contrive to do without it; name once lost you cannot get again, and, if you can't contrive to do without it, you had better never have been born. With honor, poverty is a Noble; without honor, wealth is a Pauper. "Yes." It is only some wretched old cynic, no drop of warm blood in his veins, who says, "Life is a boon without honor."

But if a Jew knock at your door, and show you a bill with your name as a promise to pay, and the bill be dishonored, pray, what becomes of your name?

"My name!" falters Damon; "I am but a surety--go to Pythias."

"Pythias has bolted!"

Pay the bill, Damon, or good-bye to honor!

Pardon my prolixity; earnestness is apt to be garrulous. *Vixi!* I have lived and known life. And, alas! what careers bright in promise I have seen close in jail or in exile! what talents, profuse in their blossom, die off without coming to fruit! what virtues the manliest rot into vices the meanest, which, when one cried in amazement, "How account for so doleful an end to so fair a commencement?" solve their whole mystery in this: "Damon never recovered his first fatal error; Damon put his name to a bill by which Pythias promised to pay so and so in three months."

—The reason women so seldom stammer is because they talk so fast that a stammer has no chance to get in.—So says a woman hater.

—One of the Rothschilds has just had a Carrera marble staircase put into his house, at a cost of $150,000.

The Deseret News

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,......March 11, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the reports which have come to hand it appears that, as soon as it became known in other cities and settlements that a Mass Meeting had been held in this city to take an expression of the people relative to the course which was being pursued by Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake, and some of their obnoxious acts and doings had come to the knowledge of the people, public meetings were called forthwith, and the citizens turned out *en masse* and gave expression to their feelings by speeches and the adoption of resolutions approving of all that was said and done at the Mass Meeting in this city on the 3d instant, and in some instances the resolutions passed were less conservative than those adopted by the citizens of Salt Lake City on that occasion.

At American Fork a meeting was held on the evening of the 6th, at the City Hall, which was called to order by the Hon. L. E. Harrington. Thomas Crooks, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. Greenwood chosen secretary. Speeches were made by Hon. L. E. Harrington, Judge Snow, C. D. Evan, Esq., and others.

At Pleasant Grove a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 6th, of which John Brown, Esq., was chairman, and E. Mayhew, secretary. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, expressing great indignation at the conduct of the Federal officers in question.

A meeting was held at Cluff's Hall, in Provo, on the evening of Feb. 6, at which J. O. Duke, Esq., presided, and John Latham acted as secretary by the voice of the people, who were enthusiastic in their expressions of disapproval of the course which the Governor and the two Judges had pursued in attempting to deprive the people of Utah of their inherent rights.

The resolutions adopted at each of these meetings were to the point, clearly indicating that the presence and services of such men as rulers and judges were undesirable, and the sooner they were superseded by good men, the better it would be for the government and the people.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The Thirty-Seventh Congress was dissolved, adjourned or ceased to be at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the 4th instant. Some of the enactments of this Congress, to say the least of them, have been very remarkable, and if the public debt which has been created shall ever be paid, it will not be for many years to come, and few, if any, of those who have voted for its creation will live to witness its extinguishment.

☞ We are requested to say in the "NEWS," that W. W. Phelps has a letter for David M. Williams, or any one from Rhymney Iron Works, Monmouthshire, South Wales.

LOST.—In Salt Creek kanyon sometime in December last, a bunch of black woolen yarn; belonging to Bishop Duke of Provo, to whom the finder is requested to report.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

There has not much news been received relative to the progress of the war within the past week: less if possible than during the week preceding; and what has come to hand, with little exceptions, has not been very important or interesting. No great nor decisive battle has been fought, but important conflicts are represented as impending, and seemingly nothing but unforeseen impediments can prevent active operations on various fields much longer, and it will be strange indeed if some stirring news from fields of strife be not announced before many days.

It is reported that with the return of favorable weather, rendering military operations more practicable, the enemy has appeared in greater force on the Rappahannock than before, evidently determined to oppose the advance of the Army of the Potomac towards Richmond as vigorously as ever, if not more so; a fact of which General Hooker seems fully aware, and measures have been and are being taken to make the advance, when the time shall come, a matter of certainty. The army is said to be devoted to its leader, Gen Hooker, and ready to follow him to the Confederate Capital, or to go wherever he may direct.

Since the roads became more passable, the enemy's cavalry, as reported, have been very active and manifested a disposition to encroach upon the Federal lines at Falmouth and at other points along the Rappahannock. About two weeks since, says report, Gen. Stewart with two brigades of cavalry, commanded respectively by Generals Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, crossed the Rappahannock at one of the fords above Fredericksburg and attacked the Federal out posts at Falmouth, drove in the pickets and made considerable impression upon the lines, before a sufficient force could be brought up to check their advance, which was ultimately accomplished, and the enemy had to fall back and recross the river in great haste, taking care to place every possible obstruction in the road they passed over, to prevent pursuit, which was made in force. For some days after that occurrence the Confederates refused to hold communication with the Federal troops under a flag of truce. Several small skirmishes are reported to have occurred of late between scouting parties above Falmouth and in the Shenandoah Valley, in which a few men were killed on both sides, and some prisoners taken. The prospects seem favorable for the recommencement of active operations on a large scale, between Washington Richmond, at an early day.

Nothing of importance has been made public concerning the movements of Gen. Foster of late, and why some decisive blow has not been struck before this time, either in South Carolina or Georgia, has not been made to appear. The capture of Fort McAlister was announced a short time since, but subsequent reports from Southern sources contradict the statement and represent that the Confederate flag was recently floating over that stronghold of the enemy.

The latest intelligence from New Orleans represented that Gen. Banks had issued an order explaining the system of labor adopted for the negroes during the year. The levees below Baton Rouge had been made safe against the overflow of the Mississippi, but in relation to his warlike operations nothing of any considerable importance has been made public.

Intelligence from Vicksburg of recent date represents that things were progressing favorably there, and that Gen. Grant's arrangements for the capture of the entire Confederate army in and around Vicksburg, were nearly complete.

The greatest confidence was expressed in the success of the plans which had been adopted for the reduction of that strong hold. The canaling operations were progressing rapidly, and the prospects were that they would be a complete success, and that shortly gunboats would be steaming on both sides of the Mississippi, in waters where such craft have never as yet been seen.

It has been reported, and the report has been confirmed, that the gunboat Indianola, which ran the blockade at Vicksburg after the ram Queen of the West had successfully passed from above to below the Confederate batteries commanding the river, has also fallen into the hands of the enemy, having been attacked by the Queen and another Confederate ram on the 24th of February, a short distance below Vicksburg, and forced to surrender after an action of fifteen minutes duration.

Gen. Rosecrans had not, up to latest dates, made any particular demonstrations against the enemy, and there were no indications that a forward movement would be made soon. The late storms had put the roads in a worse condition than they had previously been. His army is reported to have been reinforced, so that it numbers one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The late movements of the Confederate forces had induced the belief that they were advancing their lines, as they were making frequent demonstrations in the immediate vicinity of Murfreesboro. Gen. Van Dorn had advanced from Mississippi with the forces under his command and was in the vicinity of Franklin. A battle is reported to have taken place recently at Spring Hill, between Van Dorn and Col. Colburn, each commanding a large force, the result of which was decidedly adverse to the Federal arms; the enemy taking a large number of prisoners; but when the full details of the conflict shall be reported, the defeat may not be as disastrous as at first represented.

A few days previous to the battle of Spring Hill, an expedition consisting of one thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry was sent from Murfreesboro to Bradyville, which made a brilliant and successful attack upon a strong cavalry force belonging to Morgan's command. The enemy was routed and driven from the field with considerable loss. It is represented to have been the most important and gallant achievement that has been obtained since the battle near Murfreesboro.

ARREST OF BRIGHAM YOUNG FOR POLYGAMY.

Ever since we as a people were driven from our homes in Illinois, traversed an almost trackless desert and settled in these distant valleys, a constant effort has been made by wicked and designing men to disturb our peace and interfere with those religious rights secured to us by the Federal Constitution. We have neither time, space, nor inclination to review the wrongs and insults that our bodies, and we as a people have suffered. They are all matters of history; delineating them will present one of the darkest pages ever recorded of any religious people.

It is well known that the Latter Day Saints have publicly proclaimed for many years, through their discourses and published volumes, the *divine right* of polygamy. It rests upon the sacred scriptures for its foundation.

As a principle, it is incorporated *into*, and forms part of our religious faith. Our fathers, in forming the Federal Constitution, wisely guarded and protected the religious rights of the citizen. Left free to adopt such faith and mode of worship as the subject might choose he was secured from all intolerance and interference by law or otherwise.

Well aware, as the late Congress of the United States must have been, that plurality was as much a part of our religious faith as the crucifixion of the Savior for the redemption of man, still true to that same persecuting spirit which has been too painfully manifest ever since our religion was established upon the earth, they passed a law making this part of our faith penal and criminal.

We have been aware for a number of days that the issuance of writs against President Young was in contemplation. There has been an unusual stir at Camp Douglas. the most ample preparations made for the purpose of making a descent with an armed force upon the President, whenever those writs should be placed in the hands of the Marshal. It was vainly and foolishly supposed that he would resist the service of a writ issued under the act referred to. Persons desiring collision were anxious to make the pretext of an armed military force in executing this process the excuse for gratifying their wicked purposes But in this they have been disappointed. As a people we believe in, and have ever taught obedience and submission to the law of the land. No one has more earnestly taught this than the President of this church. It is well known that in his private and public teachings he has taken the position of obedience to any legal writ emanating from proper authority, whether against him or any of the people under *this*, or any *other* law.

On the 10th inst., an affidavit was made before His Honor Chief Justice J. F. Kinney, charging Brigham Young with having violated the act of Congress, by taking another wife. Judge Kinney promptly issued a writ for his arrest and placed it in the hands of Mr. Gibbs, United States Marshal. The Marshal adopted the very prudent course of serving the writ himself, without calling for a "posse," and accordingly waited upon the President, only fortified by the process, and with such civil authority as the law invested him.

An immediate response was made to the writ, by the prompt appearance of the defendant before Judge Kinney at the State House, accompanied by two or three of his immediate friends. An investigation was made of the facts charged in the affidavit, by the introduction of evidence, resulting in the Judge holding the defendant to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court for the Third Judicial District.

The sureties were required to justify under oath, when it appeared that they were worth some twenty thousand dollars.

We have no fault to find with Judge Kinney for issuing the process, or his determination upon the testimony. As the Judge of this district, he can make no distinction, and it is his duty to magnify all constitutional law, as we trust it will ever be the pleasure of the people to submit to and obey the authority with which such law invests him.

THE SEQUEL TO THE MASS MEETING.

The committee appointed by the Mass Meeting held in the Tabernacle on the 3d instant have handed us for publication the following brief report of their visits to the Federal Officers named:—

G. S. L. CITY, March 5, 1863.

To THE CITIZENS
OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee, appointed at the Mass Meeting held in the Tabernacle on the 3d inst., waited upon his Excellency Governor Harding and their Honors Judges Waite and Drake, on the morning of the 4th.

Gov. Harding received us courteously, but, upon being informed of the purport of our visit, both himself and Judge Drake, who was in the Governor's Office, emphatically refused to comply with the wishes of the people, notwithstanding the Governor had repeatedly stated that he would leave whenever he learned that his acts and course were not agreeable to the people.

Upon being informed that, if he was not satisfied that the action of the Mass Meeting expressed the feelings of the people, he could have the expression of the whole Territory, he replied, "I am aware of that, but that would make no difference."

Your Committee called at the residence of Judge Waite, who, being absent at the time, has since informed us, by letter, that he also refuses to comply with the wishes of the people.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JETER CLINTON,
ORSON PRATT, Sen.

Had we inclination, we might fill the NEWS with some very interesting reports in circulation touching the sayings of the Governor and Judges, but we shall only say, that so far as the people of Utah are concerned—the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory, the unpopular officials can make no capital out of their actions to save them from their fast approaching oblivion. If we thought that there was a citizen so far lost to self respect as to offer an indignity by word or act to such persons, we should certainly commend him to the care of his friends. The people *en masse* have rendered a legitimate verdict upon the conduct of the men whom the government pays to serve them, and if the said servants are so indigent as to require such unwelcome bread, let them by all means eat it in peace, it is bitter enough. They cannot hire any man to do them the service they so earnestly seem to desire.

HOME-MADE GLASS BUTTONS.—We were yesterday shown several samples of glass buttons, manufactured by Messrs. Stewart & McClatchy, suitable for ladies' dresses, vests, etc. They were of various colors—amber, green, blue and variegated; and it is expected they will be able, ere long, to make them of any color desirable.

ARRIVALS.—Bela M Hughes, Esq, General Director of the Eastern Stage Line, accompanied by ex-Gov Gilpin, of Colorado, arrived in the city on Friday last from the east. They reported very heavy snows to the east of Millersville, which had impeded considerably the facility of travel,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

The annual session of the Third Judicial District Court for this Territory was commenced on Monday, the 9th inst., at the Court House in this city at 11 a.m. Present, his Honor Chief Justice Kinney, Presiding; Patrick Lynch, Esq., Clerk; John D. T. McAllister, Marshal; Henry Heath and William Lynch, Deputies; Hiram B. Clemons and James D. Ross, Bailiffs; Aurelius Miner, William I Appleby and James Ferguson, Esqs., Members of the Bar.

The venire for the grand jury was returned by the Marshal with the following panel annexed:

H.S.Beattie, Lorenzo Pettit, Joseph Busby, John S. Davis, Thomas Jenkins, Isaac M. Stewart, George W. Price. A L Fullmer, D. T. Le Barnn, Martin Lenzi, Daniel Cahoon, R. R. Hopkins, David Carson, J.F. Snedaker, Edward Snelgrove, Joshua Parker, W A. McMaster, Rufus Forbush, jr., Edward Partridge, Daniel Carter, W. H. Lee, James Gillespie, W. H. H Sagers and Jacob F. Abbott, each of whom, with the exception of Edward Partridge and W. H. H. Sagers, answered to their names on being called.

John S. Davis and Edward Snelgrove were excused by the court, as they were of foreign birth and had not been admitted to citizenship, although they had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. Satisfactory representation was made that W. H. H Sagers was sick and unable to attend, upon which the court directed that his name be erased from the panel. A citation was ordered to be issued against Edward Partridge; he, however, soon after appeared, but being unable to give a satisfactory reason for absence, was fined five dollars for contempt. Samuel Malin, Edwin Pettit, Horace Gibbs and Andrew Cunningham were summoned by the Marshal to fill up the panel. The court appointed R. R. Hopkins, Esq., Foreman, to whom first the usual oath was administered, and then to the other members of the jury by the Clerk. The Judge then charged the grand jurors, in substance as follows:

CHARGE OF HIS HONOR TO THE GRAND JURY.

You have been selected, summoned and sworn, and are now impanneled as Grand Jurors for the Third Judicial District court of the Territory of Utah; including the counties of Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Morgan, Summit and Green River. You have jurisdiction over this vast district of territory, and are the representatives of the morals and good behavior of the whole community scattered throughout that extent of country. Your duties are important. None can be presented to the court for trial, unless presented by indictment, and that indictment must be found by a Grand Jury. Men cannot be deprived of their life or liberty, unless so deprived by a jury of their countrymen. You see, then, gentlemen, how much is required of you, and how great are the powers placed in your hands.

It matters not to you, in the discharge of your duties, that you are not remunerated for your services; you are obligated to sift out crime wherever it can be found, and to bring the criminals to justice.

Most important it is, for the good order and well-being of society, that you should faithfully discharge the obligations now placed upon you. There must be no hurry in your deliberations, but they must be pursued with the utmost diligence. To the strictest scrutiny must the matters be brought that come before you, and you must leave nothing undone in your efforts to bring crime to light, and criminals to judgment.

It is not necessary that you should be convinced of the actual commission of crime and of the positive guilt of an individual; it is only necessary for you to be convinced that the person charged ought to be brought to trial, and that there is a probability of guilt. If you are satisfied that evidence exists to justify a Grand Jury in finding an indictment, then it is your duty upon this prima facia evidence to find such indictment.

Gentlemen, you are under a solemn oath binding upon you to conscientiously and diligently discharge the duties of Grand Jurors. There must be no carelessness nor haste in your judgment, for there is before you no unimportant deliberations. You are also not only sworn to diligence, but to a true presentmant of the case. The indictments that you find must not rest upon belief, but upon testimony. You are required to investigate all matters of a criminal character that may come to your knowledge, not only of the present, but also of the past, and especially if any murders have been committed within the District, no matter how long ago, for cases of murder cannot outlive the jurisdiction of the law. You are not to be confined to those matters which shall be given you in charge by the court. If others come before you, it is your business to give them a strict investigation. In no other way can we preserve the morals of the territory, prevent crime and bring criminals to justice. You are the custodians of the morals and good order of the community, and are bound to preserve the jurisdiction of the law. You have sworn as an impanneled body of Grand Jurors to do this.

You are not permitted to divulge any of the secrets of the jury-room, for if it was known that an indictment had been found against any person not in custody, an opportunity would be given for such to escape.

You have also sworn that no envy, malice, nor private feeling shall influence you in your investigations. I particularly charge you to be careful on this point. Divest your minds of all envy, hatred, or malice, if any exists, and find your indictments strictly upon the evidence presented. Leave no duty committed to you unperformed, neither for hope nor fear, nor for favor or expectation of gain.

And should any individual of your acquaintance or with whom you have any friendly relations be charged with any crime or violation of the law, you are also expected to divest yourself of all affection and present him in your indictments as though he was an entire stranger. All cases, as they come to your knowledge, must be brought to a strict examination according to the evidence adduced. As custodians of the public good, it is your duty both to your country and Territory, to bring crime to light and to punish criminals."

His Honor then called the attention of the Grand Jury to the unfortunate circumstance which transpired in Davis county last summer, the commencement of which was a palpable violation of the Statutes of the Territory, then an armed resistance to the officers sent to execute certain writs issued by the Court, by a company of men, at the head of which was one Joseph Morris, resulting in the death of the said Morris, John Banks and several others of the gang, and the capture of the entire party by the officers, assisted by the posse which was called out to aid them in serving the writs, in doing which two of the posse were killed. He read to the jury the several affidavits upon which the writs were issued by him, and gave a brief but comprehensive history of the proceedings in the case, from the time of issuing the first writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to Morris, Cook, Banks and Klemgard, requiring them to bring before him certain individuals by them unlawfully held in confinement, as alleged, till the return of the last writs, which were issued for the arrest of the insurgents, duly served by arresting all the persons named therein, excepting Morris and Banks, who had been killed while resisting the service of the said writs, and of about one hundred others, who were found aiding and abetting the said parties in resisting the officers in the discharge of their duties as ministers of the law. He then referred to the examination of the prisoners who were thus brought before him, two of whom were committed for murder, and some ninety others were required to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the present term of the court, to answer to the law for their violation of its provisions in opposing the officers in the execution of legal process. He charged the jury clearly and distinctly, what their duty would be in the premises, should the evidence presented to them be such as was given on the preliminary examination.

His Honor next referred to the case of Amelia Camp, charged by the affidavit of her husband, Williams Camp, of the crime of murder, in killing her infant child. The accused was in custody, the evidence of the killing was undisputable, and the jury could not do otherwise than to find a bill of indictment against her, and then a traverse jury would try and determine the case, which a grand jury could not do.

The Court then reviewed the case of Joseph Holliday, who was committed a few weeks since, for killing one S. C. Greenleaf in Great Salt Lake City, and a similar charge was given to the Jury in relation thereto, as in the other cases of murder to which their attention had been called.

In concluding his charge and instructions to the Jury, his Honor enjoined them again to be diligent and faithful in their inquires into all violations of the Statues of the Territory within the Third Judicial District, that criminals might be brought to justice, the law honored and its supremacy maintained.

After the grand jury had retired to enter upon the discharge of their duties, the Clerk, by direction of the Court, proceeded to call the names of the persons who had been summoned to serve as pettit jurors, as follows:

James Rawlins, E. W. Davis, Ammi Jackman, John Neff, jr., C. H. Bassett, Ebenezer Brown, Julian Moses, John Scott, T. O. Angel, Milo Andrus, S. W. Alley, D. P. Kimball, O. F. Attwood, Washington Lemon, Lyman Leonard, Peter Rank, Allen Burke, M. D. Hammond, Truman Leonard, Eli Lee, D. M. Burbank and O P. Bates. The only absentees were D P. Kimball and Eli Lee, against the former of which a citation was ordered to be issued; the latter being sick, his name was stricken from the list. E. W. Davis, a foreigner, was set aside, and for good and sufficient reasons—made known to the Court—Ebenezer Brown, Julian Moses, Lyman Leonard and Washington Lemon were excused, and James Curry, Theodore Curtis, A. Ross, J. W. Fuel, Joseph B. Elder and Preston Fres were summoned to make the number complete

On motion of Mr. Miner, H. W. Isaacson, Esq., late of New York, and on motion of Mr. Ferguson, Isaac L Gibbs, Esq., late of Nebraska, were admitted to the bar as attornays and counselors at law, and solicitors in chancery, to each of whom the court administered the usual oath.

After giving some directions or instructions to the witnesses and others, held under recognizance relative to their attendance upon the court from day to day until they should be legally discharged from such attendance, the court adjourned till ten a m. on Tuesday.

The court met on Tuesday, the 10th, at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

The case of Beach, Eddy & Co. vs. Brown & Miller, in assumpsit, was called. Mr. Miner appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Appleby for the defendants.

On a motion to admit Mr. Brown, one of the defendants, to testify in the case, in the absence of all disinterested witnesses, the court ruled that the statute did not make provision for any such testimony; it only provided that an interested party might be *required* to testify. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs in the sum of $2740 17,

In the case of Gilbert & Gerrish vs. Dyer Bros. & Co. and John M Brown, Mr. Appleby filed a demurrer, which was argued by Messrs. Miner and Appleby. The court sustained the demurrer, and permission was given to withdraw and amend complaint,—at the same time intimating that if the plaintiff adopted this course, the defence would have the right to a continuance until the next term of court.

In the case of the Administrator of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt vs. William Hennefer, the court ordered judgment entered by default, in the sum of —— dollars.

In the case of Joshua K Whitney vs. Jonathan Moreton, the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $33 60.

Gen. Bela M. Hughes, of Kansas, was admitted to practise in the courts of this Territory, and William S. Muir was made a citizen of the United States.

The court adjourned till 10 a m. to-day.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Tuesday the 10th, passed the bill for reorganizing the Post Office Department. The National Currency bill was taken up and discussed, but no vote was taken, excepting on proposed amendments.

In the House, on the 10th, the report of the committee on elections, in favor of admitting Messrs. Flanders and Hahn, as Representatives from Louisiana was the principal matter under consideration, but there was no vote taken.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 10th, the bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians was taken up and passed. The bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer service, making the whole number of Major-Generals seventy, and of Brigadier-Generals, two hundred and seventy, was taken up and debated at considerable length.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Ashby, from the Committee on Territories, reported bills authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado to form constitutions preliminary to their admission into the Union as States. A bill was passed to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Destitute colored women and children, and a bill authorizing the Independent Line of Telegraph, between Portland and Washington, to construct and locate their line in the District of Columbia.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 11th, Mr. Wilmot presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators of that State to vote for the repeal of the duty on printing paper.

The bill in relation to the currency was passed by a vote of 28 to 31. The bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue was taken up, amended and passed; also, the bill to fix the time of holding courts in Wisconsin and Iowa. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he might have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico.

In the House on the 12th, the bill to provide for the temporary government of the Territory of Montana was passed by a vote of 86 to 40. The fortification bill was taken up and passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the citizens of Minnesota, who were sufferers by the Indians last fall.

In the Senate, on the 13th, the bill for the support of the government was taken up. An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill, and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued, payable in lawful money instead of coin; also, an amendment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to $150,000,000 instead of $300,000,000. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 32 to 4—Carlisle, Powell, Richardson and Wall voting nay.

In the House, on the 13th, the principal part of the time was taken up in the consideration of private bills.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 14th, Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the guage of the Pacific railroad, providing that the guage shall be four feet eight and a half inches. A somewhat lengthy discussion arose and the bill was postponed. The bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was also under consideration, and Mr. Grimes offered a substitute, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque, as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations. The bill was laid over and the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, on the 14th, much time was spent in considering reports on contested election cases. The reports adverse to those claiming seats from the second congressional district of Virginia; to those claiming to be elected in North Carolina under military proclamations of General Veile were adopted and the claim of Mr. Byington, of Iowa, contesting the seat of Mr. Vandever, was rejected.

The Senate, on Monday, the 16th, had under consideration the conscription bill, which had been made the special order of the day. An amendment exempting members of Congress from the provisions of the bill was rejected by a vote of thirteen to twenty-four. An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Wilson, to make the first class include those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five instead of eighteen and thirty-five. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to exempt all ministers of the gospel. In the debate which followed, Mr. McDougal said he hoped the Methodist clergy would not be exempted, as they were a fighting clergy. Mr Henderson said he would have the law, such that, in case of another war like this, ministers should have no inducement to advocate war. In Missouri ministers in many cases had preached treason; and he believed if Mr. Wilson would look back, he would find that treason had been preached in his State, and preachers had to a great degree been instrumental in bringing about this war. If he had his way he would put them all in the field and make them fight the battles they had done so much to inaugurate. The amendment was rejected, and at twelve o'clock at night the bill was passed.

In the House on the 16th, the Indian appropriation bill and the case of those claiming seats from Louisiana were under consideration, but no decision was made in relation to either of those matters.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 17th, the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, places, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal was taken up and its passage urged by Messrs. Grimes and McDougal, and opposed by Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Dixon and Davis. It was finally passed by a vote of nine to seven.

In the House, on the 17th, the Indiana appropriation bill was passed. and the New Orleans election case was decided by admitting the members elect to seats.

HOLLOW HORN IN CATTLE.

In answer to inquiries for a sure cure for hollow horn in cattle, an eastern farmer, signing himself "Mooley," through the columns of the New England *Farmer*, who confesses himself no doctor, with no pretensions of prescribing a "sure cure," gives a sure preventive—which is said to be better than a cure for disease—namely, to breed the horns off of the cattles' heads. They are unnecessary appendages, says he, and dangerous in many instances "when cattle do congregate together." They contribute nothing to please the free thinker of sound judgment. Their only desirable quality is to please a badly educated eye—everything else pertaining to them forbids the impropriety of cattle burthening their heads with them; and, he adds, as the ladies have done transferring them to their own heads, they can not be fashionable ornaments, and therefore any modest cow will refuse to wear them.

HIGH PRICES FOR SHEEP.

The value of sheep in Michigan and Wisconsin has greatly increased of late—and doubtless a similar advance has taken place throughout the Northern States. The Weekly (Milwaukee) *Wisconsin* states that a flock was purchased lately in Michigan, for which the buyer paid six dollars per head. It also states that a Sangamon county wool grower was recently offered six dollars per head for his entire flock of two thousand six hundred head. A farmer in Du Page county has two crops of wool, from a large flock of sheep, on hand, preferring wool to bank notes or "green backs," in the present state of national affairs. If, as is thought, the product will bring $1 per lb. soon, it will be money well kept.

Save all Rufuse Matter.—A correspondent of the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph* truthfully say that it is a law of nature, that everything that has once been inspirited by the identifying principle of life, shall in some way become subservient to the purposes of vegetable reproduction; consequently the refuse of the vegetable world is all valuable when appropriated in this way, and capable of producing highly important results.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

The following, from the New England *Farmer*, will be of interest and value to agriculturists wishing to be measurably posted in first principles:

Soils are named from the amount, or proportions, of the various substances which enter into their formation. If a soil consists of sand it is a sandy soil. If the largest portion is clay, it is called a clayey soil. When lime predominates, it is called a calcareous soil. These substances may exist together, but in different proportions, in the same soil, in which case it usually receives a distinct name.

A mixture of sand and clay, with a small portion of lime, is called a loam. If it contain much lime, it is called a calcareous loam. If it is composed of clay with much lime, it is called a calcareous clay. A certain proportion of these substances has given specific names to soils.

Pure clay, which is commonly called pipe clay, is composed of about sixty parts of silica, and forty parts of alumina, with a small quantity of oxide of iron. This kind of clay contains no siliaious sand which can be separated by washing with water. It forms but a small quantity of soil, and is found in comparatively few localities. The clay forms the strongest of clay soils. It consists of pure clay, mixed with from five to fifteen per cent. of silicious sand, which can be separated from it by boiling or washing.

Clay loam contains from fifteen to thirty per cent. of fine sand, which can be separated by boiling. The different parts of this soil may be very easily separated, and it is consequently more easily worked. Such soil is very properly sought for in the selection of a farm.

A loamy soil contains from thirty to sixty per cent. of sand, which is retained so loosely that it can be readily separated from it by washing. A sandy loam leaves from sixty to ninety per cent. of sand. A sandy soil consists mostly of sand, and contains no more than ten per cent. of clay.

In a marly soil the proportion of lime must be more than five per cent., but less than twenty per cent.

Marls are called sandy, loamy, and clayey, in accordance with the proportions they may contain of these substances, provided they be free from lime, or do not contain more than five per cent. of this material.

Soils are denominated calcareous when the proportion of lime exceeds twenty per cent., and thus by its quantity becomes an important constituent.

There are also calcareous clays, calcareous loams, and calcareous sands, which take their names from the proportion of clay and sand which they contain.

Vegetable mold is sometimes a prominent characteristic of a soil.

In peaty soils, its proportion may be equal to sixty and sometimes as much as seventy-five per cent. of organic matter.

WHAT FARMER'S BOYS SHOULD KNOW.

Every farmer's boy should know how sooner or later,

1. To dress himself, black his own shoes, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order, and neatly in place.
2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon and drive a team.
3. To carve, and wait on a table.
4. To milk cows, shear the sheep, and dress veal or mutton.
5. To reckon money and keep accounts accurately and according to good book-keeping rules.
6. To write a neat, appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and fold and superscribe it properly; and write contracts.
7. To plough, and sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a neat stack and pitch hay.
8. To put up a package, build a fire, whitewash a wall, mend broken tools and regulate a clock.

There are many other things which would render boys more useful to themselves and others—these are merely a specimen. But the young man who can do all these things well, and who is ready at all times to assist others, and be useful to his mother and sisters, will command far more respect and esteem than if he only knew how to drive fast horses, smoke cigars, play cards, and talk nonsense to foolish young ladies at parties.

—The clergy and negroes set the fashion in dress and in politics, in Washington. Large white clerical bands are worn by the belles. Frizzled hair is all the rage. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and close to the head. These curls are all combed through in a mass next morning, and stand out like a darkey's hair, precisely. I have seen, says a correspondent, many a dark-skinned woman try as hard to get the kinks out of her hair as our ladies try to get it in

NEW MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Black and Colored Plumes;

Cotton, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets; Blonds, Laces, etc.

A choice selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS. Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats.

*** All kinds of sewing done by Machine.

For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

MRS. STENHOUSE,
36-tf First house west of Tabernacle.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,

DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to
JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward.
or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

PRACTICAL JEWELER

WILLIAM JONES

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has commenced in the above business on the east side of Main Street, one door south of the Bee-hive Match Factory.

All repairs neatly executed. 36-3

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AS there are a great many capitalists in Utah that would, no doubt, send for Machinery by me to the States, if they were sure that it could be put in complete operation; I, therefore, propose to all persons that wish me to purchase Machinery for them, if required, I will superintend the erection of all such machinery here on my return, and guarantee to put the same in successful operation.

36-3 E. R. YOUNG

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!

Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to
O URSENBACH,
36-6 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. HAMS, BACON, and PORK for CASH.
34-0 WALKER BROS.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. FRESH BUTTER for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
5,000 DOZS. OF EGGS.
36-2 WALKER BROS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my custody the following described Stray Cattle:

One red droop-horned OX, seven years old, branded O on left hip, an under-bit and a hole in right ear.

One red two-year-old STEER, a crop off left ear, slit in the right, no brands visible.

One HEIFER, two years old, red head and neck, roan sides, white on back and belly, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN WELKER,
36 2 Poundkeeper, Willard City, Box Elder co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of SILAS C. GREENLEAF, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, hereby gives notice to all concerned that it is his intention to close up the business of said Estate at the earliest practicable date, and all claims and demands against the same must be presented to him on or before the 14th day of March next, at his rooms at the National Hotel.
36-2 C. H. HOWARD.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS FOR THE MILLION.

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,

UNRIVALLED for Beauty, Accuracy and Cheapness. Price in sheets, colored, $1 cash, or mounted on canvass, with rollers and rings, nicely varnished, $5.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, flour, hams, bacon, chickens, calves, sheep, turkeys, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lumber, shingles, tinware, boots and shoes, dried peaches, and home-made ink bottles, will also be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

Here's a chance for everybody to get a map that wants one. Every parent and school teacher should have a Map, to encourage children in the study of Geography.

Every person interested in the present War should have a Map to trace the strategic movements of the two contending armies.

To be had at GEORGE GODDARD's, one block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

N.B.—Old Maps and Engravings of all kinds, cleaned and remounted. Oil Paintings restored. 36-3t

NOTICE.

CAME into my inclosure some time in the fall, a gray HORSE, branded N/S (supposed to be) on left thigh, also something resembling D on left shoulder. Also, a roan MARE, supposed to be with colt, right hind foot white, a white strip in forehead, mane roched.

The owner can call and take them by paying charges. Apply to REUBEN MILLER, Millcreek Ward. 36-2

WANTED,

TO rent with a view to purchase, a HOUSE and LOT, or part of a lot, within a few blocks of Main St.
W. D. PERKS, Cooper,
36-tf Main Street.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS.

THE highest market price will be paid for a limited quantity to be delivered immediately at Farmington, Davis county.
36-2* THOMAS HUNT.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES!

And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and efficiency the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest; for bad matches, however cheap, are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!

FOR

GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,

And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N.B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36 6

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises; they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of
36- S. W. RICHARDS.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by hand, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster: it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

NO DISCOUNT

ON

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!

FOR

Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,

Groceries, Stoves,

Machinery;

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF

MERCHANDISE

IN THE

EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets, the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS
AND THE
CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMEN CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description o Machinery, and much valuable information on the cul ture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Require of
35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Blood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stand HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of James Muir. Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

STRAYED,

FROM the Eighth Ward, about the 1st of January, two OXEN, branded ≤ on the left hip, and W J on the left horn. Said oxen are bright red, with large white spots on hips and shoulders, white star on forehead; seven years old. One ox has the bush off his tail.

I will give a liberal reward to any person who will give any information that will lead to their whereabouts.

35-3 ALEX. C. PYPER, 8th Ward.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

NOW OPENING.

Denims, Cottonades,
Brown Sheeting, Jeans,
Checks, Satinettes,
Prints, Ginghams;

AND

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

COTTON GOODS;

ALSO,

COFFEE, BRASS KETTLES,
TEAS, POWDER,
SUGAR, TOBACCO,
PEPPER, SHOVELS,
INDICO, SPADES,
MADDER, SCYTHES,
SPICES, CROCKERY,
CUTLERY, HATS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

With our First Mule Train from California.

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,

Our Second Train, with a fine selection of MERCHANDISE.

WALKER BROS.
Feb. 19, 1863, 35-3

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES' or almost any kind of Merchandize, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

LOOK HERE!
ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills. Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B —Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City. Utah co. 28-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

HIDES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price; and if he does not make payment as satisfactorily as others, he expects not to obtain them.

24 3m R. J. GOLDING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

$400 FOR $300!

A Rare Chance is now offered by the advertiser for the LOAN of $300 in cash, for which he will guarantee to pay, within the short space of twelve months, the round sum of $400. The object of the advertiser is simply to extend his business, so as to bring it to meet the demands of the public, and to make it a first class State or Territorial business; or should a party possessing the above amount of capital desire to enter as partner, ample satisfaction will be given as to the perfect safety of the investment and lucrative character of the business. Address, R. G. G., G. S. L. City Post-office. 35-3

NAILS!!!
BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35 tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,
East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance Grain and good pay received

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34:f

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA---
TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS,
THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL
THE CHEAPEST
MATCHES
IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

IF you do not believe it, count them—Two Papers, containing 160 Matches for 5 cents.

Boxes containing from Four to Five Hundred, usually sold for Twenty-five Cents, I will sell for FIFTEEN CENTS.

NEIBAUR'S MATCH FACTORY
13th Ward,
Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's.

_ Discount to Wholesale purchasers. All kinds of Produce taken, 32-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead; no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

32-tf JAMES E. TWITCHEL.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humbug Mines, Granville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage, and announce his determination of continuing his instructions upon the Piano-Forte, Melodeon and Organ. Terms: $15.00 per term of 24 lessons.

Having made arrangements in the East for the purchase of Music and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise, and with Mr. D O. Calder for the deposit and remittance of Cash, "which must invariably accompany ALL orders," he is prepared to receive orders for any style of Piano-Forte or Melodeon and give to the people the benefit of the lowest New York prices. Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin Strings, Guitars, Flutes, Brass Instruments and everything embraced in the word Music, from a Church Organ to a Jew's Harp.

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons tuned and repaired—satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders left with Mr. Calder or Dr Sprague will meet with prompt attention. HENRY L. RAYMOND.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1863. 29-tf.

HO! FOR THE STATES.

I SHALL leave for the Eastern Cities about the 5th of March on business. All persons wishing to send for Merchandize, Machinery, &c , by me, will, therefore, please call immediately at my residence, with their money and orders. As I would like to have all my business fully arranged at latest by the morning of the 7th of March.

I shall arrange to purchase and deliver Merchandise at Florence, or at Omaha, N. T , or to freight through and deliver the same in G. S. L. City.

For terms and further particulars, apply to
35 2 H. S. ELDREDGE.

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 34 3m

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, or the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c ,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 50,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.
11tf

THE OLD ORIGINAL DESERET TIN STORE.

JOSIAH LOWE respectfully begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has made arrangement with Dustin Amy for his Shop and Tools, and is on hand to manufacture and repair all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Goods with neatness and dispatch. All persons who are desirous of good articles would do well to give us a call and see our Stock of Tin-Ware.

South of Godbe's Drug Store, east side of Main street.
34-3m

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10 1863. 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

THEATRE.

We intended to have noticed in last week's issue of the News the re-opening of the Theatre; but being crowded with other matter, we were forced to leave the pleasant duty unperformed, and it is now too late to refer to the progressive labor of the artists engaged in the gilding—as their workmanship spoke for itself to the audience that have since attended, we can, therefore, only say that it promises, when completed, to be everything that could be desired for comfort and refined pleasure.

The play of Pizarro drew large houses on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and is announced again for this evening, which will, doubtless, be gratifying to those unable to attend on former occasions, as well as to the regular at ondants. Of the piece, it is no more than due to say that it was well played on Saturday evening particularly. Mr. Lyne's Rolla was for him high e comions as a finished artist and a faithful delineator of a noble character. Much of the souls of his auditory in that fine speech

"Yet never was the hour of peril near, Then, by heaven, thou wouldst were as little pensive. My brave associates of Peruvian blood, my foes, my friends, and my fond Cora—Rolla's worst and best—the torture of a dungeon which inspire your hearts? Not you have pledged me life, the Peruvian's life, the crafty plea by which these bold invaders would delude you. Your generous spirit has compared, as mine has, the mildness which, in a war like this, can animate their minds and ours. Why, by a strange perversion, lust for power, for plunder, and extended rule. Or, for our country, our altars, and our homes. They follow an adven ure whose they fear, and they a power which they hate, who reserve a sacrifice whose we have cherished who adore. Wherever they move in a gor, desolation tracks their progress! Wherever they pause in amity, affliction mourns their friendship. They boast, they come but to improve our state, enlarge our blessings, and free us from the yoke of error! Yes—they well give enlightened freedom to the people who are themselves the slaves of passion, avarice and pride. They offer us their protection—yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them! Thus call on us to hasten to the altar, they have hoisted and proved, for the desperate chance of conciliation, the sword in their grasping, our plain answer, this—the throne we honor is the people's choice, the law we revere, the oath we bear brave fathers' legacy—the faith we follow, teaches us to live in bonds or charity with all mankind, and to die with a hope of joy beyond the grave. Tell your invaders this, and that, thou, Rolla, shrink not at danger, least of all such change, as they would bring us."

Mr. Caine's Pizarro was a faithful picture of the Spanish invader, but to the credit of the people, it is rarely the case that the finest piece of well played villainy can command their applause. Occasionally, on a recent time on Saturday evening, approbation was extorted from them, but it was evidently the hard won honors of the artist. There was mark'd advancement in Cora and Rolla, and the juvenile added much pleasure to the scene.

Of the scenery, music, properties and the "appointments" too much praise cannot be bestowed. It is the general r mark of the passing stranger that our Theatre is second to none in these particulars. The manager receive a liberal share of praise for their liberality and taste.

The repetition of Pizarro, with Dunbar's most popular song, "Gently Cadwal," and the play with the "Valet-de-Sham," cannot fail to be very attractive this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

On the morning of the 3d ult., as Marshal C. Richards, of Provo, was engaged in sliding down wood in Slate Canyon, as it is now that city, in company with some others, he was unfortunately struck by a log, as it was passing down the mountain side with great rapidity, which broke the back of his right leg below the knee in two places, and threw him some seventy or eighty feet down the hill, building his body at distinct intervals of his body severely. He was conveyed home as quickly as possible, the Broken bones set, and every means at command was used to make him comfortable, and to promote his recovery but the efforts of his family and friends were unavailing, as after suffering much pain till the evening of the 5th, he died or fell asleep. Mr. Kimman was about thirty-one years old, and left a wife and several children to lament the loss of a husband, a father and protector, by an accident which would not have occurred if due care had been taken.

Since the above occurrence another of a similar nature has transpired, in the same kanyon, resulting in the death of man named Peter Richardson, who died on the 24 instant from injuries received by the sliding down of a log from the mountain, by some careless or reckless fellows. One or two others who were with him were injured, but not fatally. Deceased, we are informed, left a wife and one or two children in destitute circumstances.

On Thursday last, 5th inst., in Smith's Fork of Parley's Kanyon, in this county, a log was accidentally slid down from the mountain and, being thrown out of its track by an intervening stump, struck John Edward in the back, inflicting a wound from which he died about half an hour afterwards. At the time he was struck the young man was standing near his wagon, about to load up. He was 23 years of age and much respected by his acquaintance.

That such accidents will occasionally transpire unavoidably there is no doubt, but if proper care was taken by those in danger of being killed or maimed, they would be less frequent.

LIST OF ACTS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS PASSED DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WHICH WERE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An Act for the regulation of the Telegraph, and to secure secrecy and fidelity in the transmission of telegraphic messages.

An Act assigning the two Associate Justices to the respective Districts.

An Act changing the county seat of Washington county.

A Resolution adjourning and convening the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

A Resolution convening the Legislative Assembly.

A Memorial to Congress.

From the foregoing list it is made to appear that His Excellency S. S Harding, in his unbounded liberality and desire to do good to the people of Territory, has refused to sign his signature from every enactment of the Legislative Assembly in which the citizen generally had any interest. His acts need no comment. They speak for themselves, and can be easily understood by others than those possessing to understand "dark sayings."

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Feb., 1843, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	37	34

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
24	26	24

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
34	38	25

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	31	33

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month was

Max. 42 Min. 12

The amount of snow that fell during the month, was 21 inches, which produced 1 60/100 of water; giving the farmer a prospect of plenty, if not a flood.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A m. cloudy; variable but warm.
2. Over cast warm.
3. Cloudy and stormy.
4. Clear.
5. Cloudy
6. do
7. do
8. do snowed at night.
9. Cloudy and snowing.
10. Partially cloudy.
11. Cloudy most of the day.
12. Cloudy. Wind S.
13. Snowing and rainy; evening clear.
14. Cloudy and cold.
15. Hazy and cold.
16. A m. clear; p.m. cloudy.
17. Cloudy and stormy.
18. Mostly cloudy.
19. Cloudy and snowy.
20. Cloudy.
21. Day clear; night cloudy.
22. Cloudy.
23. Day clear; night cloudy.
24. A m. clear; p.m. cloudy.
25. do do do
26. Cloudy, windy and stormy.
27. A m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
28. Cloudy.

NOT SPRING-TIME YET.

The predictions of the weather-wise relative to the continuation of winter for six weeks longer after the second of February have been very literally fulfill d thus far, at the weather, although not excessively cold, has been stormy and wintry, with some little excepting, during the last few or six weeks. For a few days previous to Friday last, the sun shone brightly most of the time and the snow disappeared fast in the valleys and the mountains, although, wild geese were flying northward which were considered indicative of spring. On that day, in the afternoon, the sky was observed by cloudy, presaging another snow-storm, which commenced before daylight on Saturday morning and continued during the day, the snow melting, before, scarcely, as fast as it fell so on the ground, rendering pedestrianism difficult and quite uncomfortable.

During Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the weather was cloudy, but not quite so cold for the season, freezing hard every night and thawing but little in the day time.

The Prove Literary Association have kept up lectures every Tuesday evening during the winter, on scientific and practical subjects, which have been generally well attended: John Riggs, M. D., is President.

Departure.—Gen. H S Eldredge, accompanied by Col. Fermor Little, Mr. John W. Young and Mr. Lewis S. Hill, were to leave this morning for the Eastern States, on their own and Church business.

MRS. SIDDONS, THE TRAGIC ACTRESS.

Sarah Siddons was the mother of Mrs George Combe, the widow of the phrenologist and moral philosopher. Mrs. Siddons was the queen of the tragic race of Kemble, and preceded her brother John in the favor of the people, and was, without doubt, the greatest tragic actress that ever lived. Londoners had been upon the ar ge women of ability, who delighted in the terrible, and mixed with tenderness; but Sarah Siddons was a living, breathing Medea, with a tiger-like power to sound the trumpet-tone of rage, wail the wild note of despair, and rise into a whisper that could be felt by every appall-bound auditor. The Tragic Muse herself—if tall and stately—was her face subdued into a mere speaking passion, her calm or flashing eyes, her white, ample, classic arms, her graceful action, implied by the well-spring of poetry within—and all the stage, in town was conquered, the wits silent, and the critics bewilder d. H r fame is among our childish recollections. We have a distinct impression of the night, of our father and two literary friends going to see her in Isabella. They returned before the after-piece. They would have recanted it as positive impiety to have remained longer. After such a luxury of grief. When they were seated the whole three burst into tears; and our father positively confessed to us that when Mrs. Siddons crooned the stage, leaning her head, and knocked at Bjoveh's door, the whole audience was weeping before the actress even opened her mouth. In Lady Macbeth, the birth of the words, "Are ye a man?" excite s the very blood.

Stout Dr Johnson did not grudge to acknowledge her surpassing genius. When she visited him he paid her extraordinary attention, and when she had gone he said to Dr. Glover, who had been present at the interview,

"Sir, she is a prodigious fine woman!"

"Well, Sir, what of that?" "What do you not think she is much finer on the stage when adorned by art?"

"Sir," said the doctor, letting his criticism go by the board, and roused into thorough enthusiasm, "on the stage she is much finer nature adorns her there, and art—art glorifies her!"—[London Paper.

PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.—He was everything, that was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian—he dictated like Cæsar—his conversation joined the Socratic and Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus—he made history and he wrote it—his Bulletins are Iliads—he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mohammed—he left behind him in the Orient words as grand as the Pyramids—at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors, at the Academy of Sciences he replied to Laplace, in the Council of State he held his ground with Herting he gave a new to the geometry of those and to the tickery of Cloots he was equal with the astronomys and sidereal with the astronomers; like Cæsar, blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he was Cæsar. To attempt to describe such a man is he saw everything; he knew everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child; and all at once, startled from instead, armies set themselves in march; packs of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, cloudy of cavalry galloped in the hurricane, cries, trumpets, a thunder of thrones everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map, the ancient dynasties trembled, his mass heard leaping from its sheath, men saw the lightning of his sword, the flame in his hands and a resplendance in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the eagle of Austria, the eagle of Prussia, and he was the eagle of war!—[*F. Hugo.*

Persons we Should Like to Meet.—A policeman with an eye-glass; a cabman with a knobbed stick; a person with a camera; a photographer with clean hands; a tailor with good clothes; a dentist who knows every word a white washing; a detective without his knowing anything; a tract seller, short hair; a letter carrier with a top coat; a navy guard in a white hat; a boatman with goloshes; a price fighter with whiskers; a soldier with a clean collar on.

—The Democracy of Bergen county, New Jersey, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, on the 8th inst. by a festival at Fort Lee. Ex-Gov. Price, Hon. J. Wortendyke, Hon. A. Rogers, and others, spoke. The following toast was given Woman—As a sweetheart, she teases and torments us; as a wife, she makes us comfortable as a mother, she slips and suckles us. What were man were he never thus tease, pleased, comforted, cajoled, slapped nor suckled?

Married

At Farmers, Sangete county, Feb. 17, by Bishop James M. Adams, Mr. Lewis Dawson Shirts and Miss Tranquilla Anne Brady, both of that place.

Died:

In Manti, Sanpete co., on the 28th January, of hard fever, William Berry, son of William Berry and Mary Prescott, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

CAME to my stack yard, about a week ago, one black HORSE, four or five years old, rope halter on his neck, branded on the left shoulder, like a cross. Please come down—pay charges and take away the property as soon as possible, or I shall dispose of the horse. 31-8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of Jared Ben Gates, late of Salt Lake City, deceased, late of Willow Creek, Juab county, Utah Territory, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, that he is our intention to close up the business of said deceased, at the appointed date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and settle the same, and those indebted are to pay up at early day. Those having claims against said deceased, are requested to present the same without being asked a second time.

JOHN COOON,
LOUISA COATES.

Nephi City, March 1, 1843. 27-4

BEET SEED FOR SALE.

WILLOW and white, of the best quality; also CARROT SEED.

G. D. WALLACE, Jr. Ward.
27-4

CUT NAILS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good substantial NAIL MACHINE, in complete working order, capable of cutting three and a half inch nails, with a sufficient number of nickeys for the machine, which will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to

27-3 A. Carrington, Nephi City, Juab co.

NOTICE.

A LL those persons interested in lumbering Jordan are requested to meet at Brigham Young's, in m. on Monday, the 13th inst., when the committee will be ready to attend to jobs and make contracts, as is to be done.

ENOCH BIRNS,
NATHAN DAVIS,
JOHN BIRNS,
SYLVANUS GREEN.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

CUT and learn, and become acquainted with all the Ward Boundaries.

Truth will triumph !!
Knowledge is power !!
Unintelligence is rascality !!

EDWARD HANEAN,
School Teacher, 15th Ward School-house.
Terms—Three and four dollars per quarter. 27-3

ESTRAYS.

IN my possession, at Alpine City, Utah Co., U. T., two red steers—one marked SWALLOW, crop off left ear, and swallow fork in right; a brindle ox left shoulder out of joint.

One two-year-old HEIFER, red and white spotted, white face, and white belly and tail, some ears cropped.

One two-year-old STEER, black and white spotted, white face, white belly and tail, ears cropped, and a small piece off the end of the tail.

One three-year-old COW HEIFER, red brad and brick, white face.

Owners are required to prove property, pay charges, and take away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

27 1 JOSEPH M. PHELPS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my custody the following Stray Cattle: One four-year-old STEER, red and white, spotted under and head and neck, belly and tail white, ears cropped and a small piece off the end of the tail.

One dun colored COW, five years old, short horns, white face, white belly and tail, ears cropped, a small horn, a little white on the back and belly.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

ABALONE W. BRIER, Pound-keeper,
Superintendent Willow Creek.
27-4

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 38. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Tabernacle March 8, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I do not wish to confine myself to any particular subject this afternoon.

The rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its history up to this day are vividly portrayed in my memory. I referred to that subject this morning, and to the persecution we as a people have received, and the persecuting the Prophet Joseph Smith unto death. I have also in my mind the condition of the Christian world, as well as the revealed religion of the Savior; also the Jewish as the forerunner of the Christian religion.

This morning I referred to the intelligence we have, and the position of the world. The people want to know a great deal—they want to know all, but it cannot all be learned in one day, nor in a short period of time. We expect to learn to all eternity.

This people are an object of derision and astonishment to our Christian neighbors, and to the whole world an object of reflection and serious thought. Almost every man occupying a public position in the political, religious or heathen world wishes to possess great influence and to extend his power. There is only one way to obtain power and influence in the kingdom of God, and only one way to obtain foreknowledge, and that is to so live that that influence will come from our Creator, enlightening the mind and revealing things that are past, present and future pertaining to the earth and its inhabitants, and to the dealings of God with the children of men; in short, there is no source of true information outside of the Spirit of revelation; it maketh manifest all things, and revealeth the dispositions of communities and of individuals. By possessing this Spirit mankind can obtain power that is durable, beneficial, and that will result in a higher state of knowledge, of honor and of glory. This can be obtained only by strictly marking the path of truth, and walking faithfully therein.

We are objectionable to our neighbors. We have a warfare. As the Apostle says, "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." This warfare commences within us.

The spirits that live in these tabernacles were as pure as the heavens, when they entered them. They came to tabernacles that are contaminated, pertaining to the flesh, by the fall of man. The Psalmist says, "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." This Scripture has established in the minds of some the doctrine of total depravity—that it is impossible for them to have one good thought, that they are altogether sinful, that there is no good, no soundness and no spiritual health in them. This is not correct, yet we have a warfare within us. We have to contend against evil passions, or the seeds of iniquity that are sown in the flesh through the fall. The pure spirits that occupy these tabernacles are operated upon, and it is the right of Him that sent them into these tabernacles to hold the preeminence, and to always give the Spirit of truth to influence the spirits of men, that it may triumph and reign predominantly in our tabernacles the God and Lord of every motion. We not only have this warfare continually, day by day, within ourselves, but we also have an outside influence or pressure to resist. Both the religious and the political world have influences to contend against that very much resemble each other; they are more or less exercised, governed and controled by surrounding influences. We, Latter-day Saints, have an influence of this kind to contend against.

The inquiry has often been made of us in the course of our history, why we do not contradict such and such statements, "Why do you not confute this or that?" "Why do you not enlighten the people in regard to certain statements which are urged against you, and disabuse the public mind?" Our position at the present day is far superior to what it was sixteen, twenty and thirty years ago. Sixteen years ago we were on the inhospitable prairies, and in an Indian country. Five hundred of our able-bodied men had been taken from us by the call of the government, and went to fight the battles of their country. There are women and children sitting here to-day, whose husbands, sons and fathers went on that campaign to prove to our government that we were loyal, who became widows and orphans in consequence of that requisition. Those noble men left their wives and children and their aged fathers and mothers houseless and without protection upon the wild prairies and surrounded by savages, exposed to all the rigors and changes of the weather, to heat and cold, to rains and storms without protectors, until many sank under it and left their lifeless remains to be laid beneath the prairie sod. When this call was made upon us, to put to the test our loyalty, we had traveled from Nauvoo and were resting in the western part of Potowatamie county, Iowa. Had we boots and shoes to our feet? No. A few had, but the majority of the people had not. Had our wives clothing to last them five years? No. Had our children clothing to last them that length of time? No. The great majority of the people had not clothing nor shoes to make them comfortable a single day. We were obliged to leave our property behind us, with the lame and blind and feeble who were pounced upon while we were absent to find them a safe abiding place.

This is the outside pressure. It forced us from Ohio to Missouri, from Missouri to Illinois, and from Illinois into the wilderness. We were accused of disloyalty, alienation, and apostacy from the Constitution of our country. We were accused of being secessionists. I am, so help me God, and ever expect to be a secessionist from their wickedness, unrighteousness, dishonesty and unhallowed principles in a religious point of view; but am I or this people secessionists with regard to the glorious Constitution of our country? No. Were we secessionists when we so promptly responded to the call of the General Government, when we were houseless and friendless on the wild prairies of Potawatamie? I think not. We there told the brethren to enlist, and they obeyed without a murmur.

With regard to our going into the wilderness, and our there being called upon to turn out five hundred able-bodied men to go to Mexico, we had then seen every religious and political right trampled under foot by mobocrats; there were none left to defend our rights; we were driven from every right which freemen ought to possess. In forming that battalion of five hundred men, br. Kimball and myself rode day and night, until we had raised the full number of men the government called for. Captain Allen said to me, using his own words, "I have fallen in love with your people. I love them as I never loved a people before." He was a friend to the uttermost. When he had marched that Mormon battalion as far as Fort Leavenworth, he was thrown upon a sick bed where, I then believed and do now, he was nursed, taken care of, and doctored to the silent tomb, and the battalion went on with God for their Friend.

That battalion took up their line of march from Fort Leavenworth by way of Santa Fe, and over a desert and dreary route, and planted themselves in the lower part of California, to the joy of all the officers and men that were loyal. At the time of their arrival, General Kearney was in a straitened position, and Col. P. St. George Cook promptly marched the battalion to his relief, and said to him, "We have the boys here now that can put all things right." The boys in that battalion performed their duty faithfully. I never think of that little company of men without the next thought's being, "God bless them for ever and for ever." All this we did to prove to the government that we were loyal. Previous to this, when we left Nauvoo, we knew that they were going to call upon us, and we were prepared for it in our faith and in our feelings. I knew then as well as I do now that the government would call for a battalion of men out of that part of Israel, to test our loyalty to the government. Thomas H. Benton, if I have been rightly informed, obtained the requisition to call for that battalion, and, in case of non-compliance with that requisition, to call on the militia of Missouri and Iowa, and other States, if necessary, and to call volunteers from Illinois, from which State we had been driven, to destroy the camp of Israel. This same Mr. Benton said to the President of the United States, in the presence of some other persons, "Sir, they are a pestilential race, and ought to become extinct."

I will again urge upon this people to so live that they will have the knowledge they desire, as we have knowledge not of all, but only of that which is necessary. Have we not shown to the world that we love the constitution of our country and its institutions better than do those who have been and are now distracting the nation? You cannot find a community, placed under the circumstances that we were, that would have done as we did on the occasion of furnishing the Mormon Battalion, after our leading men had been slain and we had been compelled to leave our farms, gardens, homes and firesides, while, at the same time, the general government was called upon in vain to put a stop to such a series of abuse against an innocent people.

The people said, "Give us redress for our wrongs."

Government: "Did you say anything? Hard of hearing; can't hear a single word you say."

"Mr. President, Mr. Senator, Messrs. everybody else, can you hear the cries of the widow and fatherless?"

Government: "Did you speak? Can't hear you gentlemen; mark what I say, I can't hear you."

After all this, to prove our loyalty to the constitution and not to their infernal meanness, we went to fight the battles of a free country to give it power and influence, and to extend our happy institutions in other parts of this widely extended republic. In this way we have proved our loyalty. We have done everything that has been required of us. Can there anything reasonable and constitutional be asked that we would not perform? No. But if the government of the United States United States should now ask for a battalion of men to fight in the present battle-fields of the nation, while there is a camp of soldiers from abroad located within the corporate limits of this city, I would not ask one man to go; I would see them in hell first. What was the result a year ago, when our then Governor, and I thank God for such a Governor as we had a year ago, called for men to go and guard the mail route? Were they promptly on hand? Yes; and when President Lincoln wrote to me requesting me to fit out one hundred men to guard the mail route, we at once enlisted the one hundred men for ninety days. On Monday evening I received the instruction, and on Wednesday afternoon that hundred men were mustered into service and encamped ready for moving. But all this does not prove any loyalty to political tyrants. We guarded the mail route.

They do not know what we know with regard to guarding this route, and they will find that out by and by. We do not need any soldiers here from any other States or Territories to perform that service, neither does the government, as they would know if they were wise. I will, comparatively speaking, take one plug of tobacco, a shirt and three cents' worth of paint, and save more life and hinder more Indian depredations than they can by expending millions of dollars vested in an army to fight and kill the Indians. Feed and clothe them a little and you will save life; fight them, and you pave the way for the destruction of the innocent. This will be found out after a while, but now it is not known except by comparatively a few.

We complain of the barbarity of the red men for killing innocent men, women and children, especially for killing women and children. They are to blame for this. But remember that they are savages, and that it is an usage among them to kill the innocent for acts of the guilty.

I will ask every person who is acquainted with the history of the colonization of the continent of North and South America, if they ever knew any colony of whites to get along any better with their savage neighbors than the inhabitants of Utah have done. Talk about making treaties with the Indians! Has there been any one treaty with the Indians fulfilled in good faith by the Government? If there is one, I wish you would let me know. But we call them savages, while at the same time the whites too often do as badly as they have done, and worse, when difference of intelligence and training are taken into account. This has been so in almost every case of difficulty with the red skins. When soldiers have pounced upon these poor, ignorant, low, degraded, miserable creatures, mention a time, if you can, when they have spared their women and children. They have indiscriminately massacred the helpless, the blind, the old, the infant and the mother.

I am a human being, and I have the care of human beings. I wish to save life, and have no desire to destroy life. If I had my wish, I should entirely stop the shedding of human blood. The people abroad do not generally understand this, but they will. Like Paul, they do that they would not do, and leave undone that they would do because of the sin that reigns in their members. The nations of the world may apply this same text to their own case. They want to do something, but what to do rightly they do not find.

We have not only the man of sin to contend with, but also the outside pressure. Now then, what should we say concerning this people? I will answer. There has never been a time or circumstance since this Territory was organized, but what the civil law has reigned triumphantly in the hearts and acts of this people. The outside pressure now is that this people, called Latter-day Saints, are secessionists in their feelings, and alien to the Constitution and institutions of our country. This is entirely false. There is not another people upon the face of the earth that could have borne what we have, and still remained as loyal to our brethren as we have been and are. They might be displeased with some of the acts of the administrators of the law, but not with the Constitutional laws and institutions of the Government.

This people are filled with patience and long suffering, clinging to the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers as closely and as tenaciously as ever babe clung to the Maternal breast, and we would that the Government had always been so wisely administered as to bind the best feelings of the people together, and to create and still continue to create a union instead of alienation. The affections of the masses of American citizens North and South, and in the North and in the South, are alienated from each other, and they are divided. We would it could be otherwise, but this is the result of the acts of leading politicians of our nation. When the people's affections are interwoven with a Republican government administered in all its purity, if the administrators act not in virtue and truth it is but natural that the people become disaffected with mal-administration, and divide and subdivide into parties, until the body politic is shivered to pieces. There is no other platform that any government can stand upon and endure, but the platform of truth and virtue.

What can we do? We can serve God, and mind our own business; keep our powder dry, and be prepared for every emergency to which we may be exposed, and sustain the civil law to which we are subject. We have an adjudicator of the law in this Judicial District who has been here some eight or ten years. Has he found any difficulty or trouble in the performance of his official acts in this District, which we may say is the brain, the lungs, the vitals of the whole Territory? Has he met with any difficulty in administering the civil law here? He has not, except in the case where tyrants have sought to interrupt the even course and administration of it. Those who aim to soar to power and fame by taking such a course, pluck out the pinions of their own wings, and rob themselves of the glory and power which they so earnestly seek.

We have our own difficulties to encounter as a people, arising from influences that cannot be fully comprehended by those who are not of us and are not living with us. As for offering refutations to charges made against us, it would be impossible to keep pace with the thousands of freshly invented falsehoods that the powers spiritual and the powers temporal would produce to feed the credulity of the ignorant masses. Bunyan says that it requires a legion of devils to watch one Christian; it would require a legion of refutations to keep pace with one infernal liar, therefore we say, "lie on, falsify every thing you want to falsify, and say what you please; there is a God in Israel, and if you have not yet learned it you will learn it."

Some of my friends and brethren have lately thought that there is an influence being got up against us. I would not give the ashes of a rye straw for any influence that our officials here, who are operating against this people, have in Washington. If their true characters were only known there, their influence would be devoid of weight in the mind of any right thinking man. I am in no way concerned about what they can do against us. I wish one course to be pursued by this people, and all the rest will be right. If they will walk faithfully in the path of their duty, in uprightness before God, clinging to right, and so conducting themselves that no being in the heavens, on the earth, under the earth, or in hell, can say in truth that they are guilty of an unjust or wicked action committed knowingly, all will be right. God rules in the heavens, and he does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth, he causes victory to perch here, and defeat and disgrace there, as he will, and contending armies know not the cause of their victory or of their defeat. It is God who rules.

We are in the midst of these mountains, and we have good and salutary laws to govern us. We have our Constitutional laws and our Territorial laws; we are subject to these laws, and always expect to be, for we love to be. If there is any man among us who has violated any constitutional law, try the law upon him, and let us see whether there is any virtue in it, before we try the strong arm of despotism and tyranny. I stand for Constitutional law, and if any transgress, let them be tried by it, and, if guilty, suffer its penalty.

In 1857 it is estimated that eleven thousand troops were ordered here; some seven thousand started for this place, with several thousand hangers on. They came into the Territory when a company of emigrants were traveling on the south route to California. Nearly all of that company were destroyed by the Indians. That unfortunate affair has been laid to the charge of the whites. A certain judge that was then in this Territory wanted the whole army to accompany him to Iron county to try the whites for the murder of that company of emigrants. I told Gov. Cumming that if he would take an unprejudiced judge into the district where that horrid affair occurred, I would pledge myself that every man in the regions round about should be forthcoming when called for, to be condemned or acquitted as an impartial, unprejudiced judge and jury should decide; and I pledged him that the court should be protected from any violence or hindrance in the

prosecution of the laws; and if any were guilty of the blood of those who suffered in the Mountain Meadow massacre, let them suffer the penalty of the law; but to this day they have not touched the matter, for fear the Mormons would be acquitted from the charge of having any hand in it, and our enemies would thus be deprived of a favorite topic to talk about, when urging hostility against us. "The Mountain Meadow massacre! Only think of the Mountain Meadow massacre!!" is their cry from one end of the land to the other.

"Come, let us make war on the Mormons, for they burnt government property." And what was the government doing there with their property? They were coming to destroy the Mormons, in violation of every right principle of law and justice. A little of their property was destroyed, and they were left to know, not a file, but dead cattle's bones. I was informed that one man brought five blood hounds to hunt the Mormons in the mountains and that the poor devil had to kill them and eat them before spring to save himself from starving to death, and that he was fool enough to acknowledge it afterwards in his city. This is the kind of outside pressure we have to meet with. Who wanted the army of 1857 here? Who sent for them? Liars, thieves, murderers, gamblers, whoremasters, and speculators in the rights and blood of the Mormon people cried to government, and government opened its ears, long and broad, saying, "I hear you, my children; lie on, my faithful sons Brocchus, Drummond & Co.," and so they did lie on until the parent sent an army to use up the Mormons. Now I say, for the consolation of all my brethren and sisters, they cannot do it; and that is worse to them than all the rest; they cannot do it.

The rank, rabid abolitionists, whom I call black-hearted Republicans, have set the whole national fabric on fire. Do you know this, Democrats? They have kindled the fire that is raging now from the north to the south, and from the south to the north. I am no abolitionist, neither am I a pro slavery man; I hate some of their principles and especially some of their conduct, as I do the gates of hell. The Southerners make the negroes, and the Northerners worship them; this is all the difference between slaveholders and abolitionists. I would like the President of the United States and all the world to hear this.

Shall I tell you the law of God in regard to the African race? If the white man who belongs to the chosen seed mixes his blood with the seed of Cain, the penalty, under the law of God, is death on the spot. This will always be so. The nations of the earth have transgressed every law that God has given, they have changed the ordinances and broken every covenant made with the fathers, and they are like a hungry man that dreameth that he eateth, and he awaketh and behold he is empty.

The following saying of the prophet is fulfilled: "Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, let her be defiled, and let our eye look upon Zion. But they know not the thoughts of the Lord, neither understand they his counsel; for he shall gather them as the sheaves into the floor. Arise and thresh. O daughter of Zion, etc." God rules in the armies of heaven and does his pleasure upon the earth, and no man can help it. Who can stay the hand of Jehovah, or turn aside the providences of the Almighty? I say to all men and all women, submit to God, to his ordinances, and to his rule; serve him, and cease your quarreling, and stay the shedding of each other's blood.

If the government of the United States, in Congress assembled, had the right to pass an anti-polygamy bill, they had also the right to pass a law that slaves should not be abused as they have been; they had also a right to make a law that negroes should be used like human beings, and not worse than dumb brutes. For their abuse of that race, the whites will be cursed, unless they repent.

I am neither an abolitionist nor a pro-slavery man. If I could have been influenced by private injury to choose one side in preference to the other, I should certainly be against the pro-slavery side of the question, for it was pro-slavery men that pointed the bayonet at me and my brethren in Missouri, and said, "Damn you we will kill you." I have not much love for them, only in the gospel. I would cause them to repent, if I could, and make them good men and a good community. I have no fellowship for their avarice, blindness, and ungodly actions. To be great is to be good before the heavens and before all good men. I will not fellowship the wicked in their sins, so help me God.

Joseph Smith, in forty-seven prosecutions was never proven guilty of one violation of the laws of his country. They accused him of treason, because he would not fellowship their wickedness. Suppose the land should be cleansed from its filthiness and the law of God should predominate, if a man or a woman should be found who had corrupted themselves and thereby become diseased, that man or woman would be placed by themselves, as the lepers were anciently, never more to commune with the human family. Purify your flesh and blood, your spirits, your habitations and your country, and then you will be pure before God. This change has got to be before this earth will be taken back into a celestial atmosphere.

Find fault with me because I have wives! They would corrupt every wife I have, if they had the power; and then they cry to the government. "You had better do something with the Mormons; they are deceitful and disloyal!" I am disloyal to their sins and filthiness. Cleanse your hearts and the whole person, and make yourselves as pure as the angels, and then I will fellowship you.

I say to every man and woman in this community, suffer not your affections to wander after that which is unholy; do not lust after gold, nor the things of this world. Sanctify yourselves before your God and before one another, until you are pure outside and in and all around you, and see that you faithfully perform every duty.

Now, as we are accused of secession, my counsel to this congregation is to secede, what from? From the Constitution of the United States? No. From the institutions of our country? No. Well then, what from? From sin and the practice thereof. That is my counsel to this congregation and to the whole world.

May God bless everybody that wishes well to his kingdom on the earth. Amen.

REMARKS

By Elder ORSON HYDE, Bowery, Tuesday Afternoon Oct. 7, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG]

I do not wish to monopolize the time to the exclusion of my brethren, and I do not design to detain you long, still a few remarks, perhaps may not be unacceptable. I thank my Heavenly Father for the privilege and blessing of meeting with the saints, and for allowing my spirit to mingle with yours, to increase each other's joys.

The words of edification and instruction we have had from our brethren are truly cheering to all of us, and I trust that the spirit of the living God may continue to abide with us, that wherein we have received an increase of light and truth we may carry it to our homes, and revive the work of the Lord in our towns and villages, and in short carry this feeling and influence to every quarter and part of the kingdom of God. Truly the remarks made this morning were cheering and good. The spirit of the Lord is calculated to remove every thing that may be in the heart which is opposed to that which is good, to Godliness and peace.

Much is said about the tribes of Israel from which most of us are supposed to have descended. With some there is quite a feeling of choice in regard to the tribe from which they sprang, but let me say that whether we sprang from Judah, Ephraim, Manasseh or from a family of gentile origin, that of all those tribes and classes whoever receive the gospel and are moulded and fashioned by the spirit of the living God, will be entitled to a place in the kingdom of our Heavenly Father. Hence it is written 'For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: All things were created by him, and for him." And again it is written "And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him: where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all."—Col. I. 16 and III. 10, 11.

I feel that in these two particulars we are distinguished from the world, while we are made one by being baptized into one spirit and all embracing the one faith, becoming members of one body, having one common father, even the King of heaven. And by submitting to be guided by his Spirit, and obeying the precepts that are given by him in our daily deportment we are transported into the image of that lovely being of whom it is said that at his name every knee shall bow and every tongue confess.

Brethren, I feel happy and child like in your presence to-day, and I intend to continue in well doing that I may ever have the spirit of the Lord to guide me aright. If, by my labors, I can make others feel as well as I feel myself, it is the joy of my heart, it is that for which I labor and toil. I feel at many times that I would rather sit down and muse in silence than to speak.

When I think of our friends in the east I feel sorrowful; their condition is deplorable. I have no enmity towards any one, but my general feeling is heaven bless the Saints and may heaven destroy every influence that is arranged against Zion. And the Lord will do this; and I will prophesy in the name of the Lord God of Hosts that if we continue to walk in the light of truth, to labor to build up Zion that cup of trembling spoken of by the Prophet Isaiah shall never return to your lips, nor to our habitations, but we will float along increasing in power and strength from day to day, continually rejoicing in the truths of our holy religion.

God bless you all for ever: Amen.

—If there are eighteen men of war after the Alabama, Vanity Fair believes the odds are just "290" to 18 that said ships of war will keep going after the Alabama, instead of getting alongside of her.

—One Reverend Ash, who was in the rebel army in the battle of Richmond, Ky., stated publicly that he had three men to load for him there, and concealed by a stone fence, he killed eight or Unionists. When asked how he felt afterward he replied that he "preached that night one of the damn'est finest sermons" he had ever preached in his life, and never slept better."

—Advice to an infuriated printer—"Compose" yourself..

FALLIBILITY OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

Since the days of the highly imaginative classical ancients who supposed the heavens to consist of brass, and who attributed the solar and lunar eclipses* to a danger of those luminaries being devoured by a monster similar to the famous Egyptian Sphinx, much error has been connected with the different sciences.

As long as empiricism unassisted by true knowledge emanating from God, reigns, the march of truth remains a tardy one, being on every side impeded by the greatest incongruities imaginable. Thus, as far as we can trace the intellectual development of different nations, ignorance and superstition mark the principal pages of their history, till Providence produces great men and favors the gifted to bring their intuitive knowledge to light.

Hence the most wonderful discoveries, like that of steam for instance, are often made contrary to the expectations of those directly concerned. Some would-be-wise men of the world, attribute such scientific exploits to mere chance or the ingenuity of the learned, but our sincere belief is that God in His mercy reveals those principles which always existed in the bosom of eternity, at certain times, to mankind.

How many experiments have not been made on the evaporation of liquids, and yet, if we are permitted to credit the words of Baron Von Liebig and other eminent *savans*, entirely incorrect ideas have been entertained for a long time in relation to that interesting phenomenon.

Here we cannot help making some passing remarks on the extreme liability of the human judgment to err, if unaided by the Spirit of God, but previous to doing so we wish to say, that we do not intend to pronounce diatribes or calumnies against any one, but simply speak on the general principles governing the conduct of men destitute of the divine Spirit, as we find them on the arena of this world.

History is the great source from which the student gleans the evidence for the criterion of the moral and intellectual standard of, and the good and evil embodied in the acts of nations and individuals. We calculate on the possibility of a historian making incorrect statements, but, if men of different nations and periods, of the highest mental and scholastic calibre, and what is more wonderful all of one profession, agree in one point—and that point strange to say, touches the very thing, they should be most interested to conceal before the *Argus*-eyes of the world, unless they desire to see their fame fade for ever, we must reasonably conclude that they speak the truth *nolens volens*, that is, they cannot help making some correct statements whether they or their colleagues like it or not.

The principle on which we accept the testimony of various authors whose veracity and fidelity is not well substantiated by collateral facts,—and we regret to say that men like *Herodotus, Polybius, Voltaire* and others whose names have shone with a dazzling brilliancy in the literary world, are writers whose testimony the reader has to receive with great caution,—is this, if a man who is either a stranger or bears a character of doubtful veracity, relates circumstances which tend greatly to promote his own purposes, we considering the probability of fabrication reject his testimony; and if we even suspect that he has a purpose to serve, a similar impression is produced. If, on the contrary, we are satisfied that the circumstances are indifferent to him, and that he has no purpose to answer, we give greater credit to his testimony. If, further than this, we perceive that the statement militates against himself, conveying an imputation against his own conduct, or exposing him to contempt, ridicule or personal injury, we are satisfied. that nothing could make him adhere to such a testimony but an honest conviction of its truth.

And this we believe to be the case with those gentlemen whose names we shall cite. They are men whose integrity of character, social position and professional eminence demand respect in whatever sphere they may move. Some of them being professors at Universities, others private physicians of kings, princes and dukes, it will be easily perceived that these gentlemen hold offices which can only be filled by men of more than common intellect and knowledge.

Very few people are so capacitated as to allow reason to act upon an extensive observation, to judge of the uniformity of the sequences and to account for apparent deviations; and not many have an opportunity so ample, a field so extensive such keen observative powers combined with that spirit of discernment so peculiar to great minds as to guarantee the correctness of their assertions within the wide domain of science. It is not for every one to collect facts, and while examining them with the eye of discrimination, to discover a general fact common to them all, and thus to generalize or induce a general principle. This, viz., the process of discovering a leading or governing axiom or law is the main object of true science, and other steps are merely preliminary and subservient.

This we know from experience to be no easy matter. How many for instance are able, while solving an arithmetical, algebraical or geometrical problem, to reason on it so as to develope principle after principle, and thus show the axiom common to the whole.

We are aware that many understand to solve difficult problems mechanically, without comprehending exactly the genius of the same. But how do we account for this? A common observer will simply notice the facts as they appear before his mental eye, and the immediate relations existing between the same, but a man of genius analyzes the phenomena, and discovers thus the more minute relations.

And where is a greater mental acumen required than in the medical profession where the physician of a variety of questions frequently incorrectly answered, has to form his *diagnosis*, and yet nowhere do we find greater uncertainty and darkness. We doubt much whether the sayings of the Oracle of Delphi were ever so ambiguous as sometimes are the learned prescriptions of physicians.

It is well known, for instance, that what some polemic writers pronounce a *panacea*, is by others considered a *euthanasia*, or an easy manner of despatching people in the other world.

We respect the science of Hippocrates and its followers, but we abhor the idea of being experimented upon by any one for the purpose of becoming a martyr of the verdant endeavors of a tyro-savant. We remember some years back the question being asked by Gagliani's Messenger, an excellent gazette published in Paris, how it was that so many of the *portiers* of the *Quartier Latin* died? The answer given by another literary contemporary of the great metropolis of the Seine was, that the young medical students who inhabit that famous quarter of the Sorbonne University, in their eagerness for experience in their profession, experiment on these good-natured, ignorant human beings who act as door-keepers and who in order to accommodate their inmates, the wicked and mischievous sons of the Muses, allow themselves to be treated as patients. And so outrageous were the practices of these Esculapians, that the *prefet de police* had a number of them arrested and tried for murder.

To show now the reader that we are not arbitrary in our remarks, but that sometimes men of great erudition and genius, acknowledge in relation to one of the most important professions, viz., medicine, the great mistakes which are being made, we quote the following authorities:

Sir Astley Cooper:—"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder."

Sir William Knighton:—"It is somewhat strange that, though in many arts and sciences improvement has advanced in a step of regular progression from the first, in others it has kept no pace with time. Medicine seems to be one of those ill-fated arts, whose improvement bears no proportion to its antiquity."

Dr. Abercrombie:—"Our intellectual powers in relation to the action of medicines upon the body, are fraught with the highest degree of uncertainty."

Sir Gilbert Blane:—"In many cases patients get well in spite of the means employed; and sometimes, when the physician fancies he has made a great cure, one may fairly assume the patient to have made a happy escape."

Dr. Gregory:—"Medical doctrines are little better than stark staring absurdities."

The great *Boerhave* ordered at his death, all his medical works to be collected and burned save one, which he declared contained all that was of any value in medical science. The book contained simply these words of advice: "Keep your head clear, and feet warm, and let the doctors alone."

Bichat, a renowned Parisian physician, wrote "the practice of medicine is unworthy of a reasonable man."

Many other scientific celebrities of different countries could be cited, if it were necessary, to substantiate the fact that great fallibility exists in every domain of human knowledge, and that correct principles occur simply sporadically in the world, that is in plain English, in one place one grain of truth is mixed up with six pounds of error, while in another, truth is found in almost infinitesimal doses.

*The Hindoos up to the present day believe that a great monster, called Kelu, attempts during an eclipse, to seize and destroy the sun or moon.

REFORMATION.—They tell a story of two bachelor brothers who lived a sort of cat and dog life, to their neighbors' discomfort, for a good many years, but who had been at a camp meeting, were slightly converted, and both of them concluded to reform.

"Brother Tom," says one, when they had arrived at their home, "let us sit down now, and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me all my faults and I'll tell you all your'n, so we'll know to get a mending 'em."

"Good!" says brother Tom.

"Well, you begin."

"No, you begin, brother Joe."

"Well, in the first place, you know, brother Tom, *you will lie!*"

Crack goes brother Tom's double fist between brother Joe's "blinkers," and a considerable of a "scrimmage" ensued, until, in the course of about ten minutes, neither being able to come to time, reformation was postponed sine die.

A FOREST OF NUTMEGS.—Intelligence has been received by the Dutch Government that Dr Bernstein, while undertaking a scientific expedition for the Colonial Government of the Netherlands to the Molucca Islands and New Guinea, had made a discovery in the Islands of Batjan which may lead to important results in the spice trade. In his ascent of the Sabela range, he discovered at an elevation of from 2,600 to 3,800 feet above the level of the sea, a very extensive forest of nutmeg trees, laden with nuts of an unusual size and excellent quality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING RELIQUE OF ANTIQUITY.

PROVO, March 6th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir:—During a brief sojourn in your city while sauntering down one of the principal avenues, and almost directly opposite what are known as the 'Fourteenth Ward Buildings,' I perceived an edifice of somewhat singular construction, surmounted in the center by what, in the distance resembled an elongated bladder, but which on closer inspection proved to be almost flat, on the surface of which were inscribed hieroglyphics signifying. "Here am I" Who am I? being naturally of an inquisitive disposition, was the question I instinctively asked myself, and I determined if possible to solve that problem at once. Perceiving no corporeal substance in the immediate vicinity of this strange inscription I determined to "inquire within" (I have since heard that this sign was placed there by the proprietor, lest his friends should loose sight of him in consequence of his extreme attenuation; but this is not correct.)

Judge P——, whose establishment it is, received me affably. His open countenance and ingenuous frankness struck me favorably. He is a gentleman of suasive manners and imposing presence, verging on 70 years of age I presume, and from present appearances he must have been, when younger, a man of considerable bone and muscle. He exhibited many interesting geological specimens, and other productions of the Territory, which were quite interesting. But what most particularly enchained my attention was a small glass case which I noticed while the Judge was dilating upon the benefits sure to result from a needle of his invention, which invariably points to the true north. It contained a circular piece of metal perhaps half an inch in diameter. The Judge informed me that it was the only specimen of the kind that he possessed, and seemed to attach considerable importance to it as a relique of antiquity. He informed me that it was silver, and on cleansing it with acid he had discovered an inscription, which he made out to be "half died" or "half dim," the concluding letters being obliterated so that he could not be positive which. From an old manuscript in his possession dating back as far as the days of Buchannan the First, he was led to believe that there was a species of fascination connected with it almost inexplicable, and stated that by placing it in his pocket and jingling it against his bunch of keys, he had experienced a sensation singularly exhilerating, and which he could not account for on any philosophical principle of which he was in possession. Such pieces it seems were at that remote period quite common, and together with others of various dimensions and colors were used by the benighted inhabitants of the land as a circulating medium of exchange. I was informed that it was not an uncommon circumstance, for an individual to carry about as much as 17 pounds (£) of this metal in his pocket. (This must be an exageration.) But what a clumsy contrivance compared with the light and beautiful tissue that folds so gracefully in our Portmonnais of the present day! I suppose the sluggish intellects of those times were incapable of the nice calculations of premium, discount, etc., necessary in transactions with our currency, and prefered carrying about huge lumps of metal to using anything requiring the slightest intellectual exertion. The laws of Lycurgus might as well have been introduced at once, making heavy lumps of iron legal tender.

Yours, etc., OMEGA.

ITEMS FROM BEYOND JORDAN.

CEDAR FORT, March 12, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

Winter yet lingers in the lap of spring, but will soon be among the things that were. The first snow fell in this valley about the middle of December on the dry and dusty earth, and there has been excellent sleighing since New Years, without a day's interruption.

Amusements have been indulged in quite extensivsly, dancing being the favorite. Our worthy bishop, Allen Weeks, originated a benefit ball for a family, the husband of which had been sick for months. The musicians volunteered their services free. The people turned out *en masse*, some from Lehi, and Fort Crittenden.

The school here has been under the able management of Judge Z. Snow, who is now attending to his professional duties at Provo. Singing schools, spelling schools and lectures have been common; the blind harpist has also favored us with an entertainment.

Nearly every family in this place, of which there are about thirty, have made some improvement in building during the past fall and winter. The adobes costing nothing, having been brought from Fort Crittenden, formerly used to build the quarters of the soldiers stationed there. Little did Uncle Sam's officials think, when the public money was being spent for that purpose, that it would eventually benefit the very people they were persecuting.

Several individuals have rented their lands, and are about to start for the Beaver Head and Grasshopper gold mines. The farmers are anxiously waiting for the balance of the snow to disappear that they may commence their agricultural operations. Water ditches and fences will need repairing, and poles must be hauled from the kanyons.

While speaking of fences, let me describe the model of a gate, which is, in my opinion, the best I have yet seen for both winter and summer use. It is very simple, easily made, easily worked, and not liable to get out of order. It is made some five feet high, with double crosspieces at each end and in the middle and runs on two cast iron wheels some six or eight inches in diameter rigged in the bottom. The posts are double, the rear one sufficiently wide to allow the gate to roll easily between them on a plank or slab fastened to the ground. A post should be set at the rear end of the plank to prevent it rolling too far back. Two front posts should be hewn inside in order to leave a place wedge-shaped that the gate may run in and be held tight by the slight friction.

L. B. G.

UTAH COUNTY ITEMS.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, MARCH 12, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

The weather for some time has been warm and pleasant through the day time, with cold nights. The snow is rapidly melting, though most of the valleys are still robed in white. Stock is doing fairly on the range now.

As we noticed in our last, the Provo Dramatic Association gave two interesting entertainments in the Hall at Payson, which were well attended, the performers doing greater justice to their characters than we had reason to hope.

On the evenings of the 6th and 7th Messrs. Bernard Snow, & Co., of the Springville Theatre, gave spirited and well-selected performances—first evening: "The Charcoal Burner," and "Yankee in Cuba;" second night: "William Tell" and "The Two Buzzards." In most instances the characters were well sustained, but more especially so those of the well known favorites—Messrs. Snow and Dougal. Fancy dances by Mrs. Shea, who, by the by, is quite an *artiste*, and gained much applause, tho' we confess we *are not* partial to this style of public exhibition of the tender sex and believe other styles of acting far more choice and intellectual to intelligent minds.

The "Yankee in Cuba" was a decided hit—a palpable hit!—and proved that Mr. Snow, a rising star in tragedy, is a comedian of excellent and admirable powers.

On the 11th inst., at the Hall in Payson an enthusiastic public demonstration, against the conduct of Gov. Harding and Associate Judges Waite and Drake, came off in a spirited manner. The head of the Hall was decorated with a finely wrought flag, displaying our old time honored "Stars and Stripes" tastefully arranged. Could the offending officials have heard the spirited denunciations of the speakers, against their perfidy, they would certainly for the moment, have felt rather small. The meeting was orderly—the speakers piquant and the demonstrations gave the falsehood to the Governor's charge of "Disloyalty."

I have done. Adois. J.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PROVO CITY, March 13th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that you are always interested in all that concerns the citizens of this Territory, I will give you a short account of affairs as they have transpired in this city.

The weather is quite warm at present, and the farmers are preparing to commence their seeding operations. The March term of the Probate Court of Utah county commenced on Monday last, and a considerable amount of business has been done. The subject of education has not received that attention during winter which was due; however we hope for improvement, and from present appearances we may not hope in vain. Provo needs a high school, and until one can be established, the means for properly educating the rising generation will be somewhat limited. We have a good schoolhouse in each district in the city, in which schools are taught almost the year round, but they are entirely unsuited to those pupils studying the higher branches of education.

A very serious accident recently occurred near this city, resulting in the death of a man by the name of Peter Richardson, who was engaged with a number of other persons in sliding wood off the mountain at the time of the fatal occurrance.

G. M. B.

—"Madam," said a husband to his young wife in a little altercation, which will sometimes spring up in the "best of families," "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each considers that the other is at fault, which of the two ought to be the first to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The best-natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her rosy mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction.

—Christmas was a dull, sad day to the freed negroes, says a correspondent, to many a day of gloom in the absence of the usual festival week allotted them by their masters. They wanted at least a little whisky to cheer them. "Only a little sup, Missis," and they would not understand why they could not be gratified. When told there was a government regulation against it, they seemed to feel that government was harder than old massa.

WITTY EXAGGERATIONS.

There is a species of humor, peculiarly American, which consists in grotesque hyperbole, the caricature of some fact which expresses it better than a faithful portrait would do. Some people take the snake and kill it when they wish to show it to us, but the lively Yankee humorist just catches it by the tail as it passes, and stretches it into ludicrous proportions, as actors in pantomimes do the tails of those famous ductile dragons, which so astonish and delight children.

Instances of this wild and extravagant humor are as common as proverbs. Everybody has heard of the weather which was so cold that the mercury went out of sight and which no doubt would have been a good deal colder if the thermometer had been long enough.—A similar exaggeration was that of a young man who took calomel on a morning so cold that the mercury ran down in his boots. And speaking of boots reminds us of the stage-driver who wore such large ones that he had to use the forks of the road as a boot-jack.

The following passages are illustrations:—The man out West whose legs are so long that he had to go down cellar to take of his shoes. The man who is so large that he has to go out of doors to turn over. The man who snored so loud that he had to sleep in the next street to keep from wakening himself. The man whose nose is so long that he has to step forward three paces to reach the end of it. The man who was so large and heavy that his shadow killed a little boy when it fell on him. The man who was so fat that his shadow left a greasy trail along the road as he walked; and the man that was so thin that he had not any shadow at all. Among these deserve to rank the horse that ran so fast around a ring that the spectators could only see one continual circular horse; together with that other more famous racer that ran so swiftly about the arena that he nearly caught up to himself, and could see his own tail just before him.

A fireman once related an adventure in which he found himself in a rich saloon, surrounded by wealth and fine company.

'I didn't know myself until I felt in my pockets and found 'em empty.'

Some one inferred that he was customarily short of funds.

'That's so! if steamboats were selling at two cents apiece,' said he, 'I haven't enough to buy a gangway plank.'

We once heard a person tell of a fright he received from a big dog.

'I lost flesh,' said he, at the rate of ten pounds a minute, till the owner came and called him off.'

Along with this we may place the story of the man who, in consequence of a fright, ran so fast and so far that when he stopped it was more than twenty minutes before his shadow came up with him. He was probably watched by the man whose dickey was so high that he had to climb a fence to see over it.

SERENADING A LADY.

A friend tells the following:

In my young days I was extravagantly fond of attending parties, and somewhat celebrated for playing on the flute. Hence it was generally expected that when an invitation was extended my flute would accompany me.

I visited a splendid party one evening, and was called upon to favor the company with a tune on the flute. I, of course, immediately complied with the request. The company appeared delighted; but more particularly so was a young lady who raised her hands and exclaimed it was beautiful, etc. I, of course, was highly delighted, and immediately formed a resolution to serenade the young lady on the following night. I started the next night in company with several young friends, and arrived, as I supposed, at the lady's residence, but made a glorious mistake by getting under the window of an old Quaker.

"Now, boys," said I, "behold the sentimentality of this young lady the moment I strike up the "Last Rose of summer." I struck up, the window remained closed, and the boys began to smile.

"Oh," said I, "That's nothing; it would not be in good taste to raise the window on the first air."

I next struck up "Auld Robin Gray." Still the window remained closed. The boys snickered and I felt flat.

"Once more boys," said I, "and she must come."

I struck up again, "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose." Still there was no demonstration.

"Boys," said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing "Home, Sweet Home," and if that don't bring her, I'll give up."

We struck up, and as we finished the last line, the window was raised.

"That's the ticket, my boys; I knew we'd fetch her."

But instead of the beautiful young lady, it turned out to be a Quaker in his night-cap and dressing-gown.

"Friend," said he, "thee was singing of thy home—and if I recollect right, said there was no place like home; and if that is true, why don't thee go to thy home? Thee is not wanted here—thee nor thy company. Farewell."

We and our hats went home.

—A young lady at Notting Hill is so refined in her language that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "Ethiopian sentinel."

[For the Deseret News.

HOME-SPUN AND VELVET.

Lady Alice, robed in velvet,
 Scarcely deigned to fling a glance
On the dress of home-wove cotton
 Flitting thro' the rustic dance;
Yet, the diamonds on her bosom,
 Did not give a hundredth part
Of the tintless light that started
 From the depth of Marian's heart.

Lady Alice, orange blossoms
 Rested on her raven curls;
And, upon her pale, proud forehead,
 Slept a mist of lace and pearls;
Yet, the sweet, blush-tinted rose leaves,
 That the morning pushed apart,
Knew they had a sunnier pillow,
 Near the smile of Marian's heart.

When the haughty lord of Farleigh,
 Led his lady thro' the hall,
Blossoms withered in their pathway,
 Music wailed at their call:
In a low-roofed latticed cottage,
 Where the climbing sweet-briar clung;
There the scented breezes whispered
 With the leaves, while Marian sung.

Lady Alice, sable velvet,
 Nodding plumes and solemn tread,
Was the stately grief, that bore her
 To the slumber of the dead.
But, the few, pale, earnest mourners,
 Wore their sable in the breast,
That were gathered round the pillow,
 Smoothed for Marian's dreamless rest.

Lady Alice, gleaming marble,
 Stood beside her tomb and told,
That the dust was all patrician,
 Clasped within its parian fold;
There's a low grave in the valley,
 A sweet brow beneath the sod;
But the hearts it blessed speak only
 Of an angel gone to God.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

FACTS AND FICTION.

—A calculating Yankee estimates that if it costs 300,000 lives and $1,000,000,000 to free 50,000 negroes in 1¾ years, at that rate it will cost 24,000 000 men, $80,000,000,000 and will take 140 years to free the 4,000,000.

—It is said that Buchanan always abstained from matrimony because of a constitutional disposition to shirk responsibilities.

—"What is it that sticks closer than a brother?" said a teacher to one of his class. "A postoffice stamp—by *gum*!" said the young incorrigible.

—A telegraph station has been opened at Jerusalem.

—Goethe says: "The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed, and then victory."

—Why is a woman mending her husband's clothing after he has retired to rest, like the enemy of the human race? Because she is sowing tares while the good man is asleep.

It is an unparalleled mercy to be preserved from corruption in the midst of general infection.

—It is said that the drinkers and smokers in Great Britain pay the annual interest on the national debt.

—What do we seek redress for? Where do we find it? In juries.

—Women are not permitted to appear as public lecturers in France.

—The man that forgets a great deal that has happened, has a better memory than he who remembers a great deal that has never happened.

—The present winter has been very mild in England.

—Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please by its resemblance to it.

—A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstance alone can ever do.

—Mrs. Partington says she was much edificated one Sunday, on hearing a fine concourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

—If the cup be sinful, do not taste it; if it be lawful, carouse not over it.

—A man was recently ejected from a railroad car in Canada because he had nothing but silver coin with which to pay his fare.

—Some persons would seem to have a right to spend their lives in trifling, since nature set the example by trifling when she made them.

—A waggish curate overheard a schoolmaster giving lessons in grammar. "You cannot place a, the singular article, before plural nouns," said the teacher. "No one can say a pigs, a women, a——" "Nonsense," cried the curate, "the prayer-book knows better than you, I should think, and that teaches me to say a-men."

—"Doctor," said a despairing patient to one of our physicians, "I am in a dreadful state; I can neither lay nor set: what shall I do?" "Why, then," replied the doctor, very gravely, "I think that you had better — roost."

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,..... March 18, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

WAR ITEMS.

There was, according to southern reports, a fleet of over one hundred and twenty vessels of all kinds at Port Royal, the last of February, many of them iron-clads of the most formidable character. It was generally understood that all the Ericsson batteries were either there and in that vicinity, or on their way thither, indicating that some aggressive movement was soon to be inaugurated, but where the blow would be struck was not known. Various reports have since been in circulation concerning an attack on Fort McAllister by several iron-clads on the 3d of March, some of which represent that the attack was successful, and others that it was not. The latest information deemed reliable, which was obtained from an engineer who was on one of the boats in the engagement, represents that the bombardment lasted twenty hours, but the boats could not get near enough to the Fort to silence its batteries.

From the published statements relative to the running of the blockade within the last two months, it is evident that greater efforts have been made than before to supply the Confederates with arms, ammunition, clothing and other things, of which they have been in want, and that the running in and out of southern ports by English vessels has been of frequent occurrence, notwithstanding the vigilance of the blockaders, which have captured many valuable prizes, but have not been able to convince those engaged in supplying the seceders with merchandize and munitions of war in exchange for cotton, that it was an unprofitable business.

The destruction of the Nashville is again reported. She is represented to have got aground while attempting to run the blockade of the Savannah river, near Fort McAllister, in which condition she was attacked and blown up by the Montauk, which, after having annihilated that celebrated Confederate craft, on returning to her former position ran over a torpedo, which exploded and hoisted the iron-clad two feet out of the water, but did not injure her further than to disarrange some of her machinery.

An unusual number of suspicious looking fast sailing steamers are reported to have made their appearance at Nassau, N. P., recently. It was confidently believed that they were intended for the Confederate naval service.

By Confederate papers, rumors have been put in circulation that Gen. Banks' movements unmistakably indicate immediate active operations, the but latest New Orleans advices made no mention of any intended advance towards Port Hudson. There were thirty thousand men at New Orleans and large detachments of troops at other points. A large fleet of mortar and gun-boats with other vessels of war had assembled at Baton Rouge. Gen. Granger, in command there, had refused to recognize the negro regiments, whereupon Gen. Banks issued peremptory orders for the squeamish General to make no distinction between soldiers of European and African descent.

At Vicksburg and vicinity everything was progressing favorably at latest dates. The canals, it was believed, would be a success, although there had been some interruptions and hindrances caused by Confederate shells, the caving in of some of the works, and other unavoidable occurrences. Many bayous and passes had been made navigable for gun-boats of the largest size, several of which had found their way into the Yazoo river above Haynes' Bluffs, where a large number of transports had been found and destroyed, and one report states that Yazoo city had been taken, which was not generally believed. The possession of the Yazoo above the fortifications at Haynes' Bluffs, it was believed, would enable Gen. Grant to attack Vicksburg in the rear and compel the Confederates to evacuate Grenada and fall back to Chattanooga. The capture of Vicksburg was confidently expected at an early day, at all events before the first of April. By the opening of canals and the cutting of the levees along the Mississippi above Vicksburg, by both Federals and Confederates, the whole country for hundreds of miles had been submerged—the high water in the river favoring their operations. The camping ground of the division of Gen McClernand had been overflowed, and he had been compelled to remove his command to Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg. The condition of the troops under Gen. Grant is represented as most favorable.

Gen. Rosecrans has not, so far as reported, made any forward movement. A great flood had occurred in that region, and large tracts of country were entirely submerged, inhibiting military operations on any very extended scale. Bragg's forces, according to rumor, have been largely increased in numbers by troops from the east, and when circumstances may favor, some bloody battles are anticipated, not far from the present location of the main body of the Federal troops.

The army of the Potomac had its headquarters still at Falmouth a few days since. A forward movement, however, would soon take place, should nothing prevent. Everything was favorable.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TOOELE COUNTY.

On Friday morning last, as we have been informed by letter from Mr. William Empy, a company of eight Indians made their appearance at Garr's herd ground, in Skull valley, Tooele county, on a depredatory visit, soon after day-light. The first intimation given of their presence was a discharge of fire-arms at the tent, in which there were at the time only two persons, John Garr and Empy. They continued to fire at the tent till the men thought it best to retire for safety, when Garr ran to the corral, which was not far distant, to loosen their horses, and Empy proceeded to the rear of the yard and let down the fence, the Indians firing at them the while without doing any injury further than the wounding of one of their horses. As soon as possible they mounted each a horse and fled.

The Indians, after the men effected their escape, plundered the tent of everything there was in it, including clothing, blankets, provisions, buffalo robes, saddles, etc., killed a fine cow and calf that were in the corral, packed up what they could carry away, set fire to and divided up the balance, including a good wagon, and then put off, driving away about one hundred and fifty head of cattle.

As soon as the men were out of danger, Garr rode in haste to the herding camp of Hooper & Knowlton, some miles distant, and gave the alarm. J Q. Knowlton, with eight mounted men, started soon after having been informed of what had transpired for the scene of the savage depredations, but the marauders had decamped with their booty, and were about eight miles away when Knowlton and his men arrived at Garr's camping place. Pursuit was commenced instanter, the result of which has not yet transpired. Empy was left to extinguish the fires which the Indians had set, and to arrange things as well as possible, that no further damage might accrue, after accomplishing which, he started for Grantsville, where he arrived at dark that evening. The next morning ten men were sent out from Grantsville to render whatever assistance might be required, in protecting the stock in Skull valley, which had not been driven off, and aid, if possible, in the recovery of that which had been taken away.

To what band or tribe the Indians, who made the successful sally, belonged, Mr. Empy does not state, and probably he did not know. He reports as the reason why he and Garr did not return the fire of the red skins, instead of running, that they had no suitable arms, and but two charges of powder. He admits if they had had good guns and plenty of ammunition, they could have defended themselves successfully against the attack of the savages, and could have either killed or drove them off. They certainly would not have been considered good Indian fighters, if they had not vanquished the assailants under the circumstances, with but ordinary means of defense.

Why men who have been in these mountain valleys for many years have not learned the use and value of fire-arms, and that without them, (and those, too, of a superior quality) no one can be really considered safe in person or property when in an exposed location, we are at a loss to determine. Had each of these men been provided with one or two good rifles, the presumption is, they would not have been troubled by the Indians.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

Rumor—a very uncertain authority in all matters, led us to expect that the play of William Tell was to have appeared on Saturday the 14th, and we restrained in last week's paper, speaking of the splendid presentation of "Pizarro or the Death of Rolla." Lest, however, it should be thought that Alpha's admiration has been lagging behind the crowning performance of the season, the Swiss hero must be left for the future, that the noble Peruvian may be paid the critic's homage, in addition to the already uttered voice of public praise.

The performance of the play of Pizarro will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed its success, for it was decidedly the richest treat that has been yet afforded in Utah to the lovers of the drama. The altar-scene amid the rocks, of the Peruvian sacrifice, presented a magnificent display of scenic effect, and we think the public owe much to the proprietor, managers and all engaged in making our theatre a temple of art and dramatic illustration.

Mr. Lyne as Rolla, gave another proof of his high histrionic abilities in the representation of classical parts. In the City of the Saints, he has added one more laurel of triumph to his crown of fame; and we believe that in no place in his professional career has the tribute been offered more gratefully by the public hand. Here it should be observed, that the reference in our last article to his thirty years experience upon the stage, must not be understood to imply that he has but just reached the "top of the tree;" for great actors find their most splendid triumphs at that period of manhood, when the inspiration and ambition of youth give fire and impetuosity to the soul of genius.

Pizarro was not Mr. Caine's best part. There are characters in which he can take a leading sphere and shine as the star of the night; but, for the grand constellation of the whole, favorite luminaries have often to revolve in orbits of secondary glory. The part of Las Casas was a fine piece of acting. Indeed, Mr. D. McKenzie is an artist by nature, and in most of his characters shows much talent. Messrs. Ottinger, J. R. Clawson and the rest of the gentlemen as a whole, sustained the play with credit.

Mrs. Bowring as Elvira, made an excellent appearance and played well. Cora was admirable in some scenes, but where strong passion and pathos are required, she is no so effective as would be an experienced actress. As yet, however, she is young in the profession and well deserves praise.

To close a notice of Pizarro without speaking of the splendid display made by the "powerful chorus of priests and virgins of the Sun," would be to leave out much of the grand *ensemble* of the whole. Nor should the musical accompaniment be forgotten. Mr. George Teasdale enacted the part of the High Priest, and his singing and pantomimic action were effective; while the chorus of Priests and Virgins of the Sun, executed the musical service with taste and a volume of harmony, adding an imposing solemnity to the scene. The beautiful characteristic music was arranged, and all the marches and the dirge at the death of Rolla composed expressly for the play by Professor Thomas the leader of the Orchestra. The talent and usefulness of this gentleman are constantly enhanced by his original musical compositions.

The comic drama "Nan the Good for Nothing" followed "Pizarro" as an afterpiece on the first evening. Miss M. Thomas appeared as this very characteristic young lady, and made Nan quite a character. She was good for nothing in her appearance and conduct, until she brought out the moral of the piece and proved a negative to the name given her. Miss Thomas has from her first appearance, won the favor of the public, and in such characters as Madam La Trappe in "Simpson & Co," "Barbara Jones in the "Charcoal Burner" and "Nan the Good for Nothing," she is generally pronounced professional.

Pizarro ran a course of three nights, and nothing fresh of consequence was brought out until March 14th, when the public was given a series of light pieces. The substantial English comedy, entitled "Naval Engagements," opened the evening's performance; and, we think, it was decidedly the best *light* piece of the season, and the best executed. As Mrs. Pontifex, Mrs. Bowring showed the versatility of her parts, suggesting that nature evidently fitted her for the profession. Mrs. A Clawson made an interesting Miss Mortimer; and although Mrs. Pontifex won from her the old Admiral, her powers of attraction gave the Roland for the Oliver, by charming from the widow her young Lieutenant. In such parts as this and the wife of Robert in the "Secret Agent," Mrs. A Clawson is happy, and she is at all times fairy-like upon the stage.

Mr. H. K. Whitney's Admiral Kingston was an excellent performance. This is his proper line of characters, and we are pleased to find the opportunity of speaking in unqualified praise of a scholar and gentleman highly respected. Mr. J. M. Simmons as Lieutenant Kingston gave another proof of his general usefulness. Mr. Dunbar as Dennis showed his peculiar line as an Irish comedian, and Mr. Bowring was not *short* as the landlord of the Fountain, and in the next piece was a *good* John Blunt, the faithful servant of Toogood.

Then followed a new serio-comic drama, in one act, just received from London, entitled "The Lear of Cripplegate." Mr. H B. Clawson, as Simon Toogood, made another assertion of what we consider his best line. The part was not so important or lengthy as that of Old Phil, nor as that of Samson Burr in the "Porter's Knot," still it was played with effect, and again sharpened our desire to see Mr. Clawson's powers put to a greater test. Of the authorship of the piece, we cannot speak so highly as that of "Old Phil's Birthday." It is too much of a parody, and when the actor was most powerful, King Lear was most suggested, and thus the very faithfulness of its personation brings it to the tribunal of criticism. Had the piece been formed in an original mould, it could have been pronounced first class of its kind; but, while extravaganzas and burlesques are readily understood, parodies, even when good, cannot be considered strictly legitimate specimens of composition. The piece, however, appeared to take with the public; for it was played remarkably well by some of the best of our actors, which was also the case with the *finale* of the evening—"The Valet-De-Sham."

ALPHA.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT BAD ROADS.

Frequent complaints have been made, since the return of warm weather, concerning the existence of certain mud holes in the public streets and highways leading into and through the city, particularly the State road, north between Snyder's mill and the old Bath house, which is represented as being very bad. To the complainants there is only one answer to be made, and that is, neither the city nor the county have the means at command to repair the thoroughfares or remove the obstacles to travel complained of. The county and corporation officers have many onerous duties to perform for the public, gratuitously, because the law-makers have so provided, but, inasmuch as there is no statutory provision requiring them to keep the streets, roads and bridges within their respective jurisdictions in repair for the benefit of the traveling community at their individual expense, there are not many of those "distinguished citizens" who are public spirited enough to do so, to the full extent desired by many who seem to be interested in such matters.

There are places in the roads near the city, north and south, which have always been muddy at this season of the year, and will be so long as they remain ungraveled, but if proper care was taken to keep the water courses unobstructed, there would be less cause for complaints about mud holes than there is, under existing circumstances, and there is not any law in force in Deseret prohibiting private individuals repairing a bridge or filling up a hole in the roads and streets occasionally, particularly when their interests would be enhanced thereby.

DEDICATION OF THE MEETING HOUSE AT BOUNTIFUL.—The meeting house which has been in building at Bountiful, Davis county, for several years, having been completed, the dedication thereof, according to arrangement, took place on the 14th instant (Saturday last) A large concourse of people, as per report, were in attendance. Presidents Young, Kimball and Wells, and several others who went from this city, started early in the morning in order to be in season, as the services were to commence at 10 a. m. Having been favored with a special invitation to be present on the occasion, we should have been pleased, if circumstances had permitted, but as they did not, and having no reporter there, we can neither give the particulars of the dedicatory ceremonies nor allude to the preaching and teaching which followed. President Young and those accompanying him from Great Salt Lake City, returned on Sunday evening.

MASS MEETING AT PAYSON.

At a meeting of the people of Payson, Pond town, Spring Lake Villa, and Santaquin, assembled at the Hall in Payson at ten o'clock on the 11th inst., B F. Stewart Esq. was called to the chair, and I. M. Coombs chosen secretary.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. T. Hardy, B. F. Johnson, and Henry B rnett, upon the hypocrisy, falsehood and perfidy of Governor Harding who, when upon a visit to friends in this country last fall, often, both publicly and privately, declared that he was a friend of this Territory, and to the citizens thereof, with whom he felt admiration for their industry, energy, and perseverance, and sympathy for the wrongs they had suffered.

Judges Wait and Drake were also denounced as enemies to civil liberty.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing of the sense of the meeting, consisting of J E. Johnson, J. T. Hardy, O. Simons, Wm McBride and Dr. Hickman.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Loveless, Gardner and others.

The committee, through their chairman, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were accepted and adopted:

Whereas, It has become evident that our present Governor, S. S. Harding, has proved himself recreant and utterly regardless of the interest and welfare of the people of this Territory, by secret and traitorous attempts to abridge our liberties and rob us of the rights of freemen, guaranteed, not only by the time-honored usages of our Republican institutions, but by the spirit and intention of the Constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, His late attempt, through the aid of Congress, to grasp and usurp all civil and military authority, reveals his despotic, arrogant and anti-Republican character; and,

Whereas, We, as integral portions of this great American Union, have rights guaranteed by the divine institutions of freedom, purchased by the blood of our revolutionary sires, of which we cannot submit tamely to be robbed; and,

Whereas, We have ample evidence that the said Governor Harding is not only a secret and plotting enemy to the liberties and rights of the people of this Territory, but also an enemy to the general Government by his constant efforts to alienate the masses of the people from their allegiance to the parent Government, and the principles he so artfully *professes* to sustain; and,

Whereas, We believe that the conduct of Associate Justices Waite and Drake are equally perfidious and *traitorous* to the people of this Territory and to the Government, in aiding and abetting the said Governor in his Judas-like treachery; therefore resolved,

That, We, the people of Payson, Pondtown, Spring Lake Villa and Santaquin, in mass meeting assembled, heartily concur in the feelings and sentiments expressed in the resolutions of a mass meeting of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, at the Tabernacle on the 3d instant.

Resolved, That if the parties named in the foregoing preamble refuse to resign their official positions, we believe that the President should make an example of their perfidy, remove them from office, and fill their places with good and honest men.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting sign a petition to President Lincoln to this end.

Resolved, That the proceedings be sent to the DESERET NEWS for publication.

The citizens present then proceeded to place their signatures to the petition referred to, after which the meeting, which was characterized by no little enthusiasm and indignation towards the unfortunate officials, adjourned sine die.

B. F. STEWART, Chairman.
I. M. COOMBS, Secretary.

MASS MEETING AT FILLMORE.

The citizens of Fillmore assembled at the City Hall on Monday, March 9th, at 4 o'clock p m., to give expression to the feelings entertained towards Gov. Harding and Judges Waite and Drake for attempting to subvert the rights of the people of Utah, and to bring evil upon them.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Thomas R. King, and organized by the appointment of Hon. William Felshaw, Mayor of the city, Chairman, and John Kelly, Esq, Clerk.

The Chairman, in a brief speech, stated the object of the meeting

On motion, Hon. Thomas R. King, Andrew Henry and Benjamin H. Robison were appointed a committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee withdrew for a short time, during which the Assembly was addressed by Hon. Thomas Callister and J S. Giles, Esq. On the return of the committee, they reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, his Excellency Governor Harding, in his Message to the Legislature of Utah, accused the citizens of said Territory of disloyalty, and has exercised his authority to nullify the doings of said Legislature, thereby crippling our energies, retarding our progress, and obstructing the development of our enterprise as a community, thus abusing the power vested in him by the general government; and,

Whereas, Authentic information has been received that Governor Harding and the Associate Justices C. B. Waite and T. J. Drake have recommended to Congress the passage of a bill empowering the Governor to appoint all militia officers and remove them at pleasure, and the U. S. Marshal to select all jurors whether citizens of the Territory or not, which things are inimical to our liberties, antagonistic to the Constitution of the United States, and subversive of every principle compatible with a Republican form of government, thereby seeking to usurp military authority, dictation and despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic; and,

Whereas, his Excellency's Insinuations wherein our loyalty is impugned, are unfounded, unjust, and utterly false, as our sentiments and deeds have abundantly proved; Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem a direct assault has been made on our free institutions, and that a base effort has been made to sow the seeds of disunion between the citizens of this Territory and the government of the United States.

Resolved, That we deem his Excellency Gov. Harding wholly incapable of holding the high and dignified position of Governor over a free and enlightened people; and that such sentiments as he has expressed could emanate only from the heart of a despot and tyrant.

Resolved, That we deem Judges Waite and Drake, in aiding the Governor in his nefarious designs to destroy our NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, have proved themselves unworthy the confidence of a free people, and unfit to hold the high and honorable position to which they have been elevated by the parent government.

Resolved, That we stamp with indignation and treat with contempt all such wicked and futile attempts to sever, in this hour of our country's peril, the ties which bind us to our once happy Republic.

Resolved, That we unanimously solicit the true and hearty co operation of all our sister counties in a petition for the removal from office of his Excellency Governor Harding, and the Associate Justices Waite and Drake, and for the appointment in their stead of good and honorable men.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the DESERET NEWS, with a request for their publication.

Adjourned without day.

WM. FELSHAW, Ch'n.
JOHN KELLY, Clerk.

MASS MEETING AT SPRINGVILLE.

On Monday evening, the 9th inst., the citizens of Springville assembled in the capacity of a mass meeting, to express their views in relation to the course which His Excellency Gov. Harding and the Associate Judges Waite and Drake had taken, effecting the franchise and the liberties of the people of the Territory of Utah.

On motion, William Mendenhall was chosen chairman, and Jesse Gardner, clerk of the meeting.

Lyman S. Wood, Joseph Kelly and John S Fulmer, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, during the course of the evening, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the people of Utah are loyal to the Constitution of the United States; the base and dastardly insinuation of Gov Harding and the Associate Judges Waite and Drake to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Resolved, That we have good reason to view, with apprehension and distrust, the action of that branch of the general government, or any of its members, who will receive and legislate upon bills drawn up in a distant Territory, eioho-lying propositions, subversive of the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That President Lincoln, upon being advised of these facts, ought, without a moment's delay, to remove the said Governor and Judges from their respective offices.

Resolved, That the President would not only do himself credit, but us a great favor by making his appointments from among the citizens of this Territory.

Resolved, That we unreservedly approve and endorse all the resolutions and sentiments which were adopted and expressed by the mass meeting held at Great Salt Lake City on this subject.

After some spirited remarks from several individuals upon the subject matter contained in these resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL, Chairman,
JESSE GARDNER, Clerk.

MASS MEETING IN SPANISH FORK CITY.

On Monday, the 9th inst., a mass meeting was held in Spanish Fork city, to take into consideration the hypocritical and wicked conduct of Gov. Stephen S Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake, his accomplices, in attempting to deprive the people of this territory of their most sacred rights

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. A. K. Thurber; George D Snell Esq was elected chairman, and William W. Rockhill secretary.

The Hon. A. K. Thurber, in a brief manner gave a detail of the Governor's message to the legislative assembly. A spirited and patriotic address was than delivered by Col. Stephen Markham, when on motion, the resolutions and petition passed at the mass meeting in G. S. L. City on the 3d inst, were most heartily concurred in and adopted as the sentiments of the meeting, with a tremendous aye of approval for the Governor and Associate Justices to resign and leave the territory forthwith.

GEORGE D SNELL, Cairman.
W. W. ROCKHILL, Secretary.

ELDER BROWN'S THIRD LECTURE.

The deferred lecture was delivered on Monday evening last, in the Tabernacle. The evening was altogether favorable, and the house better filled than at the previous lectures, with attentive listeners—the young of both sexes forming a goodly proportion of the audience.

In opening, he referred to the trials that beset the path of the Elders who have, during the past thirty years, in the proclamation of the gospel, journeyed forth, without purse or scrip, among the nations of the earth and upon the Islands of the sea—and how little is frequently known of those trials, even by their families and intimate friends.

Upon arriving at the Society Islands, before entering upon the duties of his mission, it was required by law that he should obtain a permit to travel or remain on Tahiti, or upon whatever Island might be preferred—the cost of which was sixty cents per month, or a pro rata tribute for the whole time of stay. On leaving any island, it was also required to obtain a permit.

Having diligently studied the language some four weeks, he had become sufficiently proficient therein as to be permitted to stand up as a public speaker—addressing them, of course, on the first principles of the gospel—faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. His account of the eagerness with which the natives imbibed the spirit and order of the gospel, invests with uncommon interest the character and history of those rude sons of nature. So deep was the impression made upon them by the simple tale of truth, told by the Elders, that a feeling bordering on enthusiasm was awakened, the intensity of which increased as the Elders' fields of labor were extended. At one of his first public attempts to preach, the natives gathered in vast numbers, bringing their pork, fruits and bedding with them—laying aside all other concerns and giving themselves for days unreservedly to the contemplation of spiritual matters. Their estimation of time, on such occasions, is very slight, if at all perceptible; and not less remarkable is their memory of the scriptures—many of them being able to recite a succession of chapters; or, in citing multitudinous quotations, to refer by giving chapter and verse.

No sooner had the good seed of the kingdom commenced to take root in the affections of the natives, than the opposition exhibited itself. The priests and their aids, who had long held undisturbed religious sway over the natives, set up a doleful wailing, lest their craft should come to grief. Government officers by them were prejudiced and incensed against the Elders, and every means that vile cunning could connive was put in force to interrupt, harrass and, if possible, impede the progress of the truth, which was taking steadfast hold in the hearts of the people.

Elder B. had not long prosecuted his labors ere he was arrested and, being unable to produce his passport, (which he had inadvertently left in a distant part of the Island) was placed in confinement to await his trial—being charged with inciting riot and with being an enemy to the French government. When arraigned for examination, he was critically questioned as to the object of his mission to the Islands, where he was from, his success among the natives, his religious belief, &c.; at the close of which he was offered the alternative of producing his passport at or before eight o'clock next morning, or be banished from the Island. It being impossible to comply with the first condition, as the judicial officers were well aware, by reason of the distance, he choose the only course left him—to leave the Island of Tahiti, in doing which, he most providentially escaped from the grasp of another bevy of officials lying in wait to capture and permanently cripple his movements.

His labors on that island were largely crowned with success—having, during a period of three months, baptized one hundred and eighty persons.

Being exiled from Tahiti, he directed his course to another and smaller Island of the Society group named Livavi, where, also, he found favor in the eyes of the natives, who at once seemed to appreciate the scriptural consistency and manifest truthfulness of the doctrines he taught them, and within about a month he baptized some thirty persons. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, however, had found its way there also; as in Tahiti, through Christian missionaries, who have ever, as is clearly evidenced by their combined antagonism to whatever they and their controversial sects and schools did not set down as orthodox, proved themselves the pioneers, among the "heathen," of pride, confusion, arrogance, duplicity and intolerance, if not of licentiousness, degeneracy and corruption. He was again subjected to a summary trial, was condemned to be burned, was taken to the spot selected for the burning, where the fire was kindled in readiness for the warm reception they had in contemplation for him.

As the concerted signal was given to lead forth the victim to the flames, a frenzy seemed to seize upon the masses and they rushed each upon the other in wildest fury in the midst of which Elder Brown found himself, instead of the pinioned victim of fiery torture, the almost unconscious pacificator of the belligerents. Even women became champions and fought like heroes to deliver the devoted herald of truth from the jaws of a horrid death—vociferously declaring that they would suffer themselves to be burned, but the Mormon Elder should go unharmed. Its mortal foes, compelled to abandon the project, were thus again defeated in their designs.

Soon after this he took his departure for California, was shipwrecked on the passage; took the small pox, from which disease he was sequestered for twenty-five days in a sheep corral in the suburbs of San Pedro, attended first by an Indian, then by a Spaniard and finally by a drunkard sailor; but even there friends were raised up in his last extremity from whom he received voluntary and most welcome aid.

We regret that there was no reporter present, as the whole lecture would have richly repaid a perusal.

COMMENCEMENT OF A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—It has been in contemplation for a long time to improve the road around the Point of the Mountain, between Great Salt Lake and Utah counties, by altering the grade so as to obviate the steep ascent on the south side of the hill. After several unsuccessful efforts to effect the desired end, we are pleased to announce that the work was commenced on Monday last with the intention of pushing it forward to completion, as expeditiously as possible. It is a big job, which will probably cost some eight or ten thousand dollars, but when done, it will be a valuable improvement, which the traveling public will surely appreciate. We understand that Bishop Hunter is one of the prime movers in commencing this improvement.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—The weather during the last few days has been quite warm and spring-like. The roads are becoming dry and quite passable. With farmers plowing for wheat sowing is in order in most locations in this and other adjoining valleys, and although several snow storms may yet be expected the winter season proper has ended and the signs are favorable for the predominance of warm over cold weather for the next six or eight months.

ROBBING THE MAILS.—One Thomas Harrison was apprehended a few miles beyond Brigham city, on Friday evening, and one George Clark, a recently enlisted soldier, was apprehended at Camp Douglas, on Monday, by Deputy-Marshal O. P. Rockwell, on a charge of being connected with robbing the mails on the overland route, east of Bridger. As the examination of these parties comes off to-day before his Honor Judge Kinney, we defer the publication of facts till next issue.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—Yesterday, Mr. James Woods placed upon our table a beautiful bunch of Pieplant, from the garden of Mr. W. C. Staines, produced by artificial culture, for which our thanks are tendered. It was certainly an acceptable treat at this season of the year, and Mr. Woods has abundantly evidenced by his works during the absence of Mr. Staines in England, that he is not an amateur gardener.

SHORTENING-IN TRANSPLANTED TREES.

In giving directions to facilitate the successful removal of fruit trees, to cut off some portion of the top is almost universally recommended; and it is given as a reason for this that, because in digging up the trees the roots got mutilated, the tops should be cut off proportionately to preserve an equality. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, hailing from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, not at all satisfied with an answer so unlearned, enters into a somewhat labored effort to elucidate the true and philosophical reasons for so doing. He says:

By digging up the tree, even with the best of care, we greatly lessen its ability, at least for one season, to supply the very large amount of fluid necessary, not only to float up as sap the dissolved solid matter which becomes deposited as growth, but to keep all the exposed parts of the machinery duly moistened—the leaves, the bark, the cambium, and the millions of cells that compose them.

Now the parts most liable to suffer by parching, either in the dry cold winds of winter, or the heat of summer, are those most distant from the supplying organs—the roots, or from the main trunk of supply—the stem.

Hence nurserymen, in transplanting, cut down their stocks to within a bud or two of the surface of the ground, and secure a fine strong shoot from every root planted, without failure.

So orchardists, hedgegrowers, and woodsmen, on finding a stem too much injured to carry sap to the top with sufficient copiousness, or too crooked to be tolerated, or too bare to suit a purpose, do not hesitate to cut, (when the leaves are off,) to the root, and a new sprout, or a thicket of them, springs up with a vigor which soon outstrips the former growth. The new growth receives sap *freely*; the former growth received only what could ascend the narrow, dry old stem.

On the same principle the transplanter takes off part of the buds of his tree, in order that those which remain may receive sap constantly and sufficiently, and he does the most to secure this when he leaves the retained buds either all on a main stout stem or branch, or close to one.

An incidental advantage resulting from shortening-in of the shoots, is, that the buds near their base do not open so early as those at the extremities, and are therefore slower in their demand for "more sap." It is when the leaves are open and fresh, that the sap must "hurry" up.

In orchard practice, it is a good plan in the case of large trees, to leave two branches at the proper height to form the first arms or branches of the tree, and shorten these moderately but to equal lengths. Shorten the central leader to correspond, and then cut all other branches in to one or two small buds—say to about one inch. We may conclude then:

1. That we do not shorten-in with special reference to the amount of mutilation of the roots.

2 That we do shorten-in to reduce the amount of evaporating surface (of bark, leaves or open wounds), and to bring these surfaces as near to the source of supply as possible.

To aid in securing the newly planted tree from this danger of drying up, we are careful to preserve the roots as entire and fresh as possible; to coat all wounds or bruises of the bark with salve or varnish; to shade the stems where there is much exposed top, with loose wrappings of straw; to moisten this straw with water in very parching weather; to shelter the whole plant from desiccating winds as much as possible; and last, not least, to keep a good mulch extended widely over the roots. If the stem once becomes shriveled, it is seldom possible to render it capable again of conveying a current of sap.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

The following in relation to the renewal of vineyards by grafting was communicated to the Amador (Cal.) *Ledger*, by Mr. V. Pitols:

About thirty years ago, under the auspices of the French Government, the renewal of extensive vineyards by graft was commenced, and soon spread over both France and Germany to a very gratifying degree. Before that period vintners were forced to dig up their old stock and set out a new one when the old had proved useless. Four years were expended on such process, until the new crop may come to compensate for such a long delay. Now large vineyards are entirely renewed in the course of two years. The first year in which the grafting has been done brings already some fruit, and the second year a full crop.

About the beginning of February cut from the vines intended for the renewal the quantity of slips required for such operations. Set these cuttings or slips in pure wet sand, in a northern location, well protected from the solar rays. Let them stand in such locations until the grafting time is at hand. The cuttings should be selected so as to be neither too large nor too small. Those which are round in form, with plump buds, and such buds set close on the slip, should be only taken. If the cutting is taken from the old wood, only the middle buds should be taken for such purpose.

Grafting vineyards should be commenced at as early a period as possible, and be accomplished in the shortest space of time. The real time to graft is when the graft's buds are ready to start and the scion's buds are swelling—in our climate we should say the early part of March. A cloudy day is preferable, but if clear the scions should be kept protected from the sun, and the grafter should place himself in such a position as to shade the whole process.

In France each grafter has the assistance of a boy, whose duty it shall be to clear out the collar of the vine down to the roots, and after the grafting is done to bury the graft so as to leave only one eye out of the ground's surface. Each vine is to be attended to as soon as the grafting is accomplished, being careful not to leave the plant exposed even for one minute. The grafter, having his bundle of scions ready selected and prepared as above described, comes down with a fine pruning saw, a sharp, straight knife a box wood hammer and several wedges to fit the size of the stock. As soon as the vine is cleared to the roots he sits down, takes the collar of the vine with one hand and saws off the plant, leaving only two or three inches of the collar from the first roots. He then splits the stock in the center with the knife and sets the two parts asunder by means of one of the wedges, so as to leave room enough on each side for the insertion of the scions. The split should be made as neatly as possible. Having progressed thus far, he takes out one setting and cuts out two buds from it, so that the lower end of the scion may be long enough to go into the stock and have the lowest bud resting on the vine collar. He next shapes this low part of the stem into the form of a thick knife blade on one side, and when two stems are thus prepared they must be directly inserted into the stock so that the *liber* of the scion and stock shall correspond exactly with each other. In the operation of inserting the scions consists the whole success of the operation, and the more exact is the connection between the liber of the scion and the stock, the surer the success. This all done, the grafter takes a bit of the old stock bark, puts it on the split to keep the ground from falling in, and then carefully buries the grafted plant, leaving out only one eye, and taking care not to disturb the piece of bark. In this process some skill, attention, sharp tools, and a strict attention to the above directions are requisite to success.

THE NEW MILKING STOOL.—It consists of a stool of the right height, long and wide enough for an opening in one end to hold the pail while using it, at the same time giving a comfortable seat for the milker. If cows are gentle, as they should be, this would be a desirable article.

A THREE-COW DAIRY.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman*, living at Glen Haven, N. Y., desirous of experimentally testing what he could produce from three cows in 365 days, gives the result as follows: "695 lbs. butter, besides selling 200 quarts of milk, 11 quarts of cream and using all the milk and cream we wanted in a family of three persons, and raising two calves. I have done it all myself—no Bridgets or Susans to help in the least. Been very regular in milking, and kept my cows in the stable every night the year round.

GERMAN MODE OF PRESERVING OR TRANSMITTING PLANTS.—The cuttings are put into cylindrically-shaped bottles with rude mouths. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of water is put into the bottle and the stopper hermetically sealed. Cuttings kept in this way for a month have grown freely and having sent out roots during a long journey and been immediately potted on their arrival, have thrived well.

A lot of Swede turnips were lately shown at Dublin, six of the roots weighing 118 lbs.

COTTON IN THE MIDDLE STATES, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS CULTURE.—The kind of cotton adapted for cultivation in the Middle States is what is known as the green seed.

It should be planted from the 1st to the 10th of May. Plow the ground well; then harrow it. Mark it out in rows five feet apart. If the land is poor, put some good fertilizer in the row before planting.

Put five seeds in each hill—the hills one foot apart in the row—and cover it lightly with a hoe. When four inches high, thin it out to one stalk to a hill, and cultivate as you would corn.

A light alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, is best adapted to the growth of cotton.

WOMAN IN BARBAROUS NATIONS.

The following extract from an article on the "Vassar Female College," in the last *New-Englander*, reviews the condition and sufferings of Woman in the ages or nations of barbarism:

"An abstract of the codes of nations," says Emerson, "would be a transcript of the common conscience." The Mohammedan law forbids pigs, dogs, women, and other impure animals, to enter a mosque; and according to its prohibition, the hour of prayer may never be proclaimed by a female, a madman, a drunkard, or a decrepit person. It is stated by the German traveller, Kohl, that a Turk blushes and apologizes when he mentions his wife, as if he had been guilty of a needless impertinence. Penetrating farther into Asia, listen to the revelations of Vishnu Sarma:—"Women at all times have been inconstant, even among the Celestials." "Woman's *virtue* is founded upon a modest countenance, precise behavior, rectitude, and a *deficiency of suitors*." "In fidelity, violence, deceit, envy, extreme avarice, a total want of good qualities, with impurity, are the innate faults of woman kind." And since, in those teeming lands, the married woman, according to an old writer, is to be but "an echo in the house" during the lifetime of her lord-spouse, is it not possible that after his decease she will possess the privilege at least, of *original vocalization*? Absurd!—for what saith the Hindoo scripture? "It is proper for every woman after her husband's death, to burn herself in the *fire* with his corpse." The code of the Persians estimates the testimony of four women as equal to that of two men, but the Brahmin regards the testimony of women as worth just nothing at all. Wherefore, very logically, it is never admitted. The Cochin Chinese proverb says:—"A woman has nine lives, and bears a great deal of killing." The Chinese woman, with a babe upon her back, and another in her womb, drags the plow in the rice field, while her gallant husband holds the handle and wields the whip. The Tartars say:—"Women were sent into the world to be useful and convenient to the men." In Siberia, the morning after the wedding, the bride's father delivers to the young husband the emblem of his authority—*a whip*. Among the Morduans, the bride is presented to the groom with these words:—"There, wolf, take thy lamb." In Australia, when a female child is born, the natives break her finger-joints. When the New Hollanders are displeased with their wives, they have a very expeditious method of divorce; they simply spear them or knock them on the head. Even the legislature of Indiana must yield the palm to the common law of the remote Pacific Isle. Moorish gentlemen, it may be inferred, lead an easy life. They lie upon their mats whole days smoking and sleeping, the work meanwhile, being done by their wives, who, for the slightest offence, are beaten most cruelly, but who, so far from regarding this conjugal pounding as a misfortune, are rather disposed to be proud of it, as a token that their lords and masters consider them of some importance. The condition of woman in ancient Greece was very abject. She kept her husband's house, slept in his bed, and brought him children; but in the sight of the law she was only a *thing*. She could not appeal from her husband to the courts; and after his death, the eldest son became her guardian. A female captive was subjected to peculiar indignities; thus Hecuba complains that she was chained like a dog at the gates of Agamemnon. The practice of exposing infants revealed a gloomy distinction: for Posidippus says:

"A man, though poor, will not expose his son;
But, if he's rich, will scarce preserve his daughter."

Among the Romans, woman was treated with far more deference; yet her civil rights were extremely frail. She could neither inherit property nor transact business without the concurrence of parents, husband's or guardian; and she could be divorced for the most trivial offence. When Paulus Æmilius repudiated Papiria, his friends said to him, "Is she not wise? Is she not chaste? Is she not fair? Is she not the mother of fine children?" In reply, he pointed to his shoe, and said, "Is it not fine? Is it not well made? Yet none of you know where it pinches me?"

NEW MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Black and Colored Plumes;

Cotton, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets; Blonds, Laces, etc.

A choice selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS. Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats.

*** All kinds of sewing done by Machine.

For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

MRS. STENHOUSE,
First house west of Tabernacle.
36-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM A. COATES, deceased, late of Willow Creek, Juab county, Utah Territory, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JOHN COUCH.
LOUISA COATES.
Nephi City, March 1, 1863. 37-4

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by band, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are a universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, to every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

NO DISCOUNT

ON

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!

FOR

Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,

Groceries, Stoves,

Machinery;

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF

MERCHANDISE

IN THE

EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 31tf

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND THE

CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,

32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of

35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Blood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of James Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of

36- S. W. RICHARDS.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS FOR THE MILLION.

LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,

UNRIVALLED for Beauty, Accuracy and Cheapness. Price in sheets, colored, $1 each, or mounted on canvass, with rollers and rings, nicely varnished, $3.

Wheat, corn, barley, oats, flour, hams, bacon, chickens, calves, sheep, turkeys, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lumber, shingles, tinware, boots and shoes, dried peaches, and home-made ink bottles, will also be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

Here's a chance for everybody to get a map that wants one. Every parent and school teacher should have a Map, to encourage children in the study of Geography.

Every person interested in the present War should have a Map to trace the strategic movements of the two contending armies.

To be had at GEORGE GODDARD's, one block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

N. B.—Old Maps and Engravings of all kinds, cleaned and remounted. Oil Paintings restored. 36-3t

WANTED,

TO rent with a view to purchase a HOUSE and LOT, or part of a lot, within a few blocks of Main St.

W. H. PERKS, Cooper,

36-tf Main Street.

BEET SEED FOR SALE.

YELLOW and White, of the best quality; also CARROT SEED. By

6: 4 G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES!

And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and brilliancy the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest, for bad matches, however cheap are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!

FOR

GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,

And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N. B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36-3

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

CUT NAILS! CUT NAILS!

FOR SALE, a good substantial NAIL MACHINE, in complete working order, capable of cutting three and a half inch nails, with a good heading machine, which I will sell cheap for stock or store pay.

For further particulars, apply to

37-3 A. GARDNER, Nephi City, Juab co.

NOTICE.

CAME to my stack yard, about a week ago, one black HORSE, four or five years old, rope halter on his neck, shod on his front feet, no brands visible. Please to prove claim pay charges and take away the property as soon as possible from John W. Young, Sugar House Ward. 37-2

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES, or almost any kind of Merchandize, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT. C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 23-tf

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. RUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenoning and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,

33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,

DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to

JAMES NEEDHAM,

7th Ward,

or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, living on Indian Creek, six miles north of Beaver, Beaver co., Dec. 20, one light iron gray HORSE, supposed to be about eight years old, branded S S on the left hip; no other marks perceived.

Also, one bright bay HORSE, supposed to be five years old, two small white spots in his forehead: no other marks perceivable. Owner can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

39-tf JAMES R. TWITCHEL.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.

16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humbug Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah; moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skilfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36 3m

PRACTICAL JEWELER

WILLIAM JONES

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has commenced in the above business on the east side of Main Street, one door south of the Bee-hive Match Factory.

All repairs neatly executed. 36-3

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AS there are a great many capitalists in Utah that would, no doubt, send for Machinery by me to the States, if they were sure that it could be put in complete operation; I, therefore, propose to all persons that wish me to purchase Machinery for them, if required, I will superintend the erection of all such machinery here on my return, and guarantee to put the same in successful operation.

36-3 F. R. YOUNG

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!

Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to

O. URSENBACH

36-6 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

Feb. 10, 1862. 32-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30 000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.

24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 1y

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,

Two Blocks east and one Block north of Bishop Sharp.

11tf

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of moneys in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City. February 10 1863 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE!!

"STUDY and learn, and become acquainted with all good books."

"Truth will triumph."

"Knowledge is power."

"Intelligence is safety."

EDWARD HANHAM,

School Teacher 13th Ward School-house.

Terms—Three and four dollars per quarter. 37-3

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday, 11th.

The Grand Jury, not having made any presentments, Court proceeded with the civil docket.

The case of Moore & Creer vs. Myron Duffin, on a promissory note, was called, and after a brief consultation the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs. On motion of James Ferguson, Esq., Mr. Justice Sackett's bond was admitted to the bar.

The case of Gilbert & Gerrish vs. Dyer Bros. & Co. and John M. Browns was again brought up. Mr. Miner filed a new complaint, whereupon Mr. Appleby applied for a continuance, on the ground that he was taken by surprise, not having seen or heard of the complaint just filed, and that it was of such a nature as to require certain witnesses who are now in Nevada Territory. Recess granted a continuance till next term.

The case of John Bennion vs. Mr. Abraham Taylor was next called up. Mr. Appleby appeared for the plaintiff, and obtained a verdict for principal, with interest at ten per cent.

The case of James Whittaker vs. James R. Lieb, was called, and Mr. Ferguson moved for a continuance, on the ground that the defendant was absent from the Territory, which was granted till next term.

In the case of Hickaway vs. Edwards, the papers were returned endorsed, "No service," whereupon Mr. Appleby, counsel for complainant, withdrew the case.

Court then adjourned till Friday, the 13th, at 10 a.m.

Friday, 13th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The names of those concerned in relating the process of the case last tried against Joseph Weber, were called, and twenty of them being absent, to wit, Peter L. McCue, James Richardson, Josiah Pratt, John S. Merrick, Peter M Cue, jr., David Pork, William F. Grow, Wm. Hill, John Lowe, Wm. Hillebrant, Wm. Johnson (reported dead), Hugh Davies, James Lamb, Hugh Davies, jr., Peter Moffat, Alexander Richardson, James Dove, George Doyle, Andrew Anderson, Wm. Adams, their recognizances were declared to be forfeited.

Adjourn till Saturday, the 14th at 10 a.m.

Saturday, 14th, 10 a.m.

The Grand Jury came into court and made two presentments, one against Mr. Joseph Cain for manslaughter, the other against Joseph Holladay for manslaughter.

Mr. Miner thereupon asked the Court to admit Mr. Holladay to bail, which Mr. Hiner assented to, fixing the sum at $8,000. Messrs. W. Jennings, J. Townsend, J. C. Little, and J. Grosebeck, bondsmen, sworn.

Monday, 16th, 10 a.m.

On indictment against Anella Camp was arraigned for manslaughter. Aurelius Miner, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and James Ferguson, Esq., was appointed by the Court to defend the prisoner, the Court at the same time directing that $25 be hired out of the goods and chattels of the prisoner's husband, William Camp, for her defence.

The following jury were duly empanelled to try the case:—J. W. Fuel, James Rawlins, Milton B. Hammond, O. F. Ackers, Theodore Curtis, Abram Rose, Peter Rencks, John Neff, jr., Joseph Rocker, Wm. Reynolds, Sourates H. Bissett and Aomil R. Jacks m.

Mrs. McGhie, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Moore, and Edwin D. Woolley were sworn, and testified on the part of the prosecution, and Dr. Clinton on the part of the defence.

During the examination of Dr. Clinton, Judge Kinney received a strange paper which announcing the sudden death of his son. As soon as the Judge could recover himself from the shock occasioned by the intelligence, sufficiently to speak, he instructed the counsel to suspend the examination of the witness, and ordered the Marshal to adjourn Court till Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday, 17.

The case of the people of Utah vs. Anella Camp was resumed. Dr. Clinton was further examined for the defence.

Mr. Miner addressed the jury for the prosecution, and delivered a very able speech. Mr. Ferguson, counsel for the defence, then addressed the jury in quite a powerful style. His clever speech was evidently as effective as it was eloquent.

The jury were then charged by the court, instructed in the law, and their duties plainly pointed out.

The jury retired.

Alfred Cordon and George W. Ward, substitute at Quem Victoria, appeared in court and, on the testimony of James Ferguson and Wm. I. Appleby, were admitted citizens of the United States.

The case of Brackett vs Mitchell was then called. Defendant confessed judgment.

The jury, in the case of the people vs. Anella Camp, returned into court and rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Miner asked that the costs of suits be taken to be taxed to complaining witness; the court thereupon ordered that the costs be assessed against Mr. Camp, husband of the defendant.

Court adjourned till Thursday at 10 a.m.

THE THEATRE.—The Management announces for this evening, the historical play of "William Tell"—Mr. T. A. Lyar in that character. The entire bill will sing two comic scenes, and the evening's entertainment will close with "Naval Engagements," a very popular comedy.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

SIR—In compliance with the requisition of the County Court of Great Salt Lake County, made at a recent session, I herewith furnish for publication a report of the receipts and expenditure of said county for the years 1858, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 inclusive, hoping, however, to state that there are several items of expense for the year 1862 which have not as yet been presented to the court for allowance.

E. W. EAST,
C. C., G. S. L. C.

Great Salt Lake City,
Mar. 12, 1863.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Disbursements of Great Salt Lake County from January 1, 1858 to January 1, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Ass. and sol. tax.	Collector.	Fines.	Lic. ret. tax.	TOTAL.
1858	$8,931 28	79 00		9,251 28	
1859	11,120 81	25 00		11,180 61	
1860	9,083 39			9,083 39	
1861	9,024 34	519 23	251 23	10,195 80	
18-2		180 97	1,497 80	1,678 77	

Years.	Tot. Tax.	Tot. Lic.	Tot. Fines.	TOTAL.
1858	8,931 28	319	1,000 00	10,250 28
1859	11,120 81	1,000 00	1,000 00	13,120 81
1860	9,083 39	1,000 00	1,000 00	11,083 39
1861	9,024 34	1,000 00	1,000 00	11,024 34
1862	180 97	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,180 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Years.	Road and Guard.	Grand Jurors.	Jurors.	Witnesses.	Wood and Stationery.	Sheriffs.	Prisoners.	Contingent.	Court House.	Jail.	Sundries.	Total.
1858	1,848 80	300 00	1,000 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	7,000 00
1859	1,777 73	300 00	1,000 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	7,000 00
1860	1,583 75	300 00	1,000 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	7,000 00
1861	5,083 75	300 00	1,000 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	7,000 00
1862	3,711 25	300 00	1,000 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	7,000 00

THE DESERET MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the first annual meeting of this Association, held in President B. Young's schoolroom, on the 13th of February, the following Constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
DESERET MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I. The Association shall be called the Deseret Musical Association, its object being the encouragement and extension of the science of vocal music throughout the State of Deseret.

ARTICLE II. Persons of good character may become members of this Association on passing satisfactorily the examination of the Conducting Committee of the Association.

ARTICLE III. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Recorder and Librarian.

ARTICLE IV. The business of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of the officers and eight members of the Association, to be elected at each annual meeting of the Association, and that the retiring Committee shall be eligible for re-election. Four of the officers, with the President or Vice-President, shall form a quorum. Vacancies occurring between annual meetings shall be filled by the Committee.

ARTICLE V. A general meeting of the members shall be held annually, in February, at such time and place as the Committee may appoint, and they shall have the power to call special meetings of the Association when they deem it necessary.

ARTICLE VI. The above rules shall not be added to, altered or abrogated, except at a general meeting of the Association.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President—Brigham Young.
Vice President—David O. Calder.
Treasurer—F. A. Mitchell.
Secretary—Joseph A. Young.
Recorder—B. G. Raybould.
Librarian—Jos. L. Lewis.
Committee—Joseph Fielding, Thomas W. Hersley, Richard W. McAllister, Thomas H. Wright, B. F. Jenkins, A. C. Tyler, Frederick Anderson and E. G. Woolley.

To aid in carrying out the object of the Association, in addition to numerous other liberal donations heretofore, it was resolved that the Musical Societies and Choirs throughout the Territory be invited to become branches of this Association.

It is desirable, we may further state, that some uniformity of method and practice should be adopted, as it is in contemplation to hold an anniversary rehearsal in this city each year, to be composed of the members of the parent Association in this city and its branches elsewhere, the exact time, of course, to be hereafter designated. Circulars will be forwarded to influential citizens in the respective settlements, soliciting their co-operation, and tendering such suggestions as may be deemed requisite to accomplish the end to be attained—which, there is no doubt, will receive that hearty response and concurrence which the subject so richly deserves.

THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening last the Thespian Association played for the last time the Sons of Erick Wahl, in "The Bridal of the Borders," which, under the disadvantages of so small a house as they play in, was creditable to the members of that association. "Don't forget your Opera Glasses," was the farce, and created some fun. Between the play and farce Mr. Joseph Parry danced a jig, which was well applauded. We understand this young association have been playing for some time past, and have play'd some of their best and light pieces, viz:—"The Review" "The Day after the Wedding," "Lend me Five Shillings," "Rebecca," "Ill the Jew intermeddled," "The Robber's Wife," we believe, will be the next play they will attempt, which, if performed as well as was the "Rose of Ettrick Vale" on the last occasion, will reflect much credit on the young Thespians. Success has rewarded the perseverance of Mr. Thompson in training his scholars to their present proficiency.

Died:

AT ANCIENT FORT, on the 1st of March, of rheumatic cough, SHIRAN RATION, infant son of Brigham and Phoebe Ann Young, aged 7 months and 12 days.

AT Pleasant Grove, Utah county, on the 16 h, of inflammatory disease, MINIE SANN, daughter of A. and Lydia A. Lefgreen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

AT Wellsville, Cache county, of dyspepsia, Feb. 28, ELAY A. BROWN, son of Joshua and Sarah Brown, aged 5 years and 6 months.

AT Nebraska City, N. T., on the 28 h inst., of erysipelas, after a short illness, JOSEPHINE, wife of Rev. John D. and Hannah B. Kinney, aged 3 years, 8 months and 23 days.

New Advertisements.

B. MARGETTS & CO.

WILL pay the Highest Market Price for

HIDES AND BARK,

At their Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, or at J. W. Dye's store, opposite Brown's Hotel, Wall street, and at E. G. Kimball's Store, Main Street. 29 4t

FOR SALE

THE one-half of a SAW MILL in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, well and favorably located. The Mill is in good order, and has both Gang and Lumber, it is prime to sell the entire or equal moiety of the Mill.

W. W. DOUGLASS, Agent.

Also, I have a good assortment of GOODS, for which I will take Oats and Barley.

29 3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a dark red BULL, about 3 years old, branded two bars, on the shoulders, hooks, and but not to imp has a brand on the left hip, also a large red bull with a white star on the face. Also, a large red and white STEER, four or five years old, mostly white, has no brands visible.

Owner are requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges to

JAMES DUNKLES.

29 1

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Friday night last, from Mill Creek, a dark MARE, about 8 years old, branded on the left shoulder, I will deliver the same to ERNST BRUSON, Mill Creek, and receive the above reward. 29 3t

EARLY SUMMER FRUITS.

KINDS, warranted true to name and in unmixed, 32 per 100.

ALSO

GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES
ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS,

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

T. W. ELLERBECK,

29-4t G. S. L. CITY.

ENTIRE CASTILE.

HAVE the following directions castile in my cellar for sale, viz: 50 boxes of castile made out in five hands, white fatty, a very off the opposite of the white castile, 50 boxes castile soap.

Also, 50 boxes prime castile, white hard soap, and bathing, a very fine article, 5 pounds in a box, or 10 pounds, or 1 pound, or 1 pound for 25 cts.

Castile, three years old, a white spot on beautiful, a white streak around the outer parts, top of the bars, the parts of the soft bars scaved off, branded on right bar, but not left.

One hundred STEER, two years old, white on back and belly, a leather fork in left ear, a slit in right, branded W B on right hip.

Persons are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN WILKES, Superintendent.

29-1 Willard City, Box Elder co.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

TO avoid that troublesome pest in March, or early in April, commence using the Celebrated Bug Destroyer, and keep it on every morning, for a week, thereafter and, a few bottles a great protection against bugs, fleas, and all other insects. And for experience is better than cure," we recommend an article whose excellence is well known to all who have used it, and we advise adopt the use of

GREER'S
CELEBRATED ANTI-BUG LOTION,

which will procure as well as destroy. It is clean, effective and economical. Its use is simple and pleasant. To be had of ROBERT GRAHAM, Bowie Jennie Stores, Opposite Wm. Jennings, Wall street, Salt Lake City, G. S. L. CITY.

N. B.—Also something extra of perfumery by bringing their own bottle. 38 6

FOR THE STATES.

PERSONS wishing to forward money to B. S. Roberts for the Mission, can leave it with the undersigned, or with Bishop Hunter, Bishop Sheets, or Bishop Spencer. For purchases to be made in Salt Lake City, the money can be forwarded on an invoice of the goods at cost. Parcels to be purchased on the frontier, direct to the undersigned, or to Bishop Hunter.

38-3 WILLIAM CALLYON.

ESTRAY.

A RED HEIFER, two years old, some in my corral about Christmas, both ears split, no brands visible, the owner can have it upon her taking the proper, and take it away.

29-1t ELI SMITH,
West Jordan, Salt Lake co.

LOST.

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, about six weeks old. Whoever has it will please return it give suitable reward.

I have for sale, one Stallion, 3 years old, a number of Sows and Pigs, also Hamper Seed Wheat and Seed from Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat and Seed Corn.

Also, I have for sale a Warren Wheel and Seed from Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat and Seed Corn from Hamburg.

29 1 J. C. LITTLE, 12th Ward.

FOR SALE,

AMerican Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with Kitchen, Store room, and a full assortment of stores agreeable and of first quality; and there is upwards of half a year's supply now other stock on a good lot.

Also, one good wagon and cattle. Apply to

30-6 JOHN BENNION, American Fork.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited few number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Saturday, March 28, at his residence, Sixth Ward Dairy's house, Southwestern Ward. Terms, $5 per fortnight, payable in advance. Mr. Tullidge will also give a few private tuitions to families at their own residences.

30-6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I, the undersigned, will Mr. Nathan Rogers, at 1 thousand Mine line at Great Salt Lake City and thousand of Mine line at Ogden, Weber county, Utah Territory, on the 20 day of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, or upon his return, and he will pay, unless made by him, or upon his return, and he will pay, unless made by him.

ROBT. HOLLIDAY,
Proprietor G. S. L. City.

G. S. L. City, March 13, 1863. 33 3m

WANTED,

YOUNG MAN who has practical knowledge of irrigation and ordered farming. I will pay liberal wages to such a man. Apply at Z. Y. Long, Box 70 in the Post of Marcy.

30 3 JOHN W. MYERS, Box River.

MILITARY NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.
March 16th, 1863.

THE following "notice" has been given to me, with a request for the information of all whom it may concern:

Office 2. And be it further ordered, That every person who shall be found guilty of selling or giving away, or in procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, knowing him to be such deserter, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in the manner provided by law, and be fined and imprisoned not exceeding two years for less than six months."

By order of Gen. Conner,
WM. I. PRICE,
2nd Lieut. U. S.
A. A. A. G. D. U.

30-4

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 39. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, Tabernacle, Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, 1862.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG]

Brethren, there is a subject which has been spoken of during this Conference in regard to the mission to the cotton growing district of our Territory, to which I desire to again call your attention.

We have been instructed in the principles of the kingdom to a wonderful extent during this Conference. The instructions which we have received have been of a character that they may be reduced to practice by every person whose feelings are so disposed.

The President remarked that he desired to strengthen the missions to the cotton country by sending down two hundred more families. It will be recollected that a request was made last year for the brethren to volunteer to go on that important mission. There were a few who came up and gave in their names, but the great mass of the brethren did not feel to do so. They were aware that it was the wish of the Presidency that certain things should be done, but they seemed as though they needed taking by the ears and shaking to make them sensible of the great importance that ought to be attached to this mission. It appeared as if some of the brethren (to use a figurative expression,) had become fastened to the earth with tremendous roots, so that it was with considerable difficulty that they could be got up, but they had to be taken up root and branch.

We as a Conference voted that the President should call, but none of us felt like volunteering. (President B Young: I volunteered, on the condition that the people would consent to it.) Yes, the President volunteered, but it is well known that the Presidency are required here; most of the time they must be present to superintend the building of the Temple, and direct the affairs of the church in all the world, but the Elders are set apart to go into all the earth and labor as directed by the Presidency. It is also well known that the master builder has influence and power here, and that he understands how the foundation, the walls, the timbers, the roof and all connected with the Temple of our God should be put together. It is likewise well known that the Presidency never ask a man to do a service except that their labors are required in that new position. One particular remark which I wish to make is that notwithstanding the unprecedented high water in Washington county and the damages and disappointment consequent upon the flood, the settlements made by the last year's mission have proven a decided success. That mission has proven the nature of the climate more perfectly than it had before, it has tested the soil, and accomplished many other things of immense advantage and worth. It was stated by many that the mission would prove a failure, that there was no country there, but the truth is that the elements, including the water, the soil and all that surround them are actually aching for the brethren to combine them together and make them into good cotton and other choice productions of a mild climate; all these elements are ready to render aid to build up Zion.

I consider that we all should feel ready and willing to do anything that may be required of us, to lend our exertions to establish the kingdom of God permanently upon the earth.

When the people first settled in San Pete valley some were discouraged, they never thought that wheat could be produced in such a country as that; they did not believe that anything would grow there; the white colored soil alarmed them, but it is now the granary of the mountains. Now there has recently been just such a feeling in regard to Washington county, but the past year's experience has demonstrated more fully that most excellent cotton, sugar cane, grapes, peaches and many other commodities of life can be sucessfully raised there, in that desert looking country.

There are quite a number of men who have remarked to me that they would willingly go if they were called on. I wish to say to such brethren that they are called on now, and I sincerely wish that two hundred brethren would volunteer to-day by giving in their names to me at the Historian's office. By going this fall you have all winter to prepare and the advantage can be taken of the early spring season, thus giving the brethren an excellent opportunity to raise a crop of cotton the first year. By sowing wheat in October tolerable crops can be raised, and by planting corn early in March two crops can be raised in one year, or one good crop of cotton. The fact in brief is that so far as the country has been tried it has proven a success, and many of the brethren have said that the country is a great deal better than they expected to find it.

I hope all that has been said by the brethren in reference to the culture of hemp, flax, indigo, and in fact all that will tend to build up Zion will be attended to, for let it be remembered that it is coming to this necessity of producing for ourselves or to go without, and the question resolves itself into the simple proposition: "clothes or no clothes." We must make our own woollen, flax, hemp and cotton goods or we must go naked. We cannot get these articles much longer from the States, according to the present prospect. The vengeance of the Almighty is sweeping the land with the besom of destruction; millions of men are forsaking their industrial pursuits for the purpose of destroying each other. Let us each and all attend to this that the beauty of our garments may be the beauty of the workmanship of our own hands, or we shall find ourselves without many of the necessaries of life altogether.

May God bless the people, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

DISCOURSE

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Tabernacle, March 1, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ is perhaps one of the most comprehensive subjects that mankind can reflect upon. It not only embraces things as they now exist, associated with the human family; but it takes us back to days that are past and gone, to the organizations of this world and of other worlds, and by the principle of revelation it develops, unfolds, and makes manifest unto the human family the great purposes of God as they shall transpire throughout every succeeding age. There are thousands of details or minutiæ mixed up with these great projects, purposes, and designs, some of them we comprehend correctly, or think we do; others are not so clear and comprehensible to our minds.

There are some things we, as a people, have to do with perhaps more than any other people that exist, though they have to do with all people, if the people would have to do with them. But in relation, more particularly to the position that we occupy before God, before the world and before each other; and the faith we have in God, in his work, in his ordinances, in his laws and in his kingdoms; and the reasons of that faith are to me, and to all Latter Day Saints matters of very great importance. We are led to inquire upon what is our faith based, why are we Latter Day Saints? why do we believe, as we do, in the doctrines of this Church? and whence do we obtain our faith or our knowledge, as the case may be, in relation to these matters? Why is it that there has been so singular a religious movement as that which has taken place within the last thirty years; introducing views that are contrary to the commonly established views of the whole religious world? Why is it that this people, say in this Territory embracing a scope of country of some five hundred miles of extent, with a population that comparatively speaking, may be called dense, for a country like this, has assumed the proportions of a body politic if you please, that have organized themselves into a Territory, and have asked for admission as a State into the great American Confederation? Why is it that a thing so singular as this has taken place? Is it because there has been a desire among the originators of this work, or any part of them, to establish a political power? I am not aware that this is the case. If there has been any such feeling and desire apart from other leading principles it is something I am not acquainted with. We have commenced to gather ourselves together under certain influences, certain principles, and under a certain faith. We have gathered ourselves together from various parts, and although there has been a strong influence used to separate us, to scatter us abroad, to produce disunion, to sever us one from another; yet no influence, no power, no reasoning, nor anything whatever that has been brought to bear on this people, to accomplish that object, has succeeded; there is some cause, some reason for this. There are mighty motives underlying, overruling and overreaching all motives of a political character. The first thing that ever was proclaimed by the Elders of this Church was the Gospel of peace on the earth, and good will towards men, has continued to be preached, and among other influences there has been a certain influence that has gathered the people together. There has been no influence that could be brought to bear upon this people that could sever or separate them.

There must be therefore some reason for movements of this kind. Such movements are not very common in the world. It is common for various religious societies to arise in the world; but generally they are very narrow and contracted in their notions. They are not adhesive or co-hesive, they do not unite or combine. You may take the Methodist society, the Presbyterian society, the Baptist society, the Episcopalian Church, the Roman Catholic Church or any other you please, and you will find that motives of a political character will separate them, and make them enemies to one another, and make them take up arms against one another, fight one another, and shed each others blood. They not only seek to distroy each other but they all pray to the same God to help them to do it. There is nothing strange or singular in this; for there is no motive, principle or power to cement or unite them together, further than a sort of fancied religion which does not possess the principles of union; for instance in some of the great wars that took place in Europe some years ago: one of the last with which we are the most familiarly acquainted, was between Russia, England and France. Who took up sides in the struggle? There was the Greek Church under the Russians, Protestant England, Catholic France, and the Mohammedan or Turk fighting against each other. The Catholics were Christians, the Protestants were Christians, the Russians were of the Greek or Christian church, the Turks were Mohammedans; all worshipers of the same God, under different forms. These were arrayed against each other in deadly strife all praying to the same God to give them power over their enemies, and their enemies were also Christians, then they went to slaying and destroying each other. Let us notice the difficulties between France and Italy against Austria. In this case there was two Catholic powers engaged against another power which was also Catholic. Religious considerations do not confine or control them in the least. They fought just as hard to kill their fellow Christians, as the Mohammedans or any other people would fight to kill their enemies. They were all in the same church, all partaking of the same sacrament, all believing in the same doctrines and worshiping the same God.

How has it been in the United States? Precisely the same. Who were the first to separate? It was the religious communities of the country that separated first, Baptist from Baptist, Methodist from Methodist, Universalist from Universalist, etc. The churches made a division long before the States divided, showing that there was less virtue or unity in churches than in the state or body politic. The Northern and Southern armies are composed of members of these different sects that exist in the Federal and Confederate States.

I mention these things to show you that there is no adhesive principle sufficiently powerful to unite the people of any portion of the earth, similar to the one that has sprung forth in our day, and right among this people; if there is anything of that sort abroad in the world I am not acquainted with it. Then it follows as a natural consequence, that if there is nothing to unite the people together they are deficient in some principle, doctrine, faith or practice. Philosophy has not united the people together, politics has never done it; no social principles have ever accomplished it.

Freemasonry is one of the strongest binding contracts that exists between man and man. yet Freemasons are mixed up in those different armies, trying to kill each other, and so they have contended against each other for generations past. There must be something then to control this people, different from that which seems to control other people socially, religiously, politically or any other way, there is some kind of a co-hesive power, some kind of an attractive principle, something that unites, and concentrates this people together in a manner altogether different from that of any other people under the face of the heavens; and so singular is it that it attracts the attention, of philosophers, of statesmen, of politicians, and of leading men of every grade, they wonder at it, as they wondered at Jesus when he was upon the earth, they wonder what this state of things will grow to, they are fearful of the consequences and results of this Union. We are naturally led to inquire how these things originated, from whence springs this principle, this influence, this power, for it is a very important one. It has dragged us from our homes, it has sent hundreds of elders wandering up and down the earth, for these ten, twenty and thirty years past. It has made us in the estimation of our friends we used to associate with, laughing stocks, and fools, and it has finally brought us together in this place. It has also assumed a political power as a natural consequence or result; simply because there was no other course for us to pursue. Whenever a body of people are thrown together, the inevitable consequence is a political power. It cannot be otherwise. They must have organizations, representation, laws, and administrators of law; there must be a body politic formed whenever a body of people are gathered together as we are; and the very fact of our organization, religiously and politically, the very fact of that oneness that so universally prevails among this people is that it produces a terror to evil doers, and to those who are opposed to us. Why is it that a principle of this kind should exist among this people? for we can readily discover, in looking abroad in the world that it does not exist any where else. Is it because we are more learned than they are? Is it because we are more intellectual and refined? because we are greater philosophers, better statesmen, more acquainted with cause and effect, have studied more extensively the position of the world generally, and its government and laws? I do not so understand it. There is something besides this; naturally we are no smarter than other men, and no more intelligent than they are; but there is a kind of principle of some sort that infuses itself into our very nature, is a great principle in our body politic, and is mixed up with our religion, and with our morals; it is a sort of secret spring of some kind, that governs, actuates, controls, unites and cements us together in a manner that no other people under the face of the heavens are united. I would like to try and make it plain to others, if the Lord will help me, why it is that these things have taken place. To begin, we will go back to the time when this movement first commenced. It would seem that a record had been hid up upon this continent for generations past. It would seem that a people had lived upon this continent, who were full of the Holy Ghost, who had a knowledge of God, who possessed revelation, who had prophets inspired by the Spirit of God, as they were on the Asiatic continent, or in any other part of the world. It would seem that those prophets, in common with the prophets on the Asiatic continent, and with the men of God in former ages, had looked forward to a time that we read of in the Bible, called the "dispensation of the fulness of times; when God would gather together all things in one, whether they be things in the heavens or things upon the earth."

It would seem that these prophets had recorded these things in this record, that in the time of the dispensation of the fullness of time, when God should commence his great latter-day work, that among other things men should be taught the laws of life, and the knowledge of God, and that the coming forth of this work was to be the starting point of a great event, one of sufficient magnitude to have attracted the attention of all the ancient prophets that ever did live, one of sufficient magnitude to influence the attention of the Gods in the eternal worlds, one of sufficient magnitude to cause that a medium of communication should be opened between the heavens and the earth, that light should again burst forth from the heavenly world, that the spirit of prophecy and revelation should again be unfolded, that an era should be inaugurated pregnant with life, light, and intelligence unto those that then lived, that they might have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with God, of knowing his laws, purposes and designs, his gospel, the principles of eternal truth, the laws of life, that men should again be acquainted with; things that had been, with things that were, and with things that were to come.

The ancient prophets of the two continents foresaw that the issuing forth of that record was to be the commencement of the latter day work; one said, "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven." "The meek shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men rejoice in the Holy One of Israel." It is one of those sticks that Ezekiel saw should be written upon, even the stick of Joseph which should be written for Ephraim, and be united with the stick of Judah, and become one stick—one in prophecy, one in revelation, one in doctrine, one in ordinances, one in unfolding the purposes and designs of God, and in leading mankind to a knowledge of the truth, as it was to be introduced in the times of the restitution of all things spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world began."

The revealing of those records was to be one of the starting points in relation to this matter. Then it needed some instrument, some individual, some messenger, some communication, because it would be impossible without something of this kind, that these things could transpire. There needed some authorized messenger, some communion from the Lord to reveal, unfold, and make these things manifest. To talk about the world as it is, and the authority they have to preach the gospel, and administer ordinances, and dictate the affairs of the kingdom of God, is foolishness to reason upon; but we will merely give it a passing notice. Where did the different religious sects get their authority from? who ordained them to administer in the name of God? who gave them that authority? The Church of England gave authority to all the seceding sects that have sprung out of her, and they left her because she was corrupt. Where did the Church of England obtain her authority? From the Church of Rome, which they say is the mother of harlots and the abomination of all things. Where does the Church of Rome obtain her authority? They tell you that they get it down in an unbroken chain of descent from the Apostle's times. Their statement is the most reason-

able, rational and consistent of them all. The Greek Church professes to be governed by the same authority. When we apply a test to them, we find that they do not stand upon a very good foundation. When, and wherein, and how have they departed from the true authority of God? I will quote a certain scripture by one of the old apostles, "He that transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God." Do they abide in the doctrine of Christ? I think not.

Who taught them to sprinkle little children? Did the gospel of Jesus Christ teach them this? No. But they rely on an unbroken descent for their authority. In answer to this the Protestants tell them that the chain of their Popedom has been broken at different times. I do not care whether it has or not. If the Pope transgressed, it is not to say that the bishops and priests and the whole community did; this would not be a sufficient argument to satisfy me that the Roman Catholics had departed from the faith of Christ; but when they gathered together the authorities of the church from all the world in a solemn conclave, as they did at the councils of Nice and Trent, and passed resolutions which admitted of doctrines and principles in direct violation of the laws of God, and of the Church of God; then as a church, with the voice of all their representatives, they forsook God, and introduced the doctrines of men. "He that transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God;" and if they do not abide in the doctrine of Christ, they do not retain their priesthood and authority to administer in the ordinances of God. Then we are left without authority on the earth.

Shall we go to the Greek Church for the true authority? It is based pretty much upon the same principle as the Roman Catholic Church is, and all the sectarian bodies of Christendom are as destitute of the true authority of God as the mother church is.

Where shall we look for the true order or authority of God? It cannot be found in any nation of Christendom. There is no people that have held communion with God, no true church, priesthood or authority, no medium of communication between God and man for church government, to dictate, regulate, manage, and control the affairs of his kingdom upon the earth.

How did this state of things called Mormonism originate? We read that an angel came down and revealed himself to Joseph Smith, and manifested unto him in vision the true position of the world in a religious point of view. He was surrounded with light and glory while the heavenly messenger communicated these things unto him; after a series of visitations and communications from the Apostle Peter and others who held the authority of the holy priesthood, not only on the earth formerly but in the heavens afterwards. That they hold it in the heavens we know from the scriptures. In them there are certain principles revealed in relation to that matter that nobody could reveal unless they were acquainted with the principle of revelation. Moses and Elias were seen with Jesus on the mount, when Peter and his brethren saw them, who said, "Master, it is good for us to be here, let us build three tabernacles, one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias." Who was this Moses? He was a man who had officiated before on the earth, had held the holy priesthood, had been a teacher of righteousness, and who with the Elders of Israel had talked with God, and had received revelations from him, holding the priesthood that administered in time and in eternity. When he got through with this world his official duties were not ended, for he appeared to Jesus, Peter, James and John upon the mount to confer on them certain principles, authorities and priesthood, that they might also be enabled to administer in the ordinances of salvation, and officiate as the representatives of God upon the earth. And hence when Joseph Smith came, those who had held the keys before came to him, so he told me and others, and revealed unto him certain things pertaining to the kingdom of God upon the earth, and ordained him and set him apart to the ministry and apostleship unto which he was called. He presented himself before the world and informed the people that God had spoken, and that he had spoken to him. He told them that the heavens had been opened and that angels clothed in light and glory had appeared to him and revealed unto him certain things. Then we have Oliver Cowdery, who tells us something about these things, and gives his testimony as a living witness. Again, there were eleven witnesses in relation to the Book of Mormon, who testify that the Book of Mormon was a divine revelation from God. And some of these witnesses tell us that an angel of God came and laid before them the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and they knew that their testimony was true and faithful. Others tell us that they saw and handled the plates from which the record was taken. I have conversed with several of those men who say they have seen the plates that Joseph Smith took out of the hill Cumorah; I have also conversed with Joseph Smith, who has told me of these things and many more that it would be unnecessary on the present occasion to relate. Here, then is an abundance of testimony that assumes a supernatural agency—an interposition of the Almighty—an opening, and an unfolding of something to the human family with which they have been unacquainted. These things are left for the human family to reason upon; they are presented unto us in that capacity, just as things were presented formerly to others. We were told formerly that "faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God, and how can they hear without a preacher, and how can he preach unless he be sent." Here, then was a medium introduced by the Almighty to excite the faith or unbelief of the people. Here are certain records unfolded, and here is a man presented himself before the people, declaring that God was about to usher in the dispensation of the fullness of times; and to this purpose he had introduced an ancient record that had belonged to the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, together with that, he tells them that the so-called christian churches had gone astray, and all mankind were laboring under gross darkness and that darkness had covered the whole earth. He furthermore tells them that God had it in his mind to reveal unto them his will, and draw back the dark vail that overspreads the minds of the people—to introduce the principles of eternal truth, and that he came as a messenger from God, having been set apart by holy angels sent by the Almighty for that purpose, that in the first place he might be acquainted with correct principles, and then be able to teach them to others. This is the phase which this thing assumed at that time; and the people felt about it as the old Jews did when Jesus told them that they were deceivers, whited walls and painted sepulchres; they said away with such a fellow from the earth. When Joseph Smith told the priests, the good Methodists, the righteous Presbyterians and our holy Roman Catholics, that they were all wrong, how could they endure it. But you must endure it, for God has spoken and the word has gone forth. The Lord, in the first place commanded all men everywhere to repent, and to be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, giving them a promise that they should receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. This is different to anything that has been before in the world. That which was before assumed no shape and came with no authority from God. The various sects of the they had the Holy Ghost, but they forgot that it was to lead men into all truth; that spirit which they have mistaken for the Holy Ghost has led them into confusion, contention and strife, and consequently it is not the Holy Ghost spoken of in the scripture. Joseph Smith having found and made manifest these things, and having turned the key that unlocks the destinies of the human family, having had committed unto him the key of this dispensation, he began to unfold and make manifest the things of God to the world; to all who were desirous to listen and yield obedience thereunto. A good many felt as the people felt when Jesus came, that "this man speaks with authority and not as the Scribes;" there were other principles and another spirit introduced developing other precepts, laws, ordinances, manifestations and doctrines, and a greater power was associated with it than had been with any previous manifestations. What then? Why the Lord was reasonable, he always has been; he is a good and gracious God, a benefactor and friend, suiting his doctrines and principles to the capacities of the human family. What was the consequence when men heard those principles? Many of them had a portion of the Spirit of the Lord among them, and as light cleaves to light, truth to truth, and intelligence to intelligence; wherever there was the light of the Spirit of God in the mind of man, it discovered, comprehended and embraced the truth. What is it? God has spoken; a record has been revealed making manifest the events that have transpired on this continent, and prophecy, and revelations, and visions, and the purposes of God, etc. This agrees with the old record; there is no need to bring argument here on that question, for it has been argued and investigated throughout the world. What then? Did I know because Joseph Smith knew? Not exactly. Joseph Smith had certain things revealed to him and he was commanded to communicate those things unto others. What then? He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, and shall know for himself of the things which he has believed in. This was the principle upon which my faith was based at the commencement. For instance, an Elder came to me and preached the gospel, and told me all these things. I was struck at once with them. I was well acquainted with the bible, yet I had never heard such teachings before; had never seen such principles developed; had never listened to such words as came from his mouth, illustrating, making manifest and explaining the Scriptures, the Book of Mormon, and the revelations of God, and opening the heavens as it were to my view. It was to me one of the greatest things I had ever heard. He said to me, "If you will be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, inasmuch as you go in faith and humility and obedience to the law of God, and forsake your sins," etc. This was precisely the same thing that Peter told the people in his day. Said he, "repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of your sins, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." What will it do for us, Peter? "It will cause your old men to dream dreams, and your young men to see visions, and your servants and handmaids shall prophecy, it will bring things past to your remembrance, lead you into all truth, and show you things to come." Here was quite a chance for a man to detect whether Peter was an impostor or not; and there was a favorable opportunity to detect whether the Mormon Elder was an impostor or not, for he promised the same things that Peter promised to believers, and all the Elders do the same. Can you find a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, a Roman Catholic that dare tell you what Paul said anciently, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ?" Why? Have you not been persecuted and afflicted, and been let down in a basket over a wall, been driven from place to place and considered a deceiver? Yes. "But I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, and therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith." I have obeyed the same gospel. What then? Did the signs follow? Yes; I believed before I obeyed, and after I had been baptized in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins, and received the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands; that Holy Ghost took of the things of God and showed them unto me, so that I then knew for myself. But did I believe particularly because I heard tongues and prophesyings, and saw healings? No, but these made me glad, for in them I saw the ancient order of things brought back again. It made me rejoice to see the sick healed, the lame to leap for joy and the blind receive their sight, the deaf to hear and the dumb speak. This was a certain amount of testimony for the doctrines that had been advanced. But besides this there was an inward evidence—an invisible manifestation of the Spirit of the living God, bearing witness with mine that this was the work of God that he had established in the last days, and I knew it for myself, and not because anybody said so. At first I believed it on the testimony of others, and then obtained a knowledge for myself. If there is no other man under the heavens that knows that Joseph Smith is a prophet of God I do, and I bear testimony of it to God, angels and men. How did it operate upon others? In the same way, inasmuch as they were sincere and faithful, and diligent in observing the laws of God, and hence, as the Scriptures say: "You are all baptized into one baptism, and have all partaken of the same Spirit," and that is the Spirit that first commenced to be revealed through Joseph Smith, and the administration of holy angels, and the development and restoration of the holy priesthood. If you do not know in the same way that I know this is the work of God, I would not give a straw for your religion.

Having received this knowledge it operates the same upon all, and hence the union that exists among us. It is the same in Canada, the same in the Northern States, the same in the Eastern States, the same in the Western States, and the same in the Southern States, the same in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Denmark, Germany, the islands of the sea, and the different parts of the earth wherever this seed has been sown, and the Elders have gone forth in the name of Jesus Christ bearing the precious seeds of eternal life. Wherever that has rested in good hearts, it has produced the same results, giving the same signs, if not the same degree of evidence, and this has cemented and united us together; it is the little leaven that begins to leaven the whole lump. It is a part of the Spirit of God—a living spark that is struck from the fire of his eternal blaze, that has made itself manifest on the earth; it is the still small voice that whispers peace to the soul; the thing that Jesus spoke of when he said,—

"My peace I give unto you; my peace I leave with you; not as the world giveth give I unto you. You believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there you may be also."

They feel the peace that passeth all human understanding. They possess the Spirit of God, though they cannot always tell the whys and wherefores. It is not because a man is learned and polished after the learning of this world that he knows, but because he comprehends, and listens to the whisperings of the Spirit of God, speaking peace to his bosom, and giving him understanding that he is accepted of his Heavenly Father,—"I in thee and thou in me," etc. It is this which has drawn us together—this that has cemented and united us—that has led us from our homes to the position we now occupy in these mountains.

An Elder whose mind was darkened once came to me to tell me that something was seriously wrong in the church. How am I to believe you? said I. I was told by you one year ago, that if I were to obey the gospel, I should know of the doctrines whether they were of God. I have obeyed and I know for myself, and am no longer dependent upon your testimony, and you cannot make me now unknow it. No matter what your ideas and notions are, now I know for myself. God is our teacher; he has organized his priesthood and government upon the earth, which is the cementing influence that unites this people together, and as the Lord said formerly, "If you are not one you are not of me." I remember on a certain occasion in Liverpool we were told not to say anything about the gathering. A lady came to me and said she had had a singular dream. "I dreamed, she said, that the whole church was going off to America, and that you was there; we were going on board of a ship, and leaving for America." What was the reason of this singular dreaming? She had embraced the gospel, and it revealed certain things to her that she could not know in any other way. "Your old men shall dream dreams," etc. Can you keep people in the dark in relation to these things? No. And when a people live their religion, and all the quorums of the church are walking up to their privileges, then a certain ancient aphorism would be correct, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and the voice of God is the voice of the people; it would suit either way. It is upon this principle that we are united; and hence no matter where this people come from, nor what their former views or prejudices, they may have been different in regard to many things, and opposed each other previously in policies, governments, rights, morals, religion and theories, yet they will all agree now that they know this to be the work of God.

The gospel of Jesus Christ produces the same results among all people, and in all generations, and if they cannot fully understand the whys and wherefores about it, they feel a good deal as the man did about Jesus and the child that had been healed. When Jesus had healed the child, some of the righteous people said, "Come, now, give God the glory, for we know this man is a sinner." The man replied, "Whether he is a sinner or not I cannot say, but I do know that this child was blind, and now he sees." So with the people of this church, they know that whereas, they were once blind, now they see. Having partaken of this, what can separate us? "Shall life, or death, or principalities, or powers, or things present, or things to come, or anything on earth, in heaven or hell, separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Hence the secret of the union of this people.

One of the most irrefragible proofs of the divinity of this work is found in one thing—that everything that has been spoken by Joseph Smith in relation to these things have thus far been literally fulfilled, and you are his witnesses, as also is the Holy Ghost that bears witness of him. What next? Why it is as it was in former times, "All are yours, and you are Christ's, and Christ is Gods," we are one with him, and one with the Father. "I in thee, and thou in me, that they all might be one, as I and the Father are one." This is the reason we are found together in a religious capacity, and why we are not disunited like the rest of the world. This is the reason why we are united politically, because this is bound to follow. You get some thousands of people together and they are obliged to be governed by law, and form themselves into a body politic. We have been kicked and cuffed and abused almost all the day long, yet we are not much hurt, so far. We are here and all is right, all is well, and we are bound to grow and increase.

Do you think the Lord and the holy prophets that have existed on this and on the other continent, and the Gods in the eternal worlds have started this thing to end here? No. It is simply a nucleus of light, of intelligence, of truth, of virtue, of correct principles, of the holy priesthood, of the revelations of God, and of something that has got to spread, and to grow, increase, and expand until it becomes a great nation and fills the whole earth: until all that has been spoken of by the holy prophets shall be fulfilled in relation to these matters; until error shall give place to truth, wrong to right, until corruption and tyranny shall give place to justice and equity; instead of man bearing rule and having his own way "God shall be king over the whole earth, and His name one;" "and unto him every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ to the glory of God the Father." We are only just commencing in this work, which will grow, and spread, and increase, and no power on this side of hell shall stop its onward progress; it is onward, onward, onward, until the purposes of God and all he has designed shall be fulfilled and accomplished.

This is truly a great work, a work with which God and angels and Saints that have lived before us, and the souls that are beneath the altar praying unto God for the accomplishment of these things are engaged in; the heavens and the earth at the present time are in communication, and God is our judge, our ruler, our law-giver, our guide and director to lead us on in the ways of life, and no matter about events that may transpire; no matter whether our path is very rough and rugged, or smooth, it makes little difference; it is for us to do right, maintain our integrity, honor our calling and magnify it and honor our God and one another, obeying faithfully those who are placed over us. Do I know that Brigham Young is called of God to lead this people? I do, upon the same principle that I knew Joseph Smith was. What can any of us do without God, without His law, and without the principles of eternal truth?

I pray that we may be enabled to work righteousness, and be exalted into heavenly places in Christ Jesus; that we may fear God in our hearts, do the thing that is acceptable to the Most High, prepare ourselves for a celestial inheritance and an exaltation in his kingdom, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

PACK TRAIN FOR THE MINES.—A few days since Mr. J. Gammell left this city for the Grasshopper Mines, with a pack train of some fifteen or twenty animals, all of which seemed to be heavily laden with provisions and merchandize. There were only about half a dozen men in the company, but it is reported that there was a material addition to the number before they pass beyond the frontier settlements.

—The grocer who is dishonest in the use of his scales, *lies in weight* to deceive.

CORRESPONDENCE

GRIEVOUS POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.

Manti, Sanpete Co., March 9th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:

Knowing your disposition to oblige, as a citizen of this large and growing county, I am mouthpiece for a great many in the towns affected with the evils of which I am about to complain. We have petitioned, remonstrated and implored for redress, but thus far in vain. Officers, territorial and county, of every grade and size have strove to effect a change in our postal arrangements, but to no purpose.

First: The citizens of Gunnison, a place of some two hundred families, perform a weekly trip to Manti of 36 miles, there and back, for their mail matter, at their own expense.

Second: The citizens of Mount Pleasant, Springtown, North Bend and Coalville have to send a messenger to Moroni each week to carry and fetch their respective mails, that being the nearest post office to those villages.

Third: The mail for this county leaves your city every Thursday morning, arriving at Salt Creek on Friday evening following and lies there till the next Wednesday, and as our mail is large (and the conveyance being on horseback) some of our mail lies over for a "more convenient season," which means some weeks hence. We very frequently receive the News four days in advance of said slow anti-telegraph process. Can you help us, and can the P. M. at G. S. L. City be induced to fulfill a repeated promise and endeavor to effect a change of schedule, so that the Manti mails will leave Salt Creek on Saturdays as heretofore? If this cannot be done we shall have to organize an express company, for our traffic is large and we must have greater facilities for communication.

I attended the board meeting of the D. A. & M. Society for this county a day or two ago, and was gratified to see the spirit manifested, and to witness the endeavors to award premiums for the ensuing year's fair in agricultural works, which will give an impetus to an enterprise struggling against many obstacles.

Not being your Sanpete correspondent, I forbear speaking of some items of Territorial value. Help us in the postal matter by the publication of this communication, and you will confer a great favor on hundreds of your subscribers and many who would be but for the expense and difficulty attending existing postal arrangements, as above referred to.

D. Candland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Brigham City, March 17th, 1863.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Will you be so kind as to give the following a place in your next issue, and oblige many friends;

On the 12th inst., a man by the name of W. J. Chastain accidentally shot himself in Box Elder Kanyon while on a fishing excursion, in company with some of the citizens of Brigham city and some of his own company who came with him from the Beaverhead gold mines last fall for provisions.

The particulars are as follows:

Some were shooting the fish with revolvers, others catching them with their hands. It appears that Chastain had found some fish under some stones at the breast of a small dam that had been made across the little stream, and while stooping down to catch the fish, his revolver dropped out of his belt, and the hammer striking a stone, discharged the weapon, shooting him directly through the heart, killing him instantly; he never spoke more than to say "oh! oh!" in a low tone of voice to one of his company who stood nearest to him.

The deceased was a man about 36 years old, a native of Georgia, and left home about three years since—leaving a wife and four children.

He was a man of undoubted integrity, honorable in all his deportment, and was universally respected by all who knew him, being of warm and generous nature, having a mild and gentle disposition, wearing a continual smile on a naturally honest face, that shed a halo of satisfaction on all those with whom he had any association.

And now to the kind people of Brigham city, (as a representative of our party) I thank you for the kindness and attention manifested on the occasion in assisting to pay the last tribute of respect to our unfortunate friend, and however much the Mormon people may be misrepresented and slandered by some people, I am satisfied that one thing is certain—they are not void of natural and sympathetic feeling when necessary.

O. J. S.

—An exchange says that, as babies are a sort of marriage certificate, under the new law, it will be necessary to have a ten cent stamp affixed to them.

—When it is 12 o'clock, m at San Francisco, California, it is 25 minutes and 48 seconds past 2, p.m., in Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* states, as it says, on the best authority, that Capt. Semmes, with the Alabama, intends to sail immediately for the East Indies.

A gentleman late from Vicksburg says that sickness has made sad havoc in the Union ranks—over a thousand per day having been buried for a succession of days. He represents the troops as being much dissatisfied and anxious to return home.

A world's exhibition of dogs is to take place at the Liverpool Gardens of acclimation, Bois de Bologne, Paris, from the 5th to the 12th of May, 1863—comprising dogs sent from all parts of the world. Prizes in money, gold, silver and bronze medals and works of art will be distributed among the exhibitors.

Drafting orders have been issued to the State of Michigan—the draft to commence within five days after receiving the order.

A woman having three hands has been recently reported to the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society. She is thirty-eight years of age and said to be a well-developed, healthy, active and intelligent woman, having one child, in all respects normal.

A grand convention of all the prisoners who have suffered incarceration for political offences by the Federal Government was to be held in New York city on the 4th inst. They have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of concerting measures to obtain redress for their grievances.

Deserters say that Gen. Banks cannot depend on his army, hence the delay in advancing.

Cotton was held in Memphis, on the 5th inst., at from ninety-five cents to one dollar per pound.

Three enormous ocean iron-clad men-of-war, similar to the Dictator and Princeton now in course of construction in New York, are soon to be erected. They will be over four hundred feet long, and much more formidable than either the Warrior or Gloire. The iron armor on the turrets will be no less than two feet thick, and the outside bow, which will be of iron, will be as sharp as the blade of a knife. The battery will surpass anything hitherto commenced.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

A fight is reported to have occurred near Dahlonega between the Confederates and mal-contents, or Union men, in Georgia, with considerable loss on both sides. The Confederates claim the victory, having captured all the insurgents' stores and guns.

A magnificent dinner was recently given at Charleston to the officers of the French frigate and to the French Consul at that port. The French officers seemed confident that the French government would soon enter into an alliance with the Confederate government.

A dispatch from Port Hudson, La., of Feb. 6, says that the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn was sunk by the steamers Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane—the Brooklyn having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

In Little Rock, Ark., eggs are $2 per doz; turkeys, $7 apiece; pork, 25 cts. per lb; flour, $25 per bbl.; meal, $1,50 per bushel.

There were recently two thousand Union prisoners in Richmond.

All supplies purchased by the Confederate officers are paid for in Southern paper, which is taken at par everywhere in Nassau.

The Charleston papers chronicle the death of Hon. Laurens Pinckney, of South Carolina.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 17th ult., publishes an advertisement for substitutes for service in the Confederate army, offering a bounty of $2,000 apiece.

The *Dispatch*, of same date reports that the privateer Florida had sent the Annie B usall, laden with troops for New Orleans, to the bottom.

In Richmond, on the 18th, gun powder was selling at $8 per lb.; tea, $6,50 and $7; chloroform, $16,50 per lb; black broadcloth, $16, 50 and $22,50 per yard; grey cloth, $18.

—A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to justly appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of their covering.

—The world will probably be girdled by the electric telegraph during the present year. Communication has already taken place between London and Turnen, in Siberia, a distance of four thousand, thirty-nine miles.

SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

On the 20th ult., President Joseph Young delivered an instructive lecture on the "signs of the times."

Tuesday, the 24th, Elder Levi W. Hancock gave an outline of his experience in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The audience were cheered and enlivened by a choice selection of songs and anthems. We are pleased to be able to record something favorable of the performances of the choir of the Seventies' Hall, for we are assured that the Conductor, Mr. S. Barson, has striven to make the vocal music entertaining, but on several occasions, after the delivery of the best of lectures on the most sublime subjects, some most ridiculous and inappropriate songs have been introduced, embodying sentiments which, to speak the least of them in the mildest form, were anything but refined. It is to be hoped that the the same lack of good taste will not occur again.

On Friday evening, Mr. John Pack delivered an excellent practical lecture on agriculture.

THE INNKEEPER'S DAUGHTER.—A SCENE IN TEXAS.

BY WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.

A crowd was assembled in the bar room of a Texas tavern one day when I entered, said my friend, the traveler, and had I not been pretty well used to such sights and scenes, I should have withdrawn at once.

The dingy, dirty, smoke-begrimed apartment was filled with a score or more of men of all ages and every description. Some were smoking, some drinking, some eating, some grumbling, and all were talking loudly and cursing vociferously.

Old and young were alike dark, dirty and brutal looking, and from many a bosom I saw peeping out the butt end of a pistol or the handle of a bowie-knife.

Gamblers, robbers and cut-throats were these men, every one of them, and it behoved a decent person to be very circumspect in his looks and actions if he would escape with a whole skin.

After refreshing myself with something to eat, I drew off into a little niche in one corner, where I quietly ensconced myself, with the double object of resting my weary bones and watching the scenes around me.

In the course of my observations I noticed that there was a door behind the rough, little corner bar-room, evidently communicating with an apartment in the rear; and after awhile the landlord, who was a huge, muscular-built, ferocious-looking man, turned round in that direction (toward the door) and called out,

"Nance, cum har, I want yer!"

A few moments afterward a dashing, beautiful young girl, masculine in her proportions, but juvenile in her appearance, and who was as bold and vicious-looking as she was handsome, appeared in the doorway.

"Wal, ole man, what d'yer want?" she disrespectfully demanded.

The tones of her voice were clear and musical, but her words and manner were coarse and vile.

"Tend bar till I come back!" responded the inkeeper, who instantly disappeared from sight without waiting for a reply.

The next moment a black muzzled, ugly-looking, Herculean built fellow, apparently about forty years of age, as near as I could judge, and who was half drunk, at least, swaggered up to the bar.

"What'll yer take?" said the girl, who meant, of course, what sort of liquor he would drink.

"I'll take er kiss me beauty, ef yer don't object!" was the boisterous reply.

"Yer don't say so, hoss!" impudently responded the girl. "Wal, then, I do object."

"Then I'll take it 'thout yer leave, I will!"

"Try it wunst ef ye dar, blast ye!" hissed the girl, and her black eyes flashed with the fires of passion.

"Cuss me ef I don't!" added the outlaw, at the same time reaching over and grabbing at the girl, who quickly drew back, but not in time to escape the long arms that were stretched out toward her.

The fellow caught her in his strong hands, drew the upper part of her body across the bar; put out his black muzzle and attempted to kiss her.

The girl fought like a lioness, and was no ways choice in the words that flowed from her mouth.

By this time the attention of all present was attracted to the struggle, and considerable excitement was apparent among the lookers-on. Some cheered on the outlaw, whose name appeared to be Dick Dehaven, and some the girl, who was called Nance Denick.

"Go in, Dick, an' yer'll win!" yelled not a few.

"Keep it up, Nance, my gal, an' yer'll beat the buffer arter all!" cried others.

And still the desperado and the girl were struggling together across the bar, and the struggle, as might well be expected, had now become a fight of the most brutal character.

For the time being the girl seemed no match for her antagonist, and they tore and scratched until the blood flowed in a stream.

Meanwhile the rest of the crew became so excited that they began to dance and howl about the room like madmen.

"The gal's a screamer, an' she'll lick him yet!" yelled some, evidently very much delighted with the girl's indomitable pluck.

"Bet ye she don't no how!" was the ready response of others.

The combatants heard all this war of words, of course and at length Dehaven exclaimed between his black teeth,

"Let go yer hold, Nance, an' let me have the kiss, or I'll rip yer hart out!"

At the same time he drew his knife with his disengaged hand.

"Dick Dehaven, I'll die first!" was the desperate reply of the panting girl, who, under proper circumstances would have made a heroine.

At that moment the landlord appeared in the doorway. His face was inflamed and his eyes were flashing livid fires. In his right hand he flourished a glittering bowie knife.

"Who's that got a hold on my gal?" he screamed aloud in furious tones.

For a moment every sound suddenly ceased, and at the same time Dehaven and the girl loosened their hold of each other.

"Dick Dehaven, the drunken coward!" responded his daughter, as she wiped the scarified face.

"What wur it all about?" yelled the innkeeper, with savage vehemence.

His hot blood was boiling.

"'Cause I wudn't let him kiss me!" responded the girl, "he tried ter force me, an' threatened ter rip my heart out."

"Did he, the bully!"

With a terrible oath the Innkeeper bounded across the bar, and sprang at the burly throat of Dehaven, who was shouting out a defiance with all the strength of his lungs.

Again all was excitement, and again the room resounded with fierce cries and curses. In a few moments the fight became general. The scene was bloody and tumultuous. I fled from the house fearing for my life.

Not many moments afterward the crowd poured pell-mell out of the door. The battle still progressed, however. Cries, curses, yells, screams, filled the air. Some of the combatants had fallen down, either dead or wounded, and the whole of them were streaming with blood.

In the midst of all could be seen the innkeeper and Dehaven, and above all could be heard their hoarse voices.

Suddenly, with a loud cry like the scream of a panther, the former fell backwards, wildly threw out his arms, dropped his knife, and tumbled to the ground. His opponent had struck him to the heart.

"Cuss him, he's a goner!" exultingly screamed Dehaven.

Fiercely dashing his way through the crowd the outlaw turned round and strode forward toward the inn door.

"Now, then, I'll have that kiss my bearlies; blast me if I don't!" he shouted with more than one terrible oath.

As if by mutual consent the fight suddenly ceased, and friends and foes followed on after Dehaven.

The next moment the latter was facing the inndoor, with not a dozen feet between his own person and the point indicated, and a more fiendish looking human being it has never been my lot to behold.

Suddenly, like a flash, the innkeeper's daughter appeared in the door. In her right hand she carried a rifle. Her eyes were flashing, and her bosom heaving. Beyond the crowd she could see the dead body of her father.

As she appeared, Dehaven halted. So did those behind him.

"I've cum for that kiss, me beauty!" shouted the exulting outlaw.

"Take it when yer can get it, ye red-headed bully," madly screamed back the passionate girl.

"I'll take it now, then, gal!"

Dehaven stepped forward.

"Not a kiss, cuss ye, but a bullet shall be yourn!" cried the girl, and as she spoke she brought her rifle to an arm, and discharged it with deadly effect, right into the bosom of the outlaw.

With a scream of agony Dehaven tumbled to the ground.

"Hurra for you gal!" chorused a large number of the desperadoes, and for once there was no opposition from any one.

"Blood for blood!" returned the lawless reprobates before her.

"Cum in all uv ye, and take a drink, fur the o'e man's dead, an' I'm hoss here now, added Nance, as she turned round and entered the inn.

Drink! it was a magic word in that crowd, and friends and foes followed on after the girl. For a time, at least, the hatchet was buried.

The fracas was now over, and I had no heart to remain any longer. On the ground in front of the house still lay the innkeepers body, while his daughter, a chip of the old block in every respect was laughing and chatting and treating her villainous customers inside.

What became of Nance I never heard, though I do not think it would be very hard to guess. Probably she married one of her cut-throat customers, and mayhap still keeps an inn—but if she has escaped a violent death up to this time, she has been particularly fortunate, all things considered.

—The Supreme Court has decided that a minor who enlists in the army cannot be a major.

The Deseret News

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,......March 25, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L City, Jan. 28, 1863.

WHAT IS WANTED AND MUST BE HAD AND DONE.

It is said, and believed by many, that there is a point beyond which patience in many things ceases to be a virtue. Whether we have arrived at that point or period or not, when it would be unwise to refrain from stating a few things in which many are interested, we are not so sure; but if we have not, it cannot be far distant. That there has been a large draft made upon our stock of patience within the last two or three months, is an undeniable fact, and it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to make things a little more easy and bearable than they now are or have been of late.

Money, as is well-known, is not plentiful, and cannot be easily obtained in any part of the Territory, and in place thereof, other things have to be substituted to a great extent. Acting upon that principle, arrangements were made and entered into by many last fall to furnish the NEWS OFFICE with many things on account during the winter, for which, if not thus obtained, cash would have to be paid, and it is with regret that we have to announce that but few of the promises thus made have been fulfilled, which under the circumstances has been, to say the least of it, exceedingly grievous, and has not tended to increase that confidence in friends which previously existed.

The principle of dunning continually we detest, and have hoped that the punctuality of creditors ere this would have precluded the necessity of calling their special attention to their delinquencies, with a request that they pay up at the earliest practicable date. The annual Conference is now at hand, which will afford many in this and the adjoining counties an excellent opportunity to attend to this important matter without much inconvenience. Creditors, will you do it? Say yes, and please bear in mind that printers are men who, like others, require the common necessaries of life for comfort and subsistence, and very few of them are, strictly speaking, vegetarians, consequently prefer not to live on "bread alone" when it can be avoided. There is nothing in the provision line which is bought and sold in market, that would not be received in payment of dues at current prices from those who have not the cash nor "legal tenders."

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.—Not long since a "gentleman" was heard to deplore the absence of Territorial laws regulating marriage; for the information of the aforesaid, we beg to direct his attention to the statute against "Prostitution and Seduction." The "Justifiable Killing and the Prevention of Public Offenses" statute may also be profitably re-read by the aforesaid. We have some rich revelations in store.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY COURT.—The county court for G. S. L. county will be in session on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, pursuant to adjournment, which those interested will do well to remember.

NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

Having heard on Monday afternoon that there was to be an examination of a case by Judge Waite that evening, at the United States Court-room, in the State House, wherein a man was accused of having purchased Government arms of one of the California Volunteers, at Camp Douglas, we were induced by several considerations to be present at the investigation, and accordingly repaired to the court-room at the hour indicated, and witnessed the proceedings.

From the papers and evidence presented it was made to appear that one Charles Davey, residing somewhere in the lower part of the city, a Camp Douglas trafficker, who had previously very unwisely had some conversation with a Teuton, named Carl Illig, a private in Company A, 2d Cavalry, C.V., relative to the purchase from him of some of his arms and equipments, visited the tent of the soldier on Saturday last, some time in the afternoon, and purchased from the volunteer two sabres and one sabre belt, for which he paid four dollars in cash, four dollars in vegetables, and two bottles of whisky. After the trade was effected and the stipulated consideration paid over or delivered, Davey went away and the soldier wrapped up the sabres in a blanket, or something of the kind, and carried and placed them in Davey's wagon, which was some distance off, and that in about fifteen minutes afterward, Davey was arrested by Capt. Price, officer of the day, for having purchased said arms in violation of the laws of the United States.

Soon after the arrest was made, and as soon as "Private Illig" could ride from the camp to Judge Waite's residence, in the 12th Ward, he filed a very brief affidavit, accusing the unfortunate man who had been victimized, as appeared in evidence, of purchasing from him on that day two sabres and a belt, stating the value received, and what in, but did not aver that the property thus sold belonged to the United States, nor that the purchase was in violation of law. The Judge thereupon issued a warrant instanter for the arrest of the accused, returnable forthwith, and placed it in the hands of Marshal Gibbs for service that evening. The Marshal went up to camp and brought down the prisoner, and took him before the Judge who issued the process on Sunday about noon. The examination was set for Monday at 10 a. m., and subsequently for half-past four in the afternoon on that day.

A. Miner, Esq., appeared on the part of the Government, and Gen. Ferguson as counsel for the prisoner, who, when the case was called, moved that it be dismissed, and the defendant discharged, averring that he was not accused of having committed any crime by the affidavit, and further that the warrant was issued, as appeared upon the face thereof, by C. B. Waite, Associate Justice, etc., at his office in Great Salt Lake City, whereas the law required the said Judge to reside and keep his office in the district to which he had been assigned, the Second or Southern District, outside the limits of which he could have no legal jurisdiction, nor keep an office as a committing magistrate. The motion was overruled, the Judge stating his reasons for so doing at length, which may and may not generally have been considered lucid by those who listened to the disquisition.

Sergeant Brayfool or Brayfodle, or some such name, and privates Illig and Welch were sworn and testified, making it plainly to appear that, after Davey had expressed to Illig a desire to purchase a sabre or pistol, the soldier consulted Sergeant B., who after consideration advised the private to sell not only his own arms and equipments, but every thing there was in the tent, if he could get a fair price "to make a raise," and acting upon the instructions thus received, he sold the sabres, one of which belonged to the sergeant from whom he received the advice. Welch seemed to know and care but little about the matter, but the other two, particularly the sergeant, evidenced by words and actions that they considered the transaction an undoubted proof of loyalty, the honor of which the sergeant seemed almost exclusively to claim, as in imitation of "old Hickory," he had assumed the "responsibility." It was very apparent from their testimony that neither of them considered that they were in danger of being severely punished, according to the "Rules and Articles of War," for their doings in the premises.

The counsel for the prosecution and defence addressed the Judge after the examination of the witnesses had been concluded, referring in brief to the facts which had been elicited, the counsel for the prisoner making some pungent allusions to the conduct of the principal actors in the concern. His honor required the accused to enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two securities, for his appearance at the next term of court. Henry E. Bowring and Isaac Brockbank became securities, the Judge requiring the bail to justify that all might be safe. Illig and Sergeant B. were also recognized to appear as witnesses in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

His honor was evidently a little embarrassed; for, in reciting the terms of the recognizances, he got them considerably muddled up, as the conditions were, as stated, for the appearance of "Charles Dewey before Judge Kinney's Territorial Court, to answer any verdict which may be presented by the Grand Jury then to be in session," in the event of which the "obligation is to be in full force and virtue, otherwise to be null and void." The witnesses were required to "acknowledge themselves indebted to the people of the United States, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars each, to be levied of them and each their goods and chattels, lands and tenements" conditioned for their appearance before "the United States Court, to be held by Judge Kinney, at the next term thereof, there and then to testify," etc., which if they shall do, the obligation is to be in force, and otherwise, void. The men wished to make a reservation, as their regiment was liable to be ordered away, but the Judge would accept of no such condition. The misplacement of words in the obligations was not, of course, intentional, but the effect of perturbation which termined gentlemen, who have been long out of practice, often experience, and of which it would be unjust to take advantage.

Thus ended the novel proceeding relative to an occurrence in which some men, devoid of common sense, were implicated, and how many knaves were connected with it has not transpired.

BAD MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Many complaints have been made and there has been no little difficulty concerning the postal arrangements in this Territory since the first of July last, when the new contracts went into operation. As in most instances, the times specified in the schedules for the arrival at and the departure of the mails from the ends of the routes were such that the connection between the lines was most disadvantageous to the public; but why they were so arranged we never could satisfactorily determine, neither have we been enabled to ascertain who arranged the schedule for advertising for proposals for mail service on the several routes. If there was not some design in arranging them so that the service would be of the least possible benefit to the people of the Territory, especially to the citizens of Cache, San Pete, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, the schedules must have been proposed or arranged by some one grossly ignorant in relation to the geography of the country, and knew but little or nothing about the wants of the people, and the arrangements that previously existed for their accommodation and benefit.

Some of those who have felt aggrieved by the disconnected, unaccommodating service, have expressed a belief that our Delegate to Congress, Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, did not give or has not given the matter that attention which was required, otherwise they think no change would have been made in the schedules under the new contracts, and the mails would have been carried as formerly, when all things worked harmoniously and to the entire satisfaction of the people in the distant parts of the Territory, so far as the service went, but it was too limited for their accommodation; that is, the mail, in some instances, was carried only once in two weeks when it ought to have been carried every week, and, on other routes, where the people were accommodated with a mail once a week in each direction, they thought that they should have been favored with semi-weekly mails, which was, of course, a matter of opinion. There were also many instances then, as well as now, where towns, villages and settlements of many inhabitants had no postal facilities whatever, the people of which thought that they had suffered needless wrong by the inattention of the Department to their respective wants and demands, but, with the arrangement of what facilities were extended, no fault could be found, as the mails could not have been more advantageously carried for the accommodation of the public.

Under the previous contracts, the mails which left Great Salt Lake City, on Thursday were carried continuously, wherever there was weekly service, to the remotest parts of the Territory; but under the new contracts, the Manti or San Pete county mail and the mails southward from Fillmore connect with the mails which leave this city, on Mondays, an arrangement which, in many respects, has been very inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and might, in our opinion, have been remedied at once, as soon as the error was discovered, if proper representation had been made to the Second Assisting Post Master General, who alone has authority to act in the premises, and who, we believe, would have given the matter that attention which the subject demanded, on receipt of such petition.

In consequence, as supposed, of the experience we have had in such matters, in days gone by, application has been made in many instances, by citizens, as well as by Post Masters in those counties, for advice how to proceed in order to get a change of schedule so as to accommodate the people better than the regulations under which the service was and is still being performed. In each instance the course to be pursued has been pointed out, that is, for those aggrieved or desiring the alteration, to petition the Department to make the required change, stating the reasons why it was desired—the petition to be accompanied by the certificate of the contractor assenting to the proposed or desired change, which he would of course do if disposed to be accommodating, when the service would not thereby be increased. Such things have often been done, and, so far as our knowledge extends, the Department has ever manifested a disposition and willingness to make such alterations of schedule for the accommodation of those asking therefor, when no additional expense would be incurred, and why the grievances now complained of have not been redressed, if the proper representations have been made, we know not. We cannot, for a moment, believe that our Delegate to Congress has been at fault in the matter, and are very sure that if his services had been solicited at any time before he left Washington, after the adjournment of Congress, he would have taken infinite pleasure in presenting the matter to the Department, for the benefit of those of his constituents soliciting his services in the premises, and doubt not he would have been successful.

The citizens of San Pete county appear to be suffering most under existing circumstances in relation to mail facilities, and had we the power to "right their wrongs," it would be done instanter, as we believe "their cause is just," and that the relief sought should be extended. We have not been advised as to how many times they have asked the Department for redress, but unless they have unitedly sent at least a hundred petitions, they should continue to importune, not their "County and Territorial officers," but the "Second Assistant Post Master General," to whom is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and the supervision of all matters connected with the "Contract Office." The petitions should not be lengthy, but simply state the facts and request the desired change, and, in our humble opinion, the end will be accomplished without much difficulty or delay.

FEDERAL COURT.—The Third Judicial District Court for the adjudication of causes arising under the laws of the United States, will commence its annual session on Monday next, March 30th, as per appointment. The Court will be held at the State, *id est*, Council House, in this city, and at, or before the time of its final adjournment, the number of prisoners confined in jail will be considerably diminished, some of whom may be permitted to depart without day, while others may be required to perform services for specified times in the Penitentiary, or required to pay certain sums of money as an atonement for violations of the laws of the country, according to the nature of their offenses.

THEATRE. — Kotzebue's fine play "The Stranger" will be presented this evening, and followed by the mirth-provoking farce of "Binks, the Bagman."

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

On Thursday, the 19th, the court met pursuant to adjournment.

Joseph Hufladay was arraigned on an indictment for manslaughter. Upon inquiry being made by the Court if the parties were ready for trial, Mr. Appleby filed an affidavit setting forth that the defendant could not safely go to trial in the absence of three important witnesses, viz., Messrs. Street, Chapman and Lloyd.

Mr. Ferguson asked why the subpenas issued had not been served.

Gen. Hughes replied that the witnesses were away west on business for the mail company, but he felt sure that they could be present at the next term of court.

The Grand Jury came into court and presented indictments against the following individuals to wit: Peter Klimgard, Christian Neilsen, Richard Cook, John Parsons, Abraham Taylor, Kadrup Neilsen, Jans Christiansen, Andrew Lee, Andrew M. Mason, John E. Jones, for murder; and against Peter L. McCue and some ninety others for resisting process.

The Court having ascertained that there was no further business before the Grand Jury, discharged them with the compliments of the Court for their assiduity and faithful performance of their duties.

After due consideration of the matter, the Court decided that the case of the People *vs.* Holladay should be continued, provided that security be given in the sum of $10,000, for the defendant's appearance at the next term of the Court.

Mr. Charles J. Schultz made application for leave to appear as special counsel for the defendants in the case of the People *vs.* Klemgard and others, and in the case of the People *vs.* McCue and others, as he was not a member of the bar, which the Court granted, and the usual oath in such cases was administered to him by the clerk.

His Honor asked if the defendants were ready for trial.

Mr. Schultz answered that they were not, and asked for time to prepare.

Those indicted for murder were then ordered into the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Ferguson moved that Hon. Frank Fuller be admitted a member of the bar. The Court thereupon appointed Messrs. Ferguson, Gibbs, Hughes and Miner a committee of examination, to report on Monday in relation to the qualification of said applicant.

Court adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

Monday, March 23, 1863.

Record of Thursday was read and signed by the Judge.

James Bond was admitted a citizen of the United States.

The persons connected with the South Weber difficulties, indicted for murder and for resisting process, were brought into court and duly arraigned. All pleaded not guilty.

Schultz and Appleby, counsel for the defendants, filed a motion to quash the indictment, in the case of those indicted for resisting an officer.

Mr. Appleby made a long speech in support of the motion.

Mr. Miner replied in a brief, pointed and ironical speech.

His Honor Judge Kinney then made the following ruling:

An indictment has been presented against a number of individuals, some eighty or ninety of them, and to that indictment a motion is filed, entitled a motion to quash.

The first reason stated is, that the Grand Jury was not a legal Grand Jury of the District. In support of this the statute is referred to, requiring the Clerk of the County Court to append to the names of Grand Jurors selected to serve as such, their occupations and residence, and it is attempted to be shown that that statute has not been complied with. A certificate is introduced from the Clerk of the County court that does not show a strict compliance with the letter of the law.

In the first place I wish to say that that statute points directly to the officer and, as a general rule, it should be observed. And in regard to that part of the statute which refers to the selecting and summoning the Grand Jury, it is stated that that has not been complied with. There is a mode by which a remedy can be had, when such is the case, and that mode is just as necessary to be resorted to as anything else in jurisprudence. What is that mode?

I lay it down as a general rule that, if you desire to take advantage of the manner of selecting a Grand Jury, you must do it by a challenge to the array, or by plea in abatement. In the first place it should be by a challenge to the array before the indictment is found; the plea in abatement should be made after the indictment is found.

These men were all required to appear at this term of court. They had a right to examine that list of Grand Jurors when the venire was returned. The manner in which the Grand Jury were selected could then have been ascertained, and, if they desired to challenge the array, then was the time, and failing to do this at that time after the indictment is found and the party is arraigned and has pleaded to that indictment, it can then only be taken advantage of by plea in abatement. This I hold to be a general and well settled rule of law, where they have statutes similar to our own, requiring the observance of a particular formula in the selection and empannelling of Grand Jurors.

In support of that, and as this is an important question; and also that gentlemen may be enlightened upon the question I will read:

In North Carolina the doctrine exists, that after plea pleaded, objections are too late; and that when the objection goes to the manner of drawing, it should be taken by challenge to the array. Such is undoubtedly the English law, as well as that existing in most parts of the United States.—[Archibald's Criminal Law, Section 472.

This is the New York practice. So you see that the doctrine is laid down that the advantage to the Grand Jury, if any is sought, by challenge to the array, must be taken before indictment and plea.

A plea in bar or in abatement can be made after indictment, and then judgment is entered upon demurrer. But we have not here either a plea in abatement or in bar, no challenge to the array, but merely a motion to quash, and I think there is no precedent or authority that will authorize such a pleading after the indictment, arraignment and plea. You waived your right at the empannelling of the Grand Jury, and have been indicted, arraigned and pleaded, and I think there is no authority that will now authorize the Court to quash in consequence of the informality of the Grand Jury.

It is also said that talismen have been introduced on this Grand Jury.

§ 467. Where on the first day of the term of a Circuit Superior Court, a grand jury was empannelled and sworn, and proceeded in discharge of its duties, but next day, it was discovered that one of the grand jurors wanted legal qualification, upon which the court discharged him, and ordered another to be sworn in his place, it was held that this was regular, and the grand jury was duly constituted.—[Wharton's Criminal Law.

The Court went so far in that case that after the Grand Jury was empannelled and sworn and were acting in the discharge of their duties, it was then ascertained that one was not a legal Grand Juror. The Court thereupon introduced a stranger upon the box, and yet the Court ruled that that was no legal objection, although the Grand Jury had been acting in the discharge of their duties two days, one of their number not being qualified to act as such.

What was done here in this case? Previous to the empannelling one or two of those selected to serve on the Grand Jury were released because of sickness and others placed in the box in their stead, and if the law would authorize a Court to discharge one man after having been in the box two days, how much more has a Court a right to select tali-men to fill the places of those who have been summoned for the purpose, but discharged for cause.

It is then said that the Territorial Marshal is not legally appointed, that the organic act of this Territory requires that he shall be nominated by the Governor, and then appointed or confirmed by the Legislative Council. Then it is stated that the Marshal now acting in this court has not been so appointed. How this is the Court knows not. It is sufficient for us to know that he is the officer of this court; and whether *de jure* or not, he is *de facto* and is recognized as such by the Court, and his acts are not void while acting as such. So far as the Court knows, he is legally appointed and properly qualified.

I recollect a case where a constable failed to give bonds, but he was recognized by the Justice and his acts acknowledged. On the case being argued, the Court said it was enough for the Court to know that he was the officer *de facto*.

Whether Mr. McAlister has been qualified the Court knows not, but it presumes that he has. The Court knows that he is the *de facto* officer of this court whether *de jure* or not, but if he were not, that would not render his acts void.

The case in regard to the clerk is so trifling that it is unworthy of the attention of the Court.

I think this answer, under the authority of Wharton, which the Court recognizes and adopts, shows that it is too late, after an indictment is found; and after arraignment and pleading for gentlemen to move to quash the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury were not legally empannelled.

The motion is overruled.

After some debate about which case should be tried first, it was decided that those indicted for resisting an officer should be first put upon trial.

The Jury being sworn on their *void dire* it appeared that Milton D. Hammond had formed an opinion; he was therefore set aside and Joseph B. Elder was taken in his place.

Mr. Miner addressed the Jury for the prosecution, followed by Mr. Appleby for the defense.

Robert T. Burton and Judson L. Stoddard were then duly sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution. Cross examined by Messrs. Miner and Ferguson.

Court then adjourned till Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, 24th, 10 a.m.

Court met as per adjournment. The record read and signed by the Judge. During the reading of the record an attempt was made by the counsel for the defence to have the record amended, as it was contended that it did not set forth the facts in the case, which, however, the Court cut short by calling the attorney to order.

Lot Smith, Robert Burton (of Kaysville), Jeter Clinton, William Jones, John Jensen, James Hales, Andrew Cunningham and John Sorenson were examined on the part of the prosecution. The prosecution then rested.

John Smith and Mark Forscutt were sworn and examined for the defense. They were cross-examined by the prosecution.

Court adjourned till to-day, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JUDGE WAITE AND HIS JUDICIAL PRESUMPTION.

We are not a little astonished at His Honor Judge Waite assuming the prerogative of holding Court in the Third District, when the Legislature had assigned him to the Second.

We confess we were prepared to witness almost anything from the disaffected Judge, but hardly ready to behold so strange a spectacle as a Judge assuming judicial authority in defiance of law.

The ninth section of the Organic Law provides as follows:

"The Territory shall be divided into three Judicial Districts, and a District court shall be held in each of said Districts by one of the Justices of the Supreme court, at such time and place as shall be prescribed by law, *and the Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the Districts which shall be assigned them.*"

This is a plain, unequivical provision and should be complied with by those whose duty it is to administer the law. Two months have elapsed since the Legislature assigned Judge Waite to the Second District, and yet, in place of submitting to and obeying the law, which His Honor has sworn to support we find him still in this city issuing writs and holding an examining Court.

Aside from the illegality of the proceeding, common courtesy, it seems to us, if His Honor had no regard for the law, should have operated to deter the Judge from assuming Judicial power in Judge Kinney's District.

It is well known that Judge K. is in this city, and that he has been ready at all times to attend promptly to any business that might be presented. His Clerk and records are here, and how Judge Waite, without either, can hold men to bail, and recognize witnesses for their appearance at a Court for the Third District, presents a strange Judicial enigma which, possibly his Honor may be able, out of his *vast store-house* of legal lore, to explain.

Nothing has ever characterized the American jurisprudence more than the courtesy which is manifested towards each other by the Judges of the same bench.

While, from the inexperience of this *new Judge*, we are inclined to palliate this manifest breach of judicial courtesy, we cannot but express the hope that age will bring wisdom, and that the Judge will not again commit so gross a breach of propriety.

WINDY AND STORMY WEATHER.

Wednesday last, the 18th, was an uncomfortable windy day, and clouds of dust and sand occasionally, considerably mixed with gravel were moving about in almost every direction, most of the day the wind prevailing from the south and west. In the evening there was some rain, followed by a snow storm not of long continuance, as the stars shone out before midnight. The next morning the hills were mantled to their base, but in the course of the day the snow line was removed by the operation of the sun on the south side of the lower elevations, to a point considerably higher up, the weather having been quite spring-like.

On Saturday the "equinoctial storm" commenced, snow and rain alternating for a time, the former predominating during the latter part of the day, and ere night-fall the ground was covered with a thin covering of congealed vapor, over and above what had melted, which was considerable, as the ground was not very cold; and the snow for a while disappeared as fast as it fell. Sunday was a cold, chilly, windy, uncomfortable day, some little snow falling in the valley and considerable on the mountains, from appearances. On Sunday night, there was a severe frost.

PREPARING FOR HIGH WATER.—The prospects for high water the coming summer are such, that parties having farms on the west side of the Jordan, north of the Tooele road are busily engaged in constructing a levee from the bridge, as far down as the Point of Willows, to keep the water from inundating their lands as it did last season. Thousands of dollars have been expended within the last four years to get the water out of the river to irrigate that valuable tract of land, but last year a large portion of it was submerged to that extent that it could not be cultivated. The levee which is now being constructed will, in the event of another flood, be of much benefit to the farming interests in that part of the county, as thereby the waters may be kept within proper bounds.

TO POSTMASTERS AND BISHOPS.

When the people have anything or any person saddled upon them that they cannot shake off or push out of the way, there is something like good sense in submitting to the necessity; but when it is otherwise, and nuisances can be removed or abated, we think them very remiss in their duties if they do not set their hands to work. This kind of philosophy suits us, and may be applied in a good many quarters besides that to which we now direct attention; but confining ourselves to the subject of bad postal arrangements, we plainly call them nuisances that should be vigorously attacked.

Complaints reach us almost daily of the confusion that reigns both north and south, and of the "uncertain" and "long delays" that are characteristic of certain routes. We shall not attack any person, though we think that we know where a large amount of blame could be saddled—we want a beneficial change more than a grumble, and want the attention of Postmasters and Bishops. We, therefore, suggest that as there is generally a great gathering at the April conference of persons from all the settlements, that all the postmasters in the Territory, or representatives appointed by them, meet in convention in this city during the conference, at a place and time hereafter to be designated, for the purpose of considering what changes in the present mail arrangements could be properly recommended to the Post Office Department, in order that mails may not be left for days and weeks sometimes at this or that post office, because of somebody's blundering over schedules.

We have linked the Bishops to the Postmasters for two reasons; firstly, because we think the former should be interested in the proper establishment of postal facilities between their's and other settlements, and that it can injure nothing for somebody to co-operate with the postmasters of the settlements, and see that this invitation is not made in vain; secondly, there are new settlements that undoubtedly should have postal facilities extended to them at an early day, and we think that the Bishops in co-operating with the Postmasters and *vice versa*, the abuses can be remedied, and new postal facilities afforded.

We have no axe to grind on this stone, and we do not think that any person need make any calculations for a haul at the Post Office Treasury; in the present struggles of the nation, we would rather retrench than augment expenses, therefore we mean purely business, and think that the government will listen to our suggestions for changes and to our petitions for new favors; at all events it is our duty to try. We will render what aid we can, and we know the Postmaster of this city will personally engage to see that the conclusions of the convention are properly presented to the Post Office Department, and to render any aid to the distant settlements in that branch of the public service.

Postmasters and Bishops, come prepared to represent the people, and let this confusion, uncertainty and delay that now characterize our Territorial mails be at an end forever.

WAR NEWS.—There has not been much fighting done, so far as known, in any part of the country for a long time, and what the vast armies of the United States have been, or are doing, towards crushing the rebellion, few, if any, seem to know. Many reports have been put in circulation, within the last two weeks, concerning military movements and imminent battles, but most of them were subsequently contradicted. Southern reports state that an unsuccessful attack was made by the "Yankees" on Port Hudson, some ten or twelve days since, which may and may not be true. There is much mystery connected with the operations on the Mississippi and on the seaboard, as well as in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and when it shall have been dispelled, it may be made to appear that the war has not ended and that the armies have not been altogether inactive.

THE FINE WEATHER.—Improve it by thoroughly preparing the ground and planting early peas, onions, radishes and turnip seeds for early table use, lettuce, spinach, cress or peppergrass. Carrot, parsnip and beet seeds should also be planted as early as the grounds will permit; also spring wheat.

FLAX-GROWING AND CLOTH-MAKING IN OLDEN TIME.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes the readers of that high-toned journal the following retrospective view of flax-culture, which will be found as well worthy of perusal in this altitude as in those lower regions, where, like ourselves, many of the people are seriously contemplating a return to the more primitive and substantial regime of earlier days in our history as a nation—when the spinning wheel furnished a mellifluous bass accompaniment to the charming treble of the rosy-cheeked spinstress, and when the hand-loom and hatchel were familiar as household words:

In those days nearly every farmer had his flax ground, and many mechanics took land on shares to raise a supply for their families. The quantity of ground usually sown, varied from half an acre to as much more territory as the farmer saw fit to appropriate to the crop. The land to be sown must be dry and warm, in order to lessen the exposure to late frosts. It was usually taken from the corn or potato field of the previous year, and well manured for the previous crop, and well tilled to destroy the weeds. No manure was given the year the flax was grown, as it was supposed it would introduce many weeds, to the injury of the crop. The ground was carefully plowed with the "old wooden mould-board" plow, when plowing for wheat and oats, after which it was allowed to lie and dry until those crops were "harrowed in," when it was cross plowed and thoroughly harrowed, after which the seed, which had been previously riddled until all other seeds were sifted out, was sown in a still day, and carefully "bushed in."

The labor was now over until "pulling time," which usually was somewhere during the harvest of other crops, and the pulling was done in "lowery days," or if a shower came on and cut off other labors, the hands were turned into the flax field. If, however, a piece of cloth of unusual fineness was to be made, the flax was pulled when in blossom. If for ordinary purposes, it stood until the crop showed ripeness. When pulled, the earth was carefully shaken from the roots, and the flax evenly laid in swaths to dry. When well cured it was taken up, usually by hand, and bound for carting.

The next process was whipping, as it was termed, or beating out the seed. For this we have seen large flat stones placed on the barn floor at an angle of about 45°, or large iron kettles conveniently placed. The operator would take as much flax as could be conveniently held in both hands, and beat the bolls on the stone or kettle until they were divested of seed. Each handful was carefully evened when whipped by setting the butts forcibly on the floor, and this operation was repeated after each bundle had been bound, so keeping it very even.

The next operation was spreading for rotting, which was usually done about the 20th of September. The flax was spread in swaths. If frosty nights occurred while it was rotting, it was thought beneficial from their bleaching influence.

The time of rotting depended on concurrent influences of rains, dews and fine weather, and the completion of the process was determined by taking a small handful of the flax and breaking it in the hands. If it broke easily, it was concluded the work was done, and a dry day was chosen to bind and draw it to the barn for storage. It was usually gathered in, early in October, but sometimes later, and we have known instances when snows came on unexpectedly, and fastened it to the ground until spring, and this without serious injury to the fibre.

The cleaning of the seed was a matter that required much care, as on its purity its value in market depended. All foreign seeds were carefully removed. The quantity of seed to the acre was from eight to fifteen bushels. Agents came round to purchase, and paid usually $1 per bushel for the oil mills, and merchants the same in exchange for their wares.

Flax dressing, as it was termed, was a winter employment, and was usually prosecuted to the best advantage in clear, cold days. When the farmer had plenty of help, this labor was usually performed by them. For the benefit of others there were jobbers who spent their winters by dressing flax on shares, the share depending on the quality of the article and ease with which it could be reduced.

The tools for flax dressing were a brake, an instrument some six feet long set on solid blocks, to the tops of which were set from three to five horizontal slats of hard wood, some six inches deep, and brought to the edge at the upper surface. Attached to these by a hinge were corresponding slats equal in number to the spaces of the lower ones to which they were fitted, and framed into a heavy block at the opposite end, in which a handle was inserted for raising and falling it on the flax, which was held in place by the left hand, while the right worked the brake. In this process, the woody part of the flax was broken into what, in the dialect of those days, was called *shives*, or shivees. It was hatchelled, and from this passed into the hands of the *swingler*, whose tools were a swingling board some five feet high, the bottom fastened to a heavy block to keep it firm, the top brought to a smooth, even edge. Across the top of this board the flax was laid, one end being held in the hand of the swingler, while with the other hand he used the swingling knife, which was made of hard wood, the blade about four inches wide, and brought to an edge on each side. His work was finished when the shives were all beaten out, and the flax was then done up in heads of a half pound and pound each, and the heads obtained by a day's work were tied up in bundles.

The "swingle tow" was taken to the fields and left in piles to rot, and not unfrequently was burnt at evening, often making a luminous light that might be seen for miles.

The flax was submitted to another hatchelling on a fine toothed instrument, to separate the coarser from the finer material. The former, or the tow, was carded by hand, and spun on a large wheel, woven into the coarser cloth for family use, while the flax was first wound upon a distaff, and spun on a small wheel propelled by the foot of the spinner operating on a treddle. The thread of the flax was woven into articles of finer use.

When female help was sufficient, the spinning and weaving was performed by members of the family, and it was the pride of many of the spinsters of those days to exhibit the bunches of "tow yarn" or linen thread they had spun in a given period. To aid families where female help was deficient, it was often the case that young women would go out to spin. The early price for this service was sixty-six cents a week, and eventually rose to seventy-five cents. From a run and a half or thirty knots, to two runs or forty knots of thread constituted a day's work, which was accomplished earlier in the day, or later, according to the skill of the spinner.

Weaving was in many instances performed in the family on hand looms, operated entirely by physical powers. There were also professional weavers, who wove by the yard, prices varying with the quality of cloth; the usual price for weaving tow cloth was eight cents, rising in proportion as the fineness or difficulty of figure required.

The tow cloth was manufactured into bags for grain, and, in the dialect of the day, trowsers for the farmer, and was made up as it came from the loom, a stiff, brown cloth; wearing however soon softened it, and the frequent washings to which it was subject soon bleached it. The bleaching of the finer cloths was performed by dipping them in a strong lye from ashes, spreading the cloth on a clean grass plot, and as often as it dried, wetting it through the nose of a watering-pot.

Such was the process of bringing flax into cloth in the early days of New-England, and until the cheapness of cotton led to its use instead of the finer article produced by so much labor and care. Indeed, cotton has so fully superseded the use of domestic linen that the fabrication of the latter is rarely heard of. The old looms have fallen down, and the old wheels are to be found only, if at all, among the lumber of garrets. It is questionable whether many of the young have any idea how growing flax looks. Its cultivation has become nearly obsolete.

The vicissitudes which have overtaken our country, and cut off the usual supply of cotton and thereby raised it to prices almost without a parallel, have led us to the reminiscences of those early days of independence in the families of American farmers, and the inquiry suggests itself, why cannot flax growing and linen manufacture again become a prominent business of the North? Should flax growing become a business to warrant the investment, why may not our country become dotted with linen manufactories as well as those of cotton and wool? This would materially lessen the cost of cloth, and be an immense saving from the labor of olden time. The cost of labor in raising the material may perhaps be as great as formerly, but the process of harvesting, cleaning off the seed and rotting, might no doubt be abbreviated, so that the cloth could actually be afforded at one-fourth the cost of early times. At this time, when dependence is very inconvenient and rather expensive, may we not hope that Northern enterprise will be directed in this matter, and that flax growing and linen cloth manufacturing will become a prominent business of the country?

It has been a matter of no little surprise with us, on making inquiries as to the success and progress of flax culture among the agriculturists of Deseret, to learn that this important branch of husbandry has been grossly neglected, if not by the mass, abandoned.

There may have been existing causes considered good and sufficient for all this; but such neglect, in our judgment, does not well comport with the unyielding patience in labor and determination to independence in other matters so discernible and which has achieved for us, with the accompanying favor of a propitious Benefactor, results astounding to others as they were paramount in importance to ourselves.

It cannot be denied that some little flax was raised last year, the seed of which, so far as brought forward to market, has furnished some material for the mastication of President Kimball's oil mill, but not enough to employ it one fifth of the time. The quantity of flax required to produce this amount of seed would not be much more than sufficient for the manufacture of linen thread for the people of this Territory—leaving altogether out of the calculation that required in the manufacture of cordage, toweling, shirting and other fabrics for wearing apparel.

Flax growing in the Northern States is again becoming, from the very urgency of circumstances—the scarcity and consequent exorbitant prices of cotton goods—an important branch of farming. Hitherto, for a succession of years past, wherever linen was manufactured in this country, the flax has been mostly imported. For linen thread making, prepared flax has been imported from Germany at a high duty, greatly enhancing the price of the thread. This, it is stated, must be pulled before ripe and artificially rotted in vats of water at a given temperature.

Some brief hints as to soil, time of sowing, &c., will not be out of place—it being our aim to do all we can, not only to urge the farmer to bestow more attention upon the culture of flax, but also to rightly direct his exertions by timely and approved suggestions derived from the most reliable sources at our command.

A deep, rich, moist loam is generally deemed best adapted to flax growing; though it will do well on gravelly land with plenty of water.

The exact time of sowing must of course be modified by the season, whether early or late. The 10th of May is given as a general rule in the Eastern States—though it may be sown earlier where desirable, as a little frost will do no harm to the seed when in the ground. The time of corn-planting is probably as definite as any rule that may be given for sowing flax in this locality. It is essential that the ground designed for flax should be made and kept perfectly clean from weeds. The mixture of weeds with our flax has hitherto deteriorated its market value; for, as may be seen at a glance, the pure is in every respect worth more than mixed seed.

The quantity to be sown to the acre will depend on the use that is to be made of the fibre—whether for cordage, coarse or fine fabrics. To produce a delicate fibre, sow the more seed. For fine linen, three to four bushels per acre is not excessive: while for coarser goods, from one to two and a half bushel will give the required strength of thread. For medium quality about two bushels per acre. The time of pulling has also much to do with the quality of the fibre, as already stated.

Flax seed in New York, a few years since, was worth only one dollar per bushel. It is now worth about four dollars and the price steadily advancing. The flax, reduced to lint, is in active demand at the rate of 25 @ 30 cts. per lb. for army use, in stopping effusions of blood—which, it is feared, may largely draw on the quantity of flax annually produced for years to come, without seriously checking the purple torrent's flow. The production of flax in the East, however, even to be used in the shape of lint, will be among the most remunerative crops to the individual farmer; though acting as a leech to the government: yet there is no question that, if any considerable quantity be grown, beyond that required on battle-fields and in army hospitals, the necessities existing for domestic linens as substitutes for cotton sheetings, &c., will soon force it into the hands of the manufacturer.

Of lint, from three to five hundred pounds are usually obtained per acre and from seven to twelve bushels of seed.

There are various modes of rotting the flax. One of the latest recommended, that we have seen is, that recently discovered in Lower Canada, by which flax can be prepared for the mill with very little trouble or expense, and which is said to answer as well as steeping; and that is, to spread the flax on a meadow in December, and allow it to remain on the ground until April. The snow rots it effectually, and when the snow goes off in March or April, the flax is found to be clean and dry; ready for carting to the scutch mill, without any expense worth mentioning. This is a matter, however, that may be safely left with those experienced in the business—though it is not to be presumed that even those most skilled in this or any other department of home industry would spurn at any judicious suggestions that might be offered for their consideration and benefit.

We wish more especially to induce or urge the culture of flax upon the attention of our farmers. It is a branch of agriculture whose present important bearing in our future well-being as a people cannot be overrated. It should not—it must not be neglected. There is not wool enough grown in this Territory to clothe the people, should all means of obtaining supplies from abroad be cut off. With the aid of what supplies of cotton we may reasonably look for from "Dixie," there will still be a deficiency, at least for some time to come.

Whatever may be our anticipations as to the future, or the vast changes for the better to be brought to pass in our circumstances by the lapse of time, a due providence for our immediate wants is an imperative obligation that we owe to ourselves, as individuals and as a community. Anticipations of good to come may do well to theorizing; but they do not supply the substantials essential to a continuance in mortality till "the good time coming" shall have receded and given place to the fullest realization of our hopes. Till then, labor we must. It may be that our own indefatigable labors will play no indifferent part in the consummation of the bright visions of glory which occasionally flit across the mind when clambering up the more rugged steps in the pathway of human existence. That they will accomplish for us infinitely more than the idly gazing upon castles of air, or listlessly awaiting the favorable revolution of fortune's wheel, is most certain.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

IT is said that to destroy one bug in March, or early in Spring, is to destroy hundreds, for so prolific are they during the warm seasons, that it has been pleasantly said, a bug becomes a great grandfather, in the short space of twenty-four hours. And as "prevention is better than cure," we recommend our readers whose dwellings are subject to such disagreeable pests, to at once adopt the use of

GREER'S

CELEBRATED ANTI-BUG LOTION,

which will prevent as well as destroy. It is clean, simple in application and perfectly innoxious save to insects.

To be had of ROBERT GREER, South Temple Street, four doors from W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City.

N. B. A considerable saving effected to purchasers by bringing their own bottle. 38 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City; and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against said Line at that point, will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct. BEN. HOLLADAY, Proprietor O. S. Line.

G. S. L. City, March 18, 1863. 38 3m

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN who has a practical knowledge of irrigation and general farming. I will pay liberal wages in cash. Inquire of J. V. Long, from the 25th to the 31st of March.

38 2 JOHN W. MYERS, Bear River.

NO DISCOUNT

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U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!

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Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,

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EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

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to be bought in the Eastern Markets, the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS
AND THE
CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMEN CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Brood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of James Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils to the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23 d, at his residence, Bishop Callister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences.
36-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,
Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce, 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of
26- B. W. RICHARDS.

BEET SEED FOR SALE.

YELLOW and White, of the best quality; also CARROT SEED. By
37-4 G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

HURRAH! HURRAH!
NO MORE BAD MATCHES!
And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and efficiency the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest; for bad matches, however cheap, are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!
FOR
GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,
And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactored by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N.B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36 6

EARLY SUMMER FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest and best kinds, warranted pure and unmixed, $2 per 100.

ALSO

GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS,

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

T. W. ELLERBECK,
36-tf G. S. L. CITY.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

CUT NAILS! CUT NAILS!

FOR SALE, a good substantial NAIL MACHINE, in complete working order, capable of cutting three and a half inch nails, with a good heading machine, which I will sell cheap for stock or store pay.

For further particulars, apply to
37-3 A. GARDNER, Nephi City, Juab co.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES or almost any kind of Merchandize, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT. C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street. G. S. L. City. 33-tf

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half of first quality land; there is upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle. Apply to
38-8 JOHN BENNET, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!
DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenoning and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Mollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!
BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,
East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.
31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. D. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, tuning and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,
DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to
JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward.
or at Nixon's or Finwoodey's Stores. 35-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek' and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office,
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.
HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!
H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Bell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humboldt Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29-tf

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36 3m

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!
Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to
O. URSENBACH,
36-6 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

MILITARY NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
March 17th, 1863

THE following section of an act of Congress is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

"Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

By order of COL. CONNOR,
WM. L. USTICK,
3rd Inf. C. V.,
38-4 A. A. A. Gen'l.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 10,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208, Battery Street between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carpets, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attestation to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10 1863. 34-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

"STUDY and learn, and become acquainted with all good books."
"Truth will triumph."
"Knowledge is power."
"Intelligence is safety."

EDWARD HANHAM,
School Teacher 13th Ward School-house.
Terms—Three and four dollars per quarter. 37-3

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country—ours! altho' the light
Of Freedom's sacred torch were fled;
Our country! tho' the latest spark
That burns in Honor's fane were dead;
Aye, tho' thy laurel wreaths were thrown
Aside for white sepulchral flowers,
To twine about thy glory's tomb,
Our country still—forever ours.

Our country—ours!—the tiniest flower
That lays a spangle on thy dust,
And gleams amid thy turf, is ours!
And ours to guard, a sacred trust;
But, tho' the latest blossom dies,
When madness tramples thro' thy bowers;
Still shine the stars in thy blue skies!
Our country still!—forever ours.

Our country! ours!—thy glory shines
Upon the lowliest one, whose claim
Is but a portion of thy sod,
A heart-thrill woven with thy name;
But, were the shaft of ruin thrown,
That flashes where the storm-cloud lowers;
Thy hour of sorrow is our own!
Our country still! forever ours.

S. E. Carmichael.

CALIFORNIA PRESS ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

[From the Daily Alta California, March 11.]

We have some strange news to-day from Salt Lake, via New York. It is to the effect that there is danger of a collision between the Mormons and our troops there. The dispatch goes so far as to state that Gov. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake have called upon Col. Connor to arrest Brigham Young and some of the Mormon leaders. It is strange that we have heard nothing on this side of these important events, and that the first intimation we should have of what is going on should reach us *via* New York. We had, to be sure, a report, recently of some angry meetings which had taken place there, but we had no idea that anything serious was going on.

To get at the facts of the case we telegraphed to Salt Lake last night. The telegram which we received does not clear up matters fully. Our correspondent speaks of an anti-bigamy law as the cause of the trouble. We do not know of any except the one providing for the admission of Utah as a State, provided polygamy was abolished. The whole affair therefore is still enveloped in some confusion. There is one thing, however, that we do know; Colonel P. Edward Connor and his regiment were sent across the mountains to protect the telegraph and the overland mail, and to fight the Indians, and not to kick up trouble with the Mormons or any other class of persons. The Government has enough of fighting now on its hands and there is no necessity for increasing it. Perhaps an expenditure of a few more millions of dollars in a Utah war is deemed necessary to promote the happiness of somebody behind the scenes.

[From Sacramento Daily Union, March 12.]

It seems that matters at Salt Lake are in an unsettled and uncertain state. Some difficulty has grown up between the Governor, the United States Judges, and the head of the Mormon Church, which may—though we hope not—terminate in a collision. We never deemed it particularly an act of wisdom to order a single regiment to Salt Lake. It was not needed there for protection, and in the event of a collision was too weak to be of any particular use. We fear, too, that the Governor has been imprudent. The Mormons should, of course, submit to the laws, but laws ought not to be forced upon them which are repugnant to a very large majority of that singular people. A conflict at this time would prove a great misfortune to California. It would also prove fatal to the Mormons, and hence we reason that they will avoid any hostile demonstrations except in self-defense. The pretty-much-let-alone policy is the one which should be adopted toward the Mormons.

[From the Daily Alta California, March 14.]

In our columns to day will be found an interesting letter from Salt Lake. It gives an account of the commencement of the troubles there. Our next will, in all probability, bring down the narrative to the late proceedings. Mr. Lincoln, it must be admitted, has been very unfortunate in the selection of office-holders. If his intention in sending Harding to rule over the Mormons was to kick up a row there, he has succeeded. The policy of such a proceeding, just at this juncture, however, may very well be doubted. We have enough of fighting on hand at present.

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

From telegraphic intelligence we learn that a band of hostile Humboldt Indians attacked the mail stage from the West on Sunday forenoon, about ten miles west of Deep Creek, killing the driver, Henry Harper, and very seriously wounding a passenger named John Liverton. Judge Mott, the delegate to Congress from Nevada, was also passenger by the stage, but was uninjured, and brought on the stage that was attacked, and arrived in safety at Deep Creek. He arrived here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cook and Mr. Goodlog of the Overland Mail Company, with their characteristic energy, immediately made arrangements for protection to the line, and on Sunday evening, soldiers ordered by Colonel Connor, were *en route* by stage from Ruby Valley, and reached the point attacked in twenty-four hours: others followed by succeeding stages. From Salt Lake City one stage load of soldiers also went out on Monday. We also learn some have been sent from Ruby Valley to station west, under supposition that Indians may make an attack on that part of the mail and telegraph line. Subsequent information states, that two men, named Wood and McCarty at Eight Mile Station, were killed soon after the stage was attacked, eight horses stolen, and stable and hay burned. The two bodies were found on Monday, scalped and stripped. The same band which committed these enormities, also ran off about forty horses belonging to Major Egan, from Deep Creek Ranch.

Dr. Anderson of this city was sent out immediately to render aid to the wounded passenger.

From measures taken by the mail company with the aid of Col. Connor, we do not expect any interruption to the mails, or to passenger travel.

Major Gallagher left Camp Douglas yesterday, to resume his command at Ruby, though still suffering from his wound.

We understand that a company of cavalry from Camp Douglas, will leave to-day to pursue the Indians.

We hope they may be caught and punished for their savage work.

STOCK RECOVERED.

We have been informed, that the pursuit of Capt. Knowlton and his party, who went after the Indians who committed the depredations at Carr's herd ground in Skull Valley, and drove off a large amount of stock on the 13th inst. was successful, and that all the cattle, with the exception of three or four head which the band had killed were recovered from the marauders. They were overtaken the same day before night, and just in time to prevent them from getting their booty into a kanyon where it would have been comparatively safe, and the Indians would have had a decided advantage over their pursuers. A few shots were exchanged, but as the redskins, who were all mounted, left the cattle and kept off at a long range, there were none of them killed and but one wounded. The party returned with the recovered stock in safety. Report says, that the savage thieves cut out the tongue of an ox and a piece of flesh out of one of his thighs and left him alive. It was fortunate that the band was overtaken and the stock recovered, but it would have been better still if some of them had been required to enter into bonds, with approved security, conditioned that they should commit no further depredations. It is believed that the Indians were from the Humboldt country.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SANPETE COUNTY.

We have received a report of a public meeting at Ephraim, Sanpete county, held on the 14th instant, which was numerously attended by citizens from every town, village and settlement in that county. The assemblage was called to order at the designated hour when William S. Seeley, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, was called to the chair, and H. F. Peterson, chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the chairman, which was to take into consideration the course which had been pursued by Gov. Harding and the Federal Judges Waite and Drake. Several spirited speeches were made, in which the officials in question were handled without gloves. A committee of three, consisting of Caleb G. Edwards, Walter Cox and C. C. Larsen, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting in relation to the matters under consideration. The committee retired and, after a short absence, returned and reported four short, pointed, pithy and very expressive resolutions, fully endorsing the movements of the people in other counties in relation to the specified obnoxious representatives of the Federal government, and strongly urging their removal from office and the appointment of more suitable men to fill the vacancies thus created, which were unanimously adopted.

Errata.—In the account of Elder Brown's lecture, published last week, in the sixth line of the third paragraph, instead of "per month," read "permit." In the second line of the fourth paragraph, instead of "four weeks," read "four months."

To those Concerned.—We have been requested to state, for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker of St. Louis, Mo., who of late made inquiry concerning her son Henry W. Walker, that he is residing at Logan, Cache County, U. T.

—Prentice says, "We don't see why anybody should be in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette while Buchanan is out. And we don't see why the earth should continue to bring forth hemp if Buchanan is to remain unhung."

—A baby was out with the nurse, who walked it down the garden. "Is it a laddie or a lassie?" asked the gardener. "A laddie," answered the maid. "Weel," said he, "I'm glad o' that, for there's ower mony weemin in the world." "Hech, mon," said Jessie, "there's aye maist sawn o' the best crap!"

Died:

In this city, on the 22d of March, of inflammation on the lungs, ALFRED, son of Alfred and Rachel Guen, aged 1 year, 6 months, 3 weeks and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE STATES.

PERSONS wishing to forward money to H. S. Eldredge for the purchasing of GOODS, WAGONS, MACHINERY, &c., can do so by applying to the undersigned. For purchases to be made in Eastern cities or for wagons, the money must be deposited on or before the 20th of April. For goods to be purchased on the frontiers, deposites will be received until the 25th of May.
38-3 WILLIAM CLAYTON.

R. B. MARGETTS & CO.

WILL pay the Highest Market Price for

HIDES AND BARK,

At their Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, or at J. M. Bolwinkel's, second house west of Tabernacle, and at R. B. Margetts's Blacksmith's Shop, Main Street. 38 3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 21st inst., on the County Road, Sugar House Ward, ten head of SHEEP, two of which are very small and ragged.
The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. JOHN GROVES,
39 f Sugar House Ward.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following animals, viz: One red sorrel MARE and Colt, white stripe in face, one fore foot and two hind feet white, Spanish brand,
One deep red HEIFER, three years old, square crop off left ear, upper and under bit off the right, white belly and white on the bush of the tail.
One three year old STEER, deep red, branded with a heart on the left hip and an illegible brand on the right.
One two year old STEER, red and white spotted, with white tail, face and jaws, large red circle round left eye, and small circle round the right, red ears, with slit in the right one.
One two year old STEER, red, with white belly and white feet, star in the forehead, bobtail.
The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOHN W. WITT, Poundkeeper,
39-1 Heber City, Wasatch co.

OH! FOR CONFERENCE!

WALKER BROS.'

SECOND MULE TRAIN

WILL arrive in a few days, loaded entirely with a

WELL-SELECTED STOCK

OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

suitable to the wants of the people.

Those wishing to purchase for Coin Gold Dust, or Green Backs, will find it to their advantage to call at
WALKER BROS.

The attention of Country Merchants, particularly solicited. 39-2t

WOOL CARDING.

WANTED, a situation at WOOL CARDING by a man who understands the putting up of new and the repairing of old Machinery. Warranted good work or no pay.
THEODORE CURTIS, 18th Ward,
39-tf Two blocks west of Tabernacle.

JUST RECEIVED,

A CHOICE selection of JEWELRY, which I will sell at the following prices:

Breastpin and Ear Drops, cameo, fine			$15 00
do	do	other description	2 50 to 10 00
do	do	for likenesses	2 50
do	stone		5 00
do	do	all description	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Stud Buttons			2 50 to 10 00
Coral Neck Laces, with gold clasp			3 00
Gold Lockets, full size			10 00
do	do	small	5 00
do	do	plated, large	6 00

Expected soon, the largest assortment of 8 days, 30 hours and marine Clocks, ever imported into this Territory, for Sale Cheap.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, carefully repaired.
Perfumeries, Spectacles, Cigars, Watch Guards, etc., etc. on hand, for Sale, by
39-1 O. URSENBACH.

FOR SALE,

A STACK of Good HAY, also POTATOES, and FENCE POLES.
39 1 H. LOVESY, 4th Ward.

HEMP SEED FOR SALE!

I HAVE a few Bushels of HEMP SEED for Sale.
JOHN A. BOUCK.
39-1 16th Ward.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from my place, in the 19th Ward, ten white SHEEP, branded with K on left cheek, with underbit in left ear. Any information given of their whereabouts, shall be liberally rewarded.
39-1 S. A. KNOWLTON.

ESTRAY OX.

I HAVE in my possession, one light red OX, line back, white face, white belly, both ears cropt, branded on the left horn X W V. The owner can have it by proving property, paying charges, and taking it away.
MRS BOWKUTT,
39-1 South Mill Creek Ward.

NEW MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Black and Colored Plumes;

Cotton, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets; Blonds, Laces, etc.

A choice selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS. Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats.

⁂ All kinds of sewing done by Machine.

For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
MRS. STENHOUSE.
36-tf First house west of Tabernacle.

FOR SALE,

THE one-half of a SAW MILL in Peteetneet Kanyon, known as the Peteetneet Saw Mill, for which I will take Stock, Grain and Lumber, at a price to suit the buyer. Early application is requested by
WM. DOUGLASS, Payson.
Also, I have a good assortment of GOODS, for which I will take Oats and Barley.
38 3* W. D.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Friday night last, from Mill Creek, a black MARE, five years old, branded M on left shoulder. Whoever will deliver the same to HENRY ERICSON, Mill Creek, will receive Ten Dollars Reward. 38-2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM B. COATES, deceased, late of Willow Creek, Juab county, Utah Territory, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.
JOHN COUCH,
LOUISA COATES.
Nephi City, March 1, 1863. 37-4

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.
I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by band, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.
Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.
For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism; it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster: it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.
The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 32-tf

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 40. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. VOL. XII.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At Washington, on the 11th ult., Gen. Hooker was examined before the joint committee on the conduct of the war, and, to the inquiry, to what did he attribute the failure of the peninsular campaign, being under oath, he replied—to the incompetency of the commanding general, thus impeaching General McClellau's military ability.

President Lincoln is beeieged by lettere and personal applicatione for grants of letters of marque or reprisal, under the late act of Congress, yesting this power in the President's hands. The privileges thus hesought censists simply in permission by Government to private individuala to destroy the ships and other property of an enemy upon the high seas. On the 10th ult. a committee of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with the President, persistently urged him to forthwith make arrangements for the issue of letters of marque, as the result of which, it is stated that the Chief Magistrate was "strongly impressed"—whether for or against the piratical project is not made to appear. Subsequently, as further reported, several senatore assailed the policy—representing to Mr. Lincoln that a foreign war would probably he the result of acceding to the request of those who were so eager to have the opportunity of plundering the seas, under permission from the Government. The subject wae under consideration in the cabinet meeting of the 11th, and may be declared inexpedient at the present juncture.

It was announced that, on the 11th, the President would issue a proclamation in reference to soldiers absent without leave, ordering that all soldiers nowabsent, who should return on or before April 1st, would be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than the forfeiture of pay and allowancee during abeence; also that thosewho should not return within the time specified, if found, would be arrested as desertera and punished as the law directs. This order will apply to a hundred thousand or upwards.

A Confederate lieutenant, captured near Charleston, says that peace negotiations have been under secret advisement for three weeks in Richmond; but the press were not allowed to mention it.

About the middle of March a steamer from St. Louie, going down the river, was searched at Columbus, Ky., and some two hundred boxes, shipped by a firm in St. Louie, to a gentleman in Memphis, were found to contain clothing, medicinee and mail matter for the Confederates. Upon investigation it was made to appear, as per report, that a Government agent, who was on board the boat, was largely interested in the matter.

It is announced that the Government has effected a treaty with the Chippeway Indiane in Minnesota, by which the Indiana cede to the United States several large tracts of valuable land, which, by former treaties, had been reserved to them. They are to move further north.

About two weeks since there was a conference in Washington between Commissioner Dole and deputations from the Cheyennes, Camanches, and other tribes west of Kansas and east of the Rocky Mountains, the object of the Government being to effect arrangements with those tribes, if possible, for peaceful relations, so as to render the passage of emigrants to the gold fields of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California more safe than heretofore. It is believed that the measure will be successful.

Major-Gen. Sumner, who was recently appointed to supersede Gen. Curtis in the command of the department west of the Mississippi, including Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, dted at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st of March. He was on a visit to his family on a short furlough, previous and preparatory to his departure for the west to assume the command of the department to which he had been assigned. His sickness was of short duration, said to have been congestion of the lungs.

It appeared from the rolls of the entire army, recently furnished the War Department, that there were one hundred and twenty-five thousand absentees and deserters from the service, which was most certainly not a very flattering exhibit.

It has been announced that Col. James B. Fry received the appointment of Provost Marshal General, instead of Gen. Butler, contrary to the expectations of many. After the appointment of Col. Fry to that important and responsible office, it was rumored that Gen. Butler would soon be assigned to an important command, of which the public would be apprised in due time, but so far as known he is still on the retired, reserved or inactive list.

Peace resolutions, it is said, were introduced into the Confederate congress, a short time since, proposing the independence of the seceded States and the withdrawal of all troops from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, leaving those States free to choose to which government they would prefer to be attached,—a proposition to which the North will not soon accede.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have Liverpool dates to the 7th and Queenstown to the 8th of March.

The Polish insurrection was the most exciting topic before the European public. Disaffection among the Poles was spreading, and the insurrectionists had gained a decided advantage. Strong sympathy was also awakened in their favor in France and England. Russia was apparently determined that the revolt should be suppressed. France had taken decided ground against any unfavorable intervention by Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles. There were rumors in Paris of an alliance between England, France and Austria to see fair play and that the little one was not literally gulped by its monster antagonists.

In her speech, on the opening of Parliament, the Queen of England, referring to the unhappy dilemma of American affairs, intimates that she had abstained from taking any steps in view of the cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not as yet seemed to her that any overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which the war has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, but which has been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place.

In discussing the subject of an address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby wished to offer no objection to the course of the British in reference to American affairs, but he regretted that they had not joined with France in an attempt, however hopeless, to effect a cessation of hostilities, which, he thought, might afford the combatants some chance to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they are engaged.

Accounts from China state that Shang-Yu, a city of great importance in the silk districts, had been re-captured from the rebels.

An insurrection was raging in Cochin China. The French forces had made a desperate attack upon the rebels, who were finally repulsed with heavy loss.

From South America we have also news of serious disturbance. The republic of Uruguay has been for some time on the verge of a revolution. All the available force of the government—consisting of as many negroes as white men—had been called into requisition.

Cotton-growing in the argentine Republic is reported as being vigorously renewed.

The London *Times*, of Feb. 25, announces that the Confederates have succeeded in negotiating for a loan to the amount of three millions sterling, from a French banking house.

A motion in the House of Lords for the production of the correspondence with the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, relative to recognition, at the request of Lord Russell, was postponed till the 2d of March.

The shipment of negroes from Egypt by France for service in Mexico, was strongly denounced by Lord Palmerston.

PROMOTION.

Late on Sunday evening the following dispatch was received at Camp Douglas:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1863.

To BRIGADIER GEN. P. EDW. CONNOR:

I congratulate you, and your command on the heroic conduct and brilliant victory on Bear River.

You are this day appointed a Brigadier General.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.
Gen.-in-Chief.

A salute of eleven guns was fired between ten and eleven o'clock that night which, together with the music and personal congratulations at the Commander's Headquarters, finished up the late hours of Sunday evening very joyously.

From all we learn of the new Brigadier-General, we are satisfied that he is a brave soldier who will yet honor the appointment. His friends are sanguine of higher promotion awaiting him, when he reaches the field of his ambition. We congratulate him upon his promotion and wish him all the good fortune that an honorable soldier can desire; and if he keeps clear of politicians and wire-workers, we have no doubt that his own "back bone" will carry him where the country can appreciate him.

EAST TEMPLE STREET.—There are but few things more offensive to the eye, in a city or village, than filthy streets, where unsightly objects are lying or standing about on the sidewalks and elsewhere, as has been the case to a considerable extent in East Temple street for some time past. It is true there has been some little change for the better in that respect of late, but there are many things on exhibition there new, or deposited, not for sale, of course, as they are not generally marketable commodities, which would much better grace a back yard than a street or sidewalk even in the most retired and unfrequented part of the city, a fact which no one who dwells or does business there can deny. Such sights are somewhat disgusting and not indicative of refined taste. Their removal would be attended with but trifling expense, and thereby one of the principal streets of the city would be considerably improved in appearance, and we believe that business men there would be materially benefitted by the operation.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. D. T. LeBaron, of this city, a few days since presented us with the product of one hill of Jerusalem Artichokes, nearly two pecks, grown from one eye or shoot, planted last spring—a very large and probably much more than an average yield. The experiments that have been made in these valleys, in growing artichokes, have fairly demonstrated that they can be produced, at a trifling expense, in great abundance. Those who have raised them know best their value for stock feeding purposes, especially for hogs, for which they will, in our opinion, be extensively cultivated at no distant day.

THEATRICAL.—On account of a press of matter, the Theatrical Critique of Alpha, which was handed in late, must be laid over until next week.

WE FULLY UNDERSTAND IT.

The people of Utah are on the fair way to fame. They are going rapidly up in the foreign market. A gentleman in this city received a telegram on Saturday, furnishing him an extract from the Salt Lake correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, in which the following language is said to have been used by President Brigham Young, at the Mass Meeting, held in the Tabernacle on the 3d of March:

"I would like to live in peace with the Government of the United States, but have no desire to live with the people, who have brought ruin and disgrace upon their own heads. I do not wish to live in or have anything to do with the United States. I will have a free and independent government for myself, where I may live and enjoy my civil and religious liberties."

We pronounce the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent, who gives the above as the language of President Young, a mean, contemptible liar, and he knows that he is; and we appeal to the thousands present on the occasion for confirmation of our denial. Not only were no such words used by President Young, nor by any other speaker, nor were any words uttered, on that occasion, from which that language could be drawn or be inferred in the remotest degree. We denounce it a wholesale lie, worthy the writer and the cabal that he represents.

We know the clique and are not deceived. If folks outside of Utah are misled by any such unmitigated lies and misrepresentations, we cannot help it—it is their misfortune; but so far as we are concerned, we are perfectly indifferent—rather pleased if anything that our enemies are forced to lie about us to accomplish their hellish designs. There is a time for everything, and we can afford to "abide our time," but we promise that clique that they will hear from us again.

THE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We are pleased to learn that the Overland Mail Company feels perfectly satisfied that the Indians, who threatened last week to interrupt the communication between this and Carson, are now unable to make any successful demonstration of hostility. Since our issue we have seen several gentlemen from the west, who report "no Indians to be seen," and the public business over that route goes on uninterruptedly.

A detachment of fifty men, 2d Cavalry, C. V., have gone by the Humboldt to Ruby, and to Deep creek, if required. Another detachment of twenty-five men were sent over the mail route, and a third detachment of twenty-five men were sent by Skull valley, in the hopes of coming up with the Indians somewhere.

Willow Station was attacked for several hours by about a dozen Indians, on Thursday last; but were successfully kept off by a few men. Boyd's station was afterwards attacked; three horses taken and some hay burned. It was currently reported that Dr. Anderson, of this city, with Supt. Gooding, had fallen into the hands of the red skins at that station, but we have seen both gentlemen since that time in the city.

FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The President appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers for the Territory of Idaho—"Gem of the Mountains:"—William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, Governor; William B. Daniels, of Oregon, Secretary; Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio Chief Justice; Samuel C. Park, of Illinois, and Alexander C. Smith, of Idaho, Associate Justices; and Richard Williams, Attorney.

For Arizona: John A. Gurley, of Ohio, Governor; Richard C. McCormick, of New York, Secretary; John M. Goodwin, Chief Justice, James P. Allen, of Connecticut, and William S. Howell, Associate Justices; and Milton B. Duffield, of California, Marshal.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Mrs. Catharine Fosmire, Clarkson P. O., Monroe county, New York, of the whereabouts of her son Jacob H. Fosmire.

[For the Deseret News.

AN ODE TO MEMORY.

O, rouse thee, memory, and gladly paint
The scenes long, long now past;
The present needs them, that the future may
From thee gain hope at last.
Thy mission is to limn the moment's fled
On page of soul, that there
In rainbow tinted glories seen and read,
We may be heavenward led,
To dwell with angel's fair.

Rouse! yes, rouse thee! thou art wisdom's fount,
From thee is all derived;
Knowledge thou art, and in thy might, thy pow'r,
Dwell'st thy glory, and heaven
To thee is open, that the blissful scene
Impainted deeply in
Man's soul, may incentive prove, I ween,
Too good, to virtue—queen
Of all to worlds of sin.

Paint childhood's hopes, how bright, impulsive thought
In airy freedom dreamed;
How life passed quickly—how fancy's bright wing,
From fact, imagination weaned,
And soaring in poetic world of life,
There airy castles built,
Inhabited by myths—forms unknown, where strife
Is never seen—where life,
Where beauty ever dwells.

Paint likewise how dissolves each floating view,
How fade such scenes' trace:
With dull reality to guide our steps,
Boreal beauty no trace
Hath lost, and high battlement and tower
Hath faded and swift fled,—
How ideal rainbow tints before the power
Of truth, like opening flower
From frost, are sere and dead.

Yet still paint scenes; paint truth in every guise,
That we from it may learn,
A deep experience—unfathomable, to those
Who read, and do not earn
By soul work; who look not deep within
Their nature; who measure
Others by the froth—the scum, and sin,
That they commit—to win
A day's, an hour's pleasure.

Dark tinted may they be, and still desire
Be good. Not every one
Can live in wisdom's light, and rightly tread
The path of life, and shun
All human failings. He were a God alone
That, far too good to dwell
With fallen man; grand noble, and alone
He'd stand, shining as shone
Satan before he fell.

But falling once, we may not fall again,
For thou art monitor,
And strictly holding nerveless by thy power
We are reformed, and for
Our fault gain punishment, by it wisdom,
Until our mind's expanse,
Unobtained by prejudice, is clear, and from
Its bright depths in freedom,
Fair, brilliant hues advance.

Though dark thy scenes, they may be all forgotten
And looming on back ground,
Grim and terrible their front appears
Frosted with age around.
From them instruction takes its rise, and when
From sorrow we learn truths
More firmly does it cling to minds of men,
Being creased by lines of care, than
Can age reap good from youth.

Thy sphere is to enlarge our joys, bring peace,
That discontent may hide
Its hoary head; that hope once more being
Born, increasing love abide
Our efforts, and our hope for peace shall live,
Increasing ever, and we
Glide down the stream of time and gladly give
Our all that happy—free,
Our hearts for virtues strive,

ORION.

[For The Deseret News.

ELOQUENCE.

"First, follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her just standard, which is, still the same!
Unerring nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchanged, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and test of art."

[POPE.]

What is eloquence? Perhaps there is nothing with the exception of genius more undefinable. Ask and you will be answered by one, "it is a certain fire, or melody of words constituting harmony;" by another, "it is that combination of sounds, and adaptation of ideas which appeal most directly to the soul." Whatever it may really be but few appreciate, or are capable of judging its merits. Do you understand it? you ask. Perhaps not, but by reasoning upon what is not eloquence, we may define it with some little accuracy.

The mere combination of words is not eloquence. Words high sounding in nature, and in their combination prolific of harmony, may convey no idea whatever; whilst words few, simple, and easily understood, may carry with them more weight, and illucidate, explain, or give rise to superior, and far more weighty ideas. One mistake often made by superficial persons, and much ridiculed by Dr. Johnson, (who was much addicted to this style himself) is the frequent use made of grandiloquent and high sounding words to convey commonplace ideas; impressing upon the mind a feeling of grandeur and sublimity irresistibly ludicrous, when the sense, or idea expressed was taken and compared with such expressions.

Many persons seem to think that plainness and simplicity are incompatible with the principles of eloquence, but such is most certainly a mistaken opinion, for where strength, simplicity, and perspicuity are the characteristics, there we may expect the most eloquence. We have seen sentences, said by some to be eloquent, that it would take better understanding than we can boast to analize; and which it would be almost impossible for the mind to comprehend, simply because they are so complex, so inundated with superfluous or irrelevant matter, or matter that must be explained by other sentences, that the mind vainly strives to comprehend their hidden meaning. That sentence that requires the whole concentrated power of the mind to unravel, is certainly wanting in some particular point, and the comprehension is hid beneath redundant diction.

Learning, or rather pedantry, strives by obscurity to make up for lack of substance, and employing words, phrases, and sentences little understood awes the minds of the unlearned, but appeals not to their understandings, consequently has but the smallest power to rule the soul by the application of its dogmas. Straight forward simplicity, words which spring from the warm, impulsive feelings of a generous and a sensitive heart, are seldom of that complex nature which requires study to unravel. Words that spring from the heart generally appeal to the heart, and the mere magnetism of truth, unclothed in rhetoric, and not delivered according to the rules of elocution, often have more force and more power than the grandest combination of simple sound, the human voice is capable of uttering.

Rhetoric and elocution are not to be despised, but to depend entirely upon them for effect, is to depend upon a reed easily broken. He who is educated according to the custom of schools may perhaps be respectable as an educated idiot, but unless he has learned to think, to look inward into his own soul, to probe his own heart, and to read the motives which actuate it, and to note its mysterious workings, can neither be eloquent, nor original. A proper system of thought will beget a proper system of speech, and will be more efficacious in developing the internal resources of human nature than all the education or mere book learning the world can produce.

Genius is not acquired by education, nor is eloquence. Demosthenes had the same feelings warming and revivifying his soul, previous to his efforts to systematize them, that he had when upon the rostrum delivering his most eloquent orations, and his most stinging philippics. Education systematizes and classifies, but does not give birth to ideas, more than it does to immortality, or to truth. They exist without it—so do ideas, but modes of thought and manners of expression may to some extent be acquired.

Eloquence is the manner of expressing ideas to produce the happiest and most successful results. Sublimity is not eloquence, but it forms a portion of it—strength is not, for we may possess it without simplicity—beauty is not, for it may exist without strength, sublimity, or even simplicity; therefore we see it takes a combination of qualities, of component parts, each distinct and individual, and each necessary to form one whole, and that whole is so difficult of analization that all its particles cannot be classed nor arranged under proper heads

That book, or that treatise which will not cause us to think, which will not originate a train of ideas in our own minds had better never be read; in like manner that oration, or speech, which will not give us soul food and originate reflection is the reverse of eloquence, and is as so many words thrown away. It certainly is not casting pearls before swine, for if the topic is interesting and agreeable, it will not fail to apply itself in some manner to the feelings and tastes of all present, whether ignorant or wise, learned or unlearned. The pedant whose mind is usurped by the desire to acquire languages, and the titbits of literary nothingness may find it dry and uninteresting, in consequence of his abnormal state of mind, but the man of sense, who seeks information and not sound, will find instruction therein, and a basis whereon to ground some progress, and some advancement and power to shake off some fallibility in his own nature.

Small and seemingly trivial circumstances at times revolutionize society, and the few obsolete traditions, superstitions and dogmas of time have been crowded out of use simply by the force of gradual change, and not by the uprising of nations or of individuals. Eloquence at times has undergone similar changes, bombast has usurped the place of simplicity, rhetorical flourish of innate vigor, and vaporing rodomontade of the natural and useful. That chain of reasoning is the most easily understood, either by talent or mediocrity, which compares incidents in the sequence in which they transpire, or appeals to the mind; but many seem to think otherwise, and in their delivery they distort and invert their periods in such a manner that sense is almost entirely destroyed. For natural and unaffected simplicity of style take Addison's writings, and in them you will find a charm undiscoverable in works of metaphysical and abstruse tendency. They are the reading of delighted thousands, and to them we return again and again, whilst works, wherein far greater display of learning is made, are glanced through, not read, and then laid upon the shelf not to be again opened. There is something so genial, so homelike and so natural in the eloquence of works written in this unaffected style, that we refer again and again to them, as we would to return the greetings of an old and long loved friend.

The pruning process, however, as Blair has justly remarked, should not be too rigid and complete, as some leaves and flowers are necessary to hide the fruit from the glare of a midday sun. But even such exposure is preferable to having all leaves and flowers and no fruit. Such flowery discourses may be bearable for a short time, but a constant repetition of the same inflation causes a distaste anything but flattering to the object.

Who then is eloquent? We answer, he who speaks naturally and direct from his own soul; who has there mirrored a simile of what he utters, and who knows he is speaking truth. Such words by the kindred magnetism of human soul cannot fail in effect, let the diction and delivery be ever so commonplace. We have, and we believe all have in their school days seen sentences the very embodiment of eloquence drawled out in the monotonous sameness of school-boy task work, that were one mass of confused jargon unintelligible to the hearer. It was not altogether in consequence of monotonous sameness that we disliked or did not appreciate its beauties, but because the sympathy in the subject was not there, and consequently we did not understand. It was because the spirit was wanting—the circumstance, or the occasion that called it forth.

We have mentioned spirit and we will carry our illustration a little further. We are not fearful in asserting that that man has no eloquence who cannot adapt himself to the circumstances that surround him. Why is this? It is because the interest is not there. The most eloquent of the phillippics of Demosthenes if delivered now, would fall upon listless and apathetic ears, there would be no union between the words and our desires—but then when Greece was almost prostrate at the feet of a tyrant, when some spirit of the ancient patriotism and independence still lingered amid decaying grandeur—when the foe was marshalled by ambition in battle array against them, then at his clarion tones every man's hand grasped the sword and shook the shield in defiance, and his words penetrated each heart, convinced each will, and arose as one man. Such is eloquence—it grapples with the present and encounters circumstances as they are—it penetrates the desires of each heart, and overcomes each prejudice—it is direct in its appeals, one word at times having more effect than a myriad.

The mere weight of opportune reproof has power to crush opposition. Eloquence is the school of virtue—the beaming morn, the fervid noon, and even the crashing thunderbolt—but in all its missions it must be holy and must follow the ennobling steps of virtue, integrity and the graces. The mute appeal is eloquent—the smile of infancy and innocence—the woe of anguished adversity—the struggle of moral grandeur where death is dared but not dishonor. All these are eloquent, yet how many deem them so? The frothy sophistry of loud-mouthed pretence is oftener prized than the retiring gem that shuns the contentious arena of human power.

The masses judge men, for a time at least, by the estimation in which they hold themselves—they judge of eloquence in like manner, until a few magical words, wondrous in their simplicity, rouses them from indolence and warms their hearts. But it passes, and when no longer under the excitement of feeling they wonder at their impressiveness, and they again think the sentence eloquent which like,—

"The wounded snake drags its slow length along"

in a monotonous drawle of intellectual imbecility.

Have we been successful in our definition? We fear not, for, to grasp it in its essence, to lay bare its hidden springs, would be to display the keys that move the human passions; and were it not for fallibility, we might constitute all men eloquent, and that is beyond our power, nor have we concentration of mind sufficient to bring within one focus all its component parts, consequently, we cannot explain them. But we can tell, in many instances, what is not eloquence, what is not simple, and what is not natural or in the order of our ideas. Some may think in an inverted manner that leads backward towards the proper source, but if they will stand upon their heads intellectually, there is no remedy but patience.

We mean not to be witty, for wit we do not possess, and did we, this is not a proper subject upon which to display it, except to burlesque the follies wittingly practiced. When candor should be used subterfuge will not answer; where truth is wanting, a lie would but precipitate disaster.

Then is study unnecessary to become eloquent? No, it is the most necessary of all things. We may be talented, we may have ability, and even genius and yet be unable to display it in a proper manner. Our talents may be offensive to others and disagreeable to ourselves. They may be useless, or positively injurious. Study, thought, and serious reflection will tell us how to use them—wisdom will enable us to dispense our stores of information; study the manner in which to display them. The lightning is awe inspiring and destructive; wisdom makes it harmless. The tiger is a pattern of symmetry and beauty, yet his fangs are deadly. Genius is brilliant, dazzling, and metor like, but proper culture fixes it as a star in the human firmament, enduring as immortality.

ORION.

THE AMAZON OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. J. C. Fletcher, a traveler, recently returned from a partial exploration of the country watered by this great river of rivers, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, a lecture replete with facts of thrilling interest relative to that vast and comparatively unknown region.

Some idea of the extent of the valley of the Amazon was conveyed by the statement that the Mississippi valley, or two-thirds of Europe, could be placed inside of it, and there would still be hundreds of miles to the outward boundary of this great basin. The speaker then rapidly glanced at the explorations made of this mighty river, from that of Orellana, who sailed from Quito in 1541, to the researches of Humboldt, Herndon and Wallace of a comparatively recent date. One early Spanish explorer, who has published an account of his travels, though generally correct in his descriptions, gave credence to statements about a race of men possessing tails.

As to the origin of the name given to the river, the speaker stated that the early Spanish explorers thought they had seen a race of women warriors, and Humboldt and others had given credence to the story; but Mr. Wallace had solved the mystery. The Indians adorned themselves like women, wore combs in their hair, and parted it in the middle, and thus were mistaken for women. Mr. Fletcher showed some of the ornaments worn and the shields they carried.

The speaker strikingly illustrated the size of the river and its many branches, that were a complete net-work of waters. It watered 2,530,000 square miles, without the branches, or just twice the extent of the Mississippi valley. Its source was a lake in Peru, 4,990 miles from the ocean. For 3,000 miles it was half-a-mile wide, and ships drawing sixteen feet of water could proceed to that extent at all times of the year. For 2,000 miles it was two miles wide. Its branches extend to four degrees south of the equator. There were 175 large islands within 1,000 miles of its mouth.

The cities upon the Amazon were next touched upon. Macaba, at the mouth of the river, upon the equator, was destined, the speaker thought, to be a port of magnitude, but Barra, farther up, at the junction of the Rio Negro, would be at some time one of the great ports of the world.

The land is marvelously fertile; stick a cotton seed in the earth, and it will grow three crops a year; rice produces a thousand-fold; coffee reproduces itself year after year without culture, after once being planted; sugar, though elsewhere it must be planted yearly, there becomes perennial, and tobacco of the best kind grows spontaneously.

The climate in the interior is delicious, and one of the best for consumptives. In Para and Pernambuco the themometer is never below seventy-five or above ninety; the atmosphere is balmy, the nights are pleasant, and the inhabitants sleep upon mats upon the street, or even upon the ground, without injury. Steamboats now ply upon the river, and there are no less than six great lines of railroad in Brazil.

The river is filled with every variety of fish; cat-fish fifteen feet long were frequently to be seen in the markets of Para, and turtle steaks were a common article for food. Butter was made there of turtle eggs, for which purpose five millions were annually used. The churning was performed by stamping with the feet.

The speaker closed with an eloquent description of the flora of the Amazon valley. The trees did not grow in families, as at the North, but were found in great variety within a limited space. The Victoria Regia he had found covering a lake in great profusion.

HOW A BOATMAN GOT HIS WIFE.—John W—— was, or is, a genius. He made quite a pile in the Mexican War, and invested it in a canal boat, running on the Ohio canal. John was a bachelor, but in course of time was smitten by the little god. An old farmer, who lived in the "heel" path, near Massillon, had two rosy cheeked daughters, but all attempts to gain an introduction by their admirers were foiled by the old man. But John was not discouraged. A large chunk of beef bought off the mastiff, and John proceeded to deliberately appropriate the various articles hanging on the clothes line. Chemisettes and stockings, breeches, shirts and other things were crowded into glorious confusion into the capacious bag carried by John on this occasion. They were brought aboard the boat, and placed in the "bow cabin," to pave the way to an introduction on the return trip.

A week after the boat passed the farm house, on its way south, and John jumped ashore and went to the house. He represented that one of his drivers had stolen the clothing, that he had discharged him, and desired to restore the articles. The young ladies were delighted, as the sack contained all their "Sunday fixings." The old man said:

"I always thought that the boatmen would steal; and I am delighted to find one honest one. You must call again, captain."

The captain did call again, and soon after married "the youngest."

On the wedding night, he told his wife the *ruse* he had used to gain an introduction, and the old man gave orders that no more clothing should be left "out o' night."

CORRESPONDENCE

DECEIVED BY A SIGN.

PROVO CITY,
March 19, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR:—In pursuit of reliable information subsequent to my interview with Judge Phelps I conceived my presentation before your city until I arrived at what is denominated "Whisky Street" continuing down the west side, I was somewhat struck with the peculiarity of a sign on the opposite side of the way. After rubbing my eyes and looking again, I was certain that I could not be mistaken. There it was in unmistakable characters, displaying a name which was appended,

"PHYSIOLOGICAL BANNER."

I was surprised. I had heard of Physiogmical Barbers and body snatchers, but never before of a physiological banner. Surely, thought, I, at Solomon, the wise, were here, he would not reiterate his ancient text, "there is nothing new under the sun!" After mentionably recovering my equanimity, I with a timidity and distrust not usual to me, ventured in in order to ascertain whether the proofs were to be imposed upon by superficial statements or not. On opening the door I felt considerably reassured by the appearance of the proprietor, who is a man of average height (there re-harm ess in my estimation should a presentment-owner exceed 5 1-2 considerably above that standard,) with bland expression of countenance, affable and engaging manners, but with an eye of sensibility fire that occasionally would flash and gleam resembling the brilliant scintillations peculiar to the most valuable diamonds. He was nearly bald on the crown, and consequently, I s-pose, refrained from dilating in terms of the highest commendation on the superiority of his 'shair-invigorator.' Upon the whole I was favorably impressed to such a degree, that at once threw my scruples of prudence and requested him to inoculate. After my head had were shaved, and rubbed by the by, wax well and accordly done) he hesitated. I immediately requested him to continue as usual (for although not a citizen of this part of the Territory, I desired to conform to the usages of the city) as I was curious as much as the rest of the community that might ever happen to be in that region, for I believe in 'doing when in Rome as the Romans do.'" Conceive my astonishment when he positively refused to accede to my request, and assured me in the most emphatic manner that he considered it unreasonable and leaning!

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish you to publish this in order that other persons from a distance may not be deceived as I have been by the signs of the times.

OBICAL.

NORTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

LOGAN CITY,
March 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Perhaps a few items from Cache will be of interest. The weather for the past ten days has been fine, the snow mostly gone, roads dry, nearly, and plowing commenced in some localities. Yesterday we were visited by snow-storm, the snow this morning is about two inches deep which is rapidly melting.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., there was a thunder storm accompanied by a strong wind and a shower of salt mud, which probably came from G. S. Lake as the wind was from that direction. Everything exposed to the shower was spattered with little dots.

The Indians continue troublesome, stealing horses from outside settlements. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., one of San Pitch's bandits son, I believe—ate a horse at Franklin and when he left Franklin, had not been quietly recovered by paying about $25. Sagwitch, the chief of the Bear River band, says he will steal every horse he can from settlers or travelers, do San Pitch also. Sagwitch received two halls through his lung as he was escaping over the river. The pretended Indian was and floated down the river until he came to some willows in which he hid until darkness was over. Other Indians did the same, soon after trying to kill. Indians now in from the north say they will fight to the death before they dare to show themselves in their country.

The LOGAN DRAMATIC Association will close its season on 25th inst. Nothing has been quite successful in affording amusement to the people during the winter. Most of the plays were very clearly performed.

During the past season a brass band was organized and put under the tuition of Wm. Knowles, which has made good progress and has served and the inhabitants of quite peaceful town several times. There is also a good martial band here.

Cannot something be done to enable the people of Cache county to get the Deseret News oftener than once in two weeks? There is great complaint among the subscribers throughout this county, who complain that the papers are as the papers are regularly mailed at the O. S. L. City post office and the subscriptions paid, they have a right to expect to regularly. We wish to know what is going on without waiting until the news is stale and out of date. We have been over the Indian state with the Deseret News and paid our mail carrier from G. S. L. City to Brigham City.

A ferry boat is almost completed which is to ply on the new ferry across Bear river, in the south end of Cache valley, for the new route to the gold mines. The route is said to be much superior to the old one.

J. H. M.

PAPER AND LINEN MAKING.

In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, thousands of acres yield tons of flax, which is raised only for the flax seed and oils, which are great articles of commerce. The new which might be converted into linen in the west is lost, because it is burned in immense bonfires that would every year for want of a suitable machine to break and dress it. A cotton gin made this fall, by Mr. Lyman of Whitley county, Indiana, is equal to the new machine for dressing flax. We have seen it and have full faith in its ability to do all that is needed to convert these most surplus of western and northern produce into the raw material for printing paper, to the immense profit of the producer, to the great relief of the publishing and reading community, and to the injury of none but the paper monopolist.

The machine is very simple, and can be made by any cooper into another, and the handle of flax put in in drawn through and comes out combed, the woody part of the flax ground in little splinters, and the residue is the finest quality of tow, which is used for fuse, and is gray-horse. This is the best material in the world for paper. In the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, all the paper used in Europe was made, and it is far superior to that of modern manufacture. The difference in a paper one may learn by looking at the books of former centuries compared with ours. The ancient paper is tough, enduring as leather, that they are mostly three. By the use of the new machine, paper can be made now in efficient use in the flax mills in Washington and Lee counties, Ohio, and in Indiana, and can be made they will go everywhere; this stock for paper can be sold in this city—after paying for the flax—at a profit of one cent a pound profit to the producer.

It is different from cotton, until we can reach another crop of linen, straw, hays and other weeds supply a great deal of stock for paper, "to say nothing of clay, which has always now been frequently used.—[Boston Paper.

STRAW PAPER.—We have been shown, says the Boston *Herald*, specimens of paper made entirely of straw, and were gratified to find that such excellent paper can be made out of a kind of material that the farmers who has been able to produce such excellent paper, Mr. Wright, of Brighton, a gentleman who possesses great skill as an inventor. Paper has been made for a long time in this country, partly of straw and partly of rags, some of which we have used wherein to print the *Herald*. It has been said that it could not be made sufficiently strong to stand the hard usage of the press, and the glutinous matter which the straw contained gummed up the types and presses that it could not be worked to advantage. Mr. Wright has discovered a process which avoids this difficulty, and has actually printed a newspaper made of straw, as white and stronger than that made of rags. If this gentleman can accomplish wonders, and confer a blessing upon the people—newspaper publishers in particular—by the production of paper in the necessary capital, he intends to put his machinery in motion. It can be worked by ordinary paper mill, with a slight alteration of the machinery. We wish him success in his undertaking, and as well for our own community, excepting those who have combined to make the paper scarce and dear, that they may realize a fortune out of the necessities of the public.

THE BEAUTY OF A BEARD.—Goethe was in conversation with a young man who wanted to know when the latter, being reproved for some frolic, blushed and burned with shame, "Why should a young man of your rotpoch has made your laughter? The crimson hue and those silvery tears become you well, as the sunshine and of gold and pearls. These may be hung on the neck of a young man, and are never seen but connected with moral purity. A full-blown rose, bespattered with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as a child blushing to see his parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for his fault. Let the tears, which nature hangs out to show where charity and honor dwell."

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man just as sure as the sun shines, and a lazy man is a lazy man. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless man? Idleness is the parent of vice, and we had a fortune left him to keep up appearance? The great majority of our prisoners and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful mechanics taught in their youthood to be industrious.

—A prisoner in Missouri, John Lehman, was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for a heinous crime, and afterward an additional eight years for horse stealing!

TALLEYRAND AND THE COUNTRY WOMAN.

In 1903, M. de Talleyrand was in Boston. He was called, while crossing the market place, to be compelled to stop by a long row of waggons, all loaded with vegetables. The way was blocked, and he was dead to emotion, could but look with a kind of pleasure at these waggons and little wrinkled, old women, who by hive were young and pretty country women. Suddenly the voice of a woman, who was in the eyes of M. de Talleyrand chosen to be upon one of the younger women, who opposed more lively gesticulation than the other, an exclamation of surprise escaped from his lips. He attracted the attention of the fair young lady, whose country dress and large hat bespoke city visits to the market. As she beheld the antediluvian Talleyrand, whom she recognized immediately, she burst out laughing.

"What! is it you?" she exclaimed.

"Yes, it is I. But you, what are you doing here?"

"I?" said the young woman, "I am waiting for my turn to sell. I am a giddy, I sell my greens and vegetables at the market."

At this moment the waggon came to move along, she of the straw hat replied the whip to her horse, told M. de Talleyrand the name of the farm where she lived, and bade him adieu in earnest to come and see her, and then with opening the whip, was driven to the spot by the strange apparition.

"Is it possible, is it possible mon ami?" No other than Madame la Comtesse de la Tour-du-Pin, (Mademoiselle de Dillon), the most elegant of the ladies of the Court of Louis XVI, King of France, and who so moral, so pure, so virtuous, that she was accused of bearing a lustre in the society of her numerous children, and of being, in fact, the lady, when the French nobility emigrated, she was young, lovely, endowed with the most remarkable talents, and she still had the charm of a rank at the court, had only had time to attain the perfection of her accomplished to her highly fashionable and country life.

Let any one fancy the suffering and agony of this woman, who had lost her wealth, and who had breathed nothing but perfumes under the roof of the magnificent Palace of Versailles, when all at once she found herself transported to the country, and obliged to saw every kind of danger besetting her young and beloved husband and her infant child.

They succeeded in flying from France, was their good fortune to escape from the bloody and the Robespierre and the Marat sites were busy at the work of death. Even in those times of the greatest danger children themselves endowed with joy the pleasant roof, for no hiding place was secure against the spies of the Revolution, who thirsted for innocent blood.

The fugitives landed in America and first went to Boston, where they found a retreat. But what a change for the petted, young and fashionable lady, who prided in the ease and continual praises of her beauty and charms.

Mme. de la Tour-du-Pin was extraordinarily beautiful, and I have heard her, when I had seen her, with the proud eye of a husband, the object of general admiration. Indeed, her conduct had always been virtuous and regular in the extreme. But now in a foreign country, where she was treated as a fugitive (1793) what was the use of courty reimement?

Happy as he was in seeing her escape from all the perils he dreaded on her own account, yet he could not help deploring the fate of the wife of his bosom. However, with the courage of a husband and the tenderness of a husband, he moved himself against despair. He exerted himself to render their condition tolerable, and he found in the Bostonians, who were strangers when the little money they had brought with them had been expended. Not a word of English did he know, but with the aid of a dictionary he learned it.

They boarded at Mrs. Mullet's a good natured, notable woman, who on every occasion showed the most tender and sincere affection for her fair lodger, yet M. de la Tour-du-Pin was obliged to confess that he sometimes feared that good, plain, and well-meaning woman might be the cause of a great misfortune to Madame. What a shock to the society of such a gentleman as M. de Norbonne, M. de Talleyrand, and the Duke de Liancourt, the nobility of France. Whenever he was thinking of the transitory, fortunate, and happy from his wife, and filling the garden of the cottage they were going to (Malta) he was obliged to stop in a short distance to make him apprehension on his return to Mrs. Mullet's to see the books of the laborer, whom he expected to see bathed in tears. Nevertheless, the good hostess would give him a hearty shake of the hand and repeat him "Happy husband! Happy husband!"

At last came the day when the fugitive family left the hospitable house of Mrs. Mullet for a little farm, in the country, where they were to be at least exempt from want, with an only servant, a little boy, who was a Frenchman of Martinique, four-and-a-half. This last function M. de la Tour-du-Pin dreaded most of all to see him undertake.

It was almost dinner time. The poor emigrant went into his garden to gather some fruit, and carried as long as possible. On his return home, he was in a great hurry to dress. He entered the kitchen and saw a young country woman, who, with her back to the door, was busying herself in the dress of snowy whiteness, were hare to the stoves. M. de la Tour-du-Pin stated, the young woman turned round. It was his beloved wife, who had exchanged her muslin and silk for a coarse dress, and for a fancy hat, but to play the part of a real farmer's wife. At the sight of her husband her cheeks crimsoned and she joined her hands in a supplicating manner. "Oh! my love," said she, "do not laugh at me. I am so expert as Mrs. Mullet."

Too full of emotion to speak, he clasped her to his breast and kissed her fervently. Upon his inquiries, he learns that when he thought her given up, to despair, she had employed herself in preparing for their journey. Happiness. She had taken lessons from Mrs. Mullet, and notwithstanding her high birth, had become skillful in the culinary art, a thoroughly brass-keeper, discovering her assiduities and skill in the dairy.

"Dearest," continued she, "if you only knew how happy I am! I am so happy, understand what it would take a country woman sometimes to make me cry, and I am so happy—you will no longer be afraid of event for me, nor I of doubts about my abilities, of which I will show you many proofs." She sobbed, looking at him with a bewitching smile. "Come, come, you promised us a salad, and I am going to bake for to-morrow, the oven is too hot. The fire of the day-time will do—but chi beauvrefoh, leave it to me."

From that moment, Madame de la Tour-du-Pin was the life and the insinuating or gentleman herself to Boston to sell her vegetables and cream to cheese. It was on an errand to town that M. de Talleyrand met her. The day was to be wasted to pay her visit and found her in the poultry yard, surrounded by a crowd of hungry chickens and pigeons.

The sight of the stranger astonished to be. Besides, her health had been so much benefited by the exercise and fatigue of the household work than if she had attended the halls of the worlier. Her beauty, which had been remarkable, by a rigorous publicity, in the Palace was dazzling in her cottage in the New Hampshire. The stranger said to her, "Indeed!" replied she, with naivete—"Indeed, I am fairer than I ever was before in my life. A woman is always and everywhere proud of her personal attraction."

At that moment the black servant hobbled into the dining room, holding in his hand his jacket with a large rent in the back. "Missus, him jacket torn, please mend him." The immortality took a needle, repaired Goliath's jacket, and continued the conversation with a charming simplicity.

Talleyrand was struck to deep impression on the mind of M. de Talleyrand who used to relate it to the last time of voice peculiar to his narrations.

A HARD HIT.

Jim—never made a joke in his life, that was never worth repeating, and he is a repeaser. On one occasion, while a candidate for Congress, he was invited to speak to a country school-house to a audience of country farmers, who were, as a general, very intelligent and shrewd men, however, formed an exception. He had been taken rather liberally of the cup, and was in the drollest of moods of which his comments, made in a tone rather louder than is a stage whisper, were strikingly sang-ying to the speaker.

Jim prepared for his grand effort. "My friends, I am glad to have proved to see around me to-night the hardy yeomanry of the land. I love the hardy yeomanry of the country, and well may I love them, my fellow citizens, for I was born a farmer—the happiest days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocations of a son of the soil. I may be allowed to say, in the language, my friends, I may say, I was raised between two plows and a fence, my friends, by thunder!" exclaimed the inebriated Joe.

TRUE FOR YOU.—Every editor knows the truth of the following from the New York *Journal*:

It is one of the hardships of our profession that our subscribers, our patrons and advertisers are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop the cat-and-dog fighting, or the hard kicks given his country the school and our subscribers more shrewd, the monumental wall fortunes and industry of the country, and the good, but the journalist must forget before the tolerance of the country, and the hard and freshly as a newsmonger, on the trifle of the hour, which, unknown to himself, is that man's one hour by Providence, for his heart and brains as a man. It sometimes tires and meets the wife with a smile, and is what this written would never dream of.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—As a boy I remember reading a capital story of a wager laid by a gentleman of a farmer with the Devil, that the latter could not proceed from Oxford circus to the back, in a day, and that the latter succeeded in being robbed of it. The wager was accepted, and the country gentleman proceeded Oxford circus, and the Devil was collected round a Jew pedlar boy, whose box had been upset by some hoor. The crowd sympathizingly helped the lad to pick up his traps but he would not be comforted, because he had lost all his savings, consisting of a guinea. Says a boy, with a preternatural grin, "Why, that's what just pick it up and put it in his mouth." The unhappy country gentleman was obliged to pay the wager, and discovery, he was bonneted, his coat split up the back, and was obliged in addition, to pay the wager to the Bow Street runner. (Temple Bar.

The Deseret News.
Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.........April 1, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the Deseret News is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L City, Jan. 28, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The silence which has been maintained to a great degree relative to the operations and locations of the Federal armies during the winter, has not been broken, and if they have been or are doing anything of importance towards subduing the seceders it has not been made fully to appear.

It was announced, about the middle of March, that the army of the Potomac, encamped at Falmouth, would be ready to move in a few days, and that Gen. Hooker would, as believed, march direct to Richmond, by way of Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. The troops were represented to be in excellent condition and their organization never so complete. After a review about that time, Gen. Hooker addressed his officers, complimenting them upon their soldierly appearance, and assuring them that he relied on their hearty co-operation in the coming campaign, adding that, so far as he himself was concerned, he meant there should be no more mistakes or doubtful results; that if the enemy did not run they would be killed or captured, and that the army should cover itself with glory within three months.

There have been some very contradictory reports in circulation of late in relation to the movements of the Confederate army at Fredericksburg and vicinity. At one time rumor upon rumor was circulated that the troops were being withdrawn, the main body falling back towards Richmond, and some moving in the direction of Culpepper, which rumors seem to have been generally believed; but soon thereafter it was announced that there were no good reasons for supposing that Gen. Lee's forces, on the south side of the Rappahannock, had been diminished; that the enemy was making demonstrations daily, massing opposite the fords and attacking the outposts along the Federal lines, causing great fears; that they intended to act on the offensive and bring on a general engagement. From all the statements which have been made it is difficult to determine the true condition of affairs in front of Washington and between there and Richmond.

In Kentucky and Tennessee matters and things have latterly assumed a very warlike appearance, and the indications have been that the enemy was arranging for a descent upon Kentucky with an overwhelming force. Preparations to resist the threatened invasion have accordingly been in progress, and Gen. Burnside has been assigned to the Department of the Ohio, with particular reference to the defense of Kentucky, where military men have feared the next great battle would be fought.

Concerning the canaling operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg and the navigating of bayous, with a view of getting into the Yazoo above Haynes' Bluffs, little of a cheering nature has been reported of late; but, as stated, unforeseen obstacles have been met with in several instances, and the principal thing accomplished has been the flooding of the country to an extent not anticipated. At latest dates the capture of Vicksburg seemed no nearer than it did two months ago. There may have been, however, some stragetic movements in progress of which the public have not been advised.

ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

It has been satisfactorily made to appear that an attack was made on Port Hudson, on the 14th of March, by the Federal fleet under command of Admiral Farragut, which was not productive of any very favorable results to the Federal arms. From the announcements which were previously made, the public were led to believe that a combined effort would be made by the land and naval forces, which had for a long time been making preparations for the reduction of that stronghold of the enemy; but if a simultaneous attack was made by any portion of Gen. Banks' command it has not been made known to the world, although it is evident, from report, that a large force was near at hand.

The first announcement of the attack was made by the Confederate press, and the news was received at Fortress Monroe from Richmond in two or three days after the occurrence. The southern version of the affair set forth that the bombardment was commenced before daylight on the morning of the 14th, and that a most desperate engagement ensued, resulting favorably to the Confederates, who burned the sloop-of-war Mississippi, badly crippled several other vessels and compelled the balance to retire down the river, with the exception of one, which succeeded in getting past the batteries and went up towards Vicksburg. The report thus made was not universally believed, as it was alleged that it needed confirmation.

The next intelligence, received by way of New Orleans confirmed the report of the attack and of the destruction of the Mississippi, which, as alleged, ran aground and was abandoned and burned by the Admiral's orders; but represented that Farragut effected a passage with his whole fleet, the Mississippi excepted, through the shower of iron-hail sent forth with awful fury from the Confederate batteries—the Admiral leading with his flag-ship, the frigate Hartford. That report, it appears, obtained credence in Washington and caused great rejoicing. A confirmation of the glad tidings soon followed, which gave greater intensity to the general hilarity. The rejoicing, however, continued but a short time and subsided on the receipt of the following from Fleet-Captain Pennock, dated Cairo, March 24th:

"We have just received the following communication from Lieut. Commander Breese, dated Blackhawk, March 20th: The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning enroute for Admiral Porter. It will take him at least a week to communicate and get back. He says the Hartford passed the forts at Port Hudson, but the others were repulsed. One was seen in flames, which was said to be the Mississippi."

A Confederate report from Port Hudson, dated on the 21st, received by way of Richmond, states that the Federal fleet was then lying below out of range and had made no further demonstration, with the exception of firing a few shots from long-range guns at the Confederate transports. A Vicksburg dispatch of the same date announced that the Hartford and the gun-boat Monongahela passed Warrenton on that evening, after a heavy cannonading, and were below the city at Swede's Point.

There has no report gained publicity as yet, so far as known, as to the amount of damage sustained by the Confederates in the bombardment, but it must necessarily have been considerable. The casualties resulting to the naval forces engaged have not been stated. The Confederates claim to have taken about forty of the crew of the vessel which was destroyed, many of whom were wounded, but they have been silent relative to their own casualties. It is but reasonable to suppose, however, that if none had occurred, that fact would have been announced.

☞ The individual who lost a bullet mould in the street, on Saturday last may obtain information that will lead to its recovery by inquiring at this office. That promissory note which was lost has also been left with us for the owner.

Information Wanted by Sophia Reals, Manti, Fremont county, Iowa, of the whereabouts of her mother, Elizabeth Matthews, wife of Anson Matthews; also of her sister, Emeline Roberts.

THIRD DISTRICT TERRITORIAL COURT.

Wednesday, March 25th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The record of Tuesday was read and signed by the Judge.

Eli Smith, a subject of Queen Victoria, was made a citizen of the United States.

The following witnesses for the defence, in the case of the people *vs.* McCue, were then examined, viz.:

John Eardley, Winter Hastings, Mrs. Parsons, Joseph Marsh, David Richards and Ellen Cook. The defense then rested.

Messrs. Miner and Ferguson, counsel for the prosecution, then introduced Thomas Abbott and Wells Smith to give rebutting testimony. By these witnesses it was clearly shown that Forscutt had perjured himself when he testified on the part of the defense, for both these men testified that he came out to the posse, held up his hands and claimed protection, whereas he had sworn that he was arrested and did not give himself up. Mr. Miner addressed the jury for the prosecution, followed by the counsel for the defense. The prosecution made a brief, closing speech, and the case was submitted.

The jury were instructed in the law and their duties in the case in that able and lucid manner so characteristic of the Judge presiding, after which they retired in charge of the proper officer.

On the court resuming its session, after a short recess, the jury came in and, on being asked the usual questions, answered them satisfactorily to the court.

The names of the defendants were called by the Clerk, when it was found that several of them were absent, and thereupon His Honor instructed the jury to seal up their verdict and place it in the hands of their foreman, to be by him retained until the meeting of the court on the following day; and they were further instructed not to reveal their verdict to any person until after its announcement in the Court.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

Thursday, March 26th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Jury called; all present.

The list of the defendants' names were then called, as follows:

Peter L. McCue, Edward Moss, Daniel Smith, James Richardson, John B. Ledgeway, Josiah D. Price, Richard John Livingston, William White, John A. Mather, Jas. Mather, Richard D. Alvey, John A. Merrick, Alexander Warrenton, Peter McCue, jr, David Park, William F Rogers, Wm. McGhie, Elizah L. Chappell, William Hill, John Cook, David Thomas, Peter John Moss, Jos. Taylor, John Eames, Matthew Mudd, Jas. Bowman, Robert E. Fairly, Wm. W. Thomas, Wm. Chamberlain, Alex. Dow, John Winn, John Trahaird, John C. Edwards, Jas. Laird. Andrew Lee, John Gray, Wm. Adams, Jos Dove, Thos. L Williams, Wm. Davis, Alonzo Brown, Edward Lloyd, Hugh Davis, Hugh Park, John Petrie, Samuel Halse, Elijah Clifford, Geo. Thomas, Gudman Gudmansen, Chas. Higham, Peter Moffat, Alex. Richardson, Jas. Dove, John E. Reese, George Dove, Jens Christiansen, Lars Christian Hansen, Andres Jensen, Swen Hagg, Soren Peter Rasmussen, Hans Peterson, Peter Peterson, John Peter Sorenson, Neils Larsen, Neils Anderson, Michael Christian Christiansen, Jens Paulson. Neils Peterson, Lars Christian Larsen, Hans Aggerson, John G. Looslay, Lebrecht Barr, John Neilson, Neils Rasmussen Beck, Christiansen Jensen, Rasmus Rasmussen, James Peterson, Lars Olsen, Jens Christian Swensen, Hans Peter Smith, Andres Anderson, Andres Christoffersen, Hans Hansen, Ole Rosenblade and Peter Sorensen.

The jury rendered the following verdict: We, the jurors, in the case of Peter L. McCue and others, indicted for resisting an officer, render a verdict of guilty, and assess a fine of one hundred dollars against each defendant.

(Signed) Charles H. Bassett,
Foreman

Mr. Appleby, counsel for defense, called the attention of the Court to the law in regard to the right of the jury to assess fines.

His Honor then remarked:

I desire to say here, and partly because there is a large number of men here, that the Court heartily approves of the verdict of the jury, and I think that the people, as well as those convicted of resisting an officer, which resulted in bloodshed and loss of life, during a resistance of three days, have no reason to complain of this trial nor of the verdict of the jury. It is a very high-handed measure for a body of men, in a social or a religious capacity to oppose the execution of the law, or to set themselves in defiance of a court of justice, and it is one that the government and the people composing that government will always make an effort, or should do so, to make such men obey the law, and also for the purpose of bringing them to proper punishment.

It is a practice that is indispensably necessary for the maintainence of the civil authority that the laws should be obeyed, and the orders and mandates of courts clothed with authority, the legal representatives of the government to enforce its laws and maintain its authority. It is all important that that authority should be obeyed, and it is an essential element in government that due respect should be paid to the authority of Courts.

While a great number of the parties concerned in this resistance, doubtless acted under the direction of those in whom they had great confidence, yet this does not justify their resistance, but in view of this, the Court has been disposed to look with mercy upon their conduct, which resulted in the death of two of the Marshal's posse, and, as reported, a number of their own party.

The Marshal had not a writ for the purpose of bringing Mr. Morris before the Court upon any civil process, but merely to show cause why those three prisoners were kept in jail by him and others, acting as confederates, without process of law. Had this writ been obeyed, the only object of which was, as is the case with all writs of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the alleged false imprisonment of three persons, had this writ I repeat been honored, this difficulty and trouble would not have occurred. That was the first fault, the fatal error. Having waited sixteen days without any response to that writ, another writ was issued, and it was in this case that the attempt to serve those writs resulted in the death of two of the Marshal's posse and some of your own number.

We cannot, where we have law and those authorized to administer it, tolerate disobedience to its authority. And while the jury had a right to imprison and fine you, either or both, they have dealt leniently and mercifully by you, in assessing a fine of one hundred dollars. The law is vindicated and the Court is satisfied.

I do not know that it is necessary to make any other remarks upon the subject. These defendants are now discharged.

The judgment will be entered up, and it is expected that you will pay these fines.

The case of the people etc; *v* Peter Klemgard and others was then called, and the defendants brought into court.

The empannelling of a jury to try the case was then proceeded with as follows:

Truman O. Angell, accepted; Orson P. Bates, challenged peremptorily by the defence; James Currie, taken; Allen Burk, set aside for cause; William Casto, challenged peremptorily by the defence; John Scott, taken; Preston Free, set aside for cause; Stephen W. Alley, Daniel M. Burbank, Joseph B. Elder, John W. Fuel, Orvil F. Atwood, John Neff, junior, Joseph Brown and Theodore Curtis, taken; Charles H. Bassett, excused for cause; Truman Leonard, taken.

The other jurors were then discharged with the compliments of the Court for their punctual and patient attendance.

Mr. Miner, acting prosecutor, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Richard Cook, whereupon the said Cook was immediately discharged from custody.

Mr. Miner introduced the Hon. Z Snow, whom he had requested to assist in the prosecution of the case, after which, that gentleman presented the case to the jury.

Robert T. Burton, Judson L. Stoddart, Theodore McKean, David J. Ross and James Hales were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution. The prosecution there rested.

The Judge ordered the jury kept together and provided for at the expense of the Territory

Court adjourned till next morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday, 9 a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

The following named witnesses were sworn and testified on the part of the defence:

Margaret Cook; Jens Christian Sorensen, Miss Dove, James Bowman, Joseph Marsh, James Mather, Mrs. Banks, David Thomas, Mrs. Gray, John O. Mather, Mrs. Garrett, Philip Hewit, Peter Swenson and Lebretch Barr.

Mr. Schultz, senior counsel for the defence, applied to the Court and got its permission to call Mr. R. T. Burton, for the purpose of eliciting something relative to the prisoner Nelsen.

Mr. Snow addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, followed by Messrs. Appleby and Schultz for the defence. Mr. Miner closed for the prosecution.

The Court charged the jury, after which they retired.

James D. Ross, James Fielding and Andrew Burt were admitted citizens of the United States.

Court took a recess at half past one to await the action of the jury.

The Session was resumed at half past five.

James Hagne was admitted a citizen of the United States.

The Jury came into Court and rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jurors, in the case of the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, vs. Peter Klemgard, Christian Neilsen, Abraham Taylor, Kadrup Neilsen, Jens Christiansen, Andrew Lee and Andrew M. Mason, render a verdict of 'Guilty" of Murder in the second degree, and attach a penalty to wit: Peter Klemgard, to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor; Christian Neilsen to 12 years at hard labor; Abraham Taylor, Kadrup Neilsen, Jens Christiansen, Andrew Lee and Andrew M. Mason, to ten years imprisonment each at hard labor."

John Parsons and John E. Jones we find "Not Guilty."

That verdict was signed by all the jurors.

Mr Appleby gave notice that on to-morrow he would file a motion to set aside the judgment as contrary to law and the evidence, and ask for a new trial.

Court adjourned till next day at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 10 a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

Richard Cook, John Parsons and John E. Jones plead guilty to the indictment for resisting an officer, and thereupon the Court assessed a fine of one hundred dollars each with costs of suit.

On motion of Mr. Schultz the fine of $50

assessed against Richard Cook for contempt on the 19th day of June last was remitted. The proposed motion to set aside the verdict was not filed.

The Court then proceeded to sentence the prisoners in accordance with the finding of the jury.

Mr. Schultz prayed the Court to order the delivery of certain property taken at South Weber by Deputy Marshal Burton, to the proper owners, whereupon the Court appointed Messrs. Gibbs and McAllister, Commissioners, to take evidence and deliver up property to parties not indicted, and convicted at this term of Court.

Ralph Ramsey was admitted a citizen of the United States.

Court took an adjournment to meet on its own motion.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

The District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District, for the adjudication of causes arising under the laws of the United States, commenced its annual session on Monday, March 30th, at the State House in this city, pursuant to appointment.

The Court was called at 11 o'clock a.m.

Present, Hon. J. F. Kinney, Judge; Isaac L. Gibbs, U. S. Marshal; Patrick Lynch, Clerk; R. T. Burton, Crier; C. H. Howard, J. D Ross and William Lynch, Bailiffs; Aurelius Miner, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, and several other members of the Bar.

A venire previously issued for a Grand Jury was returned by the Marshal with the following panel annexed, all of whom answered to their names on being called, viz.: George A. Smith, John D. T. McAllister, Franklin D. Richards, Isaac Brockbank, jr. Gustavus Williams, Andrew Cunningham, Philip Margetts, Elias Smith, Claudius V. Spencer, John B. Kelly, Samuel F. Atwood, Horace Gibbs, Charles J. Thomas, John Rowberry, George Bryan, William S. Muir, Leonard G. Rice, Wells Smith, James Bond. Lewis A. Wee, Alfred Cordon, George W. Ward and John W. Myers—about one half of whom are citizens of Great Salt Lake County, the others citizens of Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Box Elder and Summit Counties.

George A. Smith was appointed foreman, to whom the Judge administered the following oath:

You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States of America; that you have not, without duress and constraint, taken up arms, or joined any insurrection or rebellion against the United States; that you have not adhered to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, giving it aid and comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any assistance in money or any other thing, to any person or persons whom you knew, or had good ground to believe, had joined, or was about to join, said insurrection or rebellion, or had resisted, or was about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States; and that you have not counseled or advised any person or persons to join any rebellion against, or to resist with force of arms the laws of the United States, and that you, as Foreman of this Grand Inquest, shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the counsel of the people, of your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice, nor leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, affection, reward or the hope of reward; but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding, so help you God.

After which the other jurors took the same oath, administered by the Clerk. The Court then charged the Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is customary in all courts, on empanneling a Grand Jury, to deliver to them a charge in relation to the duties which devolve upon them. In the observance of this practice, it becomes my duty now, as you are empannelled as a Grand Jury for the Third Judicial District, to deliver to you a charge, or to give you instruction in relation to the duties of your office.

You have been selected as a Grand Jury for the Third Judicial District in the Territory of Utah, particularly with reference to your intelligence and your knowledge of the crimes and state of the morals of the inhabitants in that part of the district in which you live. You are selected as a Grand Jury for and on behalf of the United States, differing in this respect from Territorial Grand Juries, for you can look into nothing except it involves a violation of the public statutes of the United States.

By a wise provision of the Constitution of the United States, no person can be brought to trial for the commission of any crime, except he be first presented by an indictment found by the Grand Jury of his district, and by a similar provision no person can be convicted except by a trial before a Pettit Jury. The humanity of the law has guarded the rights of the citizens in this respect, so that a person accused of crime must pass the ordeal of a Grand Jury; then he has the privilege of making his defence, and if convicted at all he must receive the verdict of the Pettit Jury.

Gentlemen, as a Grand Jury you will enquire into the violation of any of the laws of the United States in this District, for it is only in this way, by the presentment of a Grand Jury, that a person can be brought before this court for trial.

You will confine your enquiries to the violation of the laws of the United States. If any crimes have been committed in any of the various localities where you reside, of which you are supposed to be cognizant, it will be your duty to present the parties therein suspected for trial.

In your investigations it is not expected that any testimony will be brought before you as is the case between the criminal and the country when upon trial before a court, or in other words, a party accused before you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation brought against him before your body. You have sworn, gentlemen, that you will diligently inquire into and true presentments make of all such matters as may be brought under your notice. You have taken upon yourselves a very responsible and solemn oath. You will inquire with diligence; you will search after crime; you will not do so hastily, but you will inquire and search after crime as after lost treasure, as with a lighted candle, for the purpose of ferreting out crime, and of bringing the criminal to that punishment which he deserves. In no other way can the peace of the country be preserved; in no other way can the laws be magnified; laws be magnified; in no other way can suitable example be set to those disposed to violate the law; in no other way can we protect our own liberty, our own property and our own lives, except by meting out to the offender that which he deserves for the violation of the law.

You have sworn that you would diligently inquire into those things given you in charge, and hence it becomes the duty of the Court to set before you certain crimes that have transpired since I came into the Territory in November last. But you will not confine your inquiries to those things given you in charge, but you will extend them farther, for if you know anything more than what is given you in charge, it is your duty to present such cases, although such violation of the law may not have come under the notice of the court; and as you are selected from the body of the district it is supposed that you know all that is transpiring in the region where you live, and that you will send for such witnesses as will be necessary for the presentation to the court of those who may be indicted, so far as the presentment of the man and the nature of the offence are concerned.

You are the public accusers on behalf of the government; you have sworn that the counsels of the people, your own, and your fellows you will keep secret. Thus it will be well for you to bear in mind that, pending an investigation before your body, the fact must not be made known publicly. If this were to be allowed, it would give the criminal a chance to escape that retributive justice which the law so amply provides. You have sworn not to present any person from envy or malice, nor to leave any one unpresented for favor or hope of reward. Gentlemen, if any come before you accused of crime, be careful that these feelings do not affect you in your determination for the vindication of the law, but present such persons as though they were strangers; be it destitute of any feeling on your part; do not let such feelings influence your judgment. You are to know no one, for if there is any place where persons should divest themselves of fear and favor, that place is in the Grand Jury room, and you must distinctly understand that it is your duty to present every one truly and every thing as it should come to your knowledge, without fear or favor. So much, gentlemen, I consider it necessary to say, in relation to the oath which you have taken. Your jurisdiction extends only to the Third Judicial District; to the county line of Salt Lake County on the south, to Nevada Territory on the west, and the entire jurisdiction of this Territory upon the north, and also upon the east, and within these limits are you to enquire after the offenders against the law.

Since the last term of the court, certain matters have fallen under my observation. In the first place, gentlemen, I caused a warrant to be issued upon affidavit made before me, against Thomas C. Armstrong, for buying a pistol, alleged to be the property of the United States. The proof was such that I required him to enter into bonds for his appearance at this term of court. The purchasing of arms belonging to the United States is contrary to the Statutes, when purchased of a soldier in the service of the United States. If you shall find that Mr. Armstrong purchased this pistol of this soldier, knowing him to be a soldier in the service of the United States, it will be your duty to present that man for trial. I also caused writs to be issued against two Indians whose names are (I think) Curly and Wampeno, for stealing property belonging to the citizens of this Territory, horses and the like, and being satisfied that the crime was committed, and said Indians not being able to give bail, they were committed and are now in custody in the Penitentiary. If it shall appear that they did depredate upon the citizens of this Territory, it will be your duty to present them for trial.

All the Indians are under the laws of the Federal Government, and they are as much amenable to the laws as the enlightened citizens. The Congress have passed certain laws in relation to the Indians, placing them under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts and making them, like the white man, amenable to the laws of the United States.

Affidavit was made before me against William Burton, and Alonzo Gabbott for stealing mules. If these mules had been taken from the citizens, then these men would have been amenable to the laws of the Territory, but as this property was taken from a military reservation, the case comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. I also held them to bail. I believe that they also are now in jail awaiting your action upon that case. If there shall be sufficient evidence brought before you to satisfy you of the probability of their guilt, it will be your duty to present them to the court for trial. And, gentlemen, upon this question of evidence I will say that you need not be satisfied beyond doubt of the guilt of the party accused, but if there is *prima facie* evidence that the crime has been committed, it is your duty to present them for trial.

Afterwards affidavit was made against one Ray, for stealing these same mules from the United States, and there is no doubt from the testimony that there was an understanding between these parties,—one to steal, another to secrete and the other to sell, and being satisfied that this party had been guilty of complicity in the affair, he was required to find sureties and to enter into recognizance for his appearance in this court. He is now on bail and his case will be presented for examination, and if you are satisfied that the testimony is sufficient, of which there is little doubt, it will be your duty to present him for trial.

I find upon my table papers in the case of Charles Davey, charged with buying two sabres and a belt from a soldier in the service of the United States. This case did not fall under my own observation, although I believe I am the judge of this district, and endeavor to attend to my judicial duties. But it does appear from the papers, that another—a brother judge, who has been assigned to another district—has taken this case *under his especial care*, issued the papers, and held the man to bail to appear at this court. Perhaps it might be considered by some that this was a little discourteous to the judge of this district; but, gentlemen, I find that it becomes my duty to give you this case in charge. And if he had not been arrested, and the facts had come before your notice, still it would have been your duty to present this case for trial. The case is certainly a little embarrassing, as there is no record, except the papers. Still, it will be your duty to present him for trial.

Gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to another matter. There is a statute which I will call your attention to as follows, in relation to persons who shall put in circulation any note or paper to circulate as money in less denomination than one dollar. If you find that any persons have violated this law, by issuing paper money of a less denomination than one dollar, it will be your duty to present such a one for trial.

Gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to another statute of the United States, which was passed on the first of July, 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practise of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Utah."

By the provisions of this act, every person having a husband or wife living and shall marry another, is deemed guilty of bigamy. This is ordinarily called the polygamy act and, while it applies to all the Territories of the United States, it was designed undoubtedly for the exclusive benefit of Utah. It is a public statute upon the records of the Government, and Congress has seen fit to pass this law for the purpose of getting at the cases of those who have a plurality of wives.

It is said that this statute is unconstitutional, and that polygamy is part of your religious faith, and that in the carrying out of this faith, the people of this Territory have a right in their religious faith and worship to resort to what is called the plurality system. It is not proper for me in giving you this charge to state what my opinion would be in regard to this law, provided the question were made before me, but I would here say that all laws are constitutional until decided by a court to be unconstitutional, and when so decided they are as waste paper.

Gentlemen, under this law and upon an affidavit made before me upon the part of the United States, I caused a warrant to issue against Brigham Young. This warrant was served without difficulty or a military posse contrary to the expectations and wishes of some; it was responded to, and the defendant appeared before me, and being satisfied that there was sufficient testimony, I held him to bail for his appearance at this term of court. Gentlemen, I give you this law and this case in charge without further comment, and if you shall find that this statute has been violated, if the evidence before you shall be such as to warrant you in the belief that such has been done, it will be your duty to present this case, or any other that may come before your notice for trial. And if that question in reference to the constitutionality of the law is then made, that question can then be decided. You can find indictments for violation of this law as in the other cases that I have given you in charge, no matter whether the person has been previously arrested or not.

Gentlemen, your duties are responsible ones. A good deal of business on the part of the United States has arisen. You are a part of the Court; without your aid and action the Court can do nothing towards bringing offenders to justice. I trust you feel the weight of that responsibility which rests upon you, and that you are determined to do your duties fearlessly and honestly in all cases which may be presented for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is not necessary for me to continue my remarks; you understand your duties, and I doubt not you will discharge them to your own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the court.

I will say further, that you will have the advice of Mr. Miner, the United States District Attorney, and when indictments are desired, he will prepare them.

You will sit upon your own adjournments, and expedite the business which may come before you with all reasonable celerity.

The Jury retired in charge of bailiff Howard.

The venire for petit jurors was returned with the following list of names appended: Aaron F. Farr, Judson L. Stoddard, Nathaniel Leavitt, James M. Gallaher, James A. Thompson, John V. Long, Thomas Bullock, Thomas B. Broderick, John L. Blythe, Joseph Busby, Henry McEwan, Lucas Hoagland, Millen Atwood, James Fielding, Samuel L. Sprague, George D. Grant, William A. McMaster, William Calder, Elijah F. Sheets, Isaac Groo, George Nebeker, John Scott, Daniel M Burbank and Robert J. Golding; all of whom were present and answered to their names. Judson L. Stoddard, for good and sufficient reasons, was excused by the Court, and Hiram B. Clemons was summoned to fill the panel.

The names of the witnesses which were under recognizance for their appearance were called.

William Bell was made a citizen of the United States, and the court adjourned till next day at 12 o'clock.

The court met on Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment. The record of Monday was read and signed, and then the court was adjourned till to-day at noon.

A CONTEMPTIBLE DOCUMENT.

At a late hour last night, as we were going to press, the following anomalous document was placed in our hands, said to have been served upon the Warden of the Penitentiary about seven o'clock in the evening, and thereupon, for reasons not stated, the prisoners named therein, who were incarcerated in the Territorial prison on Saturday last, in accordance with the verdict of the jury and the order of the Court, were set at liberty. Comment being unnecessary, and time wanting, had it been required, to have given vent to our indignation at the flagrant outrage, further reference to the damnable interference with the administration of justice is deferred for the present and till our anger shall have abated. We publish word for word, letter for letter, and point for point:

Utah Territory
Executive Department

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas at the March term of the District Court for the Third Judicial District in said Territory A.D. 1863 The Honorable John. F. Kinney Presiding. Peter Klemgard, Christen Nielsen, Gens Christensen, Kadrup Nielsen, Abraham Taylor, Andrew Lee, and Andrew. M. Mason were convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced, each for a term of years, at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Now know ye, that I Stephen. S. Harding Governor of the Territory of Utah, divers good causes me thereto moving, by virtue of the power in me vested, have given, and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Peter Klemgard, Christen Nielsen, Gens Christensen, Kadrup Nielsen, Abraham Taylor, Andrew Lee, and Andrew. M. Mason, and to each of them, full and perfect pardon for the offence, aforesaid, of which they stand convicted, and they are, and each of them is, hereby, for ever, exonerated, discharged, and absolved from the punishment imposed upon them, or either of them in pursuance of said conviction.

{ L.S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Utah to be affixed at Great Salt City this 31st day of March A.D. 1863.

Ste. S. Harding,
Gov of Utah Territory.

By the Governor:
Frank Fuller, Sec'y.

Theatre.—The management announces that in consequence of numerous solicitations, the beautiful historic play "Virginius" will be presented this evening—Mr. T. A. Lyne representing "The Roman Father." The after-piece—"Marriage at any Price" which was received on Saturday evening with so much favor, will be repeated. There will no doubt be a large attendance to witness the playing of Mr. Lyne in that favorite character of Virginius.

We understand that the Merchant of Venice is in course of rehearsal, and will be put on the boards after Virginius.

THE HOP GARDEN.

Agriculture, says R. H. Richardson, in the *Country Gentleman,* was the theme of the first didactic poem in the English language. This poem was written by Thomas Tusser and first published in 1557. It consisted in a metrical arrangement of simple rules for practical farming. Its title was, "A Hundreth Good Points of Husbandry" and was subsequently enlarged by other writers down to the year 1710, when the last edition appeared, entitled, "Five Hundreth Points of Good Husbandry." The following, on hop-culture, extracted from this curious poem, while it must be regarded as an interesting relic of the past, will also be found as applicable now as it was three hundred years ago:

THE HOP GARDEN.

"Whom fancy persuadeth, among other crops,
To have for his spending sufficient of hops,
Must willingly follow, of choices to choose,
Such lessons approved, as the skillful do use.

Ground gravelly, sandy, and mixed with clay,
Is naughty for hops, any manner of way;
Or if it be mingled with rubbish and stone,
For dryness and barenness, let it alone.

Choose soil for the hop, of the rottenest mould,
Well-dunged and wrought, as a garden plot should;
Not far from the water, but not overflown:
This lesson, well noted, is meet to be known.

The sun in the South, or else southly and West,
Is joy to the hop, as a right welcome guest;
But wind in the North, or else northerly East,
To the hop is as ill as a fay in a feast.

Meet plot for a hop yard once found as is told,
Make thereof account, as of jewel or gold;
Now dig it and leave it, the sun for to burn,
And afterwards fence it, to serve for that turn.

The hop for his profit I thus do exalt,
It strengtheneth drink and it favoreth malt;
And being well-brewed, long kept it will last,
And drawing abide—if ye draw not too fast."

When Milk is Richest.—Professor Boedecker, an Eastern chemist, has recently completed a series of experiments, conducted on quite a new principle, by which he has reached the conclusion that the milk of the evening is richer by 3 per cent. than that of the morning—the latter containing 10 per cent. of solid matter, and the former 13 per cent. On the other hand, the water contained in milk diminishes by 3 per cent. in the course of the day: in the morning it contains 89 per cent. of water, and only 86 per cent. in the evening.

The fatty particles increase gradually as the day wears on. In the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent., at noon to 2.63, and in the evening to 4 32 per cent. The gaseous particles are also more abundant in the evening than in the morning; from 2.24 they increase to 2.70 per cent, but the quantity of albumen diminishes from .44 to .31. The serum is less abundant at midnight than at noon, being 4.t9 per cent. in the former case, and 5.72 in the last.

Origin of two First-class Apples.—The original tree of the Newtown Pippin, of world-wide repute, was a seedling which grew near a swamp in Newtown, Long Island, about 1700, on the estate of Girsham Moore, and the fruit was called the Girsham Moore Pippin for a long time. The tree lasted over a hundred years, and finally died from excessive cutting, it having been much resorted to for scions to graft with. The Baldwin, New England's favorite, originated in Wilmington near Boston, more than a century ago. It grew on the farm of Mr. Butters, in the part of the town called Somerville, and was known as the Butters apple, also known as the Woodpecker's apple; (the woodpeckers having perforated the tree) being disseminated by Col. Baldwin & Sons, it was called Baldwin apple.

How our Neighbor Became Rich.—There is a neighbor of ours over the way who commenced life as a poor farmer's boy. He is now rich. When he was asked the other day how he had acquired his riches, he thus replied:

My father taught me never to play till my work for the day was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half-an-hour's work to do, I must do that the first thing, and in half-an-hour. I formed the habit of doing every thing in its time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this habit that I owe my prosperity.

The New Agricultural Department at Washington is to have a botanist, a chemist, an entomologist, a translator, a draughtsman, a statistician and no end of clerks with fat salaries.

Training Currants.—An Eastern agricultural writer says that currant bushes can be trained and made to grow in any desired form, either as a bush, tree or upon a trellis. If trained as a bush, only three, or at most, four shoots should start from the ground at once. After bearing two years, allow one or two strong shoots to start from the bottom, to take the place of one or two of the old ones, which should be cut away. One shoot may be allowed afterward to grow every year, to replace an old one, and thus the plant will be entirely renewed every three or four years. The tree form, it is undeniable, can be developed as easily as any other. It consists in simply trimming off the lateral shoots one or two feet from the ground, thus leaving a stock or trunk to support the fruit-bearing top or head. Select the choicest kinds that can be found and set them out at once—wherever the ground has become conditioned for working.

A Young Stock-Raiser.—In passing a farm a traveler, seeing a boy at work in the corn-field by the road-side, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he stopped his horse and thus addressed the youth:

"My son, whose farm is this?"
"Dad's," was the laconic reply.
"Does your father raise any stock?"
"Yes, lots of 'em."
"What kind?" continued the stranger.
"Cornstalks mostly," was the reply, as he proceeded to hoe a hill of the article, and the stranger went on his way musing.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—Somebody who writes more truthfully than poetically, says "an angel without money is not thought as much of now-a-days as a devil with a bag-full of guineas."

—If your enemy slanders you, say by your silence that he is not able to excite your resentment or merit your notice. The most withering and scorching reply is that of silent contempt.

—The origin of the word caucus is thus traced by a correspondent of the San Francisco (Cal.) *Bulletin:* "Cacus (pronounced caucus by the old Latins,) is the name of a great thief celebrated in ancient story; and, as the very tallest developements of thieving are an almost invariable result of our caucuses, the institution came naturally to be called by the name of the celebrated gentleman above mentioned."

—Bread is the staff of life, and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

—A French writer calls dyspepsia "the remorse of a guilty stomach."

—The beginning of malice is foolishness and its end is repentance.

—Hon. John Bell, who has been driven from his home and estates in Tennessee, and is now living with his family in a modest little village near Rome, Ga. He is by no means hopeful of a speedy termination of the national difficulties.

—Of the President's Proclamation the Newburyport, (Mass.,) *Herald* says, "It will do all at once what the gospel has failed to do in eighteen hundred years and more."

—Punch's last conundrum is: What's the difference between your great coat and a baby? One you wear, and the other you was."

—Firewood was recently selling in Nashville at $40 per cord.

—He who sits up late at night, not only burns his life's candle at both ends, but puts a red hot poker in the middle of it.

—We have seen a farce upon the stage in which an old fellow, in reply to a remark about property, exclaims 'hang property." This, says Prentice, is exactly what the Confederates are now doing. They hang the nigger teamsters of the Union army as fast as they can catch them.

—Speaking of babies; did you ever think, when you saw a very little one, dressed up in its long, Sunday clothes, that it was like a sixpence tied up in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief?

—Said a wag to a colored divine, "Why Charley, you can't even tell who made the monkey." "Oh, yes, I can, massa." "Well, who made the monkey?" "Why massa, the same one made the monkey that made you."

—What three words did Adam use when he introduced himself to Eve, and which read the same backword and forward? "Madam I'm Adam."

Eve's reply is said to have been:

I trust the time will never be
When I'll not care, *A dam,* for thee.

—Never quarrel with a lady. If you are troubled with her, retreat; if she abuses you, be silent; if she tears your cloak, give her your coat; if she boxes your ear, bow to her in return; if she tears your eyes out, feel your way to the door and—*fly.*

—Small pox is raging among the negroes in Henderson, Ky.

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposit of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud or sand or soil, of whatever kind on which they lived, has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configurations of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of the continents and islands above; or the slow growth of coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean architects, whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busy during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast, consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to fill the storehouses of coal, that feed the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception, as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.—[Agassiz.

—It is estimated that, to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, recruits are required of 123,000 per annum as long as the war lasts, besides maintaining 58,000 in hospitals.

NEW MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Black and Colored Plumes;

Colton, Silk and Chenille Hair Nets; Blonds, Laces, etc.

A choice selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS. Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats.

*** All kinds of sewing done by Machine.

For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

MRS. STENHOUSE,
36-tf First house west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City; and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against said Line at that point, will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct.

BEN. HOLLADAY,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 18, 1863. 38 3m

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster: it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 31-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM B. COATES, deceased, late of Willow Creek, Juab county, Utah Territory, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JOHN COUCH,
LOUISA COATES.
Nephi City, March 1, 1863 37-4

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by hand, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

OH! FOR CONFERENCE!

WALKER BROS.'

SECOND MULE TRAIN

WILL arrive in a few days, loaded entirely with a

WELL-SELECTED STOCK

OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

suitable to the wants of the people.

Those wishing to purchase for Coin, Gold Dust, or Green Backs, will find it to their advantage to call at WALKER BROS.

The attention of Country Merchants, particularly solicited. 39-2t

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

IT is said that to destroy one bug in March, or early in Spring, is to destroy hundreds, for so prolific are they during the warm seasons, that it has been pleasantly said, a bug becomes a great grandfather, in the short space of twenty-four hours. And as "prevention is better than cure," we recommend our readers whose dwellings are subject to such disagreeable pests, to at once adopt the use of

GREER'S

CELEBRATED ANTI-BUG LOTION,

which will prevent as well as destroy. It is clean, simple in application and perfectly innoxious save to insects.

To be had of ROBERT GREER, South Temple Street, four doors from W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City.

N. B. A considerable saving effected to purchasers by bringing their own bottle. 38 6

NO DISCOUNT

ON

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!

FOR

Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,

Groceries, Stoves,

Machinery;

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF

MERCHANDISE

IN THE

EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets the ensuing summer, and Freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS
AND THE
CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

B. T. BURTON,
22-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
25 tf SETH M. BLAIR.

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Brood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of Wm. S. Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis', at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23d, at his residence, Bishop Callister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition in families at their own residence.
38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,
Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of
36- S. W. RICHARDS.

BEET SEED FOR SALE.

YELLOW and White, of the best quality; also CARROT SEED. By
27-4 G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

HURRAH! HURRAH!
NO MORE BAD MATCHES!
And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and efficiency the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest; for bad matches, however cheap, are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!
FOR
GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,
And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N.B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36 6

EARLY SUMMER FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest and best kinds, warranted pure and unmixed, $2 per 100.

ALSO

GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES.
BLACKBERRIES,
ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS,

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

T. W. ELLERBECK,
36-tf G. S. L. City.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

WOOL CARDING.

WANTED, a situation at WOOL CARDING by a man who understands the putting up of new and the repairing of old Machinery. Warranted good work or no pay.

THEODORE CURTIS, 16th Ward,
39-tf Two blocks west of Tabernacle.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES or almost any kind of Merchandise, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half of first quality land; there is upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle. Apply to
38 8 JOHN BENNET, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!
DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenoning and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!
BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal to us for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,
East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.
31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
38-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,
DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to
JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward.
or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

The Fall being the most preferable season to secure Trees, persons desiring to go into fruit culture would do well to give me a call forthwith at

STAINES' Nursery, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
16-tf THEODORE W. LETSON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. C. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store, 29-3m

LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitter-root Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humboldt Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29-tf

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36-3m

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!
Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to
O. URSENBACH,
36-6 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

MILITARY NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
March 17th, 1863

THE following section of an act of Congress is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

"Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

By order of Col. Connor,
WM. L. USTICK,
3rd Inf. C. V.,
38-4 A. A. A. Gen'l.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attestation to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City. February 10, 1863. 31-2m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

FOR SALE,

THE one-half of a SAW MILL in Peteetneet Kanyon, known as the Peteetneet Saw Mill, for which I will take Stock, Grain and Lumber, at a price to suit the buyer. Early application is requested by

WM. DOUGLASS, Payson.

Also, I have a good assortment of GOODS, for which I will take Oats and Barley.
38 3* W. D.

"THE BEAUTIFUL ONE WITH GOD."

A Tribute to the Memory of RESTREW KINNEY, *respectfully inscribed to his Mother.*

The tones blown, the roses fadey,
The sunlight comes and goes;
The moonbeams weave a silver braid
With the white setting snows;
But the soul of the spring will never bring,
Nor the smile of the morning wake,
The flowers that were the shining hair,
That the angels came to take.
And meets again with a pale sad smile,
Or his sheltered feet be tired;
There are no tears in the coming years,
For the beautiful one with God.

The roses blown, the roses faded—
Pale over his early sleep;
Over him with bent under the grass laid,
Stilled by a calm so deep;
But the lack of prayer on his forehead lay,
The smile that his bright lip wore,
And the soul replies of his sunny eyes,
Thus we met on earth no more.
Thus were not laid in the glorious shade,
Nor pillowed beneath the sod,
And they live in rest, where the stars are paled
By the beautiful one with God.

S. S. CARMICHAEL.

Married:

In Ogden City, on the 5th March, by Elder James Brown, M. MORONI SHROWN and MISS EVELINE LONGWELL of Provo City, Utah county.

On the 19th instant, in this city, by Aldermen John Gibbons, MR. CHAS. A. WILLIAMS and MISS CLARA MORSALL, both formerly of Birmingham, England.

Died:

At Quincum, Sacramento county, of Inflammation of the lungs, Br. ELIJAH FOSTER, aged 29 years, 10 months and 2 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

At Coalville, Davis county, U. T., March 9th, of scalet scarlet fever, the PLAYILLA LEAVITT, wife of John Adams, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

At Provo City, on the morning of the 15th instant, of Inflammation, ELIZA, wife to David Gatell, aged 36 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

Of the croup, at Meadow, March 7th, HENRY, son of Henry and Elizabeth Stirling, aged 4 years, 1 month and 17 days.

[Millennial Star, please copy.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE STATES.

PERSONS wishing to forward money to D. S. Bishop for the purchase of goods, will call at MESSRS. MADDISON'S, Bookseller, Ogden, where they will be accommodated. Parties will be made to Eastern cities or for sale, the money must be deposited on or before the 25th of April. For goods to be presented on the frontiers, deposits will be received until the 15th of May.

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

R. B. MARGETTS & CO.

WILL pay the Highest Market Price for

HIDES AND BARK,

At their Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, or at J. M. Bolinder's, Brewer's house west of Tabernacle, and at S. S. Margetts' Blacksmith Shop, Main Street.

LOOK HERE.

FARMING and MEADOW LAND to LET. Enquire of the undersigned at Farmington, or at his residence in this city.

S. W. RICHARDS.

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT, PLASTERER, &c.

WIPES WASHES down to the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 15th Ward near the School House. 4-2m

LOST,

ON Thursday, March 26, moving from Br. Young's Cottage Mamie to Br. Kimball's Creek in the city, I lost one square BAND BOX, containing three Ladies' Dresses, two Bonnets, and other valuable articles. If the finder of the same will return the same, I will pay for the trouble, and feel much accommodated.

Residence, 14th Ward, Second house north of A. M. Cup, Main Street.

R. B. SEATON.

NOTICE.

CAME to my ranch, one brindle COW, black back, with horns of natural curvature.

The owner is requested to prove property, and take her away.

F. W. VAN DYKE.

Bingham Creek, West Jordan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

THE following are recommended as necessary to a cultivator, in order of their merit:

VICTORIA. Largest of all and the best, $1 per dozen.

SCARLET MAGNATE. Grows more fruit than the agent red than any other, very large and fine.

TWO STEMS. Another very excellent kind.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Bulk.

The last three kinds are $15 per 1000.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS. Round roots at 50c. each.

ALSO, DORCHESTER BLACKBERRY. Strong plants. 50 cents each.

RED GIANT RASPBERRIES. Magnificent fruit, 75 cents each.

ENGLISH RED CURRANTS. Fine, best varieties, extra size, 50 cents each.

ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS.

*** All kinds of pay taken.

4-3-tf T. W. HILLSBERG.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

I HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES.

4-3-tf S. H. HEMWAY.

CITY ACADEMY.

THE Sixth Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 13th. Those wishing to attend during the summer term will do so by applying immediately, as but a limited number will be admitted.

G. W. ROMNEY, Prin.

Ogden, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City.

MILLINERY.

LADIES attending Conference will find a large assortment of

FINE SPRING BONNETS,

AND

CHILDREN'S HATS,

At Mrs. STRINGHOUSE'S, first house west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE.

CAME into my corral, a brown OX, about years old, under 30 off each ear, no brand visible. The owner is required to prove property, and pay charges, and take away.

WM. THORN.

4-2-3t 3d Ward, G. S. L. City.

WANTED,

A FEW good MUSICAL WIND INSTRUMENTS, for which the highest price will be paid.

For further particulars, enquire of C. J. Thomas, opposite the Post Office, Main Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THIS is to give notice that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the concrete business at Great Salt Lake City, and trading under the name of "Gilbert & Randall," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the same place by Alfred Randall.

ABEL GILBERT,
ALFRED RANDALL.

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1863. 4-2-3t

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, April 7th, by Lot, 12 o'clock, at the Cross Roads Hotel, one Gelding of Mr. Walker Brown, a variety of useful articles, consisting in part of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cooking Stoves, Tin Ware, Ax Ware, Ax Ware, Ax Ware, Bridles, Halters, a quantity of Wrought Iron. Terms, Cash.

"The Desert shall blossom as the Rose."

RESUMPTION AND EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

E. HOLLIDAY, the well-known Saddlemaker, Ogden, Weber Co. U. T., has resumed his business, and has made out of his home business in his Twenty Ward, Ogden, and is prepared to furnish with the best articles in the trade, stable and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flowers.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

Both Garden and Flower seeds, just received by mail, for sale at current market prices for good pay. These are warranted fresh and pure.

STRAWBERRIES.

Fifty thousand plants of the best varieties (warranted true to name) which have proved themselves adapted to this climate. These will be delivered free of charge to Tithing Office prices.

PLANTING SEASON OF FRUIT.

We will do a limited amount of grafting for those who desire it. Those having Scions, will have more fruit last year can have them changed to the best the country affords at a reasonable price.

G. H. OLIPHANT,
Enterprise Nurseries and Greenhouses,
12th Ward, G. S. L. City.

4-2

EXTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATTLE:

One red HEIFER, one year old, line back, with no brand, no marks or brands visible.

One red OX, eight years old, branded FJ on the left horn, crop in the left ear, two under bits in the right ear, no brand visible, but indistinct.

One red one-year-old STEER, black line back, white belly, no brand, crop in the right ear and underkeel in the left.

One red and white spotted STEER, three years old, no brand, crop and under bit in the left ear.

One grizzly BULL, one year old, under bit and slit in the left ear, a 2 under bit in the right.

One black and white HEIFER, two years old, star in forehead, white tip, marks or brands not visible.

One grizzly HEIFER, one year old, under bits the left ear and upper bit in the right.

One red and white STEER, one year old, crop and under bit in the right ear, crop off the left.

One three-year-old STEER, red and white spotted, crop off the left ear, under bit in the right, underkeel in the left, both ears big and split.

One black one-year-old STEER, star in forehead, swallow fork in the left ear, no brand visible.

One brindle STEER, two years old, star in forehead, a slit in the nose, the hair curled in the left ear, and a slit in the right.

One red and white COW and HEIFER, swallow fork in the left ear, no brand visible.

One spotted COW, four years old, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT M. QUARRIE, Pound-keeper,
Jordan, Utah county.

4-2

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

LEES' shop is located at the Tanner's Creek upper mill, and feeds, at the old stand, the "Black Factory," Brigham street, Fifth ward, three blocks west of Main Street, 7th Ward, G. S. L. City. 4-2-tf

PORK AND POTATOES!

HAVE for Sale 1000 lbs. Pork, exchange for POTATOES.

G. D. KRATON, 4th ward.

4-2-1m

EXTRAY COW.

CAME to my corral, about two months ago, red COW, with a little white on her forehead, four years old, under part of the left ear off, both ears off, both ears off, points of horns sawed off.

The owner will please receive her and pay costs.

LEVI SAVAGE,
6th Ward.

4-2

FRENCH POLISHED FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Dining Table, of a new description, with sliding tops; also, a fine Sideboard to match of foreign wood; also, a few Congress Chairs, cheap for Cash, by

A. LARSON,
At Romney's Cabinet Shop, Main Street.

4-2-1m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FINDING that I should not have sufficient time to have my business transacted in the Eastern States, in time to be translated across the plains for coming season, it has been considered wisdom to delay my visit East.

Therefore, now prepare to leave home about the middle of October, and will spend the winter in usefulness, ready to sell orders for Machinery, &c., as required to be used by that season; will be enabled to make the trip from the following places at early as that of will permit.

F. R. YOUNG.

4-2

LOST,

FROM a house on the city portions of a Spanish Saddle, the remaining pieces were used WHITE, and the Bridle will confer a favor on the owner by leaving them at this office.

JOHN KEPP, Jr.

4-0-1t

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S

MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, three doors south of Journal Office.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 14, Putty White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Stone Pipes, Pipes, Butts, Screws, Table Knives, Bed Cords, Lath and Shingle Nails, Preserved Vegetables, Yaley's Best Black Lead Pencils, Table-Soap, Coals' Spool Cotton, Bonnet Wires, etc., etc.

THE FOREMOST AT LOW FIGURE FOR CASH.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE

INKS,

DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS

And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.

BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

Thus Wholesale and Retail, with assorted Indecomposals to Wholesale Buyers.

COARSE AND FINE COMBS.

BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR SHOE PEGS.

CURE AND REMEDIES ALMANACS.

MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands at an increasing business, the Rose have hired in the large premises over the City Pottery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Where the public can be accommodated with Rip, Cross-cut and Circular Sawing, Vencilians, Pickets, etc., etc. Plain and ornamental Wood-Turning of all sizes.

WANTED,

A steady, sober MAN for Charge. Two Good CABINET MAKERS. Twenty Cords of clean, white Cottonwood Bark. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER.

Country Agents will please take notice. 4-0-1t

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO, INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE, SCYTHES, HOES, AUGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

4-0-1t West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

TO RENT.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on Pittsburgh Street, three blocks and a half east from Main Street.

Enquire on the premises.

4-0-1t G. NOWELL.

STRAYED,

FROM the 15th Ward, a small three-year old RED COW, white under belly, with dewlap under throat, branded on the left hip, the owner will give information as to her whereabouts to JAMES H. BROWN, 15th Ward, G. S. L. City.

ESTRAYS.

ONE red OX, branded on the horns and X. TWO red and white STEERS, branded on the horns.

R. B. HAMILTON,
South Cottonwood.

4-0-1

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Lake City Post Office March 31st, which, if not called for before May 15, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Ladies' List.

Bennett Mary
Bunton Martha
Bunton Ann
Boynton Mrs Alexan
Brown Louisa
Brown Eliza
Brown Mary
Bartcels Margret
Bell
Christensen Ann Marie
Cannon Ann
Cannon Sarah
Dobham Martha
Dobham Elizabeth
H
Hain Ellen
L J
Ivie Elizabeth
L
Lambert M J
Lewis Mary Ann
Lewis Mary A
M
Mathews Martha
Mathews Sarah
Mellor Mary
McGowen Jannetta
McGowen Elizabeth
R
Richardson Mrs Henry
Robinson Jane
Robinson Mary Jane
Rose Sarah
S
Sawyer Mary Ann
Sawyer Ann
Smith Mrs Ann
Simpson Elizabeth
Simpson Ann
Snow Sarah Ann
Stoker Mary
Sudbury Mrs B
Sudbury Sarah
Sweeden Eliza
T
Terrell Esther
Thompson Sarah
Titus Maria
W
Wilson Mrs M A
Walker Augusta
Wilson Eliza
Wentin Stickler J

Gentlemen's List

Allen O H
Allen Robert Peter
Arnold John
Ashworth Thomas
B
Barr John
Beckwith John
Bennett Benjamin
Bell Joseph
Bohanon Perkins
Bowling James
Brand David B
Brown C D S
Burton Wm
Byron D L J
C
Cobb Nathaniel
Cannon
Carr R N
Carr John
Colgrove J A
Christensen P C S
Clark Allen
Clifter John
Clarke F
Curtis Wyman
Cone Jesse S
Cook Franklin
Cook Jesse
Cooley George
Crapo J
Cox W P 2
Cannon James
Crapo Joseph O
Cooley David B
D
Davies Wm
Davies O W
Davies Benjamin
Dice Hosea S
Dodge Nathan
Dunlap Thos M
E
Everett Alonzo
Ear Abram O
Ear Abram
F
Fuller Joseph
Fuller Thomas
Fuller Wm
Fuller Ezra
Fuller Ezra
Fuller Ezra

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 41. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Tabernacle, March 29, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I feel thankful for a part and lot in the great work of the last days. It is a calling that ought to engage all our interests and welfare, being inculcated in the maintenance of these principles which alone can bring salvation to the human family. My soul delights in them. They must be sustained, though all the world should rise in opposition.

We live in that age of the world which the ancient prophets have foreseen, when the wicked would "make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought." I have often thought that the world does not know what righteousness towards God consists in; they place great stress upon this, that, and the other doctrine or principle as being necessary to salvation, which has not been thought of by any person who has been sent of God to lay before the children of men the true way. They have made laws and rules of faith, and set up church governments that cannot be drawn from anything to be found in the holy scriptures, or in any revelation I know anything about.

Obedience towards God is righteousness towards God. "Jesus answered and said unto them, If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him," etc. In order to become a holy and righteous people, it is necessary to listen to and obey every word that proceeds from the mouth of God, through his servants whom he has placed to guide his kingdom on the earth. This is righteousness towards God. It is said we can do nothing for the Lord, that if he was an hungered, he would not ask us for bread, etc.; but we can perform the duties we owe to him, by the performance of the duties we owe to each other; in this way we can show ourselves approved before our Father who is in heaven. "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Who has a greater opportunity of doing good to the brethren than the Latter-day Saints? Who has a finer chance of showing their faith by their works?

The gathering of Israel I will mention as one of the many opportunities that this people have of showing their good works to their brethren in distant nations, who are now suffering for want of the common necessaries of life, who are pleading day by day with their brethren and with the Lord continually for temporal deliverance. In these valleys the people are well provided for, are wealthy, and exceedingly prospered, and can well afford to prove their loyalty to the heavens in expending a portion of their means to gather Israel. A great many are doing what they think they can do, but I think we might do more as a people in aiding to gather Israel, which is one portion of the great work of the last days. This is a part of our religion, to do all the good we can, in aiding and assisting our brethren in distress who are of the household of faith, and in placing them in a condition like unto ourselves in these quiet vales of the mountains, where they can be freed from the thraldom of sin and oppression, in which they have lived to the present time. We have so far affected our deliverance, and in this the Lord has been extremely kind to us, in planting our feet in these goodly valleys where we have been blessed and prospered. No person here need go without the common necessaries of life. How much will we devote to the deliverance of our brethren, who are as anxious as we are to identify their interests with the kingdom of God at head-quarters, where they, like us, can be benefited in the instructions we receive here from time to time? I have often thought that we do not fairly comprehend the great mercies and blessings the Almighty has conferred upon us; if we did, we should show our appreciation of them by our actions in aiding those who are so anxious to be delivered from Babylon, to be planted in these valleys and participate in the blessings we enjoy.

As I said in the beginning, the world is opposed to us, but we have nothing to do with them in one sense, but to do our duty and sustain righteous principles with an eye single to the glory of God; in this he will sustain us and bring us off victorious at last. We have great reason to be thankful this morning for the great peace and prosperity which attends us as a people; we have great cause to rejoice before the Lord of hosts, who has been a kind Father unto us from our early infancy to this time. What has he not done for us? Do we not live in an age of the world in which he has revealed his holy gospel and sent his messengers with the light of the gospel, and have we not become the happy participants of this knowledge? Is not our feet planted upon the rock of salvation? Has he not delivered us from the power of wicked, ungodly and designing men, and given us an inheritance far from their power, where we can worship him, none daring to make us afraid? Has he not blessed this land in a miraculous manner to bring forth for the sustenance of his people? He has shielded us from the savage foe, and given us influence over them, whereby we can travel to and fro among them, and from place to place in comparative safety. How can we render unto him sufficient homage, thanksgiving and praise to prove unto him that we do appreciate his great and manifold mercies? I know of no better way than to be obedient to the calls made upon us from time to time, to respond to them in that free way that shall prove to God that all we have, and all we can do is held and devoted to the promotion of the cause which we have espoused, regardless of the consequences.

We should not hesitate when any thing is proposed to be done for the promotion of the cause of God on the earth, but should say, make way, prejudices; go to the board, whatever traditions would rise up. When the Lord speaks, let everything else give way; as the masses of the people would fall back on the approach of the king; so let our own ideas and prepossessed notions give place to the word of the Lord, and to the wisdom that emanates from him; let everything else become subservient to those principles, doctrines and truths. This is the way I have always felt since I became acquainted with this gospel and with this people.

This work is not done in a corner, but it has been sent to the whole world, and all men have the privilege of abiding the same principles of truth which we have embraced, if they shall choose to do so; but because they do not choose to do so, it should not become a rock of offence and a stumbling block to them nor to us. We have undertaken to sustain these holy principles which have been revealed in the last days; shall we now falter? or shall we, because others point the finger of scorn at us, be ashamed of this holy cause and back out from it? Does it make any difference as to what other people think of it? No. It is for us to cling together and go onward continually in the path we have chosen to walk in.

There are few probably in this church and kingdom but what have in their possession some kind of a testimony which proves to their satisfaction that this is the work of heaven; it has touched their hearts. Thousands who do not belong to the church have evidence of its truth, but will not admit it. The mind is bound to receive and to believe the truth according to the amount of testimony given, and the evidence produced, but through pride the majority of the human family will not admit the truth openly, although they may do so secretly and believe in the same doctrines we do. Let them do as they please, that is no reason why we should falter, change our course in the least, or alter our views; but let us pass onward continually and prove to the Lord that we are true and faithful to him.

We live in a land of liberty, where the power and the control rests with the people, or should do so; to a great extent it does so. We have great liberty, we have great freedom, notwithstanding the efforts of some to abridge our liberties, and our freedom; still the Lord is not unmindful of us, for he directs and governs the affairs of the children of men, more especially now, since he has commenced his work in the last days. I think I might qualify this a little by saying more especially to our understanding. I have no doubt but what he has always done so; but the heavens in a manner has been shut up to the vision and view of mankind for a long time, but now his dealings with them have become more manifest than in ages gone by; we can now see his foot-prints more clearly and can realize more sensibly the work in which he is moving, bringing to pass his purposes for the redemption of the world, for the overthrow of sin and iniquity, and for the establishment of his kingdom, which prophets long ages past and gone have seen would be set up in the last days. We have undertaken to do our part towards establishing his kingdom, which will eventually reign over the whole earth, where all nations, kingdoms, tongues and people will acknowledge Emanuel's sway, and the earth be lit up with the glory of God and be prepared for his kingdom and coming.

In these valleys of the mountains a nucleus is finally formed of a people who have been gathered out from all the nations of the earth, for the express purpose of sustaining holy and righteous principles which the Almighty has revealed from the heavens, and to form a community that shall be self-sustaining. Latter Day Saints associate together in a community to prove to the Lord and to the world that they can sustain themselves, that the doctrines and principles God has revealed to them are self-sustaining in their nature, so much so that a whole community may be sustained by practicing and living faithfully up to them. Hence it is that the shafts of the enemy are directed against us for the overthrow and destruction of those holy principles.

We know of a verity that the work in which we are engaged is of God; we know we have the knowledge of God our Father and of his Son Jesus Christ, whom to know is life everlasting. We know in whom we have put our trust; we know the principles which we have espoused are based upon a solid and sure foundation. We know they are true, and truth is eternal, and will lead to exaltation in the kingdom of God if we are true to each other, and to the principles which have been revealed. We are not guessing at these things, nor groping our way in the dark in relation to them. Should not our course be to turn aside every shaft of the enemy aimed at our brother, as well as at ourselves? When we see danger, should we not warn our brother against it and use every exertion to assist each other to walk faithfully in the right way, shielding each other from the power of the enemy and endeavoring to pick up those who are wandering into by and forbidden paths, pointing out to them the right way, and exhorting them to walk in it? We should guide the footsteps of the young and ignorant, and teach them the principles which have a tendency to bring them into the path of life and glory. We should try to overcome all weaknesses and eradicate from our bosoms every unholy desire, and remove from our footsteps every evil way. We too often see carelessness and indifference in the midst of this people with regard to these small matters; I call them small, because they are so often passed by and neglected.

We ought to instil into our children a nice sense of honor and truthfulness in their words, that when they come to act in real life they may receive and reverence principles of holiness that will lead them ultimately to the possession of eternal life and salvation. People often speak jestingly of the holy things which we hold, or should hold sacred. I have heard people do it, and always tell them they would satisfy my feelings much better if they would not make a jest of things I hold sacred. I remember a man in Nauvoo, who was conspicuous in this church, once at a party saying to the fiddler, "Let me lay hands on that old fiddle, and then perhaps you will not have so much trouble with the strings." I was then a Gentile, as they called them, and he no doubt thought that such jesting with holy things would please me, but I always despised him afterwards for making use of such an expression, and making light of one of the holy ordinances of God which he professed to believe in. Jesting on sacred matters grates on my ears. I do not suppose people mean any harm when they do it, but it has a deleterious influence upon our children, whom we ought to teach to reverence sacred things. I would like their sense of honor to be such that they will do right because they love to do right, and not refrain from doing wrong merely because they are afraid somebody will see them do wrong. Let the love of right be bred in them, that feeling of honest consciousness of doing right, and not evil, that shall preserve them in the hour of temptation. Let the love of right be instilled in their young and tender minds, that it may grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength, learning to love the truth for its beauty, and the things of God because they are worthy of being loved. Often people are deterred from doing right because of what the world will say, and for fear of the pointing of the finger of scorn. That is not what we should care about; we should care to please God and do the things that are right before him and then let the world wag as it will. This ought to be our motto, and we ought constantly to seek to instil this feeling into the bosoms of our children, that they may act upon the principles of right because they love them, and prefer them because they are good before the Lord, and eschewing evil because it is hateful to them. The child is naturally inclined to this way. It is their associations with the wickedness that is in the world that teaches them hypocrisy and evil of every description, and the fear of the world's scorn, their laugh and ribald jest have their influence upon the mind of the child. Hence it becomes necessary that more pains should be taken in instructing them and showing them the propriety of truthfulness and honest uprightness of conduct to strengthen and protect them in the hour of temptation.

This great work in regard to training our children should not be neglected, because it is while they are young that we can have the greatest and most lasting influence over them. It is the privilege of the Latter Day Saints in these valleys of the mountains more particularly to attend to this sacred duty, because when we mingled with the outside world we could not there enjoy the rights, the liberty and the freedom we enjoy in these mountains. No child is laughed and scoffed at here because his father and mother are Mormons. Then let us attend to these matters and govern ourselves by the holy principles that have been revealed to our understandings, live our holy religion faithfully and bring forth the blessings of peace, the blessings of the Almighty which are ready to drop from the heavens upon us as fast as we are able to receive and use them profitably to ourselves and to the work in which we are engaged. The child needs first to ripen in judgment and good understanding before the father can commit any great trust to his charge; so it is in the dealings of our Heavenly Father with his people; he knows better than we do when to bestow great blessings upon us, and what is for our best good. We should improve upon the blessings he has already given us to the fullest extent of the light and information we can get, and not trouble ourselves as to what is in the future, because that is just beyond our reach. If we travel in the path I have been trying to mark out, we shall attain everything we can ask for in due time. By improving upon what we have, by keeping ourselves unspotted from this untoward generation, by walking in faith and obedience before our God, we can attain to more than we have now any knowledge of. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things that are in store for the faithful," when they shall attain to that stature in Christ that will entitle them to receive them.

I do not, however, wish to throw the mind of the community upon something great in the future to the neglect of present blessings and present duties. Let us count over the blessings we this day enjoy; let us look into the past and mark the constant flow of blessings with which the history of this people has been attended from the beginning; neither do I wish us to stop here and say that we have all we need; but while we are desiring blessings that are still future to us, let us not neglect the things which are now within our reach day by day, but live constantly our holy religion, being faithful and diligent in all things that are for us to-day, cleaving closely to the Lord, knowing that we are in his hands, and that we are his children, having all confidence in him and in his constituted authorities on the earth, then will our knowledge and intelligence increase and our blessings will continue in a steady flow. This is all the business we have on hand to attend to, to serve our God and make ourselves comfortable and happy, securing from the elements everything we need for our sustenance and support, building houses, making roads, opening farms, planting orchards and vineyards, bringing from the mountains timber and lumber and all things else we need. All this labor is necessary to sustain us, and that the Lord may have a people who are zealous of good works, and who will do his bidding and through whom his kingdom may be established upon the earth, and become a self-sustaining community, being governed and controlled in every particular by the revelations of the Most High, and by the principles which he has revealed. We are now the best governed people in the world, and for the best of all reasons, we have the best government, and the best governor; our Heavenly Father is at the helm, from whom emanates all wisdom, truth and righteousness. No matter what the difficulties are which we are called upon to overcome, still we have everything to encourage us; we can go to the great fountain of all good; nothing can compare with this. Should we not feel encouraged and rejoice, and give praise and thanksgiving to God, who is so good a father to us, who has watched over us to this day, to say nothing of the glorious future which is opening up before us continually.

This people have a future which the world little dreams of. They will see the time when those who seek to destroy them from under heaven will come bowing and scraping to them obsequiously and sycophantic enough, no doubt. That, however, does not affect us one way or the other; it is for us to do right, and please our God with full purpose of heart, that his will may be done on the earth as it is done in heaven. The Lord will not slacken his hand nor look backward, but will progress onward with his people who will abide faithful and true to him. Righteousness must predominate in the midst of this people, and iniquity will have no part or lot with them, but if any among them wish to work iniquity and do not delight in holy principles, this is not the place for them; they had better go where there are influences more congenial, where they will not be abridged in their desires to do evil. No man has liberty to do evil, though he may have the power, nor has he any right to do evil. There is no law against doing right, but the law is against doing wrong. Man has power to do right or wrong as he pleases, but he is held responsible for that power and the exercise of it.

May God bless us and help us to do right, to keep his laws and commandments and be holy, and be obedient to him in all things, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

AFFECTIONATELY ADDRESSED TO MRS. JOHN F. KINNEY,

On the Death of her Little Son.

Dear Lady! shed no more the scalding tear
Upon that form, stretched on the funeral bier;
Mourn not, nor weep for him whose spirit's gone
To fill the place to which it doth belong,
Among the serried ranks, whose trials here
Proved and prepared them for a higher sphere.
Perhaps he's aiding now in works of love,
For such employ the spirits up, above,
To watch the dear ones they have left below,
And bear them up in trial and in woe;
Or fill their hearts with joy, and peace, and love,
And by their influence raise our minds above;
Surround us by an atmosphere so pure,
It doth the Spirit of our God allure!
And makes us rise above the cares of earth,
And feeds our souls, tho' all around be dearth.
How few can rightly judge external things!
Though seeming poor, we may be "rich as kings;"
Tho' some might deem we lacked the means of bliss,

And cease to think how rich the spirit is,
When fed unseen with rich ambrosial food,
By those who minister to do us good!
Rejoice! "ere sin could blight or sorrow fade."
He's passed where mortals are immortal made!
Freed from the dross mixed up in human clay,
Burning in beauty, in eternal day!
He's saved the turmoil of this dreary life,
Its toil, and struggle, sorrow, woe, and strife.
Behold the chrysalis! no life is seen;
Within a tomb is folded what has been!
A lifeless mass is all that we behold;
Will life and vigor soon that mass unfold?
Yes wait the time when it will burst the cone,
And rise a glorious creature from its tomb!
So will it be with him who sleeps in death,
Before our eyes, devoid of life and breath;
He too shall burst the portals of the tomb,
And rise in glory to the spirits' home,
Receiving there a rich increase of joy,
And bright intelligence without alloy.
Then weep not, mourning friends, nay, never weep;
He is not dead, but in a placid sleep!
His infant body needs a short repose,
And white robed seraphs watched his eyelids close!
They'll guard it safely thro' the grave's dark night,
And call it forth as breaks the morning light.
That glorious morning's bright effulgent ray
Shall usher in the resurrection day!
Then, Lady, dry thy tears, and hear the voice
Of sympathy, that says to thee, Rejoice, rejoice!

HANNAH TAPFIELD KING.

G. S. L. City, March 30, 1863.

LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY,

Delivered in the Seventies' Council Hall, by WILLIAM S. GODBE, on the evening of the 24th of March, 1863.

Political economy is the science of wealth, and comprises a knowledge of the laws by which it can be obtained; and as the acquisition of wealth is the mainspring of action generally among human beings, a true understanding of this science is certainly somewhat desirable.

The universe is filled with objects that are capable of ministering to our happiness when human energies are bestowed in their development and application, but, before this can be realized, we must be the possessors of those objects, which become afterwards so contributive to our happiness. Wealth may be defined as being any object having the power of gratifying human wishes; the particular quality that makes objects thus desirable, is called value, and of this there are two kinds—intrinsic and exchangeable. The former is distinguishable from the latter by its being so abundant and inexhaustable as to render its exchange altogether unnecessary, being the gratuitous gifts of God; as for example, sunlight, air, water, and sometimes coal and other substances which of themselves possess great intrinsic value, so much so, that even life depends upon their possession; but the supply of exchangeable values must either be limited in quantity or limited in place, and the value of this class of substances is derived principally, if not wholly, from human labor; for a lump of iron ore is of less value than a piece of rock, until its peculiar properties are developed by the various processes through which human agency causes it to pass.

The true values therefore, of all exchanges is determined by the amount of labor expended on them. When the amount of labor required to produce an ounce of gold, a bushel of grain, or to build an edifice is ascertained by this means, their cost and general exchangeable value is determined; this last, of course presupposes that the labor has been judiciously applied, hence, any deviation from the standard that "an article is worth what it costs" or the amount of labor expended on it—or necessary to produce it must be temporary and owing to circumstances which govern the demand and supply. It is an old axiom that, "the necessaries of life are few, but the comforts thereof are many." As man increases in civilization and refinement, his craving after that which is capable of administering to his happiness becomes correspondingly great, and as past experience has fully taught us, that if we all labor in that direction, a proper classification of our time and labor becomes essential to success. The incalculable advantages resulting from a judicious division and application of labor must be obvious to all who have given this subject the slightest reflection, consequently, man instead of attempting to produce for himself everything essential to his comfort and happiness, finds it infinitely more to his interest to direct his capital and energies in obtaining but one or two things, while at the same time, his wants are legion, hence he is necessitated to exchange the value that his labor produces for that of others, thus involving a constant and endless exchange. The principle that governs such exchange is, or should be, the relative cost or value, or in other words, other things being equal—labor for labor. As for example, the fisherman gives twenty pounds of fish, the result of his day's labor, to the hunter for ten pounds of meat, the reward of his toil for the same length of time. The farmer gives the grain he has raised for the fabrics of the manufacturer on the same principle; thus all parties are sustained in their occupations and benefited by exchange.

Labor, being therefore the foundation of all values, I will now direct attention to our condition as a community, and consider the relative prices of labor in this Territory—the price of its products and that of its imported merchandise.

True economy demands that the laborer be remunerated with sufficient wages, by which he may obtain for himself and his family, food, shelter, clothing, medicines, medical attendance in the time of sickness, and means wherewith to properly educate his children, and then have a surplus accummulating to support him when failing strength—the inevitable consequence of old age—unfits him for further physical occupation. This is the natural minimum of the cost of labor, and anything short of this is a violation of the true principles of economy.

GOODS v. LABOR—STARTLING FIGURES.

As it would require a very great amount of nice calculation to ascertain the exact price of simple and educated labor from these premises, an approximation to it sufficient for my purpose will be found in the average price of one day's simple labor in the United States, which is considered, with reference to agricultural products, to be equal to a bushel of wheat. We will consider it the same here, and take it for granted, that one bushel of wheat represents, or is an equivalent to one day's simple labor. Now, as the man who produces wheat cannot live on wheat alone, but requires a multitude of other commodities, he must exchange this value for that produced by the mechanic, the manufacturer and the merchant, and he must also receive as much in exchange for a bushel of wheat here as a producer does in the Eastern States, because anything less than this would be inadequate to his wants, or what I think I have previously shown, that true economy requires him to receive; but, as all imported articles have to be transported over a thousand miles by land, the expense incident to this must be added to the first cost, therefore it would be impossible for the merchant to sell his goods at Eastern rates, consequently a bushel of wheat must be worth as much over a dollar as one dollar's worth of goods in the States is worth more than a dollar here, that is, supposing the price of goods here to be fair and just, and this can alone be determined by finding out the amount of labor they represent. With reference to fixing the price of goods, I will cite you to facts which have transpired within no very remote period of our history, connected with the well known mercantile firm of J. M. Horner & Co., who, after duly considering the expense of insurance transportation, incidentals, etc., and leaving ample margin to admit of a liberal profit, fixed the following retail prices for staple articles in this city. Tea \$1 50, tobacco 75 cents, and \$1. Sugar and coffee 33⅓ cents, and nails 25 cents, per lb. Hickory, domestic and calico at 18 3-4 cents, per yard, and other staples in relative proportion. These goods were offered in exchange for wheat at \$2, and oats at \$1,75 cents per bushel, which were rates alike remunerative to the farmer and the merchant, and I have ever considered them consistent and equitable. They were fixed by men who were wise in applying the principles of political economy, by studying the interests of the community in connection with their own. This firm from which so much good emanated, comprised men who were counseled by one who may justly be called the father of this our Mountain State.

Then, the farmer got as many goods in exchange for his labor as in the Eastern States. He paid 100 per cent on the price of imported values and gave his at the same rate. Since the dissolution of this firm, an advance of nearly 50 per cent has been added to their price, while a reduction of 100 per cent has been made on home products. This, as is obvious, has operated like a two edged sword, cutting both ways against the producer and creating the most outrageous result. If in the former case the price of labor was fair and just, in the latter it is only 1-3 of that standard, for, as the article that before was sold at \$2 and afterwards raised to \$3 and wheat reduced from \$2 to \$1 per bushel, the farmer had to give three bushels of wheat for that which he formerly bought for one. This great disparity, however, did not stop there, but to-day it is still more monstrous, so much so, that it seems almost incredible, and the contrast between the relative exchangeable value of home products and imported articles now, and what they were a few years since is truly astounding, and nothing but absolute demonstration can convince us of its truth; this is easily given. At that time a bushel of wheat bought 8 lbs. of nails, or 6 lbs. of coffee, or 1 1-3 lbs of tea, or 2 2-8 lbs. of tobacco, or nearly 11 yards of calico, domestic or hickory, now it will bring 1 1-2 lbs. of nails, 1 1-5 lbs. of coffee, a fraction over 1-4 lb. of tea, 1-2 lb. of tobacco, 1 4-5 yards of calico 1 1-5 yards of domestic or hickory, or what you could then purchase for 7 bushels of wheat or 8 bushels of oats, now requires 45 2-3 bushels of wheat or 68 bushels of oats, thus showing an increase in the price of merchandise for wheat, of between 600 and 700 per cent., and 850 per cent. for oats, therefore the producer gets less than 1-6 of the quantity of imported wares for wheat, and less than 1-8 for oats than he before obtained. If then, in the former instance the same amount of labor was represented in both exchanges, and the farmer only received in exchange for his labor that of the manufacturer and merchant, it clearly follows, that in the latter case, the producer gets but one seventh of his labor represented in the goods he now buys. Whence arises this great difference? And who gets the benefit of the 6-7 of the labor of the working man?

CAUSES PRODUCTIVE OF CHANGE.

Various and complicated are the causes that have produced this unfair change, but the principal ones I will endeavor to point out. If there has not been too much grain raised, there most certainly has been too much forced into the market, making the supply much greater than the demand.

A large number of mechanics and artisans, instead of applying their labors in their respective branches of trade, have been tempted by the prospect of obtaining a fair compensation for their work, in the nominal price of wheat at \$2 per bushel and turned their attention to raising it, and as they produced but little else and needed everything, they have had to exchange their products on such terms as the merchant thought proper to dictate.

Another and more fruitful source is the monopoly of the merchants, among whom there has been a perfect union, so far as the price of their wares is concerned, which, as may easily be imagined, are as a general thing as high as their elastic consciences will suffer them to extend.

The staple articles previously referred to, are, in the States, universally sold at a very trifling advance on original cost, the larger profits being made on other things. Instead of this sound and enduring policy being adopted by our merchants, they make a nett profit over the prime cost, transportation at 15 cents per lb., insurance and lawful interest on the capital invested of from 50 to 100 per cent. on staples; on other articles, from 100 to 200 per cent. and agate buttons at 10 cents. per doz. bears a profit of 4,000 per cent. on their original cost; for what costs them 3 cents they sell for \$1,20.

Now it requires no argumentation to prove that these profits are vastly too great and must of necessity in the very nature of things become very materially lessened.

Many who have engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, with little or no real capital, and quite as little practical knowledge of the business they engaged in, have in a short time amassed for themselves almost a competency for the rest of their lives.

This rapid accummulation of riches has justly excited the jealousy of those who have witnessed it, and also in my opinion, earned for them an undue amount of censure, for, although I am far from regarding their policy, as a body, justifiable, yet, as individuals I can only see them acting out selfish human nature, and in no respect very much differing from others, for it is natural for most men to avail themselves in their efforts to possess wealth, and one man's necessity is the other's opportunity, and I firmly believe that many of those who speak loudest and longest against our merchants would themselves do no better were their situations changed.

DEPRECIATION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

I will now call your attention to another and very prolific cause of the exorbitant prices of imports.

It is the depreciation of our present currency—and we suffer altogether more from this national misfortune than any other people—for in the eastern States, with all their boasted loyalty and patriotism they have increased the prices of not only foreign productions, which have to be paid for in coin; but have very considerably increased the prices of home products and manufactures. For instance; oxen were bought in St. Joseph last year for \$60 per yoke, and are now worth \$85, showing an advance of 41 2-3. Now this is the method our conservative friends have adopted to "whip the devil around the stump."—Their indignation would be greatly excited at the idea of discounting government paper; oh, no! they could not think of anything so disloyal, yet they have no compunctions of conscience at raising the price of their labor, and, of course, the results of that labor.—Our friends on the western slope, however, are more bold and independent; they do not hesitate to declare that "greenbacks" shall not be legal tenders in their State, the positive act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and they have "shaved" our country's paper as closely as old Shylock himself could have done it. As an evidence of their success, a few weeks since, they reduced it to fifty cents on the dollar, but such is not the case in this Territory. Utah, with all the imaginable ills they charge her with, has, in this respect at least, surpassed them all in loyalty, for here, and here only, are U. S. notes taken at their full value in exchange for labor and home products. The bushel of wheat is now sold for 90 cents and oats for 60 cents. A pound of butter brings 25 cents and a dozen eggs are sold for 12 1-2 or 15 cents; and who ever knew of these articles, at this season of the year, being sold less for gold? But, is this course expedient or politic? can we bear up under such a pressure? I answer, no! Neither is it right that we should. It is not done in the East or in California; and their zeal for the interest of the general government, by sustaining its currency becomes moonshine when the pocket is affected; and although greenbacks are made legal tenders, and do, nominally represent metallic dollars, yet, in point of fact, they are only worth what they will command in coin, which continues to be the basis of exchanges and can alone be the universal currency, as it costs in labor all it represents.

Before dismissing this portion of my subject, I cannot refrain from calling your attention, once more, to the present exchangeable value of some of our home products. A bushel of wheat at 90 cents now obtains for the farmer, what the merchant could sell for 60 cents in coin, and then make a profit of 100 per cent on cost and carriage; hence, if the farmer sold his wheat for 30 cents instead of 90 cents per bushel; oats for 20 cents instead of 60 cents and beef for 2 2-3 cents per pound instead of 7 cents; butter for 8 1-3 cents instead of 25 cents per pound, and eggs for 5 cents instead of 15 cents per dozen, in coin, and with that import, himself, the articles he wanted, he would have just as much as he now obtains. In this as in other computations I challenge the closest scrutiny and investigation.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Having pointed out some of the principal causes that have produced such an unprecedented difference in the productions of foreign and domestic labor, I must now assume the more difficult task of suggesting a remedy.

The most thorough and effectual way of accomplishing this is to dispense with all superfluous imported articles and curtail our wants as much as possible to those objects that can be obtained from the elements around us by the application of our skill and industry.

Let persons who have capital in money invest it in the importation of suitable labor saving machinery, and we will soon have an abundance of cotton and woollen goods at less than half their present prices, and it will not be said that cotton raised in "*Utah's Dixie*" had to be taken to the States for manufacture and brought back for consumption.

Let farmers either raise less grain, or, what is still better, store it properly for a time of need and bring only enough into market to supply the demand—and this, if persevered in, will raise and fix its price at the true standard. Raise more cattle, but on a vastly improved plan to that now adopted; instead of compelling them to run the gauntlet for life in the winter on a bare and overstocked range, covered with snow for weeks in succession, provide for them comfortable shelter and suitable food and there would be more beef for the consumption of the poor laborer, more tallow for the manufacture of soap and candles and more hides to be made into leather.

Let the people understand that ever since this country has been settled that they have been the victims of a mercantile monopoly (save the exception named and perhaps one or two others) and that it rests with them to break it up. This can be easily done by the appointment of appropriate agents to go to the States and purchase such goods as cannot be produced here. This may require a temporary sacrifice, by those who need goods for immediate purposes; but who could be so blind to their interests as to buy to-day, when for the same sum, they could obtain double the quantity by waiting a few months. I trust there are but few who are thus thoughtless and improvident.

Instead of paying a stranger 15 or 20 cents per lb. freight, in gold or its equivalent, bring your own goods for less than half that amount, in your own labor, by sending teams from this place for that purpose.

TERRITORIAL PAPER CURRENCY WANTED.

I will suggest but one more remedy and then leave this weighty and momentous subject for other and more able intellects to discuss, and this I regard as a most potent one; it consists in the establishment of a paper currency of our own.

Now as this alone is a matter of sufficient importance to be the subject of one lecture, time will permit me only to allude to a few of its chief characteristics. The urgent necessity for a circulating medium of some kind must be patent to all who are conversant with our condition and who have given the subject a passing thought. The scanty and partial distribution of our metallic currency has caused, and still continues to cause, a useless expenditure of valuable time—two illustrations of which I will mention that have recently come under my personal observation. "A," who resides in San Pete wanted to buy \$20 worth of imported goods, and as the value that his labor produced was coal, he had nothing else to give in exchange, so he took a ton of this article, which was there worth \$5, and spent ten days, with a good horse team, in bringing it to market and returning home, which, at five dollars per day, comes to \$50—this, added to the first cost of the coal, makes \$55. Now as "A" got only \$20 worth of goods for his ton of coal he sustained a loss of \$35, or an advance of 175 per cent on the retail price of the articles purchased.

Again, "B," of Willard, needed, for a certain use, nine yards of domestic, and as he had nothing but potatoes to offer in exchange, spent seven days with an ox team in bringing nine bushels of potatoes to this city and returning home. Now, supposing that a yard of domestic at 75 cents was worth no more than a bushel of potatoes, at the same price, his seven days labor for himself and team, at \$3 per day, became a total loss, or, being ad-

ded to the price of the domestic made it cost him the very moderate (?) sum of a fraction over $3,08 per yard!!! These are not by any means extraordinary or isolated cases, you know as well as myself, that similar ones are constantly occurring—a paper currency would greatly obviate the necessity for so much misapplied labor, and in this respect, very greatly increase the economy of exchanges, which must be regarded as a great stride in the right direction; for, as wealth can only be obtained by the judicious application of labor to capital, so, poverty is the inevitable result of labor misspent.

But the difficulty attendant upon the exchange of material products does not stop here, but it operates directly against the division and subdivision of labor. which is universally acknowledged to be greatly productive of human industry and the progress of society, for when exchanges are only in kind, a man who has nothing but labor to offer, can not work for the greatest wages which regulates the price of labor elsewhere. He is necessitated to work for him who can furnish the article he stands most in need of, irrespective of the quantity.

The laborer in the kanyon is obliged to take his pay in wood, lumber, or shingles. The distiller has to take his pay in whiskey, and the mechanics, frequently receives in payment for his labor, adobies and vinegar, Valley-tan-hats and molasses in pretty equal proportions. And when these articles are not in demand, he cannot exchange them for food and clothing, therefore he must go and work for those persons who can furnish these necessaries of life on such terms as the employer may think proper. And in this way, men have to be continually changing their proper avocations, and spending their time in obtaining articles they can neither dispense with nor obtain by their legitimate callings.

All paper currencies, in order to answer the ends for which they are put into circulation, must be established on a fair and permanent basis, and they will then command the confidence of the people. It should be redeemable in coin or some other article equally desirable, and be protected by unexceptionable securities, and constant and diligent care exercised to guard against and prevent counterfeiting and fraud. If all this is done, it cannot but be of immense benefit, for it is at once both economical and convenient, for while it costs but a few cents to make a $100 bill, it would cost from 50 to 100 days of physical labor to obtain that amount in gold, and if the former accomplishes the same purpose, the community is the gainer of the interest on the difference, and in point of economy, it is certainly superior to specie, but I am also aware there are several disadvantages connected with a paper currency in our present condition, so long as we are depending on foreign markets for articles of daily use, but these objections will at once cease when the causes are removed, and I am thankful in being able to say that present indications are pointing in that direction, and the day is close at hand, when, by a judicious classification of labor, our energies will be directed to the full development of the resources of our "Mountain Home," when, by the wise application of labor on the inanimate objects around us, they will be converted into articles of universal desire, of which all may be the ample possessors.

Let every man take a deep and abiding interest in these all-important matters, and feel that on him rests a share of responsibility for the proper use of his time and capital, of which he will one day have to render an account, and not be influenced by the false, but too prevalent idea, that he does not possess sufficient capital to accomplish any great amount of good. The exact opposite of this is the truth, for we are acknowledged to be the most united and industrious community in the world, and inhabiting as we do, a country rich in agricultural and mineral wealth—the elements of prosperity and future greatness are now within our grasp, and our capital is found in the bone and sinew of our laborers, the skill of our mechanics and artisans, the richness of our soil, the choice treasures of the everlasting hills, and above all, in the wisdom, goodness and integrity of our rulers, the favor of High Heaven and the blessing of the Almighty on our efforts.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROBATE COURT FOR UTAH COUNTY.

A report of the proceedings of the Probate court for the County of Utah, March session, begun and held at Provo on the 9th ultimo, Hon. Z. Snow presiding, has been forwarded to us for publication, which we should have taken pleasure in doing entire, had it been received in time to have been inserted on the first side of last week's issue, but under existing circumstances, we were compelled to condense the report materially.

The court was called at ten a m.; present, Hon. Z. Snow, Judge, Byron Pace, Sheriff, Howard Coray, Clerk, and Isaac Bullock Esq. Prosecuting Attorney.

A venire for a grand jury previously issued was returned with a full panel annexed. On being called, all answered to their names with the exception of two, for one of which a satisfactory excuse for absence was made; against the other, an attachment was ordered to issue returnable on the first day of the next regular term of the court. Two persons were summoned from among the bystanders to fill the panel. After the jurors were sworn and charged by the Court, and E. Billings appointed foreman, they retired to enter upon the discharge of the required duty in charge of a bailiff. They continued their investigations for five days, during which they found and presented five indictments, one for murder, one for manslaughter, one for assault with intent to kill, and three for grand larceny.

The first case called, was "the people, v. Isaac S. Potter," in which case an indictment had been found against the defendant at a previous term of the court for grand larceny, and held under recognizance to appear at this term. The parties having declared that they were ready for trial, a venire was ordered to issue for a petit jury returnable forthwith.

There were two cases on the docket; Powell, appellee, v. Bean, appellant, and Powell, appellee, v. McCracken, appellant, in which the judge had been counsel for the appellee, and both depending upon the same state of facts. At the request of the Court, the parties mutually agreed to refer the matters in difference to the arbitrament of William Miller and eleven others chosen by the parties, and an order of reference was entered pursuant to the agreement.

The following is the report of the proceedings of the court in criminal cases:

On Tuesday the 10th, the venire for a petit jury having been returned, the case of the people, v. Isaac S. Potter, indictment for grand larceny was called for trial, pending which, a witness was called on the part of the people, who was objected to by the defendant's counsel, who alleged that he had previously been convicted of grand larceny, and which he offered to prove by parol testimony. The Court rested that record evidence was necessary to prove the conviction, and that parol evidence could not be admitted until the absence of the record was satisfactorily accounted for. The record not having been produced nor its absence accounted for, the witness was sworn and testified in the case. His testimony showed that he was an accomplice. The whole testimony proved the stealing, value and ownership of the property as alleged, but left some uncertainty as to the person who stole it. The testimony tended to show that one of the witnesses in the case and an Indian stole it, and that the defendant, as captain of an alleged band of thieves, procured and ordered it to be done.

The defendant introduced his own affidavit, made to obtain a continuance, which was admitted by the prosecuting Attorney as the testimony of the alleged absent witness. This tended to prove that the defendant bought the property of an Indian.

The Court, charged the jury: That if from the whole evidence in the case they were of the opinion that the defendant personally stole, took, and carried away the property mentioned in the indictment, and that its value exceeded twenty dollars, they must bring in a verdict of guilty.

That at common law, there was a plain distinction between a principal and an accessory before the fact. The principal is one who is present, doing or committing the act or rendering personal aid and assistance. An accessory before the fact is one, that though not present at the time the act was committed, yet counseled, aided or procured it to be done. That by our law, that distinction is abolished, and for this reason; if they were satisfied by the evidence that the defendant counseled, aided or procured, or as captain of a band of thieves, commanded or ordered it to be done, they must bring in a verdict of guilty.

That in relation to the alleged purchase of the property from the Indian, if they believed the transaction was made in good faith and in the usual manner of deal, then it would account for the possession of the property by the defendant.

That if the jury were not satisfied that such was the fact, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty.

That if their verdict should be guilty, they must determine the nature and extent of the punishment, but they could not determine a greater or less punishment than the law prescribed.

After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty"—fine, four hundred dollars.

The next case was that of the people etc., v. Gurney and Jones. Indictment for manslaughter, which came on for trial on Wednesday the 11th.

The testimony showed that in the latter part of February last, a party of men were engaged in a kanyon near the city of Provo, sliding down wood and timber. The two defendants, about dusk, slid a log, which mortally wounded one man who died a few days after, and slightly injured a boy. Much evidence was given, explaining to the jury the situation of the kanyon and the places occupied by the company, particularly at the time the log was started by the defendants.

The Court charged the jury: "That manslaughter consisted in the unlawful killing of a human being without malice, when the slayer is in the commission of an unlawful act, or when he is performing a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

That it was a lawful business to slide wood and timber from the kanyon, as the testimony showed had been done, and that the accused had equal rights with others, that notwithstanding this they could not lawfully exercise that right in such a manner as to endanger the lives and property of any fellow-laborers.

That if the jury were satisfied that the defendants were careless, negligent or reckless in the sliding of the log that produced the death of the deceased, that then their verdict should be guilty if not, then the death in law is accidental and the verdict should be not guilty."

The jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

On Tuesday the 17th, the case of the people, v. Isaac S Potter, indictment for murder, came on for trial, the investigation of which continued three days.

The indictment alleged that the defendants, on the 9th of Dec. 1862, at the Precinct of Spanish Fork, murdered one Thomas Jefferson Barney, by shooting him, etc., and that Barney died on the 11th, of two mortal wounds.

The evidence before the jury was voluminous, but its general features were these: About three weeks before the act was committed, one of the witnesses told Potter that Barney had reported that Potter was the Captain of a band of thieves, of which Barney had been a member, but from which he had determined to withdraw. To this, Potter replied that he (Barney) was a great coward, that he was poor, and that he (Potter) had helped him to a horse to get away from the officers with, and now he (B) is seeking to destroy him (P) and then made a little nod and said, (taking up a bottle of liquor and putting it to his mouth, here is death to traitors.) After this, and a few days before Barney was shot, two Indians were seen lurking about the house of Barney, and that Barney had fears that Potter had sent the Indians there to kill him, for the reason that he had left the band. That Barney was shot with a gun loaded with powder and buck shot, and received two mortal wounds, one through the neck and one penetrating the thorax (chest), it was thought to be about seven or eight o'clock in the evening. This gun was discharged through a pane of glass in the window, and hit Barney on the left part of his neck, and left side of his back, the shot scattering, making in all eleven wounds. Barney at the time he received the shot, was sitting by the fire with his back toward the window. A Doctor was called, who dressed his wounds, and informed Barney that his wounds were mortal, that he must soon die. But he did not seem conscious of it, and declared he should live to seek revenge on his enemies. The doctor stayed with him until about noon the next day. Before he left, Barney wanted to disclose to the doctor the facts, as he said, relating to this band of thieves, but the doctor declined to hear him.

One of the brothers of Barney was with him the most of the time from the hour he was shot, Dec. 9th, to the time of his death, Dec. 11th. This brother was called and was a willing witness. It was sought to prove by him certain statements of Barney, made soon after he had determined to quit the band of thieves, but as these statements were not made on oath, nor when he was conscious of his approaching dissolution, they were ruled out.

Some time before his death, and after he was shot, he talked with this brother about these thieves, and referred to his former disclosures to him. At this time he seemed conscious of his approaching death, but after stating that Potter sent the Indians to kill him, he referred to the former talks, saying, you know the rest. Upon this the question arose, whether this witness could be permitted to state these former conversations with his brother. The Court was of the opinion that, unless the witness could refer to the particular conversations which were in the mind of the deceased at the time, so as to incorporate them into and make them a part of his dying declarations, they were inadmissible. The witness not being able to do this, the conversations were not detailed.

The tendency of the testimony, was to show that Barney was a thief, and on the eve of being brought to justice. He made the disclosures, implicating Potter and others. There was evidence showing that Potter kept a goodly number of Indians about him about that time.

The defendant's testimony went to show that on the night of the murder, about nine o'clock in the evening, two men were seen riding south about five miles from Barney's, each having a gun before him. When passing Mr. Markham's one said to the other, "we have fixed Barney now so that he will not steal any more of our cattle." They then took a little turn in the road so as to cross a stream of water, and on coming round again, riding slow, they said, "this wont do; we shall not get past the summit before daylight," and they immediately spurred their horses and rode off briskly. The summit was about twelve miles from Mr. Markham's.

That Potter, on the night of the murder was in Springville, and though he lived there, yet he stayed all night with Mr. James Deamand, near his own family.

The court charged the jury that murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. That by the Legislature of this Territory it has been divided into two degrees—the first and second. The first degree is when it is perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate or premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, mayhem or burglary; and this is to be punished with death.

All other kinds of murder is in the second degree, and is punished with imprisonment for life or a term of not less than ten years.

That if they found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, they might so state in their verdict, when it would be the duty of the court to pass sentence of death upon him, but if they found him guilty of murder in the second degree, it would be their duty to fix in their verdict the extent of the imprisonment, which must be at least ten years. That they must look to the whole evidence in the case and make up their minds from it. That they were the judges of the weight of the testimony of each witness, and the faith due to each one's statement. To determine what weight and faith ought to be given to each witness, they might use their own eyes and observe their demeanor and appearance on the stand, their anxiety to favor either party and to convict or acquit the defendant.

That if they were of the opinion that Potter personally did the deed or that he, as captain of a band of thieves or as a member of such band, commanded or counseled it to be done or aided or assisted in doing it, they must find him guilty, as by our law there is no distinction between an accessory before the fact and a principal in crime. That the law does not sanction the uniting together of men to commit crime and then, when on the eve of being detected, the putting to death of those who secede from the band. That if persons unite together for such an illegal purpose and then, to prevent detection, they put to death one of their number, each and every member of the band who counsels, commands, aids, assists or sanctions the deed is guilty to the same extent as if he did the deed himself; but such things are not to be presumed—the jury must be satisfied from the proof that such is the case.

That in relation to the dying declarations, that they might look to the situation of Barney and see what reason he had for knowing what he stated—that if he was so situated that he could not know what he stated to be true, his statement was not to be received as true simply because he expected to die when he made it.

Verdict, not guilty.

Mr. Bullock, assisted by C. W. Bean, Esq., conducted this and the other cases on behalf of the people, and Messrs. Thompson and Wall for the defense.

The two indictments for grand larceny, presented by the grand jury, were against Isaac S. Potter, *et al.*, in both of which cases the defendants entered into recognizance for their appearance at the next term of the court. The individual charged with assault with intent to kill, being sick, could not be put upon trial, consequently that case had to be laid over till the next term.

There were many other matters before the court during the session, mostly of an administrative nature, the appointment of guardians for minors, etc., not of as much importance to the community as the bringing of criminals to justice. The few thieves which remain in that county, will, it is believed, be inclined to emigrate the first favorable opportunity.

Naked Arms and Legs.—A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared, "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked."

I have often thought if a mother were anxious to show the soft white skin of her baby, and would cut a round hole in the little thing's dress, just over the heart, and then carry it about for observation by the company, it would do very little harm. But to expose the baby's arms, members so far removed from the heart, and with such feeble circulation at best, is a most pernicious practice.

Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, and the mercury rises to 99 degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arms be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to 40 degrees. Of course all the blood which flows through those arms must fall from 20 to 40 degrees below the temperature of the heart.

Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's general vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at the frequent-recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, or choking with mucous, entirely, and permanently relieved by simply keeping its arms and hands warm.—[*Lewis' Gymnastics.*

—The *Bulletin* says the finding of dead infants is a matter of increasing occurrence in San Francisco.

—An idle man always thinks he has a right to be affronted if a busy man does not devote to him just as much of his time as he himself has leisure to waste.

—On the cultivation of the mind of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men.

—The way to be accounted learned is not to know everything, but to be able to marshal up what you do know, be it much or little, well.

The Deseret News
TRUTH AND LIBERTY

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.........April 8, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the Deseret News is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that ten some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L City, Jan. 28, 1863.

EXECUTIVE ENORMITIES.

Our anger has not yet fully abated, perhaps not sufficiently to enable us to speak of the recent flagitious acts of the Chief Magistrate of the Territory without using some rough adjectives, to express the contempt entertained for them not only those recently performed, in extending the pardoning power vested in the Executive, by the act of Congress establishing a Territorial Government for Utah, to individuals convicted of the crime of murder, and of resisting the execution of the laws in a high-handed and violent manner, theretofore unknown in Utah, but for the many other contemptible, diabolical acts and proceedings done and performed by him in derogation of law and the administration of justice, and if not in violation of his official oath, a palpable breach of the trust imposed by his appointment to and investment with the office of Governor of this Territory.

What the Executive's intentions were, on his arrival here last summer, we know not, but he expressed a great desire to be successful in his administration, and to do good to the people, for whom he was prodigal in his professions of attachment and friendship; so much so that, with our sceptical inclinations, we had serious doubts as to the verity of his asseverations; in truth, but little credence was given to the uncalled-for assertions, suspecting that they were highly seasoned with hypocrisy. We confess, however, notwithstanding the unfavorable opinion thus formed, that we did not expect ever to witness what has since transpired.

To recount the acts of or refer to the course pursued by the Executive, from the first of August till the 10th of December last, when he read to the Legislative Assembly his insulting message, would be useless at this time, and we shall not say more concerning them than to state, that many of his associations were of an order not considered commendable by Jew or Gentile, saint or sinner having correct ideas relative to what constitutes respectable society—such as men of refined taste and sound morals prefer, and should be sought for by representatives of "Federal power," and all others possessing any degree of self-respect.

The odious message to the Legislative Assembly dissipated the doubts that were entertained by many relative to the real sentiments of the Executive, and thenceforward he was considered an inveterate enemy to the people, by those who had previously been favorably impressed as to the honesty of his intentions and the "geniality of his soul." Next followed the pocketing of all the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of a general character and necessary to the development of the resources of the country, the extension of public improvements, and to the efficient administration of justice—a more arbitrary and diabolical proceeding than was ever before known to have been resorted to by any Governor of a State or Territory, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and less flagrant acts than which, have revolutionized governments and consigned the perpetrators to everlasting infamy and disgrace.

While the message was being prepared, and the doings of the law-making department made void by withholding his approval without assigning any reason for so doing, a plan was being arranged by this model "representative of Federal power," assisted by his counselors, whose names have become bywords throughout all the valleys of the mountains, having in view the subversion of every right granted by the Constitution to American citizens, and the establishment in Utah—for the government of the people thereof—a despotism more detestable than any now in existence, revolting in its character, emanating from pandemonium, or devised by those whose right to seats there cannot be disputed. The plan thus matured for the suppression of constitutional freedom in the Territory of Utah having failed by the non-compliance of Congress with the wishes of its originators, who prayed for an enactment to enable them to accomplish their hellish designs upon the people inhabiting these peaceful mountain vales, the next thing was to strike a blow at the administration of justice, and make void the proceedings of the judiciary by turning loose upon the community a septenary of convicts found guilty of murder upon one of the most impartial trials ever witnessed, and that too immediately upon their conviction and incarceration—a more atrocious, malignant act than which, was never committed by a person invested with executive authority in any civilized country since man dwelt upon the earth. Not satisfied with that outrage upon community, on the same day, as will be seen by the published document, the pardoning power was also extended to sixty-seven other persons convicted at the last term of the Territorial District court held in this city, of a high crime, the very thought of which should make the condemned and their sympathizers blush for shame, and the fines severally assessed as punishment for the offense, together with the costs accruing in the prosecution were all remitted and blotted out, thereby contemptuously abrogating the orders and decrees made, and the judgments rendered by the Judicial department of the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions.

Having thus in brief, noted some of the enormities committed by the Executive of the Territory within the last few months, comment's are deferred for the present, and we will only say, that if the verdict of the government, of the nation and of the civilized world, when all the facts shall become known, shall not be condemnatory of such proceedings, we shall be mistaken, and be led to believe that justice and righteousness are to the "jurors aforesaid" unknown. The indications are, that the nuisance complained of, will, at no distant day be removed.

FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICT COURTS.

According to appointment of the Federal Judges, made in virtue of the law in such case, provided, the Federal court in the First or Central Judicial District, to which Judge Drake was assigned by the Legislative Assembly last winter, comprising the counties of Utah, Wasatch, Juab, Sanpete and Millard, will, or should be, held at Provo, commencing on the third Monday (20th) of April, and continue three weeks. The Federal court in the Second or Southern Judicial District, to which Judge Waite was assigned, comprising the counties of Beaver, Iron and Washington, has in like manner been appointed to be held at Parowan, commencing on the fourth Monday (25th) of May.

The time for holding court in the Second District, for the transaction of Territorial business, as appears from a recent enactment of the Legislature, is the third Monday of May, at Saint George, Washington county, one week before the time for holding the Federal court at Parowan. The time for holding the Territorial District court in the First District as provided by law, is the first Monday in June, at Manti, Sanpete county.

The time intervening between this and the time set for holding the Federal court at Provo is very short, but as yet, no arrangements whatever have been made, so far as known, for the holding of said court by Judge Drake, who, we believe has never so much as visited his District, or intimated that he intended to do so, although nearly three months have passed away since the assignment of the Associate Justices was made. It is understood that Judge Waite has made no arrangements for going to his District, nor for holding courts there, and as both of these worthies refuse to comply with the wishes of the people, by resigning the office with which they have been invested by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, it is presumed that they intend to remain in this city, perhaps as "committing magistrates," and draw their salaries as long as they can deceive the government by hellish misrepresentations relative to the disloyalty of the people of Utah, and clamorous braying concerning the vast amount of crime that has been committed in the Territory, and especially in that part of it comprising the First and Second Judicial Districts, to which they have respectively been assigned.

It was hoped, on the arrival of the two Associates Justices last summer, that as soon as their fields of labor could be designated, or in other words, as soon as they should be assigned to Districts, which could not be done until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the second Monday in December, that they would, as faithful officers of the government, take up their residence in their respective Districts, and enter at once upon the discharge of the duties they were appointed to perform as required of them by law, and the solemn oath they had to take and subscribe. The hope that was thus entertained and often expressed has not been realized, as the individuals in question have thus far followed in the footsteps of their predecessors by continuing their abode in this city after their assignment, plotting against the liberties of the people, braying and howling about the commission of alleged offences against the laws of the Territory and of the United States by the citizens of Utah, averring the impossibility of bringing criminals to justice, and that too without making any effort whatever to administer the laws, or to bring those thus accused of the most henious deeds in the catalogue of public wrongs or offenses, to that punishment which, if guilty, they so richly merit.

It is not our intention now to refer in detail to the history of the Federal Judges who have been assigned to the Central and Southern Districts, before and since the coming of Buchanan's army, as time and space would forbid, if thus inclined. A narration of their proceedings would exhibit a degree of turpitude not pleasant to dwell on or relate. They have never discharged the duties of their office, but have continually sought to bring evil upon the people they were sent here to judge, and why, those who made their acquaintance while in the Territory, know very well.

There is a bare possibility that the Associate Justices now here, will go to their respective districts and hold courts according to appointment, but so far as known, not so much as an intimation has been given that such was their intention, and we venture an opinion there will be no District courts, Federal or Territorial, held in either the First or Second Judicial District till after the successors of the present Associate Justices shall have been appointed. Should there be any courts held by them or either of them as prescribed by law, we shall have to acknowledge for once that we have been disappointed.

ANOTHER CATTLE DRIVE.

There seems to be a fair prospect of its becoming "a time-honored custom," especially in Great Salt Lake county, to have an annual drive or gathering up of stock running at large on the public domain, to enable owners to get that which they could not easily find by searching for it on the extended range, where cattle and stock of all kinds not hearded, often and very generally get scattered far and wide during the winter season. That much good results from such gathering operations to many individuals cannot, in truth, be denied, neither can it be doubted that in instances not a few damage accrues to others, and it has been, and yet is, a mooted question whether more good than evil results to interested stock owners by such arrangements. Our opinion is that if proper care was taken there would be but little or no benefit derived from stock drives of any kind, but we are aware that many difficulties exist in relation to such matters not easily remedied, and years may pass away before all of them will be removed.

There had been so many applications made by the citizens to the officers of Great Salt Lake county, who are supposed to have a supervisory control of such matters, within the last few weeks, for the authorization of a general stock drive together up the cattle on the plains west of Jordan, to enable them to find their missing animals which were turned out there last fall, that on mature reflection and careful investigation of the matter by the members of the County Court at an adjourned session, held on Saturday last, it was deemed advisable by a majority present to give countenance to another annual drive, to come off on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 14th and 15th days of April inst., the drive on Tuesday to be made on that part of the range south of Taylorsville and the mouth of Harker's kanyon, and on Wednesday the stock on that part of the range north of and between those two points and the lake, to be assembled in like manner for general view, inspection or survey.

That the matter may be conducted with as much order as possible, the following gentlemen have been proposed to make the arrangements and conduct the affair throughout, viz.: Reuben Miller, Andrew Cahoon, Isaac M. Stewart, David Brinton, Archibald Gardner, Alexander Baron and James Gordon to superintend the drive on Tuesday, on the upper end of the prairie. For the management of the drive on Wednesday, on the lower range, Col. J. C. Little, John Sharp, A. H. Raleigh, Thos. Box, Simon Baker, George Nebeker and Levi E. Riler have been proposed. The stock on the upper range will be collected at what is known as White's Fort, and on the lower range at or near the lower Jordan bridge, where the committee may direct. Cattle, horses and mules are to be included in the drive. The stock gathered on the first day not claimed and taken away, will be drove down to the place of gathering on Wednesday.

It is presumed that the two committees will perfect their arrangements and make a thorough job of it, but with due deference to their business qualifications, which are known to be of the first order, we do not expect they will be able to give general satisfaction.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the east relative to the progress of the war has of late been considerably mixed. Now and then a favorable report as to the success of the Federal arms, in certain places, has been made, but the next day a contradictory report has generally been received. It is quite certain, however, that Charleston has not been taken, and that Vicksburg has not surrendered to Gen. Grant. There has been no announcement that Rosecrans has been attacked and defeated, neither has anything transpired indicating that "fighting Joe Hooker" has either advanced towards Richmond or fallen back upon Washington.

The Annual Conference.—The Thirty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was commenced on Monday, and has not terminated. The meetings have thus far been held in the old Bowery. Thousands of people from the country and other places north and south are in attendance. We have met with friends since Saturday last from every county in the Territory with the exception of Green River. Of the proceedings, we cannot definitely speak, as we have not had the privilege as yet, of attending so much as one meeting. The minutes entire will appear next week.

Another Fight with Indians.—On Wednesday last, late in the afternoon, a fight took place between a small detachment of U. S troops from Camp Douglas, under Lieut. Ether, and a party of Indians, a little north of Cedar Fort and some five miles from Fort Crittenden. There are various rumors in circulation concerning the skirmish, generally agreeing that the troops retired in good order and that no one was either killed or wounded. Reinforcements were sent out from Camp Douglas that night, but if there has been any more fighting done it has not been reported.

Improvement.—Some specimens of glass buttons, from the works of Messrs Stewart and McLatchie, were shown us last week, which were much superior to those referred to a few weeks since. We trust they will use all reasonable diligence and celerity in preparing for the manufacture of window glass—which is in contemplation.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

Our theatrical review of the last three weeks opens with the patriotic play of William Tell.

The heroic struggles of Switzerland, to assert and maintain its independence of foreign powers, and the growth of their little, though rock-like confederacy, command the admiration of the civilized world. Those struggles, extending over a period of two centuries, had something like their birth in the soul of the patriot Tell, named by his countrymen the hero of Switzerland. The sentiments and heroic action of the play in honor of this champion of liberty, enter directly into th sympathies of Americans, who have in sacred remembrance the more recent efforts of their patriotic fathers in the same great cause. More strongly still must the daring s ruggles of that hardy mountain race of Switzerland, whose experience is so much our own, appeal to our sympathies; for they illustrate how invincible is even a small band of patrio s, when battling against a numerous host of tyrany and wrong. Such were our feelings, called up by the play of William Tell.

Mr. T. A. Lyne appeared as the hero of Switzerland. The character was well perform d; but, we should judge, it was not the most striking of his role of parts. As Gesler, Mr. D. McKenzie made another hit. The next principal part was Verner, taken by Mr. J. R. Clawson. We think this gentleman did not make the character so decided and marked as be might have done, though it was passible. In the play of Pizarro, his very striking personation of the old Peruvian, whose simple barbarian instincts and fearless answers abashed and enraged Pizarro and his chiefs, was worthy of special praise. This was his most successful part and admirably executed; but we left it for special notice, until we could find fault with him. Mr. J. R. Clawson does not always play with that care, and liking of his part, necessary for excellence, but when he does, the difference is marked with effect.

Actors in general, as well as those who would be excellent in any line, whether on or off the stage, must always devote a great amount of care and labour to their task, and show no slovenlinees in their work. Indeed, they must enter into their parts with that amount of spirit and liking, without which even great talent cannot reach effectiveness and success. There is another fact which public men should observe, whether on the mimic stage or on the stage of life: it is this—a second sphere well filled is better than a first that leads to failure.

Mr. Parker made quite a taking little part, in representing the young gentleman who was too much a patriot to bow to Gesler's cap, but who had no fastidious scruples against doing homage to his lady's head-dress. The rest of the actors did their duty in their several parts; but, of course, to detail every character is not desirable. We aim to notice all in their most representative personations of character.

Mrs. M. Bowring appeared as Tell's wife and was quite satisfactory, and Mrs. A. Clawson took the part of their son Albert. In the character of the patriot boy, the lady was very interesting in appearance and winning in her manner, so much that several times the audience could not withold their "helping hands" in hearty applause. Miss M. Thomas delighted the "house" with a telling song of "the Labors of the Savoyards." It was a unique little musical gem, composed by her brother, and the novel echo in it was quite as nicely executed by the singer as it was conceived by the composer.

Dunbar's comic songs—"Lady's Tongues" and "Who'd be Without a Wife" followed William Tell; the "house" was convulsed with laughter and the singer encored. Afterwards came a repetition of Naval Engagements, which concluded the evening's entertainment of Wednesday, March 18th.

On Saturday, the 21st, William Tell was repeated; followed by a Highland fling, in characteristic costume, by Mr. W. Poulter, and Dunbar's comic songs, "Lady's Tongues" and "Who'd be With ut a Wife." The evening's performance concluded with a telling farce, entitled "Binks, the Bagman." Mr. H. Maiben appeared as the very characteristic Binks, one of the personations of the celebrated English comedian Wright. The part suited Mr. Maiben; but though in filling it he was not wrong, it would be too much to expect that he was Wright! The house was uproarious, and, as on this occasion, the bear instead of the elephant was exhibited, the company arose to their feet to see him. The principals of the farce were Messrs. Maiben, Dunbar and Poulter, and two favorite comediennes—Mrs. M. G. Clawson and Miss M. Thomas. Of course Binks was a hero with such a staff.

On Wednesday, the 25th and on Saturday, the 28th, Kotzebue's play entitled "the Stranger," was brought out. The principal attraction of both evenings was found in the *debut* of Mrs. Stenhouse in the character of Mrs. Haller. There is ever a particular interest attached to the first appearance of either an actor or an actress on the boards, and the sympathies of the people are, on such occasions, "bespoke" for the candidate for public favor.

In her *debut*, Mrs. Stenhouse enlisted much of this public sympathy, and won for herself considerable interest. The part of Mrs. Haller requires the lady and the woman of sentiment, and in these essentials Mrs. S. was happy. Whether or not she will, in future efforts, make a decided mark as an actress, remains to be seen. We hope she will; and till then we leave a further notice of this lady by stating what in fact is considerable—that her Mrs. Haller was not a failure.

Mr. T. A. Lyne as "the Stranger" showed himself what he certainly is—an accomplished artiste; but in this gave less satisfaction than in any part which he has yet taken. We know that he is great in Damon; we think he is also great in such characters as Richard, Othello, Sir Giles Overreach, Richelieu, and the one in which he will appear in the coming week—namely Shylock; but we do not think him so well suited for either Hamlet or the Stranger.

Mr. J. T. Caine was very satisfactory as Baron Steinfort, and looked so much like Claude Me notte that we felt desirous to see him attempt the princely peasant. Mr. P. Margetts made an excellent Peter in the play.

The non-reconciliation scene disappointed the majority of the audience and, although one or two made an effort—a very feeble effort by the by, to get up an applause, the public somewhat ill-naturedly withheld their "helping hands." How could the people give a hearty expression of satisfaction and pleasure after such a cruel ending, which would make the whole play one of wanton torture of two unhappy beings to no purpose? Why bring them on the stage merely to "pile the agony" upon them and then leave them more wretched than before? Why bring the woman before us that the wife and mother may be at last cast away by the husband upon the public stage for society to witness and to be asked to applaud? Why force the unhappy misanthrope a moment from his seclusion merely to find, and then to tear himself away from the wife whom he still loves and for whom he yearns most strongly, and afterwards to banish him from all civilized society a more wretched misanthrope and a severer recluse than before? If they cannot find a happy issue after passing through the fiery ordeal of suffering, then for mercy's sake bring them not before a feeling people to be publicly consumed and their lives reduced to ashes.

The circumstances of the play stand thus: An erring creature is brought before us as a self-reproaching penitent, bowed down with the consciousness of her sin and the weight of her offence against her injured husband. We are made sensible of her natural goodness, purity of mind and tender heartedness, and acquainted with the fact, that the wife had been caught in the meshes of a villain's net, but not until blinded and maddened by the supposed infidelity of her lord. Could not the audience strongly imagine, prior to her fall, the tortures of a woman's jealousy at every thought of a supposed rival, beloved while she was forsaken? Did they not know that to every genuine woman the husband of her love is her world, which if she lose, she often loses herself as well? Had they not seen or heard of Othello, whom the "green-eyed monster" poisoned to madness, leading to the murder of his innocent Desdemona, not because she was false, but that a subtle villain led him to believe her such? Yet, like the betrayed wife which in his deception he slew, and whom, when undeceived, he avenged by adding self-murder to his former horrid act—like her, does not humanity forgive him, and pity rather than condemn a noble wreck "more sinned against than sinning?" Could the public then be less merciful and forgiving to a woman? Did not the audience see the Stranger tear into pieces and trample under foot the proffered power of divorce from his wife? Did they not hear him declare to her that she still lived in his heart and that none but Adelaide could ever live there, and bear his lament—'O! villain, of what a woman you have robbed me?" Was not Baron Steinfort introduced by the author on purpose to fall in love with her, that he might be her advocate and plead her cause? As the friend of the misanthrope, whose life he saved, he was a fitting instrument to bring about a reconciliation scene; and as he was an "uncommon man"—a man whose sense of honor and character were as unquestionable as his friend's, Steinfort becomes a guarantee for the propriety of the reconciliation *finale*; and for the consummation of this end he plots. They are about to part forever—the Stranger with feelings of agony at his loss in this life, mixed with hope of a reunion with *this same* wife in a better world—Mrs Haller bowed down with grief and remorse, feeling that she would give the world to be restored, but thinking restoration impossible. Just at this crisis, Steinfort leads in the children to bring about precisely what the author designed—the reunion on earth before it took place in heaven. It was a nice point; but Steinfort calculated as the author had done—that the introduction of their children at such a crisis would *surprise* the *father* and *mother* into a re-union. After this, a non-reconciliation close is most unnatural and constrained. When the mother, rising from the embrace of their son to face the father rising from the embrace of their daughter, holds out her arms to that father and he rushes off the stage exclaiming, "Never, never, though it should pluck my heart out," the audience was taken by surprise. It was an unauthorized *addendum* to the original. The author neither wrote it nor intended such a conclusion. In fact he designed a *finale* the very opposite, and many of those who witnessed this innovation had seen it represented according to the original.

Just critisism cannot allow all the predictions and objects of the play to be falsified by such an end; nor do we see how an actor can consistently expect the hearty applause of willing hands, given to the father who refused to return the instinctive impulse of the mother's heart, in its yearning towards him whose children was also her children.

The silence with which the conclusion of the play was received, was significant natural critisism, and we think it just to insist that it was no mark of non-appreciation of Mr. Lyne as a successful actor. With its legitimate termination, the actor would have received a token of respect, readily given by willing hands.

We do not believe in making precedents to excuse the faithlessness of a wife to her husband, but while we would not have the public sense of morality outraged by such precedents, neither would we have the common feelings of humanity pained by witnessing the husband, as well as the guilty penitent wife tortured for several hours, and at last the father and mother torn asunder. Such an end is worse than tragic; for both, with such a consummation, would be doomed to a fate from which death would be a happy release. But if the play must be brought upon the stage, let a happy issue at least be implied—not to the effect that the Stranger will again enter society with his runaway wife on his arm; but, as he is about to fly from Europe and altogether shun society instead of returning to it, let it be at least supposed that the mother will accompany the father and her children.

It is but just, however, here to observe that Mr. Lyne is not responsible for the non-reconcillation scene of this play, seeing that there is a division in the theatrical world upon the point.

On the second evening of the performance of The Stranger, comic songs from Mr. Dunbar followed "the laughter provoking new farce," entitled "Marriage at any Price."

Wednesday, April 1st, Mr. Lyne appeared as Virginius; in which character Mr. Snow appeared this season. Mr. Lyne suits this part; but we understand he has not played it until now for some six years. As usual, he showed the accomplished and experienced artist, and in some parts was more effective than Mr. Snow, but on the whole, we do not think the talented amateur lost any reputation by comparison with the talented professional.

Mr. Simmons as Appius, in his death struggle in the last act, quite surprised us and won applause from the audience. Mr. McKenzie was happier in Icilius than on the former occasion, being more youthfully dressed; and Mr. J. R. Clawson was a good and characteristic Dentatus, though not as good and characteristic as he can be. We have considerable faith in this gentleman, providing he has faith in his parts—throwing his soul into them and playing with care.

Mrs. A. Clawson, in the first scenes of Virginia, shows the loving daughter, and her appearance, as we have already stated, is always interesting; but she is not heavy enough for tragedy. She is too much like a sunbeam to represent the tragic element. Mrs. Bowring deserves favorable notice as Servia.

The afterpiece of Virginius was "Marriage at any Price," sustained by three favorites, Messrs. H. B. Clawson and Bowring and Miss Thomas. It was quite a treat to the lovers of fun; and, although when at its close the audience were asked for their hands, and *did not* give them, they gave their voices in loud cheers.

On Saturday, April 4th, the public had a rich variety evening.

In the first piece, as Sampson Burr, Mr. H B. Clawson won fresh fame. There was great improvement upon the performance of last year. The somewhat stiff appearance of age then seen was on Saturday last changed for a very natural appearance of the old porter. He is so admirable and unconstrained in his pathetic parts, and shows such genuine touches of feeling, that we much prefer him as a graphic personator of those types of character which Dickens often describes, than as a mere funmaker Mr. H K. Whitney in the first act was admirable; but in the beginning of the second was somewhat forgetful. Mr. Simmons, though he gave promise of touches of feeling, was subject to criticism "Smirk" was excellently rendered by Mr. McKenzie.

Mrs. Cook, as Mrs. Burr, had one of her best parts, and Mrs. A. Clawson might very well have been the Alice she personated.

The second piece was the Artful Dodge. In this Mr. P Margetts had a real Phil-er. As the dodging Dodge, the Mock Duke, Jeremiah Clipp, Valentine Verdict, General Bombastes and such characteristic characters, Mr. Margetts is hard to be beaten on any stage. Miss Thomas also had a good part in this.

Then came an extravagant extravaganza—Bombastes Furioso. Of course it was a teller; and who can be more extravagantly telling than Margetts, Bowring and Dunbar? or what better Destaffina would any King Artexominous and any General Bombastes make fools of themselves for than for *our* Destaffina?

ALPHA.

☞ LOST, on or about the 18th of March a large brass key, belonging to one of the doors of the Theatre, with a small block of wood attached and M D / No 3 marked on it with black ink. The finder will please leave it with Wm. Clayton, at the Ticket Office, Theatre.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has established a Post Office at South Weber, Davis County, and appointed Eli Smith, Postmaster.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT FOR ADULTERY.

It was the law of the Hebrews, given to them from God through Moses, that the adulterer and the adulteress should be put to death and every breach of the "seventh commandment," whatever the degree of guilt, was severely punished by the provisions of the Mosaic code. To this day, among the descendants of Jacob who follow the old rule without modification, the death penalty in such cases is very generally inflicted, with this difference in the mode, the less enlightened often execute the law in a summary manner, the injured party inflicting the penalty without observing the formalities of arraigning the accused before a regularly constituted tribunal, introducing witnesses to prove the offense alleged, and then in the event of conviction and condemnation, enforcing the judgment of the court in way and manner prescribed. Such is the case among many tribes of the Lamanites, an instance of which, as we have been credibly been informed, recently occurred in Box Elder county, the circumstances of which, as related by an individual who witnessed the tragic scene, were as follows:

An Indian, named John, who is represented to have been residing in Cache Valley, more or less for some time past, and speaks English somewhat fluently, having two wives, perhaps in violation of the late law of Congress, spent the winter with his spouses, at or near a herding camp, west of Bear River, near the Lake, assisting the herdsmen and acting as an interpreter for them occasionally Some time since, he went back to Cache Valley, and as he intended to return soon he took only one of his squaws with him, leaving the other, the younger, at some Indian camp or lodge not far from Brigham city, till he should go back to the herd ground. On his return from Cache, he ascertained that his young spouse had been seduced by and gone off with another Indian. Fired with wrath and thirsting for vengeance, he sought diligently for the offenders, and soon got upon their track, which he followed assiduously till he found the erring couple, who were at the time sitting by a camp fire early in the morning, where they had slept over night on the bank of the river. Being armed with a revolver, the injured husband first shot the seducer and then his faithless wife, killing them both there and then, after which, he returned immediately to Cache, and made report to his first wife and others, in due Lamanitish form of his doings in the premises; and fur her our informant said not.

FURTHER INDIAN ATTACKS.

The eastern bound mail stage coach was attacked and fired at by Indians, a short distance east of Shell creek station on Thursday night last, as reported. Two guns only were heard by the driver and passengers. The driver immediately increased the speed of his horses in order to escape the attacking party, but had only proceeded about a mile when one of his horses fell dead on the road and, upon examination, it was found that the animal had been shot through the body. One of the other horses, also, was wounded, but not fatally. One of the lead horses was taken to suplly the place of the dead one as quickly as possible, and they drove on to the next station without further molestation.

On Monday about noon, a party of six Indians made a demonstration at Faust's station, in Rush Valley, and tried to obtain possession of the stock there but were driven off by the men at the station.

It seems strange that the Overland Mail cannot be protected against these repeated Indian attacks. Where are the soldiers who were sent for that purpose?

A CARD.

The petition which was presented to his Excellency the Governor for the pardon of the persons convicted for the murder of Mr. Jared Smith, one of the men belonging to the Marshal's posse, who were summoned to serve the writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Kinney, in June last, for the release of certain persons at South Weber, contains the name of "JAMES A. THOMPSON." As that is my name, and as I know of no other JAMES A. THOMPSON in this Territory, I hereby declare that I never signed said petition, and believe that some designing man or swell said petition has signed my name. I pronounce said signature a forgery, and the man who placed my name to said petition, a base forgerer.

If there is any other man who bears my name, I would be pleased to see him at the "Deseret News Office," and hope he will give me a *fac simile* of his autograph.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

AGRICULTURAL

PLANTING FRUIT TREES. — Never before since we have resided in Deseret have we seen as much interest manifested in planting or setting out fruit trees as this spring, and it is stated that every nurseryman in this city and county has disposed of all his apple, pipin, peach, apricot, and other trees, ready accepted, suitable for transplanting, which we believed to be true, from the vast numbers of trees which have been seen carried away in every direction, within the last two or three weeks. It has been pleasing to witness the change which has come over the people, especially dwellers in the country, in relation to fruit culture, and it is hoped that those who are engaged in growing trees for sale will extend their business to that extent that they will, at no distant period, be able to supply the demand, which they cannot now do by many thousands. If all the apple trees which have been transplanted this spring shall be taken care of, as they ought to be, and not be long before apples can be bought in the market for much less than has been paid for them the past winter.

GRAFTING WAX.—The following, from the Germantown *Telegraph*, we designed for publication several weeks since, but it was mislaid. This composition has been found to admirably answer the purpose—the object to be attained being to have the wax of such consistency that it will not crack from cold winds nor from the summer heat:

Five parts of rosin;
One part of beeswax;
One part of tallow.

Melt these in a skillet, tin cup, or any metal vessel, the skillet being preferable, as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt these over a slow fire, and stir them well. When the grafts are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as any desired—have the mixture ready and apply it warm, with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered, and the air completely excluded. It requires no change.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Asparagus, tomatoes, peas and new potatoes were offered for sale in the San Francisco (Cal.,) market on the 14th ult.

BIG CABBAGES.—Kinderhook is distanced by California, a cabbage is exhibited at Stockton *Independent* says that a dealer in that place received, some few days ago, cabbages which weighed from twenty to

The vine grows long and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

"As you sow, so also shall you reap," is not only a maxim but an agricultural rule.

What fruit first bent in the ark? The preserved pears (pairs).

THE TOOLS GREAT MEN WORK WITH.

It is not the tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Most of it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brain, sir," was his reply. He made with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvellous things such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hour—by means of a common penknife, a tool everybody's had, but then everybody was not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the spectrum and to tell the origin of color.

An ignorant foreign servant once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratory, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the Doctor took him into a study, and, pointing to an old tea-tray, pasted over few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small blowpipe, and a blow pipe, said, "There is all the laboratory I have."

Stothard learnt the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Berwick first practiced drawing on the cottage walls of his native village; which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail.

Ferguson had himself down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies, by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a silk handkerch ief.

Watt made his first model of the condensing steam-engine out of an old anatomical syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. G Herd worked his first problem in geometry when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he had found about his master's stall. Galileo, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plowhandle.—[Smiles' Self-Help.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

I HAVE for Sale 18,000 First Class APPLE TREES.
G. S. HERSHEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the undersigned Bakery in Great Salt Lake City, and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against the Bakery, will be paid, unless made out by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct.

Proprietor O. S. Lake.

G. S. L. City, March 16, 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FINDING that I should not have sufficient time to have Machinery ready for the Flour Mill so as to date to be freighted across the plains the coming season, I have been induced to postpone the Flouring Mill.

I, therefore, now propose to have here about the middle of October, and will spend the time until that month in order to all orders for Machinery, &c., that may be forwarded to me; and by that season I will be prepared to freight across the plains the following season as early as the road will permit.

40-3 E. R. YOUNG.

"The Desert shall blossom as the Rose."

RESUMPTION AND EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

(R. POLIPHANT, well known horticulturist, is now in demand at his Gardens and Nurseries, and is prepared to resume the former business in the Fruit Ward. He will be prepared to furnish strych ng in his line, such as Fruit trees, Ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and seeds, forth.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

Both flower and garden seeds, just received by mail, and in eastern states, prices for good pay. These are warranted true and pure.

STRAWBERRIES.

Fifty thousand plants of the best varieties (varieties that will stand the hot weather) Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, &c., &c., suitable for this climate. These will be sold cheap. Produce taken in exchange. Address

PROPAGATION OF FRUIT.

He will at a limited season of every year for those wishing the same. Those having trees that have been in the ground for two years, and have not been the country, will find it reasonable rates.

R. POLIPHANT,
Enterprise Gardens and Nurseries.
Great Salt Lake City, G. S. L. City.
40 5 Utah Ter.

EXTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following STAT CATTLE:

One red HEIFER, one year old, line' ath, wh le face, white and speckled belly.

One red OX, eight years old, branded P J P on each ears, crop in the left ear, two tops and one in the right branded on the left hip, not brisket.

One red one-year-old STEER, third legs white, a little white on the neck, crop in the right ear and underbit in the left.

One red and white spotted STEER, three years old, short nose and white and spotted belly and upper hip in the left.

One grizzly BULL, one year old, under bit and slit in the left ear and underbit in the right.

One black and white HEIFER, two years old, star in the forehead, white belly and white on the hip.

One red HEIFER, one year old, crop off the left and underbit in the right ear and crop off the left.

One three-year-old STEER, red and white spotted, hole in right ear, one low fork in the left, branded in the left horn on 1 p. not brisket.

One black one-year-old STEER, star in forehead, white belly and white on the hip and hip in the left.

One brindle STEER, two years old, crop and hole in the right ear, and crop off the left.

One red and white spotted STEER, crop off the right ear, branded on the right hip, not brisket.

One brindle STEER, two years old, star in forehead, a little white about the hips, under bit in the left ear, and a slit in the right.

One red two-year-old HEIFER, swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit and under bit in the left.

One speckled COW, four years old, no marks or brands visible.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the stock away.

ROBERT L. QUAYLE, Herder.
Cedar City, Weber county.

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE WASHING done to the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Residence, 21st Ward, near the School House. 40-3m

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Persons are recommended as necessary to a full dishes variety of the fruit

VICTORIA. Largest of all and the best, 64 per dozen.

SCARLET MAGNATE. Grows more fruit by far than any other; very large and fine.

VICONTESS. Large, very productive kind.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Dwts.
The best three kinds are $15 per 1000.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS. Strong roots at 50 cents.

ALSO, BORCHISTER BLACKBERRY. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

*, All kinds of pay taken for the above.

RED GIANT RASPBERRIES. Magnificent fruit, 75 cents each.

ENGLISH RED CURRANTS. Fine, large bunches, excellent, 50 cents each.

ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

40-4f T. W. ELLERBECK.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

IT is said that to destroy one bug in March, or early in April, is to destroy thousands, or may produce that they during the warm seasons, that it has been demonstrated that one pint of the Extract of Pyrethrum will destroy more of the insect tribe, and at a fraction less than cost, we recommend our readers where bedbugs are sufficient to warrant a disagreeable party, to stand adopt the use of

GREER'S
CELEBRATED ANTI-BUG LOTION,

which will prevent as well as destroy. It is clean, simple application and perfectly harmless to the human. Sold by the gallon, $5, half gallon, $3, Trimble Street Drug Store from Mr. W. Woodruff, near the Tabernacle. 40-3m

N. B. A considerable saving effected to purchasers by taking their own bottle. 40 6

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S
MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite his old stand, Main Street, three doors south of Jennings' store.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14; Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Sand Paper, Files, Saws, Hammers, Table Hinges, Red Cedar, Table and Stand Legs, Mortises, Tenons, Turned Legs, Best Black Lead Pencils, Toilet-Soaps, Coats' Spool Cotton, Rosin, Wire, Nails, &c.

THE FOREGOING ARE A LOW PRICE FOR CASH.

FIRE PROOF AND WATERPROOF

MATCHES,
FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE

INKS,

DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS
And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.

ROOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

Three Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.

COARSE AND FINE COMBS,

BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR BRIGHT BRASS CROWN AND PORCELAIN BEARDS.

MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the firm have hired in the large premises over the City Bakery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Rip, Stump and Cottage Bedstead, Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, etc. Plain and ornamented Wood-Turning of all sizes.

WANTED,

A steady, sober lad to learn the business. Two Good CABINET MAKERS, Twenty Cords of clean, white Cottonwood Ash. Two thousand feet of White Pine Lumber.

Country Agents will please take notice. 48-1f

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO; INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE; SCYTHES, HOES, AUGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CROWN,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros. 48-1f

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the procuring of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of ginning five pounds lint, and Cotton Tow per day, for the sum of $150 per set, and will undertake to furnish the Mill Stones, the Manufacture of $150 delivered in Salt Lake City, or Bedford, a distance of twenty miles, and proposes ready for transmission to me, by W. L. Appleby until the 20th of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. L. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

E. R. YOUNG.
48-4f

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It revives pain instantly, it cures Chalcos and Diarrhœa; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholera; it cures Toothache and pain in the heart; it cures Faintness and Cramps; it relieves the Front-ailments in sete quick and magic.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and erysipelas; it cures gout and rheumatism; it cures nerve and swellings; it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, constipation and piles; they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels; they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all bilious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give ease, vigor and health; they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Achaeter Plaster. It is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds; it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above medicines are for sale in assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Ward, Great Salt Lake City, and sold by himself and agents throughout the Ter. J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 52-1f

NO DISCOUNT

ON

U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!

FOR

Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods, Groceries, Stoves, Machinery;

OR ANY OTHER END OF

MERCHANDISE

IN THE

EASTERN STATES.

I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets the coming summer, and freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. F. GODBE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND THE

CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,

SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
36 tf SETH M. BLAIR,

WHO WANTS TO SELL?

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small Orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Tithing Office. For which I will pay Horses or Brood Mares. Apply at the Old Post Office. 35-tf JOHN M. JONES.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of Wm. S. Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

31-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23rd, at his residence, Bishop Callister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences.
38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of
30- S. W. RICHARDS.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

NO MORE BAD MATCHES!

And no more disappointment or provocation to swear because of such!

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce as good—if not the best—Matches the world can produce. For electric quickness and efficiency the new Electric Matches are unsurpassed by none! Every individual match being warranted to ignite with gentle friction. The new Electric Matches are positive proof against damp and winter frosts, and unlike other matches, they will not spoil by long keeping. And for cheapness, they are cheaper than the cheapest, the best matches being always the cheapest; for bad matches, however cheap, are dear at any price. Then,

HURRAH, HURRAH!

FOR

GREER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES,

And no disappointment nor provocation to swear!

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Factory, South Temple Street, four doors west of W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, and sold by all the principal city merchants, store-keepers and traders in the Territory.

N.B. Cash, store goods, and all kinds of produce taken in pay at the Factory, and for which the highest market prices are given. 36 6

CITY ACADEMY.

THE Sixth Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 20. Those wishing to attend during the summer term will do well by applying immediately, as but a limited number will be admitted.

G. W. MOUSLEY, P.in.,
40-3 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

MILLINERY.

LADIES attending Conference will find a large assortment of

FINE SPRING BONNETS

AND

CHILDREN'S HATS,

At Mrs. STENHOUSE'S, first house west of Tabernacle.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand, a full supply of superior make and finish, at his old stand, the "Sack Factory," on Emigration Street, third house west of East Temple Street, 7th Ward, G. S. L. City. 40-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

WOOL CARDING.

WANTED, a situation at WOOL CARDING by a man who understands the putting up of new and the repairing of old Machinery. Warranted good work or no pay.

39-tf THEODORE CURTIS, 16th Ward, Two blocks west of Tabernacle.

STOVES! STOVES!

PERSONS wishing to send East this Spring for COOKING STOVES or almost any kind of Merchandize, can do so on reasonable terms, by inquiring of

ROBT. C. SHARKEY,

at his Tin and Stove Store, opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 33-tf

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half of first quality land; there is upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle. Apply to
39-8 JOHN BENNET, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flouring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String Instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES BADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth Inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,

DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to

JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward.
or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ESTRAY COW.

CAME to my corrall, about two months ago, a red COW, in a poor starving condition, about four years old, is crudely marked on left horn, no flesh brand visible; points of horns sawed off.

The owner will please reclaim her and pay costs.

LEVI SAVAGE,
40-2 6th Ward.

FRENCH POLISHED FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Dining TABLE, of a new construction, with sliding wings; also, a fine SEWING TABLE of foreign wood; also, a few Congress CHAIRS; cheap for Cash, by

A. LARSON,
40-3t At Romney's Cabinet Shop, Main Street.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jenning's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

24-tf ABEL LABB.

BRUSH MAKING.

HYLER AND LANG

HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for Sale, in the 9th Ward, one and a half block south of the Cedar Post.

WANTED—Hogs' Hair and Bristles, Horse Hair, and Badger Skins, for which the highest price will be given.

AGENT on Main Street—T. D. BROWN, three doors north of Godbe's Drug Store. 29-3m

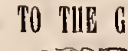
LOOK HERE!!!

H. BARLOW.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has commenced to make HATS, at Springville, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Hare and Beaver Skins. 29-3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!



THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Union, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Humburg Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.

29-tf

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36-3m

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE!

Immediate Relief without Pain.

TO all those suffering from the above complaint, I would say that the

ODONTALGIA ANODYNE,

or TOOTHACHE DROPS, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will be found a valuable remedy for those about to have a tooth drawn, as by applying it to the gums there is very little pain felt in the operation of separating the gum from the tooth; it also mitigates the pain usually felt while having a tooth drawn.

The above remedy can be had by applying to

O. URSENBACH,
36-6 One door south of Godbe's Drug Store.

MILITARY NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF UTAH,
CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
March 17th, 1863

THE following section of an act of Congress is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

"Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

By order of COL. CONNOR,
WM. L. USTICK,
3rd Inf. C. V.,
38-4 A. A. A. Gen'l.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 8-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, makes it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 32-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country afford.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8 fy

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 20, 1863. 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THIS is to give notice that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business at Great Salt Lake City, and trading under the name of "Gilbert & Gerrish," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the same place by Abel Gilbert.

ABEL GILBERT,
WILLIAM GERRISH.
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1863. 40-2*

[For the Deseret News.

ZION MUST BE FREE.

For our faith and freedom
 We have struggled long,
Bent beneath the burthen
 And the pain of wrong;
But the time is hastening,
 When no longer we
Can bow to the oppressor—
 We must, we will be free.

We have changed the desert
 (Thanks to busy hands)
Into goodly places,
 Into fruitful lands:
For our God is with us,
 Great and good is He!
Henceforth and for ever,
 His people must be free.

Though the devil's minions
 Envy our success,
Zion's broad dominions
 Never shall be less;
Yet her flag triumphant
 Shall float from sea to sea,
And though the world oppose them,
 Her children must be free.

Love of truth and justice
 Make the weakest strong;
Love of right compels us
 To resist the wrong:
In the cause we cherish,
 Strong of heart are we;
Rather will we perish
 Than be aught but free.

What if scheming traitors
 Forge for us new chains?
They alone will wear them—
 Truth to us remains!
Still "the Lord's Anointed"
 Shall our rulers be,
And at the time appointed
 Zion must be free.

EMILY H. MILLS.

G. S. L. City, March 12, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILLARD COUNTY MATTERS.

Fillmore City, March 25th, 1863.

Editor News:

Spring's work has commenced briskly in this county. A great many fruit and ornamental trees are being set out this season.

We had a conference here on last Saturday and Sunday, which was well attended by the people of all the settlements in this county. We had a good time, and the people returned to their homes, satisfied that the time had not been spent in vain. The general authorities of the church were unanimously sustained. Several members were cut off for conduct unbecoming Saints.

A branch of the Deseret Agricultural Society was organized for this county. Many other items of general and local interest were discussed.

Respectfully,
THOMAS CALLISTER.

ERROR CORRECTED.

Ogden City, April 3d, 1863.

Editor News:

Sir:—In your last issue, "J. H. M." complains that the News for Cache County is often delayed, so much so, that they do not receive them but once in two weeks, and adds—"We have been told that faults exist with the Ogden post office and the mail carrier from G. S. L. City to Brigham City." Now, Sir, I beg to state, that I know of no such faults with this office or with the mail carrier, I further beg to say, that neither the papers for Cache County nor for any other place have ever been intentionally delayed by this office since my connection with it.

By inserting this note in your next, you will oblige yours, etc.,

DANIEL GAMBLE, A. P. M.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUSINESS.

G. S. L. City, April 7th, 1863.

Editor News:

Jesse C. Little, Esq., Assessor, and Robert T. Burton, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, for the District of Utah, have handed me communications addressed to them from the Postmaster General, dated Feb. 28th, together with communications addressed to me from the same Department by which I am "authorized to frank the official letters and packages of blanks and documents which may be deposited" by the Assessor and Collector in the Post Office for their Assistants: I am likewise instructed to "notify the Postmaster in any town where an assistant Assessor and assistant Collector may reside within said collection district, that he may allow such assistant Assessor and Collectors to transmit official letters and documents to the said Assessor and Collector without payment of postage;" to that end I respectfully request your insertion of this communication in your paper.

Yours, etc.,
F. B. H. STENHOUSE, P. M.

ANOTHER PARDON EXTRAORDINARY.

The following document, emanating from the Executive, was served upon J. D. T. McAllister, Esq., Territorial Marshal, by some of the interested parties, on Wednesday last, which, to say the least of it, extends pardon to transgressors by wholesale. We publish verbatim, as before:

UTAH TERRITORY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas at the March term of the District Court for the Third Judicial District in said Territory A.D. 1863. The Honorable John F. Kinney Presiding. Richard Cook, John Parson, Edward Moss, Daniel Smith, John. B. Ledgeway, John. O. Mather, James Mather, Richard. D. Aloey, Alexander Warrender, William McGhie, Elijah. L. Chappel, John E. Jones, John Cook, David Thomas, Peter John Moss, Joseph Taylor, Mathew Mudd, James Bowman, Robert. E. Farley, William. W. Thomas, Alexander Dow, John Keehorn, John. C. Edwards John Gray, Joseph Dove, Thomas. L. Williams, William Davis, Alonzo Brown, Edward Lloyd, Samuel Halse, Elijah Clifford, George Thompson, Goodman Goodmunsen Charles Higham, John. E. Reese, SorenPeterGould JorjenJensen, SorenWillisen, LarsChristenHanson AndresJensen,SwenHagg Soren Peter Rasmuesen, Hans Peterson, Peter Peterson, John Peter Sorensen, Niels Larsen, Niels Andorsen, Michael Christen Christiansen Gens Paulsen, Niels Peterson, Lars Christen Larsen, Hans Aggerson, John. G. Looselary, Lebrecht Barr, John Nielsen Nels Rasmussen Beck, Christen Jensen, Peter Swenson, Niels Magnus Jorensen, Rasmus Rasmussen, James Peterson Lars Olsen, Gens Christian Senensen, Hans Peter Smith, Andres Anderson, Andres Christopherson, Hans Hanson, Ole Rossnblade, and Peter Sorenson were convicted of the charge of resisting an officer in the service of process, and sentenced each to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Now know ye, that I Stephen. S. Harding Governor of the Territory of Utah, divers good causes me thereto moving by virtue of the power and authority in me vested have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Richard Cook, etc., etc, (all of the aforementioned,) and to each of them full and perfect pardon for the offence of which they stand convicted, and they are, and each one of them is hereby for ever exonerated, discharged and absolved from the fine, costs, and charges imposed upon them, or either of them in pursuance of said conviction

{ L.S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Utah to be affixed at Great Salt Lake City this 31st day of March A.D. 1863

Ste. S. HARDING,
Gov. Utah Territory

By the Governor:
FRANK FULLER
Secretary.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG]

Wednesday, April 1st.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Record of Tuesday read and signed by the Judge.

James Dutton, an alien, appeared in court, and, presenting the proof required by law, was admitted a citizen of the United States.

The Grand Jury came into court presented an indictment against Charles Davey for buying arms of a soldier.

The trial was set for Thursday, April 2.

Court adjourned till Thursday, at 11 a.m.

Thursday, April 2.

Court met as per adjournment.

The record of Wednesday was read and signed by the Judge.

The case of the United States *vs.* Charles Davey, charged with buying arms of a soldier, was called up

Messrs. Ferguson and Appleby appeared for the defendant.

The following jury were impannelled and sworn to try the case:

Aaron F. Farr, Hiram B. Clemons, Nathaniel Leavitt, James M. Gallaher, Thomas Bullock, Thomas B. Broderick, John L. Blythe, Joseph Busby, Henry McEwan, James A. Thompson, Lucas Hoagland and Millen Atwood.

Carl Illig, John Walsh and James Hupp were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution. Cross-examined by the counsel for the defense.

The jury retired in charge of Bailiff J. D. Ross.

O. P. Rockwell was sworn in as a bailiff.

Hon. Z. Snow moved the court that Hon. Elias Smith be admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery in the courts of Utah.

Whereupon the Court remarked that, from his knowledge of Judge Smith as a Judge for many years of Great Salt Lake county, and the faithful and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the bench, the Court would dispense with the formality of an examination and allow him to be admitted upon motion as a deserved compliment.

Whereupon Judge Smith came forward and took the usual oath.

The jury came into the court and rendered the following verdict:

We, the jurors, in the case of the United States *vs.* Charles Davey, render a verdict of GUILTY.

(Signed) THOMAS B. BRODERICK,
Foreman.

Mr. Ferguson gave notice that the defendant would file a motion for arrest of judgment on to-morrow.

Court then adjourned till Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Friday, April 3, 11 a.m.

The counsel for the defense, in the case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, filed a motion to arrest judgment.

The motion was overruled.

Court then sentenced Mr. Davey to twenty days imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars ($100.)

Court adjourned till Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, April 4th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Record of Friday read and signed by the Judge.

The Grand Jury came into court and made presentments against Edward Ray, Frank Matthews, William Berton and Alonzo Gabbett, for larceny, and against Thomas C. Armstrong, for purchasing a pistol from a soldier. Mr. Armstrong was arraigned and pleaded "Not Guilty," and his trial was set for Wednesday the 8th inst.

The case of the United States, *vs.* Edward Ray. *et al.* was set for Thursday.

Court then adjourned till Monday at 12 m.

Monday, April 6th.

Court met as per adjournment. The proceedings of Saturday were read and signed by the Juge.

There being no business ready for the action of the Court, it was adjourned till 12 noon on Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 7th.

Court met according to adjournment.

Charles Crow, an alien, appeared in court and, on the testimony of James D. Ross and J. V. Long, was admitted a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ferguson stated, that in the case of the United States, *vs.* T. C. Armstrong, the defendant, after consultation with him, desired to ask leave to withdraw his former plea. This was granted, and Mr. Armstrong plead guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, expressing a wish to make a statement to the Court before receiving sentence. The sentence was deferred till next day. Nathaniel Leavitt, for good and sufficient reasons was discharged from further attendance upon the court as a pettit juror.

The court then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

THEATRE.—"Pizzaro" is announced for this evening, in which the popular tragedians, Messrs. T. A. Lyne and B. Snow, will sustain the characters of Pizzaro and Rolla. Dunbar in a popular song, and a new Yankee farce "Our Gal" will make the evening's entertainment.

The "Merchant of Venice" will be played during the present week, and on Saturday evening the season will close.

FORWARD SPRING.—The weather has been unusually warm during the last two weeks, and vegetation has put forth rapidly. The season is nearly one month earlier than it was last year at this time, that is more forward. Apricot and many peach trees in this city are in bloom, and apple trees will be in a few days. The prospects for fruit this season are now most favorable. Fears are entertained, however, that it may be injured by frost, in consequence of the trees putting forth blossom so early.

HO FOR THE MINES.—We have been authorized to state that a freight train will start from Franklin, Cache county, on or about the 20th inst. for the Grasshopper mines, Idaho Territory, and that those wishing to join the company can do so if in readiness at the appointed time.

Married:

In Provo city, March 19th, by Isaac Bullock, Mr. TRUMAN SWARTHOUT and Miss MARY BRAIN.

At Grantsville, Tooele county, March 23, by Thomas H. Clark, sen., Mr. ROBERT ORR and Miss SARAH ELIZABETH MICKEL, both of that place.

Died:

On the 30th inst., at Corn Creek, JOSEPH ALLEN, son of Richard and Elizabeth Hatton, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

In Richmond, Cache valley, CLARINDA KNAPP ALLEN, Feb. 25th, aged 91 years.

New Advertisements.

COTTON YARN.

SOLD FOR LEGAL TENDERS,
A. S. RANSOHOFF, & CO,
Old Stand of Staines, Needham & Co.
41-2.

CABBAGE SEEDS!

PURE SEED of the WINNESTADT—the best cabbage for Sale. 41 f L. S. HEMENWAY.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale.
41tf L. S. HEMENWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

G. W. DERRICK wishes to thank his friends for their patronage, and begs to inform them and the public generally that he is still carrying on business at the Machine Shop, Sugar House Ward, G. S. L. City, where all orders in his line of business will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Machinery made to order. 41-3

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!!!

FLAX BREAKING BY MACHINERY!

THE Subscriber having, at considerable expense, fitted up machinery for the purpose, is prepared to break Flax in a superior manner, either on shares or otherwise, at his Flax Mill, Big Cottonwood Ward. For particulars apply at my residence, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, or to Geo. Boyes, on the premises.

41-3 JAMES TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a red and white STEER, four years old, branded [supposed to be] H U L, on the left horn. Owner pay charges and take it away.

JOHN CROFT,
41-1 Weber city, Morgan co.

LOST.

ON Saturday last, a Pair of SPECTACLES and CASE, between Kay's Ward and this city. I will give the value of them for the return of them.

41-1 S. B. ROSE, 17th Ward.

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE the past season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at our Machines on Spring Creek, north of Springville. Having men of years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JACOB HOUTZ.

Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. O. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER every kind of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Snakers, in the latest styles.

Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

FRANK F. FOX will be on hand to supply all who may favor him with their patronage, with CHOICE FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, in their season.

RESIDENCE, one door east of the 12th Ward School house, G. S. L. City. 41-4

LOST.

ON the 21th of March, a Plain GOLD RING, on the south side of North Temple Street, near Bishop Davis's, 17th Ward; H. O. on the inside. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by leaving it with Bishop Raleigh, 19th Ward 40-1 H. CARLSON.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

THERE is yet time to send in orders for Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods, Groceries, Stoves, Wagons, Machinery, or any kind of Merchandize, which I will purchase, and either deliver at Omaha or Florence, or freight to this city on equitable terms.

I purpose starting east on the 20th inst. and would be pleased to receive orders as soon as possible, previous to the 18th.

SOLE AGENT for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B.—The highest premium obtained on gold dust and coin. 41-3

COOKING STOVES FOR CATTLE!!

DAILY expected from California a number of COOK STOVES, of the best patterns.

A Fresh Supply of valuable

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
SPICES,
TURPENTINE,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISH,
GLASS,
TIN.

Also,
GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, ETC, ETC.

At LOW RATES for CASH or WORK OXEN.

41-3 W. S. GODBE.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA!!!

A SELECT STOCK of DRY GOODS, comprising
BLUE DRILLS,
DENIMS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS, etc., etc.

HARDWARE:

comprising
STOVES,
SCYTHES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS;

Axes, Forks, Snaths, Bolts and Screws, Locks, Augers, Chisels, Nails, Brass Kettles, Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, etc., etc.

Glass, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Logwood, Concentrated Lye. The Finest

TEA AND TOBACCO

in the market.

LINSEED OIL, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND COAL OIL,

and a thousand and one articles in the notion line, all of which I wish to sell immediately LOWER THAN THE LOWEST for Legal Tender Notes, and LOWER STILL for COIN.

Call and examine at Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, East Temple Street.

FRED. A. MITCHELL.

April 6, 1863.—41-3

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 42. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Prest. DANIEL H. WELLS, Bowery, G. S. L. City, April 6, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

Right here we want to build a tabernacle to accommodate the Saints at our general conferences and religious worship, that will comfortably seat some ten thousand people; and over there we want to build a temple. These two items I wish to call your attention to to-day.

We have organized the different districts throughout the Territory so that fifty teams can be at work for the temple, hauling granite rock from Big and Little Cottonwoods. There has been some hauling done, but I wish to suggest a little amendment on our present operations and plans touching this part of the work. We shall want the same number of teams this season. We have never had as many as was designed in the first place, which was fifty, at any one time. If we could have even twenty-five or thirty teams constantly at work, they would keep the stone-cutters employed. There was a difficulty last season about feed for the animals engaged on this work, but we are prepared to feed hay this year, but grain must be furnished by the wards.

I wish to say a word in regard to the teamsters. Send men to drive the teams and not boys; men who will have some interest in the work they are sent to do; men who will not sell the grain sent to feed the teams to buy whisky with; men who will not take their teams to haul wood with instead of rock for the temple. Let the teamsters be fitted out with at least one spare shirt, that they may not be placed under the necessity of wearing one shirt five or six weeks, and then leave the work to go home if they are not supplied with more; this same remark will apply to shoes also. Either send men that do not use tobacco or send them with a supply, that they may not come to me and tell me they will have to leave the work if they are not supplied with tobacco. Some of the bishops sent word if I would find the men from their wards tobacco they would pay for it, which they have not done, and you may expect that in the future we shall not find them in this article. We expect these things to be found them, and men sent who will take of their teams and wagons. It is a heavy tax upon us to repair unavoidable breakages; this we expect to do. We have a pretty good road to the rock, and if men will be careful in the management of their teams they need not break wagons as much as they have.

On the heel of the teams going down to the States for the poor, we want the teams ready for the hauling of rock. I will make a suggestion here, that the city be divided into ten working wards, each ward to pay its tithing labor punctually every tenth day, that we may have all the common labor we need on labor tithing, and not be placed under the necessity of hireing labor with available means. This tithing labor can be done by the people in this city; but, you say, the hauling of rock and sending teams to the States takes up all the tithing labor we owe. If this be so you may call the hauling of the rock and teams going to the States a free-will offering if you please. I care not how you fix it. I know there is a great portion of the community who care not much which way it applies. Those who have teams are the ones who supply both the hauling of rock for the temple and going to the States. A great mass of the people do not do any labor of this kind. Let the Bishops in each ward look to it and find out who in their wards do not pay labor tithing in sending teams to the States. We want the common labor on the block, this season, to excavate, to attend masons and do a variety of work that is necessary to be accomplished for the building of our contemplated tabernacle. Let there be an organization of the people in order to bring a portion of that labor on this block.

The labor tithing of mechanics cannot be settled by sending a person to work at a dollar and a half a day if the bishop understands his business. All our tradesmen make more than a dollar and a half a day; they should pay what their tenth day's labor is worth. The shoe makers can furnish boots and shoes, which can be used to a good advantage. If there is an objection raised to paying the material on labor tithing, it can be credited on their property tithing. We would not wish our tradesmen to leave their shops to work out their labor tithing in common labor with the shovel, the pick, etc., for they would not earn as much as a common laborer would who daily follows this kind of labor. We want them to pay their tithing in the kind of labor they are constantly employed at, and the products of this we can place to an excellent use. Common labor is more plentiful than mechanical labor.

I have been particular in noticing this matter. Great abuses are springing up among us for want of proper attention to the business of tithing labor upon the public works.

Sometimes men are found fault with because they spoil the work; they do not, for instance, cut the stone to line, and do not improve in their work as much as they should. If any thing is said to those persons they feel grouty, and as though they did not care whether they continued to work or not on the public works; 'for,' say they, "my work is as good as the pay." Perhaps you do not know what kind of pay you get. What does the tithing office pay to the hands on the public works? It pays money, it pays clothing, it pays good flour, and plenty of it, all that the hands need; it pays vegetables of every kind that is raised in these mountains, it pays molasses, chickens, eggs, butter, beef and pork, some hay, and wood. I wish to ask if this is not good pay, and especially when you consider that the public hands get all their wages and more too; for in many instances they are behind on the books. They get all they earn and more, unless they are more diligent than some generally are, because we pay high wages. These are facts that cannot be truthfully denied. Men who work on the public works should be satisfied and contented, and give their best services, and try to improve, and do the best they can; a good many do this. There is no place in the Territory that pays better pay and better wages than is paid to the hands that work on the public works, upon an average. If they can better themselves, why do they not do it? Some would quickly leave the public works in the best season of the year for a few dollars in money, and in the winter, when employment is scarce elsewhere, return to the public works; this is not righteous before God; men who do this do not do their duty as Saints. If any person can do better than to be a Latter Day Saint and abide the counsels given to them, why do they not do it? If there is more peace and comfort and salvation in the world than among the Saints, why did they not stay in the world? And if after they come here they think they can enjoy themselves better somewhere else, why do they not go there instead of staying here as grumblers in the kingdom of God? The kingdom of God is as independent of all such men as the Lord himself, and it will be built up whether they assist in the work or not.

I speak thus plainly that you may know how we feel about such things, and that you may realize that you are equally interested in the building up of the kingdom of God as I am, or as any body else is. It is as much your duty to come here and spend your time as it is mine, whether you get anything for it or not. I am no more interested in building up the temple than any other Latter Day Saint is. I am no more interested in building a new tabernacle than you are; it is no more the business of the First Presidency or Twelve Apostles than it is yours. This, however, may need qualification; some feel a slothful interest in it that we do not have. It is as much your duty as ours, and I expect we can do as well without it as you can. We, however, expect to accomplish this work whether you aid us or not; but we call upon the people in this sense; it is your privilege to aid us if you feel willing to do so. We expect you to do as you shall be directed, and abide the law you have enlisted to obey; this is your privilege. We expect you will guide your labors according to the rule laid down for you to follow. We wish to proceed with this labor immediately upon the close of this conference. Let the men who seek labor, seek it not so particularly for individual aggrandizement as for the interest of the kingdom of God. This work will be an equal benefit to all if we will be diligent and contented. There is no job men can be engaged in that will pay half as well. Those who will cling to the faith, and work on faithfully, diligently and humbly, will be the best off in the end. I do not care what inducement is offered to them, there is no enterprise so remunerative as the great enterprise in which we are engaged, or half so profitable, though we may not realize all things we desire or need at the present moment as fully as we would like. Look at the faithful laborer who is putting forth his hand in building up the kingdom of God, even if it is connected with bringing the rocks from the quarry, lumber and timber from the mountains, etc.; that soul has peace and quiet within, though in temporal matters comparatively destitute. But in this country no person need suffer for the common necessaries of life. It is not so in distant nations where many of us came from. Remember the appeals that are made to us for assistance, for starvation has entered their dwellings; it is not so here. Do we realize the blessings we enjoy in contrast with those of our brethren in distant countries? While we are doing all we can to aid them, let us remember not to slacken our hands in endeavoring to build up the kingdom of God, in answering to the calls made upon us here.

No person can release us from the duties that devolve upon us as individuals. We each of us should shoulder our own responsibilities and rejoice to embrace the privilege of performing the duties devolving upon us to do good in the church and kingdom of God in the last days. This is an inestimable privilege which once neglected may never again return. No person should lose the opportunity of doing good, if they do they will be sorry afterwards. Look back upon your own history and experience in the church and kingdom of God, and point out a single duty that has been manfully and righteously performed, that does not to this day bring to you a feeling of great satisfaction and gratitude to the Almighty, that you were called upon to perform that duty, and you are glad that you did perform it faithfully before your God and your brethren. I do not believe there is a single individual that has ever performed a single duty in the church and kingdom of God but what is grateful to the Almighty that they had strength and power and ability to perform that duty. Then so let it be in the future, whenever we are called upon to perform a duty let us hasten to perform it with a free and glad heart, and with a ready hand, doing it as it should be done with all the wisdom, ability and power that we can bring to bear on it, feeling grateful to the Almighty for the privilege, and we shall have joy and rejoicing before the heavens. This is the true light in which we ought to look at this matter. There is a great labor before this people, it is a life time work, and then it will be taken up by those who will follow after us, who will continue to develop the things which the Almighty is trying to establish upon the earth, the work of the salvation of our dead, and the great millenium. The work we are now doing is preparatory to that work, and that work is preparatory to another that shall follow after.

We will build a new tabernacle of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the people much better than they can be at present, and the time probably is not far distant when we may commence to administer for our dead. But the duties of to-day, and all the work and labor we are called upon to perform is preparatory to something else; if we perform this work faithfully it will tell in its place in the due season and time of the Lord. Then let us be faithful and never neglect the opportunity of doing good when presented to us, be it ever so small in our estimation. There is nothing so small but what is necessary when we are told to do it by those who preside over us. Small things reach to great things. We cannot baptize for the dead without a font, and we cannot get the stone to build it of without going to the stone quarries to get it. It looks a small thing to quarry rock and to pick up the pebbles and cobble rock, or to take the spade and go and labor a single day's work, but those small matters form together a grand whole in bringing to pass the great purposes we are anticipating will come to pass in the Lord's due time. Then let us listen to, and respond to the calls made upon us by our Bishops, by our Presidents, by those who are appointed to direct and govern and control and shape our labor. It is the business of this people to build up this kingdom in any channel and direction in which they are called to labor. Let us abide these teachings and calls, for in this we can attain an exaltation in the presence of our father in heaven. Let us seek to be exalted therein and enjoy eternal lives in the mansions of the blessed. This is my sermon for to-day. May God help us to do these things is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

REMARKS

By GEORGE A. SMITH, Bowery, April 6, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I have been a witness for many years, to a considerable extent, of the labors, toils and exertions of the Elders of this church. I have rejoiced in the result of their labors and the blessings which God hath bestowed upon them. Though many, as has been observed, have fallen out by the way, yet a large majority of the Elders of Israel who went in early days to proclaim the gospel are still in our midst, or have died in the honorable discharge of their duty, with promises of salvation and eternal life upon their heads.

Circumstances have changed. When Presidents Young, Kimball and others left Nauvoo to go to England without purse or scrip, they left a few houseless, homeless people, a great proportion of them sick, lying out of doors, with no covering only the broad canopy of heaven on the banks of the Mississippi, robbed of everything they possessed by the benevolent Christians of the State of Missouri, and driven away into Illinois, and from exposure and over-exertion and suffering reduced by disease and sickness to the last extremity of human endurance. It was under such circumstances as these that the brethren started forth on their mission to England. When they had gone a few miles they were met by an old friend, who, on seeing their sick and wan condition, inquired who had been robbing the burying ground. These are circumstances which have passed into history.

What is our condition now? We can hear occasionally from our brethren in England, many of them who have been long years in the church, saying to their children, I will give you a little bit to eat, but when you get to Zion, you can have as much as you want, but now you must make this little do." In the cotton-spinning districts in Great Britain there are thousands of such cases among persons belonging to this church; they are reduced to the last extremity of want, in consequence of the great revolution in America.

We should not send Elders there to beg of them a division of their scanty pittance, or to solicit aid in paying their passage back again to America, or to give them something to carry home to their families; not at all. God has given us possession of this goodly land; the labors of the brethren and the blessing of God have caused it to bud and blossom as the rose. Where desolation dwelt, now is the abode of plenty. We are under no necessity of sending forth the Elders of Israel in the condition that we have hitherto had to do; in fact, it would not be safe for a man to shoulder his valise and tramp through the States as the Elders used to do. Bloodshed, robbery, murder, jay-hawking (a polite name for robbery), stalks abroad throughout the land, and the only chance for safety is for every man to pass along about his business and be silent; this is the case in many parts of the country.

The fact that Joseph Smith predicted the present trouble and state of affairs—prophesied the result of mobbing the Saints in Missouri and elsewhere, enrages them; instead of the fulfilment of that prophecy making the people of the country friendly to us, it makes them bloodthirsty, more filled with hell; more eager to waste and destroy and crush out the last remaining particles of truth that may exist on the face of the land.

Again, the places of our missionary labor are a long distance away, and it is important when an Elder leaves here that he should commence the exercise of his calling at the place he is destined to labor at the earliest practical moment. A few dollars contributed to this purpose will pass the Elders directly to the fields of labor, to which they are appointed. Perhaps when a missionary gets to Italy, as my brother tells me, he would be cordially received, and be treated to a few honeysuckle leaves put into some water, boiled, seasoned with salt, and dished up for a meal. A man could make a meal of this with a loaf of bread by the side of it, and a shank of the good Tithing-office beef to season it. Some of the Elders have had cause to rejoice at receiving from the hands of the poor and needy a small pittance of this kind; and, perhaps, when the cold weather comes, these poor persons may be found crawling among the sheep to keep from freezing. We do not want to take any donations at the hands of such people, and where men are working for ten cents per day and paying eight dollars per cord for wood, we do not expect them to contribute much to the Elders. Such is the condition of a great number of Saints in Switzerland.

In relation to the families of the Elders at home there is plenty in the land. If we have listened readily to the call made upon us to-day to donate to the support of the missionary interest there will be no difficulty whatever. The suggestion of placing in the hands of the families of our missionaries cotton, flax and wool, and the means for them to work it up, is very important; I recommend it especially to our wool and flax growers in this country. Remember this in your donations; let the wives and daughters of our Elders, some of whom have been absent six out of eight years in foreign lands, have an opportunity of making some home-spun clothing and of fixing up something that is comfortable to wear.

Let us be diligent in these matters and thoughtful, and remember that when we do these things, we participate in the blessings of sustaining the Elders who are preaching the gospel to the nations of the earth, a great duty which Joseph the Prophet of God has laid upon this people. May God bless us to accomplish this work is my prayer: Amen.

SEVENTIES' READING ROOM.—We are requested to state that the Reading Room at the Seventies' Council Hall will be open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, between the hours o'3 and 7o'clock p.m.

CHARLES GODFREY IS WANTED

To report immediately at Prest. B. Young's office.

[For The Deseret News.

DAVID'S PSALM 48.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HEBREW, BY W. W. PHELPS.

(A nice song for sweet singers.)

The Lord is great and glorious too,
Within the city, where
All cov'nants made are kept as true:
That holy mountain there

In beauty high fair Zion stands,
The sacred place of joy,
For all the earth, where truth expands,
Without the least alloy.

'Tis in the northern hemisphere,
Where choicest singers sing,
Indu'd with ev'ry grace that's dear,
The city of the king.

In her great temple of the Lord
The Gods will be endowed
For exaltation and reward,
Beneath the curtain cloud.

For lo! the kings will meet their king
To get "the pass" that's sure—
For lives in that eternal spring,
Where ev'ry thing is pure.

The just will see, to be upright,
They must be innocent,
And never sin, by day or night,
But "pure" and diligent.

No fear will ever scare the wise—
The host, renown'd, that's born
With holy spirits from the skies,
To grace earth's Sabbath morn.

There vessels, doom'd to wrath, ne'er come;
Nor sinners full of guile,
That die like beasts, and go, as dumb,
To serve in hell awhile.

Just as we understand by truth,
Our happiness will be;
As if we held eternal youth
Throughout eternity.

There Lords and Gods, and kings and queens,
Are in perfection free,
To plan new worlds, by ceaseless means,
For their posterity.

There Gods will rest in perfect love,
Around the Great I AM—
Of one great whole that shines above,
With billions, just as calm.

By cov'nants of the Saints, endow'd,
All Zion will be one,
As Israel, clean, beneath the cloud,
Are greeting Christ, the Son.

No pain, or sorrow, will be known,
Among her shining tow'rs;
For Satan's bound—down with his own,
And Death hath lost his pow'rs.

O! who can count all Zion, then,
Or what is yet to be?
Good wives and children! pure as when
They star eternity.

IMPORTANCE OF TIME AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT SHOULD BE IMPROVED.

An essay recently delivered in Cluff's Hall, Provo, by GEORGE M. BROWN.

Time, like a flowing stream is ever onward; remember this; let it sink deep into every heart, that it may leave a vivid and lasting impression on the mind. Remember that time never stands still. The world may cease to revolve on its axis, the sun may stand still—all nature may become silent and motionless, but time is onward and forever. It moves with great velocity; one moment no sooner comes than it is gone again and succeeded by another, which is no less eager for flight than the one which preceded it. Notwithstanding their short duration, these are the most important divisions of time. A celebrated writer says, take care of the minutes and the hours will take care of themselves. This is evidently true, for now is the time to perform the duties requisite to the present moment. Never delay till to-morrow that which should be done to-day, for in so doing you burden the future with a load that does not belong to it. Let it be a ruling principle with you through life, to perform each task in the proper season, and you will enjoy the present and look upon the future without dismay.

The short space of time which we have to live on the earth requires us to be very vigilant and active. The age of man at the present day seldom exceeds eighty years; if this were taken into serious consideration it would doubtless reform the lives of many. Let us consider that life is short, very short, its journey, although on a rough and rugged path is soon performed; hence, the necessity of every moment being used to the best possible advantage. If we observe order in the distribution of our time, everything will appear harmonious and pleasant, and hurry and confusion can be avoided. Physical labor should not be allowed to occupy all our time, neither should mental labor—both are necessary to our happiness and well-being. Mental occupations are a pleasing relief from physical exertions and from that perpetual hurry and wearisome attention which in most of the employments of life must be given to objects which are not otherwise interesting, although they are necessary.

The mind, in an hour of leisure, obtaining a short vacation from the perplexing cares of this world, finds in its own contemplation a source of amusement, of solace and of pleasure—that is, the well cultivated mind. It should be trained to think and to study, and not be allowed to wander and rest on objects of little value. The person whose mind is given to study finds within himself a source of pleasure which wealth can not procure. He has no need of resorting to the haunts of idleness to spend his so-called leisure hours. Philosophy and literature, a knowledge of the laws which govern the material and intellectual world, will furnish him with a source of the most agreeable amusements, while at the same time he is becoming acquainted with principle, which if properly applied, will secure him an honorable position in this life and eternal exaltation in the life to come. Much depends in a wise distribution of our time. Our Heavenly Father has placed us on this earth for the express purpose of doing his will, and if by disobedience to his laws we do not fill up the measure of our days, and render a satisfactory account for that portion of time which has been allotted to us, we fail to answer the end of our creation, for which we will certainly be held accountable.

It is our duty to prolong life, that we may do as much good as possible. If we would employ our time well during our sojourn in this world, our minds should always be occupied with good and useful thoughts, and to prepare the mind to entertain them, care must be taken to accustom it to a close and rational mode of thinking. When you have started a good thought, pursue it, do not presently loose sight of it, or suffer any trifling suggestion that may appear to divert you from it. Dismiss it not till you have sifted and exhausted it, and well considered the several consequences and inferences which arise from it; however, retain not the subject any longer than you find your thoughts run freely upon it, for to confine them to it when it is quite worn out, is to give them unnatural bent without sufficient employment, which will make them flag, or be more apt to run off to something elese. To keep the mind intense on the subject you are contemplating, lay open the subject in as many lights and views as it is capable of being represented in; clothe your ideas in well chosen words, deliberately pronounced, or committed to writing. Whatever be the subject, admit of no inferences from it but what you see plain and natural. This is the way to furnish the mind with true and solid knowledge.

I will now endeavor to point out to you a way in which much valuable time is lost. I mean that of slandering one another, or, as it is sometimes called, backbiting; this is a most degraded principle and one too often practised. I have seen men, who were almost constantly talking about their neighbors. To all such persons I will say, that you are not only loosing your time, which is very precious, but you are making yourselves ridiculous in the eyes of all good and wise men. To those who are opposed to such principles, I will say, spend the same amount of time in the pursuit of knowledge that others spend in talking about you, and leave it to the future to decide who has made the wiser choice. A course of this kind may produce you some enemies, but that is a matter of little consequence, for allow me to say that, men who have no enemies are seldom good for much. They are composed of that material which is so easily worked, that everybody can mould them into whatever shape they choose.

Wise men care very little about the censure or applause of the world, they know their duty and do the same. Let us constantly follow reason, says Montague and let the public approbation follow us the same way if it pleased, but total indifference in this matter is unwise. We ought not to be entirely insensible to the reports of others; no, not to the railings of an enemy, for an enemy may say something out of ill will to us, which we should think of very cooly when we are by ourselves to examine whether the accusation be just or not, and whether there is in our conduct what may make it appear so, and by this means our enemy may do us more good than he intended, and discover to us something which we were not aware existed in our hearts. An enemy may injure us, but will sometimes do us more good than a friend will in discovering to us our true characters. Our friends says Addison very often flatter us as much as our own hearts do. They either do not see our faults or conceal them from us, or soften them by their representations after such a manner that we think them too trifling to be taken notice of. An enemy on the contrary makes a stricter search into us, discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers; and although his malice may set them in too strong a light, yet it has generally some grounds for what is advanced. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. A wise man should give a just attention to both of them, so far as it may tend to the improvement of the one and the diminuation of the other. Plutarch, in an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies—among the good fruits of enmity mentions this in particular. That by the reproaches it casts upon us we see the worst side of ourselves, and open our eyes to several blemishes and defects in our lives and conversations which we should not have observed without the help of such ill-natured monitors.

I may be wandering too far from my subject, but as the importance of time and the manner in which it should be improved, reaches to all the avocations of life and through all its menacing scenes, we cannot stray very far from the subject. How many are there who rightly appreciate the value of time? I will venture to say that there are very few. If they understood the real value of time, there would be a marked change in the ways of many; but to properly understand it would be to know what we have to do, and to understand the manner in which it should be used, we should know what character we are to assume in life; but the right to choose that character is not ours but God's, He knows what is best for us and we should always be subject to His will. He has given us the light of reason that we might know our proper talents and capacities, and when we know them, we know in what manner we are capable of being useful, and the consideration of our characters and relations in life will direct us to the proper application of those talents, show us to what ends they were given us and to what purposes they ought to be improved.

Many of those who set up for wits, and pretend to more than ordinary sagacity and delicacy of sense, do, notwithstanding, spend their time to no profit, and live away whole days, weeks, and sometimes months together to little or no purpose; but it may not be so innocently as though they had been asleep all the while. If their talents are of that order, they would have others believe surely they are worth improving, if not, they have the more need of it. Greatness of parts is so far from being a discharge from industry, that I find men of the most exquisite sense, in all ages were always very careful of their time. It is a sad thing to observe how miserably some men debase and prostitute their capacities. Those gifts and indulgencies of nature by which they outshine many others, and by which they are capable of doing real service to the cause of virtue and religion, and of being eminently useful to mankind, they either entirely neglect or shamefully abuse, to the dishonor of God and the prejudice of their fellow men, by encouraging and emboldening them in the ways of vice and vanity. The false glare of a profane wit, will sometimes make such strong impressions on a weak mind, as to overturn the principles of reason and wisdom, whereas, the same force and sprightliness of genius might have been very happily and usefully employed in discountenancing sin, and in exposing the inconsistencies and follies of a vicious and profligate character. The more talent men are blessed with, the more pains they should take to bring them into useful employment. The reason for this is obvious, they have more to answer for than other men.

I believe that it is a scriptural saying, That where much is given much is required, and where but little is given but little is required; then, if a man be endowed with superior talent, his works should be proportionaly great. The Almighty will exact of every person, that amount of labor which he is capable of performing, both mentally and physically. But enough of this. It is necessary to the improvement of our time, to know what we are and what we will be. I will now proceed in that direction.

First. What are we now? I will say that we are lords of creation, we are beings endowed with the faculties which are intended to govern creation. We are unlike the inanimate or brutal part of creation; we have a more noble nature. We can not only move and act freely, but we observe in ourselves a capacity of study, reflection and various mental observations which irrational animals do not possess, but after all, man in his present situation is a poor being, when compared with his Creator, although he is styled lord of creation. He treads the earth in majesty, and traverses the boistrous ocean of pleasure. He puts forth his pride, power and skill, which make fire, earth and water subservient to his will; but time, time the tomb builder, soon lays him down to rest in that silent sepulchre, where he must await the mercy of a gracious God for deliverance. If man could escape death he would fancy himself truly great; it has been the terror of every age, to the great as well as the small. All the kings, princes, statesmen, heroes and conquerors, who have made a figure upon the great theatre of the world, have each looked upon death as the king of terrors, placed in the way to cut short their career in the pursuit of fame.

Second The soul of man is immortal, it is a divine ray infused by the Soverign Creator, who in his infinite wisdom saw fit to send it from the mansions above to partake of the grosser elements, that it might be better prepared for eternity, and that the body must accompany the soul, the holy scriptures do abundantly testify. It is therefore clearly evident that we are creatures born for immortality, that we are destined, inasmuch as we are worthy to enjoy eternal felicity in the mansions of our Father. In regard to what should be our great and governing views in life, I quote a few lines from an eminent author. "We must consider what is the ultimate scope we drive at; the general maxims and principles we live by; or whether we have not yet determined our end; and are governed by no fixed principles, or by such as we are ashamed to own. The first and leading dictate of prudence is, that a man propose to himself his true and best interest for his end, and the next is, that he make use of all those means and opportunities whereby that end is to be obtained" This is the most effective way that I know of to secure to ones self the character of a wise man here, and the reward of one hereafter, and between these two there is such a close connection, that he who does not do the latter, cannot be supposed to intend the former.

There are few who live so much at random as not to have some main end in view, something that influences their conduct, and is the general subject of their pursuit and hope. A man cannot live without some leading objects in view, a wise man will always know what they are, whether it is fit that he should be led by them or not, whether they be such as his reason and understanding approve, or only such as fancy and inclination suggest. He will be as much concerned to act with reason as to talk with reason, as much ashamed of a contradiction is his character as in his conversation. When do our views center on things that only immediately concern us, or in that which will be a lasting benefit throughout all eternity. If the former, it is a mortifying thought, that we are every day departing from our happiness; if the latter it is a joy to think that we are every day drawing nearer to the object of our highest wishes. Is our main care to appear great in the eyes of men, or good in the eyes of God? If the former, we expose ourselves to the pain of perpetual disappointment, for it is much, if the envy of men do not rob us of a great deal of our just praise, or if our vanity will be content with that portion of it they allow us, but if the latter be our main care, if our chief views are to be approved of by God, we are laying up a fund of the most solid and lasting satisfaction. Not to say that this is the truest way to appear great in the eyes of men, and to conciliate the esteem of all those whose praise might be worth one wish, but I will venture to say, that if our thoughts, views and actions concur with the foregoing, we can not spend our time more profitably.

I will now close my remarks for this evening with a few words directed principally to the youth. Life begins with prospects truly flattering. While looking forward to coming years, and stepping in the alluring paths of honor and glory, the youth will set out on life's journey light-hearted, moving joyously on, unconscious of his future destiny. He gazes upon the fair outstretched future, and imagines a life of gaiety and happiness. His heart beats high within his breast. While in the morning of life, he eagerly pursues pleasure and thinks not of disappointment. As he visits the haunts of vice and idleness, where resort the wild and reckless, and treads the halls of revelry where dance the gay and thoughtless, he little dreams of what the future may have in store. Time glides on and he soon finds that he is in his declining years, that he has passed the meridian of life, and his gray hairs and quivering limbs warn him that the grave is near. He then looks back upon the course of his former years with anguish. He then beholds, when too late, that the morning of his life has been spent in the ways of dissipation and vice. He then cries in the agony of his soul, "O, happy days of youth, return; permit to enjoy thy presence once more that I may guide my steps aright;" but alas! they return no more. Remember that time once lost is lost forever. If we are walking in the downward paths of vice, let us retrace our steps immediately; for if we return not now in the spring-time of our days, vainly in after years when the shadows of age are darkening around us shall we call, O, beautiful days of youth, those beautiful days, gone, gone forever and hidden in the shadows of the misty past, shall close their ears against our miserable cries or answer us in hollow accents, "alas! we return no more"

As a guide for you through coming years, I introduce the resolution of a youth who, in after life, became greatly distinguished for his virtues. It was as follows:

"I'll not willingly offend, nor easily be offended;
What's amiss I'll strive to mend, and endure what can't be mended."

We should be slow to anger, quick to forgive, and always ready to do good. Honor should be the watch-word of every boy, and decorum the guide of every girl. We would then travel life's journey with pleasure always, looking on the future with delight, and when gray hairs shall adorn our heads and we behold that our career is run, we can say that we have lived a life of virtue, and we die with the hope of eternal bliss beyond the grave.

CHILDREN.—Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, heathy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy, and sulky, and a liar, and a thief, and a drunkard, and a swearer, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows, the young cock learns. You will remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy children from diseased, and lazy, and wicked parents Be always frank and open with your children. Make them feel at ease with you, and make free with them. There is no such good playthings for grown up children like you and me, as *weanes*—wee ones. It is wonderful what you can get them to do with a little coaxing and fun. You all know this as well as I do, and you all practice it every day in your own families. Here is a pleasant little story out of an old book: "A gentleman took his children beyond their usual journey, they began to get weary, and all cried to him to carry them on his back, but because of their multitude he could not do this. "But," says he, "I'll get horses for us all," then cutting little wands out of the hedge as ponies for them, and a great stake as a charger for himself, this put mettle in their little legs, and they rode cheerily home." So much for a bit of ingenious fun.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Few nations have in their career passed through so many revolutionary phases as Poland,—the birth-place of *Kosciziouski*, *Dembinski*, *Mazeppa* and other heroes,—and no other country has for so long a time threatened to disturb the balance of European power and the famous *entente cordiale* of tyrants swaying the sceptre of despotism over millions of oppressed subjects.

Thrones, dynasties and armies that were employed to combat, conquer and demolish the banner of Polish freedom, have been disgracefully baffled, defeated and are fast sinking in the all-absorbing abyss of Time, while that small country, surrounded by the most powerful nations of the earth, stands still as a bulwark of European liberty, as a memento of a glorious past,—struggling with the hireling cohorts of autocratic rulers.

History does not contain a more disgraceful act than the dismemberment of Poland in 1773, in which spoliation drama Peter III. of Russia, Joseph of Germany and Frederick II. of Prussia took their shameful parts, each of the three potentates securing a portion of that unfortunate country for himself. At the time that the Russian armies marched into Poland, that ill-fated but brave nation numbered about nine millions, and after dividing that kingdom and placing Russian vice-roys and governors over the same, the sun of the Polish nations was believed to have set forever, and so overwhelming were the reverses at the commencement of that memorable struggle between freedom and tyranny, that even the brave and noble-hearted *Kosciziouski* while falling wounded from his charger during a fearful battle, exclaimed on being made prisoner, "*finis Poloniae*" (this is the end of Poland.)

And in order to facilitate the work of Russification, by an *ukase* issued in 1840 by the emperor Nicholas, the use of the Polish language was strictly forbidden in schools, churches and in courts; thus the Muscovitic tyrant tried to compel the Poles to give up their mother tongue and learn the hated Russian. The rising generation from the age of twelve to thirty were drafted into the Russian army and marched into the interior of that vast empire, to die either in distant garrisons broken-hearted, or to find their untimely grave by the bullets of the wild Circassians with whom the Czar had been waging war for upwards of fifty years.

The darkest pages of the world's history, with the exception of that of the early Christians by the Romans, do not show a parallel to the treatment of the Poles by their rulers. Those that have seen the sun of their birth rise in America or England, do not comprehend fully the meaning of *stern oppression*, only now and then they may be permitted in a hideous dream to realize, to a certain extent, the condition of wretched beings in the hands of iron despotism.

Did the Poles ever experience mercy at the hands of their government? *Never.* If the hearts that have been broken at the unheard cruelty of having children taken at the midnight hour from their beds, and husbands wrenched from the embrace of their wives by the cruel hands of the *Cossacks*, in order to be taken to the nearest military station,—we repeat it, if those broken hearts could find language in the agony of their sufferings, they would shake their grey heads doubtfully at your idea of there existing mercy and commiseration in the world..

Mothers and wives who besought the commanding officer of the district on their knees and bathed their hands with tears to soften the oppressor's heart, that their children and wives might be spared, will tell you, we might sooner move a stone than those vile and cruel hirelings; and pointing their withered hands to Heaven, they will say, "we expect no mercy but from God."

Is it then to be wondered at that with such treatment, the Poles expressed themselves in their manifesto to the different nations in these remarkable words: "We rather die than submit to such tyranny." And they kept their promise, hundreds of thousands have laid their bodies down at the altar of Poland's freedom and their heroic deeds have been celebrated by the ablest pens of almost all nations. The intervals of peace in that country, may only be considered as ominous lulls or calms before a storm.

In the great risings of 1830, 45, 46 and 47, desperate attempts were made to sunder the shackles of tyranny, and thus emancipate mind and body, so that the people might walk forth in light and liberty, but their enemies proved too powerful. Towards the end of 1847, prince *Mierolawski* succeeded in having a well-equipped and appointed army of 80,000 men to meet the Prussians and Austrians, while other Polish leaders kept the Russians at bay, but the sad events of Kossuth's fall brought about a campaign disastrous to the Polish nation. It is well known that the great Hungarian dictator heartily sympathized with his oppressed neighbors, and promised timely succor but fate was against him.

Since that eventful period, the majority of the expatriated Poles were partly residing in England and partly in France and Switzerland, while others emigrated to the United States. We have been in Poland and France and to our knowledge the ties of friendship and sympathy between those two countries are great as far as the masses are concerned, and the government is obliged to wink at it. After the defeat of 1848, prince Mierolawski and other principal Polish leaders took up their residence in Paris, and to the great chagrin of the Austrian, Prussian and Russian police, those refugees remained unmolested in the capital of the Seine.

Since the last fourteen years the German nation has been gradually awakened out of its lethargy, the seed of liberty which was sown during the revolution of 1848, is germinating and will, under the hands of skilful and experienced men, bring forth a momentous harvest. It is not for us to prognosticate the coming history of continental Europe, but the things which transpire now are like a foreruner of a terrible storm, and, if we are not mistaken, there is greater activity among the masses of the people than ever. It is very true the sun is still shining and royalty is still reveling in the labor of oppressed subjects, but an unnatural gloom prevails over the political horizon and portends a great and mighty upheaving of nations.

In Prussia, the people, according to the latest news, are much embittered against the government and the king, while the latter sides with his ministers and prepares to meet the storm. The same feelings are manifesting themselves throughout the German States; Italy is in a very unsettled condition, and in Hungary the fire of the late revolution is still smouldering and needs only a little breeze to blaze up in full force.

While thus the deepening gloom of a coming storm is settling over central Europe, Poland has risen once more like a Phœnix out of its ashes. Although the news concerning that important event is very meagre, we learn sufficient to know that the insurrection is apparently gaining ground. From the policy of the Russian government we are well aware that no news of moment is allowed to transpire across the wire or be conveyed by some other channel to the neighboring nations. The information we receive comes simply from private sources, from which by the German press the news by the Censor's advice is dished up in homeopathic doses.

According to European advices, the present insurrection is originating in the contemplated compulsory enrolment of the Polish youth *en masse*, for the purpose of accomplishing more expeditiously the fiendish work of destroying the Polish nationality, by making mere machines of the best men of that trodden-down nation. The movement commenced on the 22d of January by fierce assaults upon the separately quartered detachments of Russian troops. Those of the wretched Muscovite soldiers billeted in houses, were killed in their beds. Simultaneous engagements took place in all the principal towns of the kingdom, and quite a number of staff-officers were killed and wounded. Two thousand conscripts have deserted, the further enrolment of men is postponed, and throughout the Russian-Polish provinces martial law is proclaimed. The Russian garrison of Warsaw, a city of 180,000 inhabitants, numbers now 40,000 men, who are ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

THE TRUTH.

The following beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of truth is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, formerly editor the *Albany State Register*. He was an eyewitness of the scene, in one of the higher courts:

'Now, Emily,' said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for a felony committed in her father's house, 'I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?'

'I don't know what you mean,' was the simple answer.

'There, your Honor,' said the counsel, addressing the Court, 'is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath.'

'Let us see,' said the Judge. 'Come here, my daughter.'

Assured by this kind tone and manner, the child stepped towards him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank, that it went straight to the heart.

'Did you ever take an oath?' inquired the Judge.

The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face, as she answered,

'No, sir.'

She thought that he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

'I do not mean that,' said the Judge, who saw her mistake. 'I mean, were you ever a witness before?'

'No, sir; I never was in court before,' was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open.

'Do you know this book, my daughter?'

'She looked at it, answered:

'Yes, sir; it is the Bible.'

'Do you ever read it?' he asked.

'Yes, sir, every evening.'

'Can you tell me what the Bible is?' inquired the Judge.

'It is the word of the great God,' she answered.

'Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;' and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

'Now,' said the Judge, 'you have sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth.'

'I shall be shut up in the State Prison,' answered the child.

'Anything else?' asked the Judge.

'I shall never go to Heaven,' she replied.

'How do you know this?' asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' 'I learned that before I could read.'

'Has any one talked with you about your being a witness in court here against this man?'

'Yes, sir,' she replied. 'My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we kneeled down together and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me and told me to remember the Ninth Commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said.'

'Do you believe this?' asked the Judge, while tears glistened in his eye, and his lip quivered with emotion.

'Yes, sir,' said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of its truth was perfect.

'God bless you, my child,' said the Judge: 'you have a good mother. This witness is competent,' he continued. 'Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge againts me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined.'

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had intrenched himself in lies, till he deemed himself impregnable. But before her testimony—falsehood was scattered like chaff. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity—terrible I mean to the prisoner and his associates—with which she spoke was like a revelation from God himself.

GUMPTION.

There is nothing a man so much needs to help him along in the world as the faculty expressed in the above homely phrase. To the Yankees it expresses the natural tact which a prosperous, go-ahead man of the world is supposed to possess in a good degree. A man may have intelligence, honesty and good judgment, but without this nondescript, inherent quality, he is always, like the sea-crab, going ahead backwards. How many hard heads and obtuse brains we find pushing along like a locomotive just because they have that certain something, which nobody can describe, to help them along. This "gumption" works unseen like the lightning on the magnetic wires, and the [illegible] are often produced by it, when not the slightest external action is perceptible. Somebody has made some pretty acute remarks on this subject, and arrived at the conclusion that gumption is gumption and "nothing else." Here they are: "This is a Yankee word which we always admired as singularly forcible conveying a definite meaning which cannot be otherwise expressed save by the circumlocutory sentence which should always be avoided if possible. We say of a man, 'he wants gumption,' and we could not more clearly depict his mental character were we to write a volume on the subject. A man who lacks gumption is generally a very harmless man, or more fool than rogue. He is a credulous man, and is easily imposed upon. He may be a business man or a scholar, but he is deficient in decision of character, and will always be destitute of that tact or insight into human nature which constitutes what in every day language is called 'a knowledge of the world.' In a word he is a man who—lacks "gumption."

IF YOU MEAN No, SAY No.—When a man has made up his mind to do or not to do a thing, he should have the pluck to say so plainly and decisively. It is a mistaken kindness—if meant as kindness—to meet a request you have determined not to grant, with "I'll see about it," or "I'll think the matter over," or, "I cannot give you a positive answer now; call in a few days and I'll let you know." It may be said, perhaps, that the object of these ambiguous expressions is to "let the applicant down easy;" but their tendency is to give him useless trouble and anxiety, and possibly, to prevent his seeking what he acquires in a more propitious quarter until after the golden opportunity has passed. Moreover, it is questionable whether the motives for such equivocation are as philanthropic as some people suppose. Generally speaking, the individual who thus avoids a direct refusal, does so to avoid himself pain. Men without decision of character have an indescribable aversion to say No. They can *think* no—sometimes when it would be more creditable to their courtesy and benevolence to think Yes—but they dislike to represent their thoughts. They prefer to mislead and deceive. It is true that these bland and considerate people are often spoken of as "very gentlemanly." But is it gentlemanly to keep a man in suspense for days, and perhaps weeks, merely because you do not choose to put him out of it by a straightforward declaration? He is only a gentleman who treats his fellow men in a manly, straightforward way. Never seem by ambiguous words to sanction hopes you do not intend to gratify. If you mean No, out with it.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of March, 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
38	48	39
Thermometer in open air.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
31	47	33
Dry Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	48	41
Wet Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
34	36	35

The amount of snow that fell during the month, measured 4½ inches; the snow and water during the same time, measured .660, which is half an inch, and 160—of water on the surface or face of the land.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy and warm.
2. do do Night clear.
3. Clear and warm.
4. Cloudy.
5. Clear.
6. Cloudy most of the day.
7. Cloudy and snowy.
8. Cloudy.
9 Clear.
10. Mostly cloudy.
11. Clear.
12. do
13. do
14. do
15. do
16. Mostly cloudy.
17. Day cloudy and windy; evening clear.
18. Cloudy.
19. Clear.
20. A.m. hazy; p.m. clear.
21. Cloudy and snowy.
22. Cloudy. Snow-squall.
23. Clear most of the day.
24. Clear.
25. A.m. clear; p.m. cloudy.
26. Mostly clear.
27. Cloudy.
28. Clear.
29. do
30. do
31. do

I DON'T LIKE MY BUSINESS.—There is no greater fallacy in the world than that enter- in life can be found wholly suited to their tastes, whims and fancies. This philosopher's stone can never be discovered, and every one who makes his life a search for it will be ruined. Much truth is contained in the Irish man's remark: "It is never aisy to work hard." Let, therefore, the fact be always remembered by the young, that no life work can be found entirely agreeable to man. Success always lies at the top of a hill; if we would reach it, we can do so only by hard persevering effort, while beset with difficulties of every kind. Genius points nothing in the battle of life! Determined, obstinate, perseverance in one single channel, is everything.

Hence, should any one of our young readers be debating in his mind a change of business, imagining he has a genius for some other, let him at once dismiss the thought as he would a temptation to do evil. If you think you made a mistake in choosing the pursuit or profession you did, don't make another by leaving it. Spend all your energies in working for, and clinging to it as you would to the life boat that sustained you in the midst of the ocean. If you leave it, it is almost certain that you will go down; but if you cling to it, informing yourself about it until you are its master, bending your every energy to the work, success is certain Good, hard, honest effort, a eadily preserved in will make your love for business or profession grow; since no one should expect to reach a period when he can feel that his life work is just the one he could have done best and would have liked best. We are allowed to see and feel the roughness in our own pathway, but none in others; yet all have them.—[Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS"—Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never come, for the cows to rub themselves against, and for snails and bugs to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among poisonous weeds.

It is far better to be a smooth and polished stone, rolling along in the brawling stream of human life, wearing off the rough corners, and bringing out the firm crystaline structure of the granite, or the delicate veins of the agate, or the chalcedony.

It is the perpetual chafing and rubbing in the whirling current that shows what sort of grit a man is made of, and what he is good for. The sandstone and soapstone are soon ground down to sand and mud, but the firm rock is selected for the towering fortress, and the diamond is cut and polished for the monarch's crown.

The Deseret News. Truth and Liberty.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.........April 15, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the Deseret News is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan, 28, 1863.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

[Reported by J. V. Long.]

Wednesday, April 8, 11 a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The record of Tuesday was read and signed by the Judge.

The case of the U. S. vs. T. C. Armstrong, charged with purchasing a pistol from a soldier, was called, and the defendant having plead guilty, it was ordered and adjudged by the Court that the said defendant be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the period of five days, and that he pay to the United States the sum of fifteen dollars and costs of suit.

Court adjourned till Thursday, at 11 a.m.

Thursday, April 9, 11 a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

In the case of the United States vs. Edward Ray *et al*, Mr Ferguson, counsel for the defendant, filed a motion for Ray to have a separate trial, which the Court granted.

The prisoner Ray having been arraigned and plead not guilty, the Court proceeded to empannel a jury to try the case, as follows: [illegible] challenged peremptorily by the defense: Jas. M. Gellaher, James A. Thompson, Thomas B. Broderick, John L. Blythe, Joseph Busby, Henry McEwan, Lucas Hoagland, Millen Atwood, James Fielding and Samuel L. Sprague, taken.

Mr. Miner opened the case to the jury.

Reuben Miller, O. P. Rockwell and James Cragan were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution.

Frank Matthews, an accomplice, and one whose name was in the indictment with Ray's, being called as a witness for the government, was objected to by the defense. Question argued by counsel, after which the Court ruled that Matthews might testify, with the express understanding that the jury would be instructed to place just such value upon it as was usual in such cases—with considerable discredit. Marshal Gibbs and Mr. Rogers were also called, and testified on the part of the prosecution.

Court took a recess for one hour.

At half-past 2 the court resumed its session.

James Hupp, James W. Walker and James Talbott were sworn and testified on the part of the defense. Cross-examined by the prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Miner then stated to the Court that he had rebutting testimony, which, if the case could be continued till to-morrow, he would produce, whereupon the court adjourned till 10 a.m. on Friday.

Friday, April 10.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The record of Thursday was read and signed, as usual.

The case of the United States vs. Ray was resumed.

The prosecution introduced Lieut. Gately, who produced the pay-roll from Camp Douglas to prove that Talbott was not discharged until the 17th of November last, whereas he had sworn on yesterday that he was discharged on the 15th, and that he spent that evening with the prisoner in a hotel in this city, and was gambling with him on the evening that Ray was charged in the indictment with having stolen the government mules.

The indicted witness Matthews was recalled, after which, on the application of the prosecuting attorney, Talbott was arrested for perjury.

William Burton was sworn, and testified on the part of the defense.

The attorneys addressed the jury, making, what the gentleman for the defense denominated, a *few* remarks

The Judge summed up the case and instructed the jury, when they retired in charge of an officer.

William Burton was arraigned, charged in the indictment with complicity in the mule-stealing affair, and plead not guilty. The trial was set for Saturday.

Alonzo Gavitt was brought into Court and arraigned on a charge of larceny. The prisoner plead guilty to the second count of the indictment wherein he was charged with secreting the mules after they were stolen, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, whereupon the prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* on the first count. Sentence was deferred till the other cases embraced in the same indictment should be disposed of.

The jury returned into Court and rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jurors, in the case of Edward Ray, charged with stealing two mules, the property of the United States government, find him GUILTY as alleged in the indictment.

(Signed) T. B. Broderick, Foreman."

The verdict was also signed by the other eleven jurors.

Court adjourned till Saturday, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Saturday, April 11.

Court met as per adjournment. The record of Friday were read and signed by the Judge.

The case of the United States, vs. William Burton and Alonzo Gavitt, indictment for larceny, was called. Both plead guilty; the Court sentenced them each to sixty days hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Edward Ray, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced by the Court to one year's solitary confinement in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $600 and costs of suit, taxed at $150, the culprit to remain in prison after the expiration of the sentence of the Court until the fine and costs shall be paid.

The case of the United States vs. Frank Matthews, on charge of complicity in the larceny of Ray was called. The Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Miner, with the leave of the Court, entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Court then adjourned till Monday, at 12 o'clock, m.

Monday, April 13.

The court met as per adjournment. The record of Saturday was read and signed by the Judge.

Henry A. Hedger and John Squires were admitted citizens of the United States.

The Grand Jury came into court, the roll called and all were present. On being asked if the Grand Jury had any presentments to make, Mr. G A Smith, foreman, presented an indictment against two Indians. viz: Curley and Wah-pan-nah, for stealing horses, and another against James Talbott for perjury.

The case of the United States vs. Curley and Wah-pan-nah was called. The defendents [illegible] Ferguson, Esq. to defend them.

Court took a recess till 2 p.m.

The court resumed its session, and immediately thereafter the Grand Jury came again into court, and on being asked the usual question, the foreman presented two documents. The Judge remarked that he perceived, on looking over the papers presented, that they were not ordinary indictments, but presentments. The foreman requested that the Clerk should read them in open court, which the Judge granted. They were as follows:

To the Honorable United States District Court for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, now in session at Great Salt Lake City:—

We, the United States Grand Jurors for the said Third Judicial District, in the discharge of a duty due the Court and community, and in accordance with a time-honored custom, when anything notoriously offensive or deleterious to the health of the people, or that is obnoxious and revolting in its character, exists, to make presentment thereof to the Court, beg leave to make this statement of facts, and ask that it may be spread upon the records of the court.

We desire to state, that before the commencement of the nuisance hereinafter complained of, there was and still is an ancient watercourse or stream, commonly called Red Butte creek, flowing from the mountains east of Great Salt Lake City, county of Great Salt Lake, the waters of which, either in the original channel of said stream, or in artificial channels, canals, sects, or ditches, constructed for that purpose, were, and are, conducted into Great Salt Lake City aforesaid, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, to wit, for the use and benefit of the people residing in the fourth and first municipal wards of said city, some three thousand of whom did and do use the said water and were, and are entirely dependent upon it, not only for irrigating but for drinking and culinary purposes:

That, on or about the 20th day of October, A. D. 1862, there was established, on or near said watercourse or watercourses, in the suburbs of Great Salt Lake City and within the limits of the said corporation, a military encampment, called Camp Douglas, where have since been stationed a large body of troops commonly known as "California Volunteers," who have, since the establishment of said military encampment as foresaid, erected stables, yards, corrals, or inclosures, for their animals on or near said watercourses; have diverted the water, or part thereof, from its former channels, and caused it to run through the yards thus built for their stock, and from thence into another watercourse leading into said city; have placed obstructions in the stream; have built privies on or close to one of said streams of water, and in divers other ways have the said troops and those following them, or attached to their encampment, who are also located on said creek, fouled the water thereof, and rendered it extremely filthy and nauseous, to the great inconvenience of the people of the said city, and deleterious to their health, to wit, of the three thousand persons who use said water for the purposes hereinbefore set forth:

That the amount of water in said creek or streams thus running into Great Salt Lake City as aforesaid, by the diversion of a portion thereof from its regular channels, and the use made thereof by the said military encampment has been, and will be so long as the said troops shall remain at Camp Douglas, particularly in the summer season, when needed for irrigating purposes, materially lessened, from which great loss and damage will inevitably accrue to the citizens aforesaid, who were, and are entirely and solely dependent thereon for the watering of their lands, orchards and gardens, and without which they would be unproductive, and soon become, as formerly, a barren, desolate waste.

So the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, do say that said stream of water, in manner and by the means as aforesaid, has been, and is, rendered corrupt and unwholesome, and is made unfit for drinking and culinary purposes as aforesaid, and lessening the amount of said water used for the purposes as aforesaid, to the great injury and common nuisance of all the persons aforesaid, against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of the United States.

George A Smith,
Franklin D. Richards,
Elias Smith,
William S. Muir,
Samuel F Atwood,
Phillip Margetts,
John R wberry,
Claudius Victor Spencer,
Charles J. Thomas,
John W. Myers,
Alfred Cordon,
George W. Ward,
Horace Gibbs,
Lewis A. West,
Leonard G Rice,
Isaac Brockbank,
George W Bryan,
James Bond,
John B. Kelly,
Gustavus Williams,
Wells Smith,
John D. T. McAllister,
Andrew Cunningham.

To the Honorable United States District Court for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, now in Session at Great Salt Lake City:

We, the United States Grand Jury for said [illegible] consider a duty to the Court and community, and in accordance with a common custom with Grand Juries after concluding their labors, if there exists anything in the district *prominently offensive*, to call the attention of the Court and the people to the fact by solemn presentment, beg leave to tender this statement, and ask that it be spread upon the records of the court.

We desire to state in advance, that we have not resolved to make this statement inconsiderately, or arranged the facts incautiously, but upon mature deliberation, and fully appreciate the responsibility which rests upon us as Grand Jurors under oath, and pledge ourselves to the entire truth of the facts herein stated.

As preliminary to what we desire to say, we lay it down as a political axiom, that the existence and perpetuity of a Republican government depends upon the equilibrium and harmony with which the three branches, legislative, judicial and executive are maintained and kept in subordination to each other, so that neither may encroach improperly upon the other. Interference, as upon private rights of individuals, becomes oppressive, the department interfered with is jostled out of its true balance, the harmony of the entire system is destroyed, confidence is lost, confusion and anarchy ensue, protection to life, liberty and property, the object of all enlightened governments, becomes a mere rope of sand.

To the legislative branch is confined the law making power, to the judicial, the exposition, administration and enforcement of the law, and to the executive, the execution or supremacy of the law thus enacted and administered.

The veto power usually conferred upon the Governor or executive, is a high prerogative, and never was intended should be exercised, except in case of unconstitutional or hasty and imprudent legislation. It is a dangerous power when placed in the hands of a wicked, corrupt, or even imprudent man. The presumption of law is, (though a very violent one when applied to the present Executive of Utah) that this power will only be resorted to in extreme cases, and never for the purpose of gratifying caprice, folly, or the *ambition of inflated pride.* In all constitutional and wholesome legislation, it is the imperative duty of the Governor to give his sanction to the laws passed. When he refuses to do this, and especially when such sanction is necessary to the validity of the laws, as in the case under the Organic Act of Utah, and when he assigns no reasons for withholding his signature, but with unmanly stealth pockets the acts of solemn and vital legislation, he becomes a mere tyrant, an enemy to civil government, degrades his high position, and is unworthy the toleration of a free and enlightened people.

Stephen S. Harding, the present Governor of Utah, arrived in this city in July last, and at once assumed the authority of the Executive department of the Territorial government. He came with honeyed words upon his lips, smiles upon his countenance, but with hypocrisy and guile in his heart. He professed sympathy for the people in their struggle to establish a colony midway between the two great oceans. He expressed, publicly and privately, his surprise and satisfaction for their success, and pledged himself to co-operate with them in promoting their continued prosperity. On more than one occasion, he reiterated the asseveration that, when he became satisfied that his administration was distasteful to the people, he would retire from the gubernatorial chair.

In his speech in the Bowery on the 24th of July last, before a vast concourse of people, he said: "If I know my own heart, I come amongst you a messenger of peace and good will. I have no wrongs either real or imaginary to complain of, and no religious prejudices to overcome."

After speaking in unqualified terms of the constitutional right of the people, to incorporate any creed in their religious faith they saw proper, as also in strains of eulogy for the wonderful progress they had made in civilization, improvement and material prosperity, he adds: "*Honestly conform to the standard of your creed and faith, and though you may for a time be cast down, you cannot be destroyed, for the power of the Eternal One will be in your midst, though no mortal eye may behold the pillar of cloud and of fire.* As the Great Master of sculpture gathered and combined all the perfections of the human face into one divine model, so you, *in that one grand article, have bound into one golden sheaf all the Christian virtues that underlie our civilization.* But this must suffice. I perhaps have said more than I ought to have said, and yet I could not have said less. If my words shall be as kindly received by you, as they have been honestly and frankly uttered by me, and we will act accordingly, my mission amongst you cannot fail of being alike profitable to you and the Government I represent."

See printed copy of speech in the "Deseret News" of July 30th, 1862.

Such were the professions and sentiments of the Governor on the 24th of July last. Such, the language used in the presence of the people, and such were his commendations of their religious faith, plurality and all, but what has been his course and conduct?

With his private character we have nothing to do. We would not raise the vail, nor have we disposition to expose human depravity or infirmity. We would rather screen from the public gaze, the consequence of unbridled passions, especially when exhibited by a man who ought to be the model of human excellence and virtue; but his public acts and records are legitimate subjects for exposition.

On the 10th day of December, 1862, the Governor delivered his first message to the Legislative Assembly. The entire document, comprising many pages, was an unprovoked insult to that body—insinuating, as the Governor did, in unmanly language, the disloyalty of the Legislature and people. The religious faith of the people, a few months before so eloquently extolled, and seemingly adopted, is now held up to scorn, bitter sarcasm and ridicule. The constitutional right of their worship is questioned, and their conscientious adoption of it, contemptibly compared to heathen and pagan customs.

But not to dwell; the Governor says in conclusion: "I desire to assure you, gentlemen, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to demonstrate my warmest regard for the interest and welfare of the people of the Territory. They deserve much at the hands of the Federal Government for their persevering industry, and so far as my humble efforts may contribute to that end, they shall never be wanting. No matter what difference of opinion may exist between us on many subjects, I will endeavor to convince you of my sincerity, by the uprightness of my conduct, and shall always be satisfied with the discharge of my official duties, when I know they stand approved by the general voice of the people."

In this extract there are two prominent points. First, a pledge to co-operate as Governor with the Legislature in all that promises prosperity to the people; and second, an earnest desire for the approval of the people in the discharge of official duties.

How has the pledge been redeemed? Nothing contributes more to the prosperity of any community, State or Territory, than the enactment of good and wholesome laws, without which there is no security to life, liberty or property.

Has the Governor aided in this important work? No act passed by the Legislature can become a law without his signature. Has he affixed it to those acts imperiously demanded by the wants of the people, and against which there could not have been urged the slightest objection? Let the record speak!

The Legislature were in session forty days, and passed some important general acts that were much needed—among them were:

An act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment, debtors, etc.

An act changing the times of holding the Supreme and District Courts.

An act prescribing the time of completing the Assessments.

An act in relation to Territorial and County taxes.

Resolution relating to the publishing and

distribution of the laws and journals of the 12th annual session.

These acts and many others, including the Territorial Appropriation bill, were snugly stowed away in the capacious pocket of the Governor, without his Excellency even deigning to descend from the lofty pinnacle of executive dignity. to communicate the reasons to the Legislature, why he withheld his *"Royal Sanction."* They were not unconstitutional. No one can pretend this. They were not hastily or imprudently passed. They were demanded by the people. The Governor stood pledged to co-operate with the Legislature, in promoting the general prosperity, as the Executive branch, in the enactment of wholesome and proper laws; still strange to say, the labor and expense of nearly the entire session were lost; twenty thousand dollars of the public money wasted and the people cheated and deprived of merited legislation, by the obstinate refusal of the Executive to award his signature.

Only three comparatively unimportant acts, two resolutions, and one memorial, are all that can be found among the archives, with his approval, *to perpetuate his memory.*

One is an act for the regulation of the telegraph; another assigning the two Associate Judges to their districts; another changing the County seat of Washington County; two resolutions adjourning and convening the Legislative Assembly and a memorial to Congress. These were the only ones that received *"Executive clemency."*

In place of that harmony which should exist between the Legislative and Executive branches of government, congenial in their intentions and action, to promote the general welfare, as they should ever be, we here find the Executive thwarting Legislation, destitute even of the usual courtesy of returning the bills with the reasons for withholding his signature.

But we will dismiss this part of our presentment without farther comment, and pass to an *other power* conferred upon the Governor by the Organic Act, which he has exercised with a wanton recklessness unprecedented in Executive history. We refer to the *pardoning power.* This, like the veto power, is also a high prerogative; a dangerous one in the hands of a bad man, and if corruptly or even imprudently exercised, it is subversive of the ends of civil government.

In America, the judiciary has ever been regarded the purest branch of the government, as it is the most important and responsible. To this branch is confided the dearest rights of the citizen, *his life, liberty and property.* It is only by enforcing the law, maintaining the authority of the Court, and meting out merited punishment to the guilty who violate the law, that security and protection are afforded. The solemn and deliberate judgment of a Judicial Tribunal is entitled to great consideration, and a wise, honest man, will seldom interfere by the exercise of Executive clemency, tending as it does, to abrogate and defy the the most useful branch of the government.

When the *power is exercised,* it is only after the convict has suffered a part of his punishment; and not then, unless the punishment is excessive, or the prisoner has exhibited such contrition and penitence as give evidence of reformation. In no case, as a general rule, will the Executive feel authorized to interpose his clemency without a petition signed by most, or all of the jury, Prosecuting Attorney and Judge, as they are supposed to be familiar with the facts, and the aggravated, or extenuating circumstances of the crime. But the wholesale pardon of some seventy-five men from the punishment of the law by his Excellency a few days since, before those sentenced to the Penitentiary had time to become familiar with even the walls of their abiding place, was not based upon any such petition, as not a juror or officer of the court signed the same.

We trust the Court will pardon the Grand Jury for briefly referring to the facts connected with the arrest and trial of the men the Governor has seen proper, in such hot haste, to pardon and turn loose upon the community.

They are as follows: On the 22d day of May, A. D. 1862, a petition was filed before Hon. John F. Kinney, the Judge of the Third Judicial District, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that three men were unlawfully imprisoned at South Weber, in Davis county, and kept in close confinement, heavily ironed, without any process or authority of law. It may be well to state that, at the place mentioned in the petition, a body of some two hundred men with their families had congregated in what is known as Kington Fort, and for more than a year had remained without cultivating the soil or following any industrial pursuit. What little property they had was owned in common, and this from time to time was disposed of to procure the bare necessaries of life.

At this place and by these men were the prisoners confined (mentioned in the petition) for the writ of *habeas corpus.* The writ was issued and served upon those who had the prisoners in custody, on the 24th day of May. No attention was paid to it by the defendants. The authority of the Court was openly contemned and placed at defiance. Judge Kinney, after waiting for the defendants to produce the prisoners from the 24th day of May till the 11th day of June (some eighteen days) issued upon another affidavit a writ for false imprisonment, another writ of *habeas corpus*, and a writ for contempt for disobedience to the first writ. These writs were placed in the hands of the Territorial Marshal, who being well advised that armed resistance would be made to the service of any process in said fort, called upon Acting Governor Fuller, who furnished the officer with a military posse to enable him to execute the mandates of the Court. On the morning of the 13th day of June, the Marshal with his posse arrived near the fort and sent the following proclamation under a flag, which was received and read by Banks and others, the parties named in said writs, and to whom said proclamation was directed:

"Headquarters, Marshal's Posse,
Weber River, June 13, 1862.

To Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter Klemgard:

Whereas, you have heretofore disregarded and defied the judicial officers and laws of the Territory of Utah; and whereas, certain writs have been issued for you from the Third Judicial District court of said Territory, and a sufficient force furnished by the Executive of the same to enforce the law: This is therefore to notify you to peaceably and quietly surrender yourselves and the prisoners in your custody forthwith.

An answer is required in thirty minutes after the receipt of this document; if not, forcible measures will be taken for your arrest.

Should you disregard this proposition and place your lives in jeopardy, you are hereby required to remove your women and children; and all persons peaceably disposed are hereby notified to forthwith leave your encampment, and are informed by this proclamation that they can find protection with this posse.

H. W. Lawrence, Territorial Marshal.
pr. R. T. Burton and
Theodore McKean, Deputies"

This was unheeded and disregarded. Additional time was given after the expiration of the thirty minutes for the delivery of the persons called for by the writ; still no attention was paid to the demands of the officer. At length fire was opened and for three days, almost continuously, did the belligerents within the fort keep up a fire on the marshal and his posse, killing on the first day a man by the name of Jared Smith, and on the third day another man attached to the Marshal's posse. On the evening of the 15th the rebellion was subdued by the surrender of the men, and one hundred stand of arms. Parties upon both sides had been killed in consequence of the defiant position taken against the enforcement of the law, and in defending the position thus unlawfully assumed by more than one hundred well armed men.

The disloyal men thus found in arms, fighting against the service of process, were taken prisoners, brought before Judge Kinney, in chambers, who admitted all but two to bail for their appearance at the next March term of Court—said two being committed to await their trial for murder. At the recent sitting of the Territorial Court, Judge Kinney presiding, some ninety or more were indicted under the statute for resisting the officer, and ten of the principal men for the murder of Jared Smith, who was shot dead on the first day of the resistance. Sixty-six appeared and were tried for resisting the officer, the others having left the country. After a long, patient and entirely satisfactory trial to the defendants, the jury assessed a fine of one hundred dollars against each of them—the lowest sum allowed by the statute and when the law authorized them to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprison not exceeding one year. The least punishment allowed by the statute was meted out to the prisoners, and that, too, when the testimony of their guilt was overwhelming. Of the ten indicted for murder, one was *nolled*, two acquitted and seven convicted of murder in the second degree. The punishment for murder in the second degree is imprisonment not less than ten years and may be during natural life; still the jury—actuated by feelings of humanity and mercy, affixed the punishment of five of the prisoners to imprisonment for the period of ten years each, one for twelve and one for fifteen years.

Such are briefly the facts of a formidable armed resistance of a body of men against the authority of the law, their trial, conviction and sentence.

We will be excused for remarking that the very existence of our government depends up, on the maintenance of its authority. This ever surrendered, or if it becomes powerless, all the departments are weakened—totter and crumble into decay. To maintain and uphold this vital principle, the Federal Government has *"sounded to arms,"* and blood and treasure have been offered as a willing oblation. Treason and rebellion may be exhibited in Territories as well as States. Both were manifested by the armed resistance in Davis County to the supremacy of the law—small in comparison to the gigantic proportions of the Southern rebellion, but at the same time the principle involved is the same; and when such rebellion is subdued, punishment by the Court is but retributive justice; but, the Governor, clothed with the *pardoning power*, interposes to prevent the punishment due to rebels against the law. He sanctions and sustains their rebellion and, by pardoning them, proclaims to the world that they have acted rightly, wisely and lawfully. No time is allowed for investigation, none for repentance or reformation; but in less than three days from the time of the sentence of the Court, are all of them pardoned by the Executive, to renew their armed resistance against the power of the Government—a pardon which not only seeks to release them from fine and punishment, but the costs due to the officers and witnesses. Of what avail are Courts when their most solemn and deliberative judgments can be thus summarily ignored and set aside? *Punishment becomes a mockery, the door is thrown wide open for crime, convicts have only to appeal to Executive clemency, and security to life, liberty and property exists but in name.*

Therefore, we the United States Grand Jury for the Third Judicial District for the Territory of Utah, present his *"Excellency"* *Stephen S. Harding, Governor of Utah*, as we would an unsafe bridge over a dangerous stream—jeopardizing the lives of all who pass over it, or, as we would a pestiferous cesspool in our district, breeding disease and death.

Believing him to be an officer dangerous to the peace and prosperity of this Territory; refusing, as he has, his assent to wholesome and needed legislation; treating nearly all the Legislative acts with contumely; and last of all, as the crowning triumph of his inglorious career, turning loose upon the community a large number of convicted criminals.

We cannot do less than present his Excellency as not only a dangerous man, but also as one unworthy the confidence and respect of a free and enlightened people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

George A. Smith,
Franklin D. Richards,
Elias Smith,
William S. Muir,
Samuel F. Atwood,
Philip Margetts,
John Rowberry,
Claudius V. Spencer,
Charles J. Thomas,
John W. Myers,
Alfred Cordon,
George W. Ward,
Horace Gibbs,
Lewis A. West,
Leonard C. Rice,
Isaac Brockbank,
George W. Bryan,
James Bond,
John B. Kelly,
Gustavus Williams,
Wells Smith,
John D. T. McAllister,
Andrew Cunningham.

His Honor directed, that in accordance with the request, they be spread upon the records of the court.

The foreman of the Grand Jury then stated that they had concluded their labors, and had no further business before them, whereupon the Judge addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The paper just read by the clerk, is one of great responsibility, presenting the Governor of this Territory as unworthy the confidence and respect of the people.

I trust you have fully considered the importance of the step which you as a Grand Jury have felt called upon, under the oaths of your office to take.

I am well persuaded that in no spirit or malice or undue prejudice have you been induced to call the attention of the Court and people to what you regard as the official misconduct of the Executive, but only as the deliberate result of your investigations for the public good.

I am perfectly familiar with the facts referred to by you in relation to the armed resistance to the law in the service of process. Upon affidavit made before me were the writs issued, the service of which was attempted to be resisted by an armed rebellion.

The trial of men thus found in arms very recently took place in the Court over which I have the honor to preside, and the trial, as you state, was conducted with deliberation, and the verdict of the jury in each of the cases for resisting the officer and for murder were such as met with the approval of the Court.

The law and its authority were fully vindicated by the verdicts, but, as you state, the Governor has granted an unconditional pardon.

What effect this may have upon the minds of evil disposed persons I know not, but leave the responsibility where it belongs, with the Governor, who, in the exercise of a naked power, has seen proper to grant executive clemency.

You have now, as you state, concluded your labors and before discharging you I desire to tender to you the commendations of the Court for your attention and diligence in the discharge of your duties.

Your labors have resulted in the presentation of a number of indictments for crime—some of the prisoners charged by you having been tried and convicted, and others are awaiting their trial.

It is only by a Grand Jury discharging their duty faithfully and fearlessly that crime can be suppressed, and offenders punished, for all persons must pass the ordeal of your body, before they can be introduced by the Government into this Court for trial and punishment.

It is possible, and highly probable, that this is the last Court over which I shall have the honor to preside in your Territory. Such are the indications. I have been the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and Judge of this district most of the time since 1854—having come among you a stranger, but I was treated with kindness, and my authority with consideration and respect.

Appointed by Mr. Pierce in 1853 and reappointed in 1860 by Mr. Buchanan and continued in office by Mr. Lincoln, and having held many courts, tried many cases, both civil and criminal, of an important character, I am happy in being able to state that I have found no difficulty in Utah in administering the law, except where its administration has been thwarted by Executive interference.

Let honesty, impartiality and ability be the characteristic qualifications of the Judge, and a fearless discharge of duty, and he will be as much respected in this Territory, and his decisions as much honored, as in any State or Territory in the Union. And to use an odious distinction, attempted to be made between "Mormon" and "Gentile," I am also happy in being able to state, that while these parties differing so widely as they do in their religious faith, have been suitors in my Court, the so called Gentile, has obtained justice from the verdict of a so called "Mormon" Jury.

I repeat Gentlemen, that the law is, and can be maintained in this Territory, and that there is more vigilance here in arresting and bringing criminals to trial and punishment, than in any country where I have ever resided.

In the discharge of my Judicial duties, I have endeavored to be actuated by a sense of the responsibility of my position; ever keeping constantly in mind that I was among a civilized and enlightened people, who were entitled to the same consideration from the Court, as the people of any other Territory; and that the Court here as elsewhere, should be free from bias and prejudice.

Gentlemen, accept my thanks for your cooperation, in support of my efforts to maintain and enforce the law.

To the Petit Jurors I will say, that I have been well sustained by them in the trial of causes, and can only hope, that when I retire from the Bench, my successor will be an able, honest Judge, and have no more difficulty in discharging his duties than I have had.

With these remarks, Gentlemen, I dismiss you from further attendance upon the Court.

On the discharge of the Grand Jury, the case of the United States, vs. Curley and Wah-pan-nah, Indians, was called, and the following jury were empannelled to try the case:

John V. Long, Daniel M. Burbank, Hiram B. Clemons, George D. Grant, Wm. A. McMaster, William Calder, Elijah F. Sheets, George Neboker, John Scott, Robert J. Golding, Millen Atwood and Isaac Groo.

Dimick B. Huntington was sworn as interpreter.

Mr. Miner presented the case to the jury by reading the indictment. Mr. Ferguson briefly responded, after which John Lowry, Elias Demill and ——Edwards were sworn, and testified on the part of the prosecution; the case was submitted to the jury by the attorneys. The jury were charged by the Court, after which they retired, and in fifteen minutes returned into court, and rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The prisoners were then discharged. Mr. Ferguson moved, that as the Grand Jury were discharged without finding an indictment against Brigham Young, Court adjourned till Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, April 14.

James Talbott was arraigned on an indictment for perjury, and plead not guilty.

Mr. Appleby, counsel for the defendant, stated he could not safely go to trial without a certain witness, a Mr. Rogers, who was now at Fort Crittenden, and he therefore wished a continuance until Wednesday (to-day) at ten a.m., which was granted.

Matthew Lyon and Jonas N. Beck were then made citizens of the United States.

Court adjourned till to-day at 10 a.m.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM.

The winds which prevailed most of the time during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were followed on Thursday the 9th, by a heavy snow storm, which commenced here about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till about nine o'clock next morning, during which time, about eight inches of snow fell, according to estimate, as much of it dissolved before the storm abated. At daylight on the morning of the 10th, the snow was from four to six inches on the ground, and fruit, shade and ornamental trees were thickly shrouded, and bent down with the weight of the accumulation of crystalized vapor on their boughs. The sun shone out warmly after the storm subsided, and most of the snow disappeared in and about the city before night fall, excepting upon roofs and where shaded. There was a severe frost on Friday night, doing much damage to fruit trees in low and exposed locations, but orchards on bench or uplands were not materially injured.

The storm in the northern part of Davis and in Weber and Box Elder Counties was, as reported, much more severe than in Great Salt Lake, the snow falling to the depth of a foot or more, but it did not commence at Ogden so soon by several hours as it did here, although the wind blew heavily from the north, and the storm appeared to come from that direction.

Large Pieplant.—Mr. Thomas Fenton placed upon our table a few days since, a nice bunch of Pieplant grown in the open air, in his garden, in the Sixth Ward, without any artificial culture. It was the largest yet seen this season, and truly was excellent.

PLANTING ROSES.

Except with a few, the luxury of the fragrant and beautiful rose has not as yet been enjoyed by the people of Deseret. True, we have had the common wild, single species, found growing on the banks of creeks, in the valleys and in the kanyons. These may have served to tamely represent what we have previously been accustomed to call the rose; but the likeness is so slightly perceptible as to make it a question whether it is admissible to longer distort the Queen's English by applying that name to these wild briars.

In the past, when flowering plants were rare among us, it may be confessed that they were preferable to the barren, dry, sun-bleached, unsightly space in those days of primeval nothingness generally constituting the adornment of the grounds immediately in front and elsewhere adjacent to the dwelling; but this flimsy subterfuge has been dissipated. The wildness of Nature's solitude is becoming jocund and Art begins to shed its grateful tribute of utility and beauty around us.

As with the bleak-looking, ill-starred cottonwoods brought from the mountains and during years of successive failures determinately transplanted in the valleys, but now, at length generally, if not wholly discarded; so with these wild, massy clumps of briars—they must give place to the more elegant Souvenirs, Victoires and everblooming Roses.

Wild stocks have been profitably and successfully appropriated in propagating imported rose-cuttings. For this purpose they may yet for a time have value to the floriculturist or to any others who can procure cuttings from imported roses and who possess the skill of inoculating them—which is not difficult of acquirement. The budding of the rose, in fact, is as simple and as successfully performed as budding into the peach.

The Gardener's *Monthly*, contains some suggestions directly in point, which we annex:

What is a garden without a rose? As it lasts many years, and takes deep root in the stirred two feet deep and finely pulverized and enriched with short manures throughout. The black surface scrapings in woods, which is leaf mould, is the best manure for all kinds of roses. The ribbon system of planting beds can be beautifully carried with Everblooming roses. Suppose that we have an oval bed with Souvenir de la Malmaison, Sombrenii and Madame Bosanquet, along the top, in a row, and three feet apart, and three feet from the bed; a ring of Hermosa, Archduke Charles, Pink Daily, etc., three feet apart, also in a row, and three feet from the latter; and a ring of Louis Philippe, Abbe Moland, Eugene Beauharnais, etc., say thirty-three inches apart in the row—what a most beautiful effect it would give to the lawn or flower-garden! If the bed is a circle, put Glorie de Dijon in the centre, or a Geant des Battailes or Prince Albert, each of stately growth. The soil should be frequently hoed around them. The beds should not be elevated, or but very slightly. A top dressing of rotted manure or leaf mould should be spread over the surface every Fall, and very shallow dug in Spring; deep digging will injure the roots No other flowers should be planted among them. Cultivators should consider roses to be flowers of themselves, and grow them to perfection. Let them have the whole fertility of the soil; surface flowers growing among them take all the substance of manures, and the roses deteriorate until Fall rains moisten the soil at their roots, and complaints are made about the roses not blooming well in hot weather.

These productions of Nature which delight the eye and embalm the air with fragrant odors, are in their sphere adapted to our comfort and happiness. Without them the world would be incomplete. Without them home is lacking in a vital element of delicious attraction. The numerous list of other flowering shrubs and perennial, or ever-living plants, should be set out without delay.

CULTIVATION OF THE ARTICHOKE

SORT OF GROUND.

A rich loam or sandy soil well fertilized with manure is best. If the soil is not damp, give it plenty of water.

PLANTING

May be done any time in April, the earlier the better, as frost never hurts them in the spring—lay off your ground each way three and half feet apart, or plant in drills four feet apart and drop about two feet apart in the drill. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes; cutting the tuber when large. Every knob is an eye, and one or two eyes in a hill are sufficient.

In September, they begin to shoot for tubers and the ground should be kept moist.

HARVESTING.

When the frost has fairly killed the stalks, you may put in your hogs or dig and put in your cellar, root house, or bury in hills for making pickles, though they may safely remain in the ground all winter and are really best in the spring. They wilt worse than potatoes or turnips by being exposed to heat or the air. Let your hogs have all they will eat for a month, then giving them corn till fattened to suit.

Horses, cows and sheep also eat them readily, and they are good, wholesome and milk producing.

We raised half a bushel from a stalk in several instances, and dug them about ten days ago. I *firmly believe*, that if put upon good ground and well cultivated, they will produce from one to two thousand bushels per acre.

J.

CULTURE OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Spring Lake Villa, April 7th, 1863.

Dear News:

Close application of time to my garden, orchard, nursery, and preparations for farming is my excuse for delinquency, but the fact is, I start out generally before the sun, and *run all day*, except a few minutes at meal times until the grey twilight, so I am unfitted for little but sleep when night throws her sable veil over the mountains and valleys.

I hope in a year or two, should life be spared, to give a good account of my labors here, having been very busy since my arrival in the Territory a year and a half ago, in introducing many new and desirable varieties of fruits, shrubs, trees, plants, flowers and vegetables, and I expect, with the earnest care I have bestowed upon this department, to find my garden and nursery, even this season, teeming with some fine new fruits and many rich-hued flowers, with representations from almost every known clime. It seems strange to find a home without flowers, even in summer, when they are so easily produced and add such a charm to the domestic heaven—and yet how few homes are made glad and beautiful by these budding gems:—

"When opening roses breathing sweet diffuse,
And soft carnations shower their balmy dews;
When lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin undress of superficial light,
And varied tulips show so dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day."

The want of plants or seeds is a poor excuse for the lack of flowers, for nature has bountifully provided for all. There are fine, desirable, and even rare field flowers throughout these valleys and even over the mountains. modest snow drop, the gay gillia, the beautiful scarlet paretamon, the beautiful lilly, (segoee), the gaudy columbino, the fragrant sweet pea, phlox, and half a score of others as sweet and fine. We have transferred them to our garden, where they grow and flourish finely, and we have already several sorts in bloom:—

"There is to me
A daintiness about these early flowers
That touch me like poetry. They blow out
With such a simple loveliness among
The common herbs of pasture, and breathe
Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts
Whose beatings are too gentle for the world."

Let every family ornament their grounds, gardens, windows, and even housetops with flowers.

Flowers are innocent and instructive companions for your children, and their cultivation will employ much time that might otherwise be less profitably spent, and the sweet, truthful influence they exert upon the youthful mind is never forgotten.

J.

CULTIVATION OF CHICKORY.

Mr. J. M. Pierce, of Springville, in a communication to D. T. Le Baron of this city, gives the following, relative to the cultivation of chickory and its preparation for use:

Whoever can raise a good bed of parsnips, can raise chickory, as the cultivation is precisely the same.

RAISING THE SEED.

The root, (resembling a parsnep) is set out in the spring.

GATHERING THE SEED.

This a particular work, as it blossoms from the beginning to the end of autumn; consequently, the seed has to be gathered two or three times a week as it ripens. This is done by spreading a sheet near the stalks, bending the tops over and jaring them with a slight tap of the hand, the seed falling on the sheet.

The delicate blossom of chickory presents a beautiful appearance in the flower garden.

PREPARING FOR USE.

The root is taken while green, cut in strips, then crosswise, so as to be about the size of coffee grains, then dried in the sun, or otherwise. It is then roasted till it becomes of a light brown color and boiled the same as other coffee.

Chickory requires from one fourth to one half milk, which must always be boiled in, as this is what gives that "delicious taste," known to chickory.

—Ladies in London are providing themselves with whistles to call the police in case of danger. The "Ladies' Anti-garrotter Whistle" s the latest fancy article in the shops.

—"Ma, somebody's going to die," said a knowing little fellow, who was looking out of a window into the street. "Why?" asked the anxious mother. "'Cause the doctor's just gone by," was the reply.

CABBAGE SEEDS!

PURE SEED of the WINNESTADT—the best cabbage for Sale. 41 f L. S. HEMENWAY.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale. 41tf L. S HEMENWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

G. W. DERRICK wishes to thank his friends for their patronage, and begs to inform them and the public generally that he is still carrying on business at the Machine Shop, Sugar House Ward, G. S. L. City, where all orders in his line of business will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Machinery made to order. 41 3

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!!!

FLAX-BREAKING BY MACHINERY!

THE Subscriber having, at considerable expense, fitted up machinery for the purpose, is prepared to break Flax in a superior manner, either on shares or otherwise, at his Flax Mill, Big Cottonwood Ward For particulars apply at my residence, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, or to Geo. Boyes, on the premises.

41-3 JAMES TAYLOR.

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE the past season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at our Machines on Spring Creek, north of Springville. Having men of years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JACOB HOUTZ.

Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. O. R SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER every kind of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Saskers, in the latest styles.

Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

FRANK F. FOX will be on hand to supply all who may favor him with their patronage, with CHOICE FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, in their season.

RESIDENCE, one door east of the 12th Ward School house, G. S. L. City. 41-4

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

THERE is yet time to send in orders for Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods, Groceries, Stoves, Wagons, Machinery, or any kind of Merchandize, which I will purchase, and either deliver at Omaha or Florence, or freight to this city on equitable terms.

I purpose starting east on the 20th inst. and would be pleased to receive orders as soon as possible, previous to the 18th.

SOLE AGENT for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

W. S GODBE.

N. B.—The highest premium obtained on gold dust and coin. 41-3

COOKING STOVES FOR CATTLE!!

DAILY expected from California a number of COOK STOVES, of the best patterns.

A Fresh Supply of valuable

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,
SPICES,
TURPENTINE,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISH,
GLASS,
TIN.

Also,

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, ETC., ETC.

At LOW RATES for CASH or WORK OXEN.

41-3 W. S. GODBE.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA!!!

A SELECT STOCK of DRY GOODS, comprising
BLUE DRILLS,
DENIMS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS, etc., etc.

HARDWARE:

comprising
STOVES,
SCYTHES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,

Axes, Forks, Snaths, Bolts and Screws, Locks, Augers, Chisels, Nails, Brass Kettles, Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, etc., etc.

Glass, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Logwood, Concentrated Lye. The Finest

TEA AND TOBACCO

in the market.

LINSEED OIL, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND COAL OIL,

and a thousand and one articles in the notion line, all of which I wish to sell immediately LOWER THAN THE LOWEST for Legal Tender Notes, and LOWER STILL for COIN.

Call and examine at Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, East Temple Street.

April 6, 1863.—41-3. FRED. A. MITCHELL.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

IT is said that to destroy one bug in March, or early in Spring, is to destroy hundreds, for so prolific are they during the warm seasons, that it has been pleasantly said, a bug becomes a great grandfather, in the short space of twenty-four hours. And as "prevention is better than cure," we recommend our readers whose dwellings are subject to such disagreeable pests, to at once adopt the use of

GREER'S

CELEBRATED ANTI-BUG LOTION,

which will prevent as well as destroy. It is clean, simple in application and perfectly innoxious save to insects.

To be had of ROBERT GREEN, South Temple Street, four doors from W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City.

N. B. A considerable saving effected to purchasers by bringing their own bottle. 38 6

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S

MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, three doors south of Jennings' store.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Sand Paper, Files, Butts, Screws, Table Hinges, Bed Castors, Lath and Shingle Nails, Preserved Vegetables, Faber's Best Black Lead Pencils, Toilet-Soap, Coats' Spool Cotton, Bonnet Wire, etc., etc.

THE FOREGOING AT A LOW FIGURE FOR CASH.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE

INKS,

DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS
And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.

BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

These Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.

COARSE AND FINE COMBS,

BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR SHOE PEGS.

CRUDE AND REFINED SALERATUS.

MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the Bees have hived in the large premises over the City Pottery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Rip, Cross-cut and Circular Sawing, Venetians, Pickets, etc., etc. Plain and ornamental Wood-Turning of all sizes.

WANTED,

A steady, elderly MAN for Sheriing. Two Good CABINET MAKERS. Twenty Cords of clean, white Quaking Asp. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER.

Country Agents will please take notice. 40-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO;

INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE;

SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

40-tf West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS
AND THE
CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CAROTHERS & BATES,
SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
32-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of Wm. S. Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels of Wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.

35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TOLLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23rd, at his residence, Bishop Gallister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences.
38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,
Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises: they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Farmington, Davis co., known as Smith, Richards & Co.'s BLACKSMITH and MACHINE SHOP, with water power for driving Fan-blast, Lathe, &c., together with land and other buildings attached. Water power sufficient to attach other machinery. Enquire of
36- S. W. RICHARDS.

CITY ACADEMY.

THE Sixth Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 20. Those wishing to attend during the summer term will do well by applying immediately, as but a limited number will be admitted.

G. W. MOUSLEY, Prin.,
40-3 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a full supply of superior make and finish, at his old stand, the "Sash Factory," on Emigration Street, third house west of East Temple Street, 7th Ward G. S. L. City. 40-tf

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

THE following are recommended as necessary to a sufficient variety of this fruit:

VICTORIA. Largest of all and the best, $1 per dozen.

SCARLET MAGNATE. Grows more fruit to the square rod than any other, very large and fine.

VICOMTESSE. Another very excellent kind.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Ditto.

The last three kinds are $15 per 1000.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS. Strong roots at 50c. each.

Also, **DORCHESTER BLACKBERRY.** Strong plants 50 cents each.

*** All kinds of pay taken for the above.

RED GIANT RASPBERRIES. Magnificent fruit, 55 cents each.

ENGLISH RED CURRANTS. Fine, long bunched, excellent, 50 cents each.

ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

40-tf T. W. ELLERBECK.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR $150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by hand, horse, or water power for the sum of $150 at the Manufactory, or $250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-tf E. R. YOUNG.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

WOOL CARDING.

WANTED, a situation at WOOL CARDING by a man who understands the putting up of new and the repairing of old Machinery. Warranted good work or no pay.

TOEODORE CURTIS, 16th Ward,
39-tf Two blocks west of Tabernacle.

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half of first quality land; there is upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle. Apply to
38-3 JOHN BENNET, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!
ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER O. HUISO is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tenonts and Mortices, Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Cane Rollers,&c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!
BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.
31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years. Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Dactonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver studs, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

OENRY L. RAYMOND.
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,
DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to
JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward,
or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE-WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 11th Ward, near the School House. 40-3m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been ron on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FRENCH POLISHED FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Dining TABLE, of a new construction, with sliding wings; also, a fine SEWING TABLE of foreign wood; also, a few Congress CHAIRS; cheap for Cash, by

A. LARSON,
40-3t At Romney's Cabinet Shop, Main Street.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

TREES! TREES! TREES!!

I HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES.
40-tf L. S. HEMENWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City; and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against said Line at that point will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct.

BEN. HOLLADAY,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 18, 1863. 38 3m

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES!

THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express monthly during the winter and weekly during the summer months,

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO BANNOCK CITY,

Conveying letters, papers, packages, etc., for Fort Walla Walla and Fort Hinton, Oregon Territory; Bitterroot Valley, Hell Gate, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek, Hamburg Mines, Grantville, Prickly Pear and Fort Benton, Washington Territory; Big hole, Beaver heads, and all the towns and mining camps in Dakotah Territory.
29-tf

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah; moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise. Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 30-3m

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism; it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

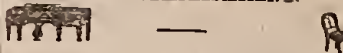
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT R. O. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc.; cash not refused. 19-12m.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 10, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
33-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WOOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California, and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND BOOTMAKER in the Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange clothes of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
11tf Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 16 1863. 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THIS is to give notice that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business at Great Salt Lake City, and trading under the name of "Gilbert & Gerrish" has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the same place by Abel Gilbert.

ABEL GILBERT,
WILLIAM GERRISH.
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1863. 40-3m

MINUTES

Of a Conference held at St. George, on Saturday and Sunday, March 21st and 22d, 1863. Elder Erastus Snow, presiding.

On the stand, Erastus Snow, of the Twelve Apostles; Emir Harris, Patriarch; Henry Herriman and Jacob Gates, of the First Presidency of Seventies; John Nebeker, Morias Ensign, John M. Moody, Walter E. Dodge, Albert P. Tyler, James G. Bleak, Franklin B. Woolley and Orson Pratt junior, of the High Council; Robert Gardener, Ute Perkins, Daniel D. McArthur, R. D Covington, J. T. Willis, A. P. Winsor, Edward Bunker and Henry Lunt, Bishops; John Hawley, James Lewis and Ezra Strong, Presiding Elders.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Herriman. Singing. Bishop Henry Lunt addressed the congregation on the necessity of showing forth their faith by their works.

Bishop Edward Bunker spoke on the inconsistency sometimes apparent between the words and works of the Saints; after which, he briefly treated on the laws of consecration and tithing

Benediction by John Nebeker.

2 p m.

Singing. Prayer by Franklin B. Woolley. Singing.

President Snow expressed his entire satisfaction with the temporal labors of the people He asserted and maintained the supremacy of truth, justice and equity. He bore testimony to the divine authority of Joseph Smith as a Prophet, having the words of salvation for this generation; that Joseph had received the Holy Priesthood from *Heaven*, by the administration of John the *Baptist*, and afterwards of Peter, James and John; and that Joseph had translated the Book of Mormon by the gift and power of God. He exhorted all, not in the habit of reading the revelations from on high, to read those revelations. Elder Snow afterwards spoke on the doctrines of election, reprobation and predestination, much to the edification of all present.

Elder Herriman delivered a short address, exhorting the people to faithfulness.

Benediction by Elder Herriman.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Singing. Prayer by Jacob Gates Singing.

The general Authorities of the church were presented to the conference, all of whom were unanimously sustained in their several offices and appointments.

The local authorities of Washington county were presented and sustained in like manner.

President Snow, in speaking of the order of God's kingdom, expressed a desire to see the Elders', Priests', Teachers' and Deacons' quorums filled up and organized, instead of having every man capable of receiving the priesthood at once ordained into the quorums of Seventies.

A letter from superintendent Duffin was read, reporting favorable progress on the new road from Harmony to St. George.

President Snow presented Isaac Duffin as superintendent of the St. George and Harmony road; which nomination was unanimously sustained.

President Snow stated, that although the sum of three thousand dollars had been donated by the people for the purpose of making the new road, it was more than probable that a larger sum, perhaps two thousand more would be required to make a good thoroughfare over the proposed route. The people manifested their desire for a good road by unanimously voting to donate, until means enough was raised to complete the work already begun.

Benediction by Daniel D. McArthur.

2 p.m.

Singing. Prayer by Erastus Snow. Singing.

Elder John Nebeker spoke on the fitting out of teams in response to the call from the presiding Bishop; saying, that the people would be abundantly blessed in their efforts to gather Israel. He gave some excellent advice to the teamsters.

Miner G. Presby was presented as president of the Elders' quorum, on which position he was unanimously sustained.

The filling up and organization of Priests', Teachers' and Deacons' quorums was committed to the Bishops.

President Snow, in the name of Jesus, and by virtue of his priesthood, blessed Daniel D. McArthur as captain, together with the guards and teamsters destined to accompany him on the journey East, to gather the poor. Upon being called upon, the people sustained the blessing by a unanimous uplifting of hands.

Elder F. W. Young gave some news from G. S. L. City, which was productive of some merriment and much good feeling.

Elder Gates delivered a highly instructive address to the Saints, and felt to say Amen to the blessing pronounced on the captain, guard and teamsters by president Snow.

Bishop Willis believed the people to be rapidly progressing, from the fact that they were so willing to contribute towards sending for the poor.

Elder John Hawley stated that he was satisfied with the authorities and the principles of the gospel.

Father Emir Harris, addressed the Saints; relating some of his early experience in the church; concluding by requesting the people to read the Book of Mormon, Bible, and Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

President Snow advocated the necessity of keeping seeds true to their kind—referring particularly to sorghum seed He advised that broom corn, and all seeds likely to hybridize with the sorghum and imphee, be cultivated in places remote from cultivated fields.

President Snow adjourned the conference till the last Saturday in May, stating that on the following Monday, June 1st, as it would be President B. Young's birthday, the foundation stones of the new meeting house would be laid.

Benediction by Bishop Henry Lunt.

ERASTUS SNOW, President.

James G. Bleak, Clerk.

EXPEDITION AFTER INDIANS.

Col. Evans, as reported, left Camp Douglas on Sunday evening last, with a detachment of about eighty men—cavalry—to hunt up some Indians, said to have congregated somewhere in the mountains east of Utah lake, in consequence of the attack on the small band near Fort Cedar, by the detachment of soldiers under Lieut Ether, and the subsequent attack on a smaller number of the natives near Payson.

We are informed by a gentleman from Lower California, who came in with Woodmansee's train, that Col. Evans arrived at Pleasant Grove a little before daylight on Monday morning, and that, on Sunday evening, a lieutenant, with a squad of five or six men, who had preceded Col. Evans with one or two baggage wagons, was attacked by a band of red skins at or near that place, where they had encamped for the night, and that a skirmish ensued, resulting favorably to the attacking party.

The soldiers had a howitzer with them, as stated by our informant, which they fired twice at the Indians from a house in which they took refuge. The first time they fired a shell, and then they treated the assailants to a charge of canister, which, however, in consequence of the wrong direction given to it, killed four Government mules in the corral into which they had been turned for the night. The mistake might not, however, have been so very unlucky after all, as the Indians captured the balance of the mules, some six or eight, and put off after an hour's fight, in which none of the soldiers were hurt; but how many Indians were killed and wounded was not known.

If Col. Evans can find the main body of the warriors said to have gathered for a fight, to which, no doubt, the party belonged who made the attack at Pleasant Grove, he will be very apt to chastize them severely.

The policy, however, of provoking a collision in the first instance, with Indian bands heretofore peaceable and friendly, is seriously questioned by many thinking men who have witnessed the horrors of Indian wars.

War News.—Some very exciting news from the east relative to the progress of the war may be expected within a week; for since the commencement of the internecine conflict, there has not failed to be some desperate fighting done between the first and fifteenth of April in each year. Rumor says that there has been an unsuccessful attack by Admiral Dupont, with eight or ten iron-clads, on Forts Moultrie and Sumter, presaging that Charleston will have to be taken by land forces, if at all. Reliable information concerning the attack is shortly expected, which, when received, may change the aspect of affairs in that quarter.

CLOSING OF THE THEATRE.

The winter season's performance terminated on Saturday evening with "The Merchant of Venice," a hornpipe, comic songs and the farce of the "Widow's Victim." Between the pieces Mr. Clawson delivered the customary closing farewell, which was received with a cordiality that betokened the appreciation of the season's performances. We have no hesitation in saying that the Deseret Dramatic Association is a popular institution, and that progress and success will hereafter mark its career. The evening's entertainment on Saturday could not have been surpassed anywhere. It gave unqualified satisfaction.

Merchant Train.—Some eight or ten of the mule teams belonging to Woodmansee & Bros.' freight train from California, have arrived within the last two days, by the southern route. The remainder, some five or six, are expected to-day. We are informed that the merchandise brought by this train consists of a well selected assortment of staple goods, which the Messrs. Woodmansee intend to sell at wholesale, and to close out as soon as possible.

The Conference.—After a session of three days, the annual Conference closed on Wednesday afternoon, and soon thereafter the roads leading out of the city were filled with vehicles of all kinds, returning to the various places from whence they came, conveying those who came to attend the great annual meeting of the Saints, The number in attendance was very great—more than have assembled on such an occasion for many years, probably greater than at any previous conference in Deseret. We expected to have published the proceedings in this number, but for good and sufficient reasons—want of time and space, they have to be deferred till next week.

Bound for the Mines.—Emigrants are constantly arriving from the east and proceeding onward for the gold fields in Idaho. Many teams from Denver and other places in Colorado Territory have passed through, and from reports, thousands of others are on their way, hastening with all possible speed that they might reach the mines in good season, in order to make claims before the less fleet and fortunate shall arrive. Reports from the North-western States, represent that at least a hundred thousand emigrants will cross the plains the present season, enroute for the mines, in Idaho and Washington Territories.

☞ Stray Stock may be found at Snyder's Ranch this afternoon.

FROM UTAH COUNTY.

A correspondent residing near Payson, under date of April 7th, says:

I have no news in particular to communicate, excepting the reported fight between a a squad of soldiers and a small band of Indians, near Spanish Fork, on Sunday afternoon the 5th inst. The engagement is reported to have lasted two hours, in which two Indians were wounded. The Indians were a small band that always live about the Spanish Fork, and are civil and considered well behaved generally.

Our farmers are now turning up the soil in good earnest, and gardens and orchards are being planted. The mountain sides and valleys are assuming a verdant hue, and flowers are springing forth. Weather fine, and Dame Nature offers peace, plenty and happiness to all.

Camp Douglas, U. T., April 9th, 1863.

Editor Deseret News:

In a card that appeared in your last issue, I observed that one James A. Thompson, of your city, is highly indignant at what appears to him a "base forgery" of his name to a petition sent to the Governor for the pardon of certain individuals, convicted at the present term of the District Court.

Please inform the gentleman that I alone am responsible for said "forgery," having by a *remarkable* coincidence, the same initials but not the same name, and had the aforesaid Thompson, with a "P," observed closely the signature, he would have seen that only the initials, "J. A." were used, which possibly might mean Jacob, Joseph or Jehosaphat, or "any other man."

As my place of business is at present at Camp Douglas, the gentleman can have the honor of an introduction to my agust self any time it may suit his convenience, to call upon the "Bench."

His other request, for my autograph, he will find attached to this, in your Office.

Respectfully,
J. A. Thompson.

Died:

In Manti, Sanpete co., after a lingering illness of nearly four months, ELIZABETH, wife of F. C. Robinson, aged 22 years and 6 months.

[Mil. Star please copy.]

At Kaysville, March 13, ISABELLA BURTON, aged sixty years, 11 months and 24 days. She was the mother of nine children—five sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living and are residents of Utah Territory.

[Millennial Star please copy.]

Gentle mother, we do miss thee:
Father, mother—both are gone;
We are lonely here without you,
But shall follow one by one.
Yes, dear parents, soon we'll meet you,
With the pace of time we come;
Soon behind the vail we'll greet you,
Where the faithful find a home.

If we do as you have bidden—
Toil for right as you have done—
We shall find the treasure hidden,
We shall soon a crown have won.
We shall meet where death can't sever,
Far from sin and all its train;
There in peace we'll dwell for ever
And we'll never part again.

New Advertisements.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 42tf

TAKE NOTICE.
IF the Person who stole the BUFFALO ROBE from a wagon, opposite the Theatre, on Wednesday evening last, does not return the same to Nixon's Store, he will be dealt with as the law directs. 42-1

CHICKORY SEED FOR SALE.
CHICKORY SEED can be had at W. D. JOHNSON'S Drug Store, three blocks west of Tabernacle.
Also a choice variety of Flower Seeds. 42-1

ESTRAY NOTICE.
A BLACK one-year old Horse-COLT, white nose, two white feet, came in my enclosure from G. S. L. City, on the 4th of April.
DAVID W. SESSIONS,
42tf City Bountiful, Davis co.

LOST.
ON the 31st March, between the 6th Ward and Theatre, a PARCEL, tied up in black silk, containing drab lace, ribbon, and sundry other articles. The finder will please leave the above at the Deseret News office. 42-1

LOST.
ON Saturday Evening, the 4th, from a runaway horse, a pair of Black Saddle MACHIORAS. Any person finding them will confer a favor by leaving them at James Wells', Main Street. 42-1

LOST.
ON the 27th day of February, between Pres. Young's Tannery and the mouth of Smith's Fork, in Parley's Kanyon, an AXE, about half worn. The handle was nearly new and made of hickory or pecan. The finder will do me a favor, and himself a greater one, by leaving it with J. H. Winder, at the Tannery, or with
42 1 F. D RICHARDS, 14 h Ward.

LOST.
IN the Theatre, or going therefrom, on Saturday night, 11th inst., a small-sized black-finished OPERA GLASS, in a black leather case.
The finder will confer a favor and be suitably awarded if he will leave it at the President's office, the "Deseret News office, or at my residence, North Temple Street.
42-3 A. CARRINGTON.

WEAVING LOOM [SP]INNING WHEELS
THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles on the most substantial principle and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with them; also, Whipple's Celebrated SPINNING WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber; or to Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and turned, if desired.
Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
N. W. WHIPPLE,
J G HARDY,
42-3 Mountain Dell.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
FINDING that I should not have sufficient time to have Machinery manufactured in the Eastern States in time to be freighted across the plains the coming season, it has been considered wisdom to defer my visit East.
I, therefore, now propose to leave here about the middle of October, and will spend the winter months in attending to all orders for Machinery, etc., that may be entrusted to me; and by that means will be enabled to freight across the plains the following season as early as the feed will permit.
40 2 E. R. YOUNG.

CRICKET.
THE Members of the Metropolitan Cricket Club are requested to meet for practice on Wednesday the 22d inst., on the 8th Ward Square.
Lovers of the sport are invited to attend and become members. 42 2 H. A. HERGER, President.

OUTFITTING STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER."
I CAN Supply the Emigrant and Miner with
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
BACON,
DRIED BEEF,
BEANS,
GROCERIES, etc., etc.
Also,
BAKE OVENS,
CAMP KETTLES,
FRY PANS,
SLUICE FORKS,
GOLD PANS,
TINWARE,
etc., etc.
MINERS' BOOTS,
STOGA and FINE BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER and
CLOTHING.
I WILL PAY THE FULL
PREMIUM ON GOLD
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
GOLD DUST,
or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.
WANTED,
200 Cords Red Pine Bark,
Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese,
and other Produce!
WM. JENNINGS,
East Temple Street, opposite Market House.
G. S. L. City, 14 h April, 1863.—42 f

THE DESERET NEWS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863. VOL. XII.

NO. 43.

THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Thirty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, convened in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, April 6, 1863, at 10 a.m.; President Brigham Young presiding.

There were on the stand: Of the First Presidency, President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and David H. Wells;

Of the Twelve Apostles: Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, sen., John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Erra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards;

Of the First Presidency of the Seventies: Joseph Young, Jesse W. Fox, Jedediah M. Grant, Rockwood and John Van Cott;

Of the Presiding Bishop and High Priests Quorum: John Young, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards;

Of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion: Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer and George B. Wallace;

Of the Presidency of the Bishoprick: Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little;

Of the Patriarchs: John Young;

Reporters: George D. Watt and John V. Long.

Conference was called to order by the President, and he then sang:

"Know ye that every soul is free."

The opening prayer was offered by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

Another hymn was sung, after which President Daniel H. Wells delivered an address on the building of the Temple, showing the necessity of doing all that can possibly be done for the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth, that the Saints might become an independent people. He spoke of the building of roads and the work to be done on the Temple this season, and said that it was evil, that the brethren should be such slaves to their appetites, especially in regard to tobacco, which it seemed they must have, or they could not work. He stated that it was the design of the authorities to get as much done on the Temple immediately after conference, and if it was hoped that the brethren would prepare and make ready their teams for hauling the rock to the Temple. He observed that we had before us the work of a lifetime, and that it should always afford us joy and peace to do a thing that we can do of the Lord, in rolling up of the kingdom of God. It was also in contemplation, he said, to build a new Tabernacle of the dimensions of the one opposite the people, and that not long hence we should begin to attend to the necessary arrangements for the deed.

Pres. Heber C. Kimball related some interesting incidents connected with his early travels and labors in the ministry. He then made some encouraging remarks upon the prospect before us of rearing a Temple to the name of our God, and said that his share of work we were all equally interested.

Elder George A. Smith expressed his gratification at being in the presence of, and associating with so many of the Elders who first engaged in this last ministry, and he was now delighted with the prospect of so many of the sons of the early pioneers going to take part in the same great work. Mentioned the second mission that was sent to Europe from this church, and alluded to the conversion of the Elders after being robbed of everything they possessed by the benevolent Christian State of Missouri, and then reduced by disease to almost the last at our first encampment. He concluded by calling attention to the improvement of the Saints in the European nations, and to see the necessity of helping the outgoing missionaries from this Territory.

Choir sang, "How happy every child of Grace."

Benediction by Elder George A. Smith.

Afternoon.

The conference was called to order at two o'clock. The choir sang a hymn and Elder John Taylor offered prayer.

Choir sang, 'Come let us join our cheerful voices."

Elder John Taylor spoke on the subject of home manufacture. He rejoiced at the ever spreading glory of Zion, and the vast and rapid increase of the kingdom of our God. The building up of Zion it is intended that the Zion below shall be ready to meet the Zion above. He remarked that the Saints are the ones who have to build up the kingdom of God upon the earth, and it is of no use to depend upon gentiles for they will not do it. Then let all the Saints lend out in the battle of truth and righteousness. Made some remarks upon the gathering of the poor the present season, and felt happy to learn that the Saints had responded to the call for five hundred teams to haul the rock for the Saints.

Elder Erra T. Benson made a few pertinent remarks on the rapid spread of truth and the growth of the latter day kingdom. He remarked that the kingdom of God as a whole was like the principle of physical life, and if it had got a good start and could not be stopped.

Elder Erastus Snow gave a brief account of the prosperous condition of the cotton-growing district.

Choir sang, "Hard times come again no more."

Elder F. D. Richards dismissed with the usual benediction.

Tuesday, April 7, 10 a.m.

Singing by the choir and prayer by Bishop Lorenzo D. Young.

Elder George A. Smith said he hoped to see the time when the Saints would be able to meet in a *rough little* Tabernacle, 200 by 100ft., so arranged that all will be able to hear the speaker. He felt truly gratified in the contemplation of the good prospects for this season's emigration, and he felt it to be his duty to advocate the propriety of having good and efficient teamsters, and he hoped the bishops, presidents or apostles to the companies—men who will make their wagons their box quarters. Observed that Zion is to be the most beautiful and the most delightful situation upon the face of the earth, and it is incumbent that we should labor to make our inheritances perfect and worthy of our goodness. With this understanding no home manufacture was in religion that he wished to be rejected.

Elder Orson Hyde made a few remarks after which the clerk read the list of missionaries, viz.:

Pres. Heber C. Kimball made some instructive observations to the brethren on the responsibilities that have rest over to take missions to Europe. They were the sons of the Apostles, Prophets and the first Elders of this church, and he felt to praise God that they were called to do the work they had proved he had to trust in God, and he wanted teams to be brought in that it also, that they might learn to follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

Elder Charles C. Rich followed with some wholesome instruction on present salvation.

President Brigham Young then rose and appointed a meeting of the missionaries at five o'clock in the afternoon. Said he would go forth trusting in the Lord God of Israel, preach the gospel and baptize the Saints, but he was not in the habit to ask anything from the poor, but what they get merely. Those who have the means he wished them to use it wisely, and to sustain themselves as far as possible.

Choir sang, "Come, O thou King of kings."

Elder Orson Pratt dismissed with prayer.

2 p.m.

Choir sang a hymn, and Elder W. W. Phelps prayed.

Choir sang, "On the mountain tops appearing."

Elder Amasa M. Lyman was called upon and presented the authorities of the church as follows:

Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Heber C. Kimball, his first, and Daniel H. Wells, his second counselor.

O son Hyde, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, John Taylor, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Erra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards and George Q. Cannon, members of the Quorum.

John Smith, Patriarch of the whole church.

Daniel Spencer, President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fullmer and George B. Wallace his counselors.

William Kimball, Joseph Young, John V. Long, John L. Blythe, George Nebeker, John T. Caine, Joseph W. Young, Howard O. Spencer, Claudius V. Spencer, Thomas B. Broderick, James H. Hart, John Smith, Joseph F. Smith, Members of the High Council.

John Young, President of the High Priests' Quorum, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards, his counselors.

Joseph Young, President of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Zera Pulsipher, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott, members of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies.

William Spiers, President of the Elders Quorum; James Sutton and Jesse W. Fox, his counselors.

Edward Hunter, Presiding Bish pp Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, his counselors.

Samuel M. Morey, President of the Priests' Quorum; Richard W. McAllister and George Openshaw, his counselors.

McGee Harris, President of the Teachers' Quorum; Adam Spriggs and David Bowman, his counselors.

Thomas Bullock, President of the Deacons' Quorum; Samuel G. Ladd and Warren Hardy, his counselors.

Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works.

William H. Folsom, Architect for the Church.

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund to gather the poor; Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells and Edward Hunter, his assistants and agents for said fund.

George A. Smith, Historian and general Church Recorder, and Wilford Woodruff his assistant.

The foregoing quorums and authorities were all voted for separately, and each, and all unanimously sustained by the conference.

Elder Lyman then delivered a highly interesting and instructive discourse on the building of temples, tabernacles and otherwise beautifying and ornamenting the Saints of Zion. He then spoke of the renovating and sanctifying power of the truth when applied, and its inculcations carried out in the lives of men.

Elder Lorenzo Snow bore testimony to the good spirit and good teaching that had characterized the Conference. Made some pertinent remarks on the liberty and freedom afforded by the gospel of Jesus Christ, after which he spoke of the great length on the particular religion of the Saints.

Choir sang, "Hail, thou ever blest morn."

Benediction by Elder George D. Watt.

Tuesday Evening.

Priesthood Meeting.—John Young, President.

Singing by the audience.

Prayer by President George B. Wallace.

President John Young made a few remarks on the necessity of having the reports from the branch quorums of High Priests in the public meeting, if the brethren were present to do so. Reports were then handed in and read by the Clerk of the High Priests Quorum.

Bishop Hunter next addressed the priesthood. He spoke highly of the response that had been made by the brethren to the call for teams to go east. He wanted the farmers to bring in their produce, and the Bishops to sell as fast, hemp, cotton, cans and other necessaries.

President Brigham Young called the attention of the priesthood to the necessity of the Latter Day Saints becoming a self-sustaining and independent people, producing within the limits of Zion, all that they need for a comfortable, everyday life they consume. His entire discourse, which will be printed in full, was listened to and calculated to show how to live independently.

Elder Orson Hyde dedicated the meeting and sang: "The city I love so well."

President Daniel H. Richards pronounced the benediction.

Wednesday, April 8, 10 a.m.

Choir sang, "The glorious gospel light has shone."

Elder Wilford Woodruff offered prayer.

Choir sang, "Lift up your heads ye eternal Saints."

President Brigham Young called attention to the business of the conference to the Tithing Fund by stating that the first business of the morning was to present to the Conference the subscription list of yesterday to the Missionary Fund. Brother Thomas Bullock then read the names and amounts donated by individuals on yesterday.

President Young then briefly reviewed the history of the Missionary Fund, and showed that there yet was a balance in the treasury of $12,000 was raised for that Fund, but now it was necessary to raise a small fund, for we almost ashamed to name it. He then announced that no further subscriptions were required to the Missionary Fund, but that this matter would be left entire y with the Bishops and Presidents of Tithing, and the brethren were then instructed that their donations would be taken to the Bishop's storehouse, and the subscribed must be delivered to Brother John T. Caine or Archibald N. Hill, in this city, and receipts or returns were required.

He did not feel that he was called upon to multiply words on a subject so familiar to the Saints as that of sustaining the Elders who go on missions to the nations of the earth. Humanity is free from poverty, starvation and the distress that are entwined around the nations of Christendom, in Europe.

Domestic economy, meekness in the domestic circle, the obtaining of the necessities of life by honest industry and the duty of every man to make his family comfortable were subjects that called forth much useful instruction, as will be seen by the verbatim report when published.

The erection of a new brewery adapted to the wants of the people here focused an interesting part of the President's remarks, as he described its design, dimensions and consumptive capacity.

President Young then spoke of the indebtedness to the Perpetual Emigration Fund, and regretted that the brethren were not more punctual in paying up their bills that were due the Fund, that the company might be able to send for more of the poor.

Choir sang, "I saw a lovely angel fly."

Benediction by Elder Lorenzo Snow.

Afternoon.

Choir sang, "When all thy mercies, O my God."

Prayer by Elder J. V. Long.

Choir sang, "Great God attend while Zion sings."

President Brigham Young announced his intention visit the southern settlements this spring, and that he would start about the 25th of this month. He invited all who wished to accompany him, and told them how to prepare for the journey.

President Heber C. Kimball next addressed the meeting on a great variety of practical subjects.

President Daniel H. Wells preached on the doctrine of obedience, the necessity of securing the faith and confidence of the brethren in the church in every place. Reasoned on the duties of the Saints to husband secure their grain and everything they possess subject to the controlling influence of the Priesthood. Spoke of the kind of manufactures that are necessary. He argued the propriety of carrying out the words of President Brigham Young in all things.

On motion of President Kimball, the Conference adjourned till the 6th day of October next at 10 a.m.

Choir sang the Saints' national anthem,—"O God bless our Zion."

The concluding benediction was pronounced by Elder Orson Hyde.

J. V. LONG,
Clerk of Conference.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The citizens of the south-western Wards of Great Salt Lake City have of late manifested a commendable public spirit, and have made, since the flood last season, which materially injured a part of the city, some permanent and valuable improvements, which will be of great public benefits and cannot fail to materially enhance the value of property in that part of the city.

Among the improvements thus made is a good turnpike road from the 6th Ward Jordan Bridge eastward across the bottom, on 8th South street. This has been rendered practicable up above high-water mark, and will here after, when some of the interesting streets shall be repaired, be one of the principal roads leading out of the city. The road is not quite finished and the turnpiking should be extended through the 5th and 6th Wards to the Jordan River, in order to complete it, which is the intention as soon as it can be accomplished. Levees, which have cost several thousand dollars, have also been constructed on the east side of the Jordan this spring, wherever the banks were so low that the water when high, as it has been during the past year, has overflowed, and inundated such valuable farming land, which can now be cultivated as heretofore, and will add materially to the wealth of its owners or occupants specially, and be of incalculable benefit to the community generally.

The road has been in part, if not wholly constructed by means of the Territorial Road Fund, and the work has been done by the Cottonglingham, supervisor, who in that respect has set an example, which some other road supervisors would do well to follow. The work of constructing the embankments made to confine the water of the river within its natural channel has been paid for by subscriptions, raised for that purpose, by those immediately interested, of course, contributing more liberally than those who will only be indirectly benefited by the enterprise.

In connection with the improvements of a public character which have been made in the south-west part of the city this spring, we are pleased to state that these of a private nature have not been neglected, although many more might profitably be made there as well as in other wards where there is not a proper degree of neatness observed.

☞ Rainbows are up in the east.

THE HEBREW MOTHER.

The battles fiercer were over. The rebel priest
Had rushed on the assaulter foot and stiff,
The sacrifice was done.
Pale flowers, yet withering alone about the altars,
Incense was wafted from the censer's jaws,
But the last hymn of peace was interrupted
Unto a few hearts sad upon. Oh, the heavy
One low, sweet moan came in her lonely sighs,
One quivering echo from the door threred,
Is more than human sorrows can pour
That it is unpitied breath.
Parade and glitter, pomp and pageantry
Pour around the victorious, but there stands
A lone mother by the hill-side, pale
And eyes that look for one in the dead.
May that behold the mitered brass and turn
Their face towards the sun.

The carnage cities were over,
A woman with sad eyes and sad lady brow,
Built of with harrow reverence, come up
And about bodies there. A lute, a lute
One more than beautiful, it beauty lives
Always within young eyes, one whose poor heart
Had gone to meet earth's happiness wanderer
And give its treasure, if only one to know it,
Come to her under Heaven as she sunny,
And stood beside her there.
No idiot of teens was on that mother's cheek;
She did not know, or care, that he was
A useless lip until it touched his brow;
Then, with a tenderness that is like to power
Than spoke to him:

"I know not how I loved thee, till
I know thee to my breast,
Loaded in sight, and in sunshine eyes,
And felt that we must part.
And I have felt each thread of gold
That rests upon thy brow!
Yet never dreamed my parlous mind
So beautiful as now
Did could thy mother own a joy
Than bids you to the cost!
Raise those deep eyes to heaven, my boy!
I give thee to thy God.

And I also! unto the sweet valley
That cities and sad lands
Shall miss the sharing love that paved
My way and all thy sisters,
Shall miss there when the golden turn
Of morning cross the lea;
Shall miss there when the holy stars
Are shining on his way
I know not where, but I know
Each pale thy feet have trod;
Yet, raise thine eyes to heaven, my son,
I give thee to thy God.

I know that I shall bear thy voice
In every hour the lone!
The tones as every sweet
Will tell me of thine away,
And should I hear some lighter prayer
Breathed more and more to heaven
Oh, say, oh, tell how could I bear
That unremembered voice of thee?
Tell thou shall know, my heart shall rather
On morrow's chastening!
Raise, raise those eyes to heaven, my child,
I give thee to my God."

Slowly the child's small hand was drawn from her,
He unknown to heaven, unknown to earth,
His cheer eyes fitted his heart's mute to heaven.
The sacrifice was done.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

REMARKS

By Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Survey G. S. L. City, April 5, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

This morning we have heard a number of things, in which we are individually and collectively interested as a people. It is difficult, however for us to comprehend our true interests, and the things which would be for our high good; this arises frequently from want of a correct understanding of matters that are laid before us, from which cause we arrive at wrong conclusions. It is a knowledge of any subject, which can be brought, understood and be made to comprehend our true position, only by being subject to the spirit of the Lord of the living God. A man may speak by the Spirit of God, but I require a portion of that Spirit also in those who hear, to enable me to comprehend correctly the importance of the things that are delivered to them, and to have the difficulty the Lord and his Saints have always had in bringing the people to receive the things that are especially for their interest. Well, I consider that if we had all been taught of God it would be very well, I suppose the world generally would consider it to be a great blessing. Then the question would be a little simple, whether the teachings they receive comes from God or not. Now they have to know that? I know of no other way than that which is pointed in the scriptures, that is, by a Spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." And again we are told in the New Testament, that "no man knoweth the things of God but by the spirit of God." Hence all the wisdom, all the intelligence, all the reasoning, all the philosophy and all the arguments that could be brought to bear on the human mind would be of no avail unless the mind of man is prepared to receive this teaching—prepared by the Spirit of the Lord, the same Spirit which conveys the intelligence. Now, this is generally make a very great mistake in relation to our duties, in relation to our responsibilities, in relation to the obligations that rest upon us, in relation to the great work pertaining to God upon the earth, and its government, its laws, its influence and the bearing of those laws and its influence upon us, and what part we have to act in relation to these matters. But if we had the Spirit of God, we walked in the light of revelation, and were guided by the principles of truth, and were in possession ourselves of the same Spirit by which the truths of God are communicated, then it would be plain and comparatively easy our understanding, and every thing we try to accomplish, we would have a proper foundation and purpose, and we should all of us feel that we are the children of the living God, that we are barking up the right tree, and that because of heaven, that God is our friend, that we are his friends, that we are interested in him in the accomplishment of his work, under any and all circumstances and that we are frequently consider that it is in consequence of the ignorance and darkness, and short sightedness of the Saints, that we do not walk up more ready to enjoy our privileges, and fulfill the various duties and obligations on to attain to.

Now and then, however, when you have been living up to your privileges, and the Spirit of God has beamed upon your minds, and your souls have been enlightened by the Spirit of the Lord, with the intelligence of heaven, and you have felt the influence of the Spirit of eternal truth, if in these moments you have got already enjoyed the full and magnificent blessings that were required of you, and whether you have not always performed your duties with pleasantness and satisfaction to yourselves? But when our minds are carried away with the things of this world, and we lose sight of the king-ons of God and his interests, its glory, its influence, its bearing on the human family, and the events that we are expecting to transpire on the earth, and the part that we have to take in them, we lose sight of our various duties as fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, fathers, and get carried away with our own notions, desires and selfishness, and we become involved in evil, it is then that it is difficult for us to comprehend the things of God. We say that we are the Saints of God, we say so. We have repented of our sins, we have been baptized in the water for the remission of sins, we have received the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, we have been ordained and placed in the church and kingdom of God upon the earth. We have been taught we are to overturn the world and its devices, evils, corruption, frauds and piracy; and we have possessed and do possess the principles of eternal life. We have believed and do believe that God has spoken, that angels have spoken, that the Lord has opened a communication between the universe and this earth. This is a part of our faith and creed. We believe that God is going to revolutionize the earth, to purge it from iniquity of every kind and bring in righteousness of every kind, until the great millennium is established upon the earth, moreover, that God having commenced his work, he will continue to work, and he will manifest his will to his priesthood, his church and kingdom on the earth, and among this people we are to be the instruments of virtue, of truth, of holiness, of integrity, of kindness, of love and all the knowledge of God. We believe that there will be a kingdom of God organized, that will be under the direction and government of the Lord of Hosts, and that in all our affairs, whether relative to the kingdom of God or things spiritual, we are have been in the habit of calling them, we are to be under the direction of the Lord, as the scriptures say, it shall come to pass that the people shall be taught of the Lord." This is part of our creed. We believe that we shall rear cities, villages, towns, and we shall have beautiful cities, that shall become the pride and glory of the whole earth. We believe that this people will excel in literature, in science, in arts, and in manufactures. In fact there will be no department of wisdom, not only of the combined wisdom of the world, but of the wisdom of God, as the inspired in regard to all these matters is a magnificent and glorious one. We have been hence, and we shall have eventually, these purposes are carried out, the most magnificent buildings, the most glorious and beautiful gardens, the richest and most productive farms, the most fertile lands, and the most it is lectual people that will reside upon the earth. This is our creed and part of our faith, in fact Zion will be Queen of the Saints of God on earth, and as the queen of Shiba said unanimously, when she visited Solomon, the half of it had not been told her, so it will be in regard to Zion, and the kingdom of God. In fact, if there is any thing great, noble, glorious, or lovely, anything that is calculated to elevate the human mind, to dignify and elevate the people, it will be the privilege of the people of the Saints of the Most High God. Now, we are laying the foundation of our views in relation to these things, and hence we are gathering to Jackson County, to build the most magnificent temple that ever was formed on the earth, and the most splendid city that was ever erected, you cities, if you please. The architectural designs of those splendid edifices, cities, walls, gardens, bowers, streets, etc., will be under the direction of the Lord, and the control and management of the Saints, and all be under the guidance and direction of the Lord of Hosts, and the human life, so it eventually they will be enabled to erect cities that will be fit to be Zion and the Queen of the Saints of God. Now, above, Zion will also descend from heaven, and be prepared to associate with them from above. The people will be so perfected and purified, ennobled, exalted and dignified in the Spirit of God, so very humble and meek, worthy, virtuous and intelligent, that they will be fit when caught up, to associate with that Zion that shall come down from God out of heaven. This is the idea in brief, that we have entertained in regard to all these things. If we could keep our eyes upon the Lord, if we could, if we have, if we should, if we have come from, examine our present position and see the depravity, ignorance and darkness which exists where we have come from, and that yet exists among us, it is evident that we need a revolution, that we need change has got to transpire to revolutionize our feelings, our principles, our habits, our parents and nation, and in fact to control and influence us throughout, before anything like what I have spoken of can take place, and when the light of heaven comes to reflect upon our minds, and we have our eyes opened as God sees us, and comprehend ourselves as we are, and comprehend our position and purpose as he understands it, we should see different views of ourselves than we have entertained heretofore, and by the light of heaven that Joseph Smith should say that he felt himself as a child, and that he felt so in regard to expansion, it was difficult for him to be revealed communicate the things of God, because there was not power to receive it, and hence had to communicate was so much more comprehensive, expansive, and dignified than that which the people generally knew and understood, that it was difficult for him to make he felt fettered and bound, so to speak, in every move he made, and so it is to the present time. We have been in the habit of calling for all the things we expect to accomplish, there is a great deal of inconsistency in the idea of the chips do fly once in a while when the hewer of wood and drawer of water is warm once in while it is not strange, because it is so difficult for the people to comprehend the things of God, and hence it is, that it is difficult brought up so ignorantly, and our ideas and feelings so contracted, that it is difficult for people to receive the things of God as they exist in eternity.

It is easy for us to talk about heaven, and about going to Jackson county, and about building the temple of God, and it is very easy to sing about it and pray about it, but when we come to the point of actually fulfilling the eternal law of God labor under all the duty long as in consequence of the ignorance, and darkness and stupidity of the Saints, we have to do with, and yet we are more enlightened than the world, and we have the Spirit of God and have made more progress, yet how far we come short. What does it necessarily prevent us from? We are Saints of the Most High, and we actually, all of us, believe in revelation and in the Spirit of God, and the question whether I could find a dozen here that that believe what I have spoken of. Who does it affect? The kingdom of God has to be built up, and a revolution must necessarily take place, and only here and there out the world. We expect we are going to accomplish these things, and have prepared for they are a part and parcel of our religious creed. Who is to do it? Who will do it? Do we expect the folks in the States will do it, or do we expect the government of England to do it? Do we expect the Gentiles, the people and nations of any other part of the world to do it? Do we expect the union organization that would believe that the present in heart from different nations will be gathered for the fulfillment of these purposes, but we do not expect these nations will do it, in fact it is as much as a bargain to get them to believe in the first principles of the doctrines of Christ, then when they have made out to do that and have arrived here, it is a little more than a bargain to induce to believe other things as they are revealed, and consequently it is a little difficult for us to get to do them, that it has to be done by ourselves, and we have to do it. Then if it is we do it in any other nation, who will do it? We are the only people under the heavens that are called to do it, in attempting, and blundering one it is, no doubt. The majority of the Saints, I suppose, do feel in their hearts a strong desire to keep the commandments of God, and to establish his kingdom when they can comprehend correctly, but when these things he accomplished? The nations of the earth are not called to build up the kingdom of God and his kingdom. If ever the latter day Saints, who are so far scattered, or spoken of, or prated about, and about which ancient prophets have prophesied, is brought about, it must be by that people, and there is not another people under the heavens that are called to do it. Now, this is what I attaches itself to every one of us from the commencement, I mean, of our being called to be a people and to build up the kingdom upon the earth. How shall we do it? Shall we do it in every one of our own ways? No, we had that where we came from as much as they have here. We have people say sometimes that things are not done here exactly in the way they are done in England and in the United States, of course they are not; we do not expect it—we do not look for it.

We are associated with the church and kingdom of God, and we are associated members of that church and kingdom, and individually we are responsible for the responsibilities in that kingdom. Taking this view of the matter have we joined this great interest and come to this place, and have we gathered, we, each our own will and pursue our own plans, and let our children grow up in the same way we have grown up, in the same ignorance and darkness, folly, weakness and imbecility, or shall we try to lead out in another path, in the guidance and direction of the Most High God, and put in the paths of righteousness ourselves, and let our sons and our daughters follow our example and learn to be better and more intelligent than we have been? If it is only to live that we have enhanced the good of our posterity, I have been somewhere where it is barely to exist, that we could have done in another place; but it is to build up the kingdom of God, and I believe that there is a great work devolving upon us to attend to and perform, and I believe that God has in whatever the Lord reveals to us. For instance, there are circumstances to attend to of what we have spoken of, and circumstances we are required to build a temple, this labor we have to do, and we should breaking up, where it can be prepared for the wall. It does not follow that because we have to break up a wagon, for any fool can do that. It generally fools that break wagons. And suppose we do not wagons, we may be a wagon maker and we building this temple. You would like to have a good wagon and better fools, do the best you can and let everybody do the same, and let everybody do what he can, and if he can, it and think God that you have the privilege to help build up a temple unto the Most High God, and that you have a little temple, and when you have received your endowments in the sacrificial hits unto that you can get, you will learn a little more building another temple, and then will come temples, temples, temples, and if there is no building, to continue, is no more than a fool, and I believe that God is, and we shall learn better how to pattern temporal things and sanctified things. Then the Saints have to be gathered; it is the Lord's work, and it's our work.

The Lord will influence his people to help him to gather his poor from the four quarters of the earth, and the Lord will do it, in the hearts of his servants to cause for five hundred teams to help in this work. This is the great, and honor that God has conferred on us—to build a temple to the name of the Most High God, and to gather Israel, and it will be proud that their fathers were engaged in such a work, in building a temple wherein thousands can receive their endowments. The adverse circumstances in which this work has been carried on, and the fact of a young man takes his go-cart to his hand, and begins to gather together the poor from foreign bondage and bring them here to participate in the blessings of Zion, he goes with his heart vibrating with the work of God, and he brings the poor Saints over the plains, who have been in bondage and darkness, and assisting in after time when the King-ons of God shall be established, and the kingdom on the earth, as it will be, these young men will say with pride, "I participated in the labor of that work, I helped to bring the poor Saints and my fathers and brothers all helped. I do not say that I did all that I could, but I received the blessing, and there are plenty who have the same feeling and disposition.

Then here is a sacrament to be built we want a building of this kind to convene the Saints in, and we have to build it, and we can and rain while they are worshipping God, and we have to build it continually preaching to us to make good improvements in buildings, good gardens, and make our homes more comfortable, and more pleasant than real of existence, that our child ren after us may have more elevated and refined sentiments and ideas, and learn to comprehend the principles of God and of Zion and magnify it. If we understand and make as sure position it ought to be with us, the kingdom of God that and ourselves afterwards. It was can learn to accomplish a little thing the Lord will probably tell us to do a greater, because we are prepared to do it. If we were tried with a little, and we nobody would be troubled about it, or if we were made a pretty garden and cultivate good taste, or if we could adorn our dwellings and our children in the arts and sciences, and in everything that is calculated to extend our search after

tinctlgence. In this manner we can do ourselves and children great good, and aid much in building the church and kingdom of God upon the earth. If we are the people of God, and he is trusting to us to accomplish these great purposes, we have got to do a little more than we have done, and we have got to be willing and obedient to the delivery of the spirit of the Lord and his servants whom he has placed over us; for the delivery of his messenge is will be joyous and pleasant to us, peace will be in our bosoms and the spirit of God will abide in our habitations, the Spirit of the Lord will brood over us, and we shall be full of joy and rejoicing all the day long, and so it will be to the end of the chapter. I know of no other way to accomplish this work only to be taught of the Lord, and for the purpose he has ordained he has revealed himself. We all pray for the Holy Ghost continually, that God would inspire his heart and the hearts of his servants, that he may be able to lead Israel in the path they should go. Let us add another petition to this, that the Lord our God, would inspire our hearts to receive their teachings when they come from them from the Lord of hosts. Amen, so be it, so it will move on well, and no power under the heavens will be enabled to hinder the work, but they will go on increasing from a length to strength, until the kingdom of God shall be established and all nations bow to its sceptor.

God bless you, in the name of Jesus Amen.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

The last week of the season afforded the public the richest and best prepared feast yet served up to the theatrical "world" in Utah. It was Conference week, and the Mormon people and company seemed determined to gratify the vast concourse of people present from all parts of the Territory with a treat, on the whole, equal in quality and variety to it at the general conference of any other place in the States or Europe. Doubtless, there can be found a few exceptions to the general rule in the theatrical heavens who can eclipse the fixed luminaries of our country, yet they are few in high class pays. So it might be said of our theatrical body, when set in the inimitable creations of Shakspeare and other great dramatists, but even the modest and very uncommon merit of the company can be seen by ourselves, can scarcely fring us to acknowledge the after-play and varieties of the closing night, second only to any entertainment anywhere.

In reviewing the last week of the season, the first performance of Monday, April 17th, presented the Pizarro of the "Lady of the Lake" Pizarro and Pythias.? This piece was reproduced by the Management, to give the Conference visitors the treat of witnessing a favorite play, and the opportunity of seeing Mr. Lyne in his striking role of Rolla, and was as before, and there is nothing new to be said of the performance.

Miss Thomas as Cora Kim" took immensely, and then followed her "Yankee Gal," in which character she was so unexcelled, and presumes to those who had seen the celebrated Miss Kate Fisher, in the part of Cora, who can blend the sentimental and striking, elegant with the quaint "Yankee character." There are very few actresses who could dash off Mrs. Barney Williams' parts with her success, or even be in a lesser type.

On Wednesday evening, Pizarro was reproduced, Rolla was the opportunity for the popular professional and no old favorite amateur. Mr. Morris performed the part of Mr. Lyne, who had already played Rolla this season. It is due to Mr. Morris to state, that previous to his appearance in the Pizarro, he, by declamation all notions of competing with Mr. Lyne in Rolla, and he took upon the character as one in which he was likely to be most successful, in fact, he has cannot speak of his Rolla as we did of his Virginius. Mr. Lyne, as Pizarro, gave a more extent view of his powers than he has shown. Thus far, we considered it his greatest triumph, but when he, in the Pizarro and Rolla somewhat belong to the melo-dramatic class of actors, rather than to the high-art tragedy, we must say, that in the Pizarro Mr. Lyne gave to the public, hints what he can be in Rolla. Rolla, we think, is a better representation than before. Mr. J. R. Newman has lost in the Rolla, but gained a best bit of the session; but we cannot exactly say whether he was or was not as striking as the best representation, for, after a person has made one bit by finishing a part uncomfortably, it is the greatest effort of all, in doing something better, or else people are not as entirely satisfied as at first.

We thought Mr. Morris was not as well the gentleman stood in the performance as before.

Mrs. Gibson played Cora with her usual success and her usual falling off in the higher efforts of her character. Mrs. Gibson's Elvira was far above her first personation of this character. The lady was accordingly in the part. It was the strongest, most unlabored and best finished effort of the kind she has made, and gave, as far as we have heard, satisfaction to all.

There was another object of interest in the play of Pizarro—namely, Alonzo's child. Some perhaps would consider it fanciful to make published one of object so small. Perhaps it is fanciful. But what can be more expressive of delight in the first time the appearance of Alonzo's child or anybody's child upon the public stage? A child is doing its debut in the great drama of life! A child—that unbeloved "bundle of mysteries" which Alonzo was and by its very appearance, coaxing our interest to its future, though it should prattle to us not a word. Perhaps we should not have been so interested in Alonzo's child had he done so. Perhaps the first object that struck our notice in Salt Lake City, nearly two years ago, when reviving from an attack of mountain fever, we recited his delicate and cicenie organization and at the sight of the emaciated form of the servant with him that he was a type of genius, and if he lived would show the world what he has already made his debut upon the public stage but whether or not his future reveal the fulfillment of the hopes then in point to marry, for it so happens that the painter, the poet, the musician, and the dramatic artist, are brothers of the same family, possessing in common nearly the same gifts and elements of mind. Kay our brothers though closely kinded; whether grow not or be nourished, or be cut down, or be blighted from the slight manifestation, of one gift above another, and the exercises of the gifts given. Wh ther or not Alonzo's child is occoming in the future as one of our theatrical stars, will not determine his present production; but if he does, he will play such parts as Jacquet and the Stranger, and feel them keenly too.

On Thursday, the 20th, and last evening of the season was the Lady of the Lake. Shylock was brought upon the stage for the first time in this Territory. Certainly, the peculiar delineation in the Rocky Mountains of a character so novel as to be but just the folding of the broad mantle of civilization over the vast American continent. Many characters are the delineation of the life and history of the growth of nations, and it must be admitted that Shylock is one of the most of dramatic art, to see the part of Shylock so well represented in this city. Shylock was well represented in the Lady of the Lake, and was sustained by him with more spirit on the first night, and it was the best representation of Shylock was the man empire of the great Old World Kingdom, representing a character that ever trod the stage, and like him, Mr. Lyne seems most at home in parts where he has to be a little wicked, and we would have preferred seeing John T. Caine as Shylock, but he was well and fully sustained by McKenzie, whom we hope yet to see as a master of Shylock. Shylock, Lyne was full of fun and character, for it was full of Dunbar, but it was not Shakspeare's Shylock, and yet it is a Shylock was the type of Lancelot Gobo, Nor was Grat ana Immortal Shylock, with the wonder and admiration how, and by what special dispensation of fate, Phil and Mr. Gy came to be Lorenzo and Jessica.

On Saturday, the closing night of the season, Shylock was the attraction, and the bills were letter up in their parts, and Jessica and Lorenzo, the Jessica, was the same character of Portia was taken by Mrs. Stoughton, and an old second was taken by Mr. Gy, Lorenzo, Richard' would be "almost again," and Jessica feels the sadness of Lorenzo's throne in favor of Mr. G. Teasdale. There is much credit due this gentleman in consequence of his sympathy with the two songs, which he rendered tastefully and admirably. The Desdemona Bassanio, was as satisfactory as any character in the play excepting Shylock himself.

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ANECDOTE OF JAMES G. KING.

James G King was an extraordinary man an superb financier. He was named after his father, James King, of William, a merchant—fond of his children, and would make any sacrifice for them.

At one time such was the influence of Mr. King that he held Wall street in his hand, and it was said he was called upon to "Bear" or "Bull" Wall street." He was fond of a good dinner, and was well and liked a good joke or a good story.

Mr. King had a horror of the three and four per cent. a month operations. On one occasion a merchant who was doing a very extensive business, and, he, when Mr. King felt a sincere friendship, came to him and said:

"Mr. King, I keep four large bank accounts, and I have never asked a single bank for a discount. It is flung out as fast as I offer it. I shall have to go on the street, and do as others do—pay three, four, and five per cent worth now three per cent a month. I have got to pay for it, I not one cent, I have to pay that to your house as well as on the street. I know you object to such transactions, but I cannot help myself. I have to go down my "portfolio." It contains 'Hills Reports' and 'Commercial Bulletin.' Look at these papers. I can take your selection. I must have 2,000 dollars before another week."

"No buen-as-ca. Small such a premium for money as length of time. It will give you 2,000 dollars in three months," said Mr. King.

"Oh, not at all." My business will justify my paying for it, and, besides, I owe you a hortcint."

"Why discount for a short time? Why not make it for two or three years? I will discount your good business paper. Pay your 2,000 dollars, and I will discount your 100,000, if you will make it three years."

"Thank you, I will take it with it at once. It is very kind in you, but don't you want collateral?"

"No, sir," Mr. Miller (turning to his accountant,) take off the discount at three years, and make it 100,000 dollars three years, and draw a check for the balance for Mr. Bonnet, and make a note for the balance of $100,000." The conversant on became generally, both were seated, when Mr Miller, the accountant, handed the discount memorandum to Mr. King.

Note of Mr. D. payable three years after date, for - - - - - - - $100,000

Discount at three per cent a month 18 thirty-six months, 108 per cent, and for three years 108 per cent, or 108,000

Balance due to Prime, Ward & King $8,000

"D., have you a blank check with you?" questioning Mr. King.

"A check!—What for?"

"Why, I have made the note and statement, and I find that if we discount or shave your note for three years at three per cent a month, it will cost us or we will have to pay us $8,000."

"Why this is absurd. I give you my note for 100,000 dollars, and you tell me I have to give you 8,000 cash. Bah!

"Mr. King, I know I have done this purposely to give you a lesson, to show you where your mercantile career will end, if you should be so unfortunate. If you will pledge me your word of honor that you will never, in your business, pay any more than seven per cent interest f r money to carry on your trade, I will tell you what I will do. You want $100,000. Draw your note for that sum at ninety days, leaving what you have to pay for the balance, and I will give you the money less the ordinary commission, and take your note.

Mr. D. was grateful. He appreciated the lesson taught by Mr. King, and is at the present one of the wealthiest men in the city of New York—[Old Merchants of New York.]

Money.—Money is a queer institution. It gives grandeur, satisfies justice and heals wounded honor. Everything receives their price. Money builds churches to worship in, sells the lawyer pleads for, buys the judge, the jury, the witness, the position of life or death for his salary. Money makes the man, therefore man must make money, if he would be respected by fools; for the eye of the world looks through often spectacles. It buys Brussels carpets, lace curtains, gilded cornices, rich furniture, and builds marble mansions. It drives to church in splendid equipage, and pays the rent of the best pews. It buys the Bible, the Church, and commands the respect of gaping crowds, commands attention, buys the minister to be charitable, to send Bibles to the heathen, to remove demestic indigence. It gilds the rugged scenes of life, and spreads over them a velvet mantle. It makes our tears flow easy and turmoils are smoosed in a gilt frame. It bids care vanish, soothes the anguish of the bed of sickness; stops short of nothing save the grim destroyer, whose relentless hand spares none, but leaves all sad mourners, and teaches poor weak humanity that it is but dust. Wealth secures us the bridal festivity, the beggar and the millionaire rest side by side beneath the sod, the former in equality and answer the final summons.

FACTS AND FICTIONS

—An army correspondent writes from before Vicksburg that the rebel officers the Confederate Generals Cox Grant, Admiral Porter, and other high officers to attend a grand ball in Vicksburg, awarding them of a social reception and entertainment. The ball included the house.

—In Paris a German doctor recently committed suicide, and in a letter left behind he declares that he poisoned, while acting as hospital surgeon, six patients whom he had inflict inconvenience. It is believed by the jurists and police of Paris that poisoning is a specialty of women, by medical attendants, is excessively common everywhere in Europe.

—A Boston paper says it is hard to tell the knew a young fellow down South, who was so fond of a girl that he rubbed his nose all kissing her photograph so much.

—A recent writer thus hits the pugnacious propensity of man and the pugnacious of the creature despised by gods and his fellow-men—he may be a counter jumper—he may be a lawyer—he may be a preacher—he may be a doctor—he may be a mechanic—he may be a fellow-man—he may be a woman—he may be a woman—he may be one that did not in everything have her own way? that did not rule her husband, her children, her neighbors, her house, her shop-keeper, and her whole world?"

—At a Friendly Sunday school in New York lately teaching the Commandments, asked "What is conscience?" He answered very properly, "It is what mother tells me I ought to do and not do." Oh, one of the iron-clads.

—A lady, in speaking of the gathering of oysters for the market, remarked, jocosely, she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

—Dobbs, who has been married a month, says millioners would make splendid dragoons, they charge so.

—Why is a hog the most extraordinary animal in creation? Because you first kill and afterwards cure him.

—If a man who makes a deposition is a separator, does it necessarily follow that the man who makes an allegation is an allegator.

—A down-east editor says that since the war the ladies and lawyers use to "warm up with the subject." He says it is a glass tumbler, and holds about a pint.

—In Boston, during the year 1862, there were six cases where a white woman was married to a colored man, and twenty of a marriage between a white man and a colored woman.

—At Murfree-boro, Tenn., contrabands are coming in, in great numbers, within the Federal lines. Gangs of half-starved negroes, varying in years from the grandfather to the nursing babe in arms, are to be seen wending their way to the town in search of shelter and food.

—Fred. Douglass says that since the utterance of the proclamation of his liberty, slavery left whitier, and can comb his hair with much ease and difficulty.

—Recently published statistics show that nearly one third of the women of England are employed in manufacturing establishments are there dependent solely upon their own exertions for support.

—Mr. Prentice proposed on a letter from a soldier addressed to a young lady: 'Soldier's letter; and my ref. Hard luck in place of Hard Tack, pronounce, short through, 'Ave nary stamp but seven months due.

—A rebel letter boasts that Bragg's army, with the Kentucky hogs, "operated a pressure machine," and Prentice says Kentucky must go and run the pressure.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND TIED WITH A TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The *Syracuse Standard* states that a marriage by telegraph took place in that city, on Friday, between a young lady in one of the principal villages in Onondaga county, and an military officer, on duty near Washington. The chaplain of the bridegroom received telegraphed the marriage ceremony to the lady, viz:—"Do you take—— to be your husband, and telegraph yes, or no?" the lady to authorize him to propose a like question to the gentleman. In two hours after the lady received the Chaplain's first message, she received a second announcing that the soldier and she were man and wife. This telegram is her marriage certificate. It is understood that the parents of the lady were opposed to the union, and that this marriage was forced upon them. The fee for the ceremony had been fixed by correspondence, and the money was sent by waiting when the first message was received at telegraph office.

The Deseret News.

ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday.....April 22, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compitors of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

DEMONSTRATION ON CHARLESTON

For many months the attention of the American people and of the nations of Europe has been turned towards Charleston—the cradle of secession, and where the civil war which has assumed such gigantic proportions was inaugurated two years ago—the fortifications of which stronghold of the enemy such mighty and extended preparations have been made by the Federal government within the last six or eight months. That the efforts of that renowned city with its naval and military defenses could not be effected except by means of a powerful naval force was added by the re-appointment of a brave and well-equipped army, seems to have been well understood by President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers, and such measures have been taken to secure deemed ample for that purpose, and its reduction by the forces provided when all things should be in readiness and the attack made, was not, by the readers, considered a matter of doubt.

The delay which attended the expedition devised and organized for the capture of Charleston, since the troops and fleet of war composing it rendezvoused at Port Royal, has not been satisfactorily accounted for, and the public had not, for a long time previous to the first of April, been advised in relation to the movements that were being made for the accomplishment of the much-desired object, and the number and strength of the army under Gen. Hunter which was to co-operate with Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet in the contemplated attack, is, as yet, to the people, unknown; that it was great, however, there can be no doubt.

During the month of March, rumors were in circulation from time to time that a combined attack on the doomed city was shortly to be made in a way and manner to leave no doubt of its speedy capture. So confident of success were the authorities at Washington, that after it was announced that Admiral Dupont was off Charleston harbor with his fleet of Monitors, on his way to attack and annihilate its formidable defenses, the belief was universally expressed by leading editors of the documents that no power could prevent the occupation of the city by the forces moving against it by sea and land. The result, however, shows that the belief was not well founded; that the defenses of the city and harbor were far more formidable, and the iron-clads had more fly for that service were less powerful and had less resisting force than had been anticipated.

According to the most reliable reports, Admiral Dupont left Port Royal on the 31 of April, with nine iron-clads—the new Ironsides, the Keokuk and monitors Patapsco, Catskill, Montauk, Passaic, Weehawken, Keokuk, Nahant and Nantucket, with thirty guns and one thousand men, and arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 8th. He made an ineffectual attempt, on the morning of the 6th—the day on which the attack was to have been made—to cross the bar, but in the afternoon, aided by the tide, he succeeded in crossing over with his fleet and anchored inside, where he remained out of range of the enemy's forts and batteries till the next day. On the 7th, in the afternoon, the fleet weighed anchor; proceeded up the channel past the batteries on Morris island, which remained silent, and moved toward Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie first opened fire, according to report, followed by Sumter and the batteries which were within range. When within about a mile of Sumter the iron-clads became unmanageable, and had to cast anchor to prevent going ashore; but the other boats continued their course, replying to the terrific fire of the enemy till some of them passed the north-east face of Sumter, when, finding it impossible to pass the obstructions, as there were three lines of torpedoes across the channel, they gave up the conflict and retired. The action was of short continuance, from all accounts, only an hour, but extremely disastrous in its results. It is represented as having been most terrible; the Confederates having three hundred rifled pieces of large calibber, and according to the Federal report, "the boat in the world."

The Keokuk was disabled early in the action, and soon sunk on the beach of Morris island. She is represented to have been completely riddled, having been struck some ninety times, nineteen penetrating her at watermark. The Patapsco, carrying a hundred pounder, was entirely disabled. The turrets of the Passaic, Nahant and Nantucket were so hot that they could not be revolved, and some thirty-five shots were taken in the side of each of them. The ironsides received, as per report, one hundred and fifty shots, but was not seriously damaged. The enemy is said to have fired not less than three thousand one hundred shots, five hundred of which were aimed at the Nahant, which went within three hundred yards of Sumter.

In the first, after the action, returned down the channel beyond range of the forts and batteries and subsequently anchored off Cummings' Point. The Federal report states that Admiral Dupont intended to renew the attack next day, but on ascertaining the crippled condition of the boats, he concluded not to do so, and accordingly withdrew his fleet. He was unanimously sustained by all the commanders, and on the 10th, he returned with the fleet to Port Royal.

There is very little ridiculous reports been put in circulation in relation to the disastrous affair, to make it appear as favorable as possible. One report states, that it was only a reconnaissance to ascertain the condition and position of the enemy's defences, and that having been accomplished, the fleet returned. Another statement sets forth that the iron-clads fired only one hundred and fifty rounds.

The casualties on board the ships are represented as having been but few. The confederates state in the battle, on the attack, at Moultrie, one man killed by falling from a flagstaff, at Sumter, six wounded—one mortally, two severely, and three slightly, and at battery Magnolia, six wounded. The fire on Sumter was dismounted, and according to their report, only four of the eighty shots fired at them struck it, doing comparatively no damage.

The statements in relation to the movements of the land forces under General Hunter, who was to attack Charleston by land at the same time the fleet entered the harbor, are so conflicting that it is impossible to determine where they were at the time of the engagement, but it is evident that no attack was made, and the probability is, that his conduct will be inquired into by a military commission. There are certainly many mysteries connected with the operations of the combined forces on the Carolina coast during the last six months, which cannot be easily solved. It is certain, however, that the great preparations for the reduction of Charleston, which have cost millions upon millions, have resulted in a most disastrous defeat, disheartening and discouraging to the Federal "ship of state" which is being greatly displeased at the culmination of the gigantic expedition in a ruinous defeat after a long and expensive equipment, elucidating that iron-clad vessels of the most formidable kind are not sufficiently potent to deal a death blow to secession by mere force, without the aidance of science and bravery.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. T. A. Lyon has left for the east, on business which requires his personal attention, and we are authorized to tender his unlimited services to the Saints in the towns of Salt Lake City for the general interests and project shown him during his sojourn in the city of the Saints.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

It is evident, from the meagre reports which have been made in relation to military movements, that the Confederates have, for some time past, been increasing their forces in the eastern part of North Carolina, and it is made to appear from recent announcements, that Gen. Foster, with a part of his army, was, on or about the 17th of March, surrounded by a superior Confederate force, under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, at Little Washington on Pamlico river, and his retreat to Newbern completely cut off. His situation was considered critical at latest reliable dates, as it was considered doubtful whether reinforcements and supplies could be sent to him, without which he would shortly be compelled to surrender. He was, however, strongly intrenched, and intended to hold out to the last extremity.

Four gunboats, followed by several transports with troops, which made an attempt to pass the enemy's obstructions at Hill's Point, to relieve Gen. Foster, were forced, according to the Confederate report, to abandon their object and retire, after having been severely damaged by the fire from the enemy's batteries. Subsequent accounts state, that the steamer Louisiana was sunk by the Confederate batteries, in attempting to pass up by Hill's Point, and the other boats had to be recalled in going up, but not without sustaining much damage, having been struck sixty times. On the 10th, seven thousand men, in attempting to reach Gen. Foster from Newbern, were driven back with considerable loss, and it was stated that Gen. Hill's force between Little Washington and Newbern was then in force, twenty seven thousand strong. The latest intelligence from Gen. Foster states that Hill had sent several flags of truce, summoning him to surrender, to which he returned for answer, that if Hill wanted the town to come and take it.

At latest dates, the Federal and Confederate armies on the Rappahannock were still several miles apart, the former position at Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and looking each other in the face, the river intervening; neither having made any move, so far as known, toward crossing or making any flank movement indicative of aggressive operations, and why Gen. Hooker does not inaugurate some movement that would cause Lee to change position is one seems to know. If he does not make some move soon, in leaving this pledges will be redeemed, his popularity with the Army General will have to wane, and he may be superseded in command.

Gen. Longstreet is said to be in command of the Confederate forces on the Blackwater, opposite Suffolk, Va. There are indications of lively times in the vicinity of Suffolk. Gen. Longstreet's force is estimated at thirty five thousand, with eighty pieces of artillery.

There has been some considerable fighting done, as per report, in the vicinity of Williamsburg since the 6th of April, and at latest dates, the Confederates stood, as they were in force there, in close proximity to the Federal lines. Their number and movements were such, that Gen. Dix had considered them sufficient cause to remove from Baltimore his attention and he had gone there to take such measures as might be deemed necessary to prevent the capture of Fort Magruder, which seems to be the object of movement on the part of the enemy.

Humphrey Marshall, with a large force, is reported to be located Gen. Jones' camp at Winchester on the 8th, who, in his inglorious retreat, left behind him all his stores and large quantities which the enemy captured.

Rosecrans, Gen. Rosecrans's force, moved up to the 12th inst., made any forward movement. The enemy were represented as being in great force in front and were making frequent demonstrations to his rear, between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Southern accounts from Chattanooga state that on the 6th a Federal force marched towards Sparta, on the McMinnville, but before they been outflanked, was forced to fall back. Another force of fifteen thousand men were marching towards Columbia and a battle was imminent.

On the 10 h, Gen. Van Dorn, with a force of fifteen thousand men, attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn., and a battle ensued, which continued nearly all day. Gen. Granger repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The Federal cavalry, led by Gen. Granger in person, captured a battery from the enemy and two hundred prisoners, but was subsequently compelled to abandon the battery, and only brought away twenty pieces. On the retirement of the enemy from the field, pursuit was kept up till dark.

A passenger train from Nashville to Murfreesboro was attacked by the Confederates at Antioch, on the 10th, as reported, and nine cars were burned. The mail, one hundred and fifty passengers, two hundred and twenty officers and some thirty soldiers and sutlers, were captured. A considerable amount of money was also taken—some belonging to government and some to private parties. The same company went to the Cumberland and fired into another freight train and destroyed the engine, through the boiler of which a cannon had passed.

The steamers Lovell and Saxo in were captured and burned near Clarksville, Tenn., on April 9th, by twelve hundred Confederates, under Gen. Wheelwater. The captain of the Lovell was killed and the captain of the Saxon severely wounded.

Concerning Gen. Grant's movements but little is known. The reduction of Vicksburg by the expedition and attack on Yazoo has evidently been abandoned, and what measures will next be instituted for the opening of the Mississippi no one has divined. The Tallahatchie was at latest tried so long to get in to the Yazoo, above Hayne's Bluffs, after an absence of over forty days, it rived at Helena on the 5th, and the expedition to Yazoo commenced on the 5th, after the reduction of that place had been given up as impracticable. The return of the fleet to the Mississippi was attended with considerable loss of life, as reported, as the boats were fired at by guerrillas, and many of the men were killed and wounded while passing up the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. It is stated by the Confederates that one of the boats was sunk.

It was reported at Cairo, by a boat from Vicksburg on the 8th, that the iron-clads City Carondelet, Louisville, Benton and several others, were prepared with bulwarks of cotton and logs to run the blockade, which would probably be done on the night of the 10th or 11th, and it was believed that the movement would be successful.

Late advices from New Orleans represent that Gen. Banks was fortifying all the approaches to the city, indicating that he had no intention of leaving it. It is believed that the enemy had seventy-five thousand men, who could in one day be concentrated within a short distance of the city.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TOUR SOUTH.

Pursuant to previous arrangement's, President Young left the city on Monday morning the 20th inst., at nine o'clock, on a tour through the central and southern counties, expecting to be absent a month or more. He was accompanied by Pres. Kimball, most of his clerks and several other gentlemen from this city, and others from Farmington, Ogden, Brigham city, and other towns north, who availed themselves of the general invitation extended to all who wished to take an excursion to the Dixie country, and enjoy the luxuries for a few weeks without material inconvenience or disadvantage, on a pleasure trip to the cotton country, which is becoming so famous in the history of Deseret.

The company will unquestionably be materially increased in numbers as it progresses southward, through Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, Iron, Washington and Kane. The outward trip will, as we understand, be taken more leisurely than the return, as the President intends to stop and go through Sanpete county and other places as he rolls on the road as he goes out, and will not probably come back by the same route, as he intends to visit some of the Indian settlements, before his return. The c ttons growing, manufacturing and other enterprises having particular reference to the prosperity, wealth, happiness and independence of the people of Deseret, will be objects of his special attention during the tour, and if the people will heed the counsel and instructions which may be given them they will be ere fly benefited in common with tens of thousands, we wish President Young and those accompanying him a prosperous and pleasant journey, and a safe return to their respective families and homes, when the several objects for which the tour has been taken shall have been accomplished.

CORRESPONDENCE

SOLDIER COMMUNICATION.

FORT BRIDGER,
April 7th, 1863.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Having nothing else to do today, I thought that I would write to you and let you have a give you and the public a no idea of the hardships and perils through which attend a soldier's life.

We left Camp Douglas on the 4th of Dec. last, and after marching four days, arrived at this post, on the 8th, a distance of 115 miles —an average of about 29 miles per day—on foot. On our arrival we found the buildings, with the exception of the guard house, in a dilapidated condition. The weather was cold and we found no wood here, with the exception of a few trees that the post-trader had previously bought of government for the small sum of twenty-five cents per cord, which he readily offered to sell to our gallant commander for the sum of eight dollars per cord, but as green backs were not very plenty and 40 per cent. below par, very little wood could be bought—and the result was that we had to travel from twelve to fifteen miles through snow, from one to two feet deep, to get wood to prevent us from freezing to death. Whilst performing this duty, if such it can be called, some of the men got their feet so badly frostbitten as to disable them for several months.

I will now try to give a description of our living. Shortly after our arrival here, our supplies of provisions gave out, with the exception of flour, meat, sugar and coffee. The meat consisted in part of a lot of old government beef—in fact, it was condemned beef in 1858, and then sent out here in 1857, under the plains Commission, with a lot of other rubbish to close, that he only swindled government out of one million of dollars by the operation, as many others would do if they could get enough, judging from what little they do now, or from what little smattering I have read lately. We get a little beef three days in a week, but unless we bring a very large and fat article as government intended it to be, it consists of the remains of Ross Wheeler's Model ox half mean than ever he was in 1852 & 3.

J. H. S., Co. I, 3d Infantry, C. V.

SANPETE COUNTY STATISTICS.

FOUNTAIN GREEN,
April 13th, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

Spring has opened—work is progressing finely; every one is engaged. Wheat, oats, rye, are being sown, and the farmer and gardener is cheered on in his work by the many notes of the robin and lark who attempt to gather the worms, bugs, etc. Indian troubles, no disaffected judges, no trouble of any kind. Water is plenty, and the land very dry; spring is at least three weeks ahead of last year, plenty of Nauvoo red peas, and day; four days ahead of time; all right, cannot write much for I am too busy.

THE INDIAN ATTACK AT BATTLE CREEK.

PLEASANT GROVE,
April 11th, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

On Sunday morning last, the 12th inst., a small party of soldiers from Camp Douglas, with our beloved Apostle Lorenzo Snow, left and camped on the premises of Mr. John Green. Not any Indians were seen, but only two Indians were seen following, who did not enter the ranch, but went to the top of Lone Peak, and camped. The day passed off quiet, and the fact that soldiers were present, or Indians near, was not known to the inhabitants of this place, when a party of Indian warriors, report says, forty-two in number, came down, and crossed the mountains in great haste. The soldiers were the first who had to feel the effects, and took from them at steps to be ready for continuances. The family of Mr. Green was notified to move forthwith, which was immediately complied with, notwithstanding Mrs Green was confined to her bed, and had only but eight or nine days old, and the soldiers took possession, placed their cannon in the adjoin and behind the house, stables and other articles of value, as far as time would permit, which left the first, and only, place of provisioning empty, did not express the minutes until the house was burned down. Our people (except a few who saw the Indians approaching) remained ignorant of what was going on, until they were suddenly aroused by the discharge of a cannon and some quest boards of a shell, which passed over, as a gentle breeze, the tower, burning a short distance beyond the limits in the city. Our people hastened to the scene of action, and on hearing the first gun, coupled with the report that a fight was going on between the soldiers and Indians, and that the families fleeing from the vicinity where the fight was progressing, to parts more remote. An incessant fire of small arms was kept up from the commencement until some time after 4 o. m., say one hour and a half, and was, as the result shows, conducted on the men's side with and approximate of marked accuracy, no one having been killed or wounded on either side.

A visit to the scene of action by some of our citizens as soon as they deemed it prudent to venture, found the party, nine in number, fortified in a log house, which, in point of comfortable quarters, which position they deemed quite uncertain to war, until fully assured that all was right outside.

On learning that reinforcements were looked for, an express was sent out to meet them, which returned before morning, with three strong escorts to insure safety. After detachment has since arrived, so that the party is now considered sufficiently strong to meet any emergency.

Another fight may soon be expected, if the Indians do not refrain from their wanton cruelties.

NEMESIS OF THE BATTLE.

Of the twenty horses and mules belonging to the party, five were killed two by the soldiers and three by the Indians, one shot dead, and two were taken by the Indians. A wagon was plundered of everything portable. Damages to the property of the inhabitants are estimated at about one hundred dollars. M.

THE BATTLE OF SPANISH FORK.

SPANISH FORK,
April 16th, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

Night before last, or rather early yesterday morning, the troops—two companies or more, with a large number of Indians, fought in Spanish canyon and came upon a body of Indians between the two bridges, one mile above the fort, and fired upon them, on the south side of the river—evidently unexpectedly, as the position of the Indians was well taken, and the firing was heavy, it was, probably, a perfect surprise. Have not been there to see the result, but appearances indicate something of a struggle, and that a portion of the enemy succeeded in leaving the canyon, or in effecting a retreat up the canyon which the troops occupy, as a line has been kept up all day. There they were exposed, and certainly three were killed and two wounded, at least. The soldiers had three wounded; Lieut. Peel mortally, who died at Springville last night, and two others, one left in Salt Lake, were killed and many wounded. I think the prisoners of Indians are taken from the lower canyon.

LATER.—From the best information gained, there were four Indians killed and two wounded.

Respectfully,

A. K. THURSER.

P. S.—11th: a heavy rain, and snow last night.

UTAH COUNTY ITEMS.

SPRING LAKE VILLA,
April 17, 1863.

DEAR NEWS:

The spring was one of the worst, and hardest steady gales of wind I ever experienced, blowing all day and night, and blowing a fine gale in the morning, in the evening, bringing a small amount of snow half and rain. One house in Provo was nearly unroofed, and blew off nearly every one got an over dose of dust and sand.

Farming is really fine, the ground was Tuesday next. Valleys, hills and mountains sides are covered with green, and the fruit trees are in full bloom. Gardening is well ahead, and agricultural prospects bright.

The Indians came down in force in Salt Lake on Wednesday, between 200 Cavalry and 100 Infantry, attacked the Indians. The Indians fled after first fire, in which it is said not any were wounded. It is claimed that 11 Indians were left in the battle-field, some pistols and munitions of war captured. Indians are in the canyon that afternoon, they have left to the mountains.

The people around here are beginning to awaken to the fact, that we must produce what we use. The means and material for manufacturing are here, if they are properly utilized. Tobacco, hemp, flax, madder, etc., will thrive well, and can be easily cultivated and grown. In way of leather, greater facilities are being prepared for tanning and manufacturing. That both at Salt Creek and Fort Ephraim, Tanneries are established, where the hides of our cattle, and instead of selling those who provide them, I would advise everyone who has a hide to take it to the nearest tanning, to patronize these men. Mr. P. Johnson, in Payson, is a tanner, and I believe he is willing to do his neighborhood with respectable covering for the head, only he cannot leave his business to go to Provo, or Salt Lake for leg of hats, reminds us that we took some hides and skins to the Fort, and left with the Court House in your city, last fall, with a promise of hats for pay; I wish to know from ten to twenty times—always got a fresh promise for hats and never got any hats. I do not blame this not as an individual grudge, but as an example I simply quote it to show the carelessness of the sort, who take a course to destroy all confidence, and keep from attending to their business properly, and make their business profitable and agreeable.

There are mechanics among us? if we have, why has the farmer's tool failed to get a dressed? Why do we pay from one to two dollars per day for a set of harrow teeth, because he had to attend to crops, which man at a dollar a day might as well have done. Why will not tradesmen and mechanics get more wisely and sensibly, and go to work and set up their own business, where their knowledge will be turned to profit to themselves and leave agriculturists to till the soils, tendmen to keep the flocks, and herds, and produce the wool and hides for the use of all our products. They should take to apprentices, employ journeymen, and thus, not only assist to build up a healthy mechanical structure in social life, but to do a service, by teaching industry and skill at a less price, with good profit to themselves, but by doing a public good by creating a demand for raw material, and thus go on to independence and greater comfort.

We need wagon and coach makers, and there are numbers of citizens in these valleys who are capable manufacturers—let them get together, join hands like brethren and good Saints, and start an establishment at home. How can we glass manufactories? we have let them speak out. How many sorts of glass, and how many hands, and how many thousands of other useful and necessary articles can be made from glass, and it is believed we have the material. Who would dare be a glassmaker and not speak out? Who would make silk, a goods and clothing? it is light and pretty business, the multiplication of mulberry trees, the silk worm feeds, may be had in the city, and the eggs of the worm may be transmitted by mail. What lady would not assent, wear silk than wool or cotton? If any let them speak! there is but little difference of labor, and little difference either, and this we might go on and multiply instances, but we will conclude, lest we might be profitably conducted, that have not as yet been touched—but as we are at bottom we will defer further notice till next time.

J.

THE STOCK DRIVES.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the gathering together of stock on the upper Jordan range to the designated point, took place on Tuesday last, 14th inst., and commenced as per report, in a very satisfactory manner. There was some little furious charging done, and a few stampedes occasioned by attempting by two or three of the drive, alleged to have had some complicity in the demolition of a jug of Howard's or Wilson's "best," which they appeared to be unusual to their mental and physical invigoration on that occasion. The results, however, were not serious. A large amount of stock was gathered up, all of which, with the exception of some two hundred and eighty head, was claimed and taken away by owners. The animals for which no claimants appeared were turned into an inclosure at the fort, with the intention of driving them drove down to Snyder's ranch on Wednesday, but in the severe storm which occurred during the night, they broke out, and only about one half of them could be found next morning.

The drive on the lower range on the 16th was a pandemonium, and thousands of cattle were driven out at Snyder's, and intermixed with horses and mules were driven to the public stray-pound in the city, where they were estimated by Snyder's ranchers to be about stray. There were a few good animals among them, but a large proportion of the cattle were not of "blooded" stock, and the proportion of a very considerable number of them by one individual could not possibly be considered as indication of thrift or wealth.

Of the thousands of cattle collected at Snyder's ranch, some forty-four were claimed and taken away, the remainer were turned back on the range, a large proportion of them young animals, which to do so visible marks or brands strayed from their dams, no doubt, in jolter, to be disposed of as strays.

For the amusement of the concern, and not having been yet the limits of the city proper for nearly two years, we rode out on Wednesday afternoon to witness the vast assemblage of "men and beasts" at Snyder's, which was very amusing, and affords, in some, much running to and fro, more than was necessary for the accomplishment of what was intended. Judging from what was seen and heard, about one half of the missing stock will be recovered, among which were many oxen and cows, some of them having been gone for one, two or more years.

There can be no doubt that more good than evil resulted from the concern, although the scene resulted tended the story of Babel, and the way people talked, and the noise made in the last year, relative to the "demoralization" of the armies engaged in the prosecution of the civil war in the North and South, appeared, to the uninitiated spectator, there was not of course, anything manifested of an inharmonious character, and most of those present evidently appeared with the idea they saw and heard, whether they were fortunate in recovering their lost stock or not. The weather on that day was most favorable, and had the drive been as complete and universal as intended, it would have been more satisfactory. It was, however, quite as successful as we had expected it would be.

It is evident, from what was exhibited at all the drives, that there are hundreds of animals running on the public domain in this valley, which have no known owners, and which might be disposed of, as they have provided. The circumstances were such that it could not well bestow this spring, but in our opinion, it would be a great public benefit to have all the stock on domain range gathered up next fall, upon due notice given, and have that, for which no owners appear taken and sold at auction. Great care must prevent and necessary now to state why that should be done. The horses, sheep, and much of the other stock not needed for use should be taken off that range in the summer season and herded in the mountains or other valleys, where flocks and herds cannot be kept during the winter. The beasts resulting to the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, if left on the range, in a country would be incalculable. Stock kept where there was good pasturage during the summer would be in good condition in the fall, and necessary to let it run at large on the old range in the winter, there would be some chances for it to live, whereas, under present arrangements much of it dies of starvation every year.

J.

BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS.

On Wednesday evening last, Br. A. H. Conover arrived from Bannock City with the express, bringing short five hundred letters. He was accompanied by Mr. Hoare, a member of the express company, accompanied by Mr. Conover, and included in case in the capacity of Indian interpreter.

Mr. Conover left Bannock city on the evening of April 6th, and never met about five miles to a good camping place, and from thence came through in nine days. There were but a few Indians seen on the route. Possibly the Bannocks, who were encamped in the vicinity of the Portneuf, and as understood, wants to fight, and would be glad to have Gen. Connor send out an expedition in that direction, and we have no doubt he would gratifiy his greediness for glory. Most of the Bannocks are reported to have gone eastward, probably to depredate the emigrants and some of the troops to be marched from the Fort for the protection of those crossing the plains this season.

The report of the company which left the northern frontiers for the mines about the 20th of March, had been attacked and used up by the Indians had no foundation in truth, and we have not heard of any, or any made no hostile demonstration on the route hence to the Idaho mines recently, but as understood, they are fit from being friendly to the whites, and fained to make no mischief they sustained at the battle of Bear River before the end of the year.

Some of the miners had commenced operations in the Bannock mines left, and the prospects were, that there would soon be lively times in the "diggings."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—On Thursday last Judge Drake, accompanied by Marshal Gibbs, left for Provo, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the Federal Court in the First Judicial District, which according to report, was to have been held there and to have commenced on Monday the 20th inst. As there is no Court House in Provo, the Marshal had to rent a hall in which to hold court, but the Judge concluded, as a matter of course, needed some fitting up, which could not be done in time for use the following Monday, consequently Judge Drake adjourned the court until the next Wednesday the 29th, as we are informed, and returned to the city on Saturday evening. Nothing inhibiting, we suppose court will be opened and commencing on this day week, and continue until all the business before it shall have been disposed of, which will probably not take long, as many days as the week, unless something not anticipated or now unknown shall arise or be pending.

SUPREME COURT.—It is reported that some of the emigrants from Denver, enroute for the northern mines, recently attempted to "jump" a claim on Alder Gulch (Virginia City) in one of the towns north, but were caught before they had disposed of much of that kind of funds. The old sinners were not dealt with rigorously, and were sent off to go on their way after making all things right by way of exchange and payment of costs. Business generally is said to be very dull in that way, but the unsuspecting might. Men should have their eyes open in these days.

AGRICULTURAL

PRUNING AND TRIMMING PEACH TREES.

We have particularized the peach in the caption of our present suggestions because that, in the culture of this tree, there exists a generally among us a gross misconception of its character and proper mode of treatment.

Our limited space will not admit of entering into a generic history of the peach. We will, therefore, at once make a declaive thrust at the point we have designed to attack—the most repeated and fatal errors in the practice, which is persisted in by many, of excessively pruning their peach trees—notwithstanding the disastrous results that have always attended it and regardless of the perpicuity which we have ever given to our objections to the practice on other various and occasions

The peach, it is well known, is not naturally a long-lived tree. Its longevity, however, it will not be questioned, may be considerably enhanced by receiving at the hands of the cultivator a very little of such attention as its peculiar constitution requires. We may add just here, that better by far is the heteroverly-alone practice than that of mutilating and disfiguring the tree by cutting off its low growth of lateral shoots—as we frequently see done, to the serious disturbance of a sensitive regard to proportion and equilibrium.

We have seen, in past years, many valuable peach trees literally destroyed by this practice which now regular pruned against—that of cutting off the vigorous side limbs and shoots always put forth by healthy trees. We had hoped that the practice would, ere this become obsolete, or among the dim past were. We have, however, within a few days witnessed the repetition of this grievous breach of good taste and baneful dismantling of one of the most beautiful trees of the orchard—nor could we wholly suppress feeling akin to sympathy with the dismembered and unprotected trunks of those once most graceful, bearing trees—their nakedness now exposed to every rude gaze and their def-amity being nothing less than repulsive.

When the bole on the branch is scalp become longer than is desirable or conducive to comfort, we are in the habit of repairing to the hair-dresser for relief, but who would voluntarily submit to the amputation of an arm, hand or finger, unless accident, mortification or other necessity compelled it? The figure we have introduced is some what analogous to the case under consideration. When a tree has attained its fruit-bearing maturity but slight pruning is longer required—and this is mainly consist in severing the withered branches, which should be cut off, as soon in the spring as they can be certainly distinguished from the living ones—say when the leaves are beginning to put forth, which can easily be done in a manner and with such an instrument as will not injure the living branches. A pair of small pruning shears will be found best adapted to this purpose.

In our summing up for the present on this subject we will suggest that no more pruning of any kind be done to the peach, except the removing of the withered shoots, as above indicated, until after the fruiting season is over. Then, as soon thereafter as may be consistent with other urgent labors, prepare a self-supporting ladder, from which the super-abundant and over-reaching spiral limbs may be shortened in. Let this also be done in a mechanical manner—not with a butcher's cleaver—but with strong pruning shears or a fine-tooth saw, obliquely.

As to the length of top to be cut off, much will of course depend upon the height of the tree. From trees six, eight or ten years old, the leading upright limbs should be shortened two to five feet, the side-limbs proportionally, so as to leave the top handsome and oval-shaped. Besides removing so much of the main limbs, the young shoots should be cut off close to the stem for a foot or two below the cut-off end. Unless this is done, these twigs will throw out an unsightly clump of shoots resembling in some degree the antennae commonly called top-onions, or buttons, growing from the top of the onion stalk. After reducing the height of the tree, let the trimmer use his own better judgment in removing a natural as well as inviting appearance. A man of taste will exhibit his appreciation of the beautiful as well in the treatment of his trees as in the adornment of his habitation; and whatever partakes of the beautiful and good we claim as our peculiar heritage.

FLOWERS.

There is, in my humble opinion, no more agreeable employment in which a woman can occupy a portion of her leisure hours than of cultivating flowers, and few things that will more richly reward her care. I can scarcely conceive a prettier relief to a tiresome day, however humble, shaded from the burning rays of the sun by flowering vines; the rude latice half overshadowed with creeping roses and honeysuckles; the drop, lovely, modest violets with restie stands of leaplants and mossroses; while on either side of the graveled pathway, lately, dry, are growing children in the sunshine and fill the air with delicious odors. An altar or summer-house is often necessary to complete the picture; one may be easily constructed and covered with major convolvulus, or better still, with hop-vines, whose large, coarse, leaves form a dense shade, that the sun will only shine through in patches.

Flowers are, indeed, an agreeable companion to nearly all women. They brighten our pleasures and soothe our sorrows; we bear them on our bosoms to the festive halls of amusement, or scatter them upon the silent pale forms of the silent dead, whose gentle spirits have gone before us to that where there reigns an eternal spring.

We scatter them around the brow of the fair young; bride, as a type of her innocence and purity; they are cast as a voluntary offering of the fair feelings of the gentle and faithful possession of some hero of the past who forth the plaudits of an admiring audience. The victors at the Olympic games, the brave, were crowned with laurel, a word which not a few labor d many years to obtain.

But what touching pathos Million represents Eve lamenting the loss of Eden.

"O flowers, that never will in other climate grow, My early visitation and my last At even, which I bedeck sweet maids, and bring Them, thus adorned, out from their crystal mansions, Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rain Your tribes and water from the ambrosial fount?"

The exhilaration of these precious gifts, from a medicinal tendency, are of important health to the wasting forms of many of our sex, whose chance is only for the fresh air of sun. Flowers speak a language, too, which I understand, and which I hope will afford amusement in arranging their varied colors, so as to express different ideas, bright and gay, and like themselves. They excite no pernicious influences upon the heart; but rather turn our thoughts away from this wicked world, to their and our Creator: God.

LAURA.

PROVO CITY, March 31st, 1863.

GRAFTING WAX.

MOUNTAIN SPRINGS NURSERY, April 13th, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

I send you a receipt for making grafting wax; I have tried it, and find that it is excellent for grafting or covering wounds on trees; after a few days exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat, it assumes a whitish color and becomes as hard as adhesive, impervious to water and air.

Melt one pound of common rosin over a gentle fire; add to it one ounce of beef tallow and stir it well; take it from the fire, let it cool down a little and then put in it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and then that, about seven ounces of very strong alcohol, (95 per cent.) to be had at any drug store. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly, but the alcohol must be stirred in to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it, the best way is to place another vessel from the fire, when the lump that may have been formed, commences to melt again. This must be continued till the whole is a homogeneous mass similar to honey.

S.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CALIFORNIA.

We have been favored by a friend, with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, bearing date March 27th, from which we make the following extract: illustrative of public opinion and the sentiment generally entertained in California, in regard to the course which has been pursued by the three obnoxious Federal Officers, in order to bring evil upon the citizens of Utah, and create a difficulty between them and the General Government. The writer has traveled extensively of late on the Pacific slope, and has had excellent opportunities for ascertaining the feelings entertained towards Utah on the Western Coast.

"The current report of affairs in Utah has attracted much attention in this City. The public sentiment, as far as I am able to judge, is quite opposed to the course pursued by Governor Harding and the Judges. I think in no State in the Union, does a better feeling prevail towards Utah than in California. Probably this arises through the fact that the people of Salt Lake are better known in this State than in any other portion of the country. Travellers have been passed through Salt Lake, and are in a measure familiar with the people, and are free from those narrow prejudices and bigotry that prevail in other places. The general feeling here is, in reference to Utah, that Governor Harding and his associates are very unwise to attempt to stir up strife in the present distracted state of the country, and that they are totally unfit for the position."

CRICKET.

THE Members of the Nauvoo Cricket Club are requested to meet for practice on Wednesday the 22d inst., on the 5th of April.

Lovers of the sport are invited to attend and become members.

G. Q. CANNON, H. A. KIDDLE, President.

EXTRAY NOTICE.

A BLACK one-year old Horse-Colt, white nose, two white feet, came to my enclosure from G. S. L. City, on the 4th of April.

DAVID W. SESSIONS,
Willow Creek.

4 22 1t

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they have received a supply of the following articles on the most substantial principle and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and Shuttles, warranted to weave them well, Whipple's Celebrated SPINNING WHEELS and Cards, Cotton Cards, Wool Cards, Reels and Yarn Winders; also prepared to make to Order, Lathes for Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, Block and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

J. W. WHITNEY,
J. G. HARDY,
Centralville Dell.

4 2-3

CABBAGE SEEDS!

PURE SEED of the WINNESTADT—the best cabbage for sale

4 1 1 L. S. HEMENWAY.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Fine Collection for Sale.

4 1 1t L. S. HEMENWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

J. W. DURRANT, wishes to thank his friends for their patronage, and hope to inform them and the public that he has recently purchased the Machine Shop Sugar House Works, G. S. L. City, where all orders in his line or business will be promptly attended to.

All kinds of Machinery made to order. 4 2 3

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA:

THERE is yet time to send in orders for Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Medicines or any kind of Merchandise, which I will purch as, and either store at Chicago or Florence, or freight to Utah, city on equitable terms.

Orders should be sent on the 20th inst, and would be pleased to receive orders as soon as possible, previous to that date.

SOLE AGENT for Gates' Yarn Stores and Waterproof Cloth Case Cotton and Repository.

W. S. GODBE.

N.B.—The highest premium obtained on gold dust and coin. 4 1-3

COOKING STOVES FOR CATTLE!!

DULLY expected from California a number of COOK STOVES,

of the best patterns.

A Fresh Supply of valuable

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,
SPICES,
TURPENTINE,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISH,
GLASS,
TIN.

Also,

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, ETC, ETC.

AS LOW DATES for CASH or WORK CXEN.

4 1-3 W. S. GODBE.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA!!

A SELECT STOCK of DRY GOODS, comprising

BLUE DRILLS,
DENIMS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS, etc., etc.

HARDWARE:

comprising

STOVES,
SCYTHES,
SICKLES,
SHOVELS,

Axes, Forks, Sadlas, Bolts and Screws, Locks, Augers, Hinges, Hoes, Brass Kettles, Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, etc. etc.

Glass, Putty, Mosaic Alum, Blue Vitriol, Logwood, Concentrated Lye. The Finest

TEA AND TOBACCO

in the market.

LINSEED OIL, VARNISH, TURPENTINE AND COAL OIL,

and a Thousand and one articles to the number thereof, all which I wish to sell for the lowest CASH, LOWER THAN ever before, or Legal Tender Notes, and LOWER STILL for Cash.

Call and examine at Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, East Temple Street.

April 8, 1863.—4 1-3

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

IT is said that to destroy one bug in March, or early in Spring, is to destroy hundreds, for our pestile are they during the warm season, that it has been pleasantly said, a bug becomes a great grandfather, in the short space of twenty-four hours. And as vgeneration is better than cure,* we recommend on reading these dwellings are subject to such disagree able pests, to at once adopt the use of

GREER'S

CELEBRATED BED-BUG AND FLEA DESTROYING LOTION,

which will prove as well as delicacy. It is clean, simple in application and perfectly non nious and to touch. To be had at SHORT'S DRUG, South Temple Street, near doors from W. W. Woodruff's, near the Tabernacle, G. S. L. CITY.

N.B. A considerable saving effected to purchasers by bringing their cash in hand. 3t 8

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S
MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

THE second opposite his old stand on Main Street, three doors south of Jennings' store.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Bibles, Counter, Hand Paper, Bibles, Bottle, Screws, Table Binding, Bed Cords, Nails and Sharpe's Rifle, Preserved Vegetables, Fancy Bird Black Lead Pencils, Toilet Soap, Coats' Spool Cotton, Brooms, Brushes, etc., etc.

THE FOREGOING AT A LOW FIGURE FOR CASH.

FIRST PRIZE AT BOWERY

MATCHES,

FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE

INKS,

DEATH MIXTURE FOR BED BUGS

And all kinds of Vermin and Insect.

BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

The Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers

COARSE AND FINE COMBS,

BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR RIDE PEGS.

BOTTLED AND REFINED CASTOR OIL.

MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the firm have hired in the same premises over the City Market, nearly opposite the Tenant, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Bigs, Cradles and Chairs; Bedsteads, Tables, etc., etc. Plain and ornamental Wood-turning of all sizes.

WANTED,

A steady, sober, and industrious Chopping. Two Good CABINET MAKERS, Twenty Cords of clean, white Quaking Asp. Two thousand feet of Willie Pole LUMBER.

Country Agents will please take notice. 49-1f

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Comprising in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO;

INDIGO,

BORAX,
BLUE STONE;

SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CROWN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

48-1f

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,

MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 42tf

SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND THE

CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

CAROTHERS & BATES,

SACRAMENTO CAL.

☞ Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup. 33-3m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and properly which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
22-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.

SETH M. BLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.

AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
35-tf SETH M. BLAIR.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE a fine Duroc Stud HORSE, which will stand on Mondays and Tuesdays at the Stable of Wm. S. Muir, Sessions Settlement; and on other days of the week at F. N. Francis,' at Farmington, commencing on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863.

Terms—Ten bushels or wheat for the season, or five bushels for one leap.
35-2m* F. N. FRANCIS.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The Best ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23 d, at his residence, Bishop Callister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences.
38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from corn of superior quality, grown on the premises; they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taper handles, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use the best. "Buy a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

OUTFITTING STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER."

I CAN Supply the Emigrant and Miner with

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

FEED,

BACON,

DRIED BEEF,

BEANS,

GROCERIES, etc., etc.

Also,

BAKE OVENS,

CAMP KETTLES,

FRY PANS,

SLUICE FORKS,

GOLD PANS,

TINWARE,

etc., etc.

MINERS' BOOTS,

STOGA and FINE BOOTS,

SHOES,

LEATHER and

CLOTHING.

I WILL PAY THE FULL

PREMIUM ON GOLD

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

GOLD DUST,

or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.

WANTED,

200 Cords Red Pine Bark,

Butter,

Eggs,

Cheese,

and other Produce!

WM. JENNINGS,
East Temple Street, opposite Market House.
G. S. L. City, 14th April, 1863.—42 f

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half of first quality land; there is upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle. Apply to
38-8 JOHN BENNET, American Fork.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!!!

FLAX-BREAKING BY MACHINERY!

THE Subscriber having, at considerable expense, fitted up machinery for the purpose, is prepared to break Flax in a superior manner, either on shares or otherwise, at his Flax Mill, Big Cottonwood Ward. For particulars apply at my residence, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City, or to Geo. Boyes, on the premises.
41-3 JAMES TAYLOR.

LOOK HERE!

DESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flooring Machine, Tennents and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.
Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery. 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.
31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.

One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver slides, silver tips, lining and embouchures; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Boehm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Firth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
33-tf at Dr. Sprague's.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or

MACHINERY,

of any description, purchased and freighted to this city for

GREEN BACKS,

DRAFTS OR GOLD,

can have the opportunity by applying to

JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward,
or at Nixon's or Dinwoodey's Stores. 36-tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,

PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE-WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 11th Ward, near the School House. 40-3m

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
18-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.
21 6m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings' Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
24-tf ABEL LAMB.

TREES! TREES! TREES!!

I HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES.
40-tf L. S. HEMENWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City; and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against said Line of that point, will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct.

BEN. HOLLADAY,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 18 1863. 38 3m

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah; moneys collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, legacies or otherwise, Acknowledgements, depositions, declaration of citizenship &c., taken on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

Thankful for past patronage, also solicits a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 36-3m

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE the past season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at our Machines on Spring Creek, north of Springville. Having men of years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JACOB HOUTZ.
Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. C. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER every kind of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Shakers, in the latest styles.

Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

FRANK F. FOX will be on hand to supply all who may favor him with their patronage, with CHOICE FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, in their season.

RESIDENCE, one door east of the 12th Ward School house, G. S. L. City. 41-4

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholics; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice; they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fever; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headach; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster! It is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

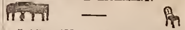
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 32-tf

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlers Shop,)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

While pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-ly

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862. 13-tf

CAPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 20,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-ly

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carce, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one block north of
14tf Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah. I will also give my attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, including those for the collection of money in the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 10
1863 33-3m ZERUBBABEL SNOW

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a full supply of superior make and finish, at his old stand, the "Sack Factory," on Emigration Street, third house west of East Temple Street, 7th Ward, G. S. L. City. 40-tf

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, on the 7 h inst. issued from his headquarters at San Francisco, a proclamation to the citizens of the Pacific coast, appealing to their patriotism, their devotion to the Union, their immunity from the horrors of civil war, denouncing honors and causing the resulting of widows and orphans to be heard in loud and agonizing tones, as incentives to the assumption of a bold and determined stand against the uprisings of treason in California. He says, the first time there are avowed traitors in that section of country who are doing all in their power to involve the people in civil war, must not be disguised. He gives a solemn warning to all persons thus disposed.

The Indians in the vicinity of Owen's river were, at latest dates, continuing their depredations, and the settlers were fleeing for safety. The savages had said that the white men should not settle in that country. They are said to be concentrated in almost impenetrable mountain fastnesses.

Union leagues are being formed throughout the State, in opposition to other secret combinations hostile to the Republican and the Administration, but professing devotion to the Union and Constitution.

In the investigations of the mint frauds in San Francisco, by the Government agent Mr. Brown, there are some amusing as well as startling disclosures in the testimony of Dennis, a managing employee of the mint, who is represented as a wag, but of unquestioned honesty. In his department he had, during the past year, worked $33,000,000 into bullion, and, notwithstanding his assigned demands for the opinion merit of honest men about him, Stevens, the superintendent, who had the appointing power, presented in the employment of known dishonest men. Dennis testified that one Thomas Finnerty was remorseless intoxicate; but he did not consider his principally objectionable on that account, because, when drunk, he kept away from the mint. Stevens' plan, he further affirmed, was to secure the best pay and least work by the worst men. Servant' brother, an admitted imbecile or lunatic, was kept in an important place. Bills for mine and other articles used in the mint were constantly allowed at fifty per cent. above the market rates. Pecuniaries, for which there was no use, were employed. Coin was not promptly issued to depositors for the reason that men employed in the department were walking about the streets when they ought to have been at their business. These and many other grievances had existed so long, and become so notorious and unbearable that a reversion was finally effected culminating in the late removal of the entire posse, by the administrative guillotine. The executive acted highly relished, no doubt, by our California neighbors who rightly considered that they had been tortured long enough by the insolent fraud-mania, so fatally prevalent on the Atlantic side of the continent. They have cause to congratulate themselves in possessing the power to prevail with the Washington authorities to such as to have their petitions respected and affirmatively answered.

In addition to the above, we are informed, by a Washington dispatch, dated the 7 h inst. in tan', that the entire delegation of Federal office-holders in San Francisco have been finally removed; that ex-Governor F. F. Low, has been appointed collector of the port, and Robt. D. Swain, superintendent of the mint, vice J. R. Stevens, removed. The new appointees will hereafter fill the newly-appointed incumbents prove themselves more honest and efficient in the administration of their several official functions than their obnoxious predecessors? We are not advised as to whether the new Federal appointees were made in accordance with personal representations from authorized sources on the Pacific or whether they are of the imported stripe, but if no better status of affairs is attained than those resulting from some of the frequently recurring displays of commanding generals in the army, the hopes of our California cotemporaries are almost certain of sustaining a crushing disappointment.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter was celebrated in New York City, on the 12th inst., by a great mass meeting on the Union square. Generals Fremont and Sigel made speeches, as did also Post Master General Blair, Gov. Hoy and Daniel S. Dickinson, to an assemblage of twenty thousand people.

There was, as represented, a succession of gales and tornadoes experienced on the atlantic coast, between the 2d and 6th of April, unparalleled in history, causing much damage to shipping, and great loss of life.

The Government gun foundry authorized that extensive foreign trade is being carried on by way of the Rio Grande, of inclculable benefit to the Confederates as well as to the Mexicans. There were eighty vessels at the mouth of the river on the 20 h of March.

The paymaster's safe at the Brooklyn navy yard was robbed of about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in legal tender notes on the night of the 12th instant.

It is reported that John Minor Botts has been arrested by order of the Confederate government, through the influence of his friends, and has permission to reside on his estates.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun states, that at a recent interview between Gov. Nye, and the President and Secretary of War, Utah affairs were freely discussed. The governor hesitated in detailing his policy towards the Mormons, but Gov. Nye ranged prompt and thorough dealings with them, and that 'as a preeminently measure, the Secretary of War has issued an order allowing Gov. Nye to take to Nevada, which borders upon Utah, a thousand stand of arms, three howitzers, and a large number of cavalry accoutrements.''

Return of the Troops. — The detachment of California Volunteers, which left Camp Douglas, under Col. Evans, on the 12h of last month, to the Indians in Bear River country, returned to camp on the 17h, having, as understood, satisfactorily accomplished the object of the expedition. The fight took place on the morning of the 29h ult. and resulted in the discomfiture of the red men. There are various reports as to the number killed. We have been informed that none of our troops were accommodated by the Indians taken and brought back to camp. Those who visited the battle-field after the conflict found, as per report, less than half-a-dozen dead Indians, and say, if more were left there, the Indians must have come back and taken them away.

Another Law Breaker.—General Conner has been informed that one Henry C. Harris, a clerk in the employ of Major Egan, and telegraph operator at Deep creek, had been selling liquor, caps and powder to Indians, to retard the Indian arrival, and Captain Potts, C. V., arrived here with him on Saturday, and placed him in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. He was taken before Judge Kinney that even, who, on investigation of the matter, required Harris to enter in'o recognizance in the sum of three hundred dollars to appear at the next term of court.

Major Egan and Mr. Carle on behalf of the settlers, and the prisoner thereupon was set at liberty, and will not, we presume, soon be guilty of a violation of the law in such case provided. Traffickers with Indians and soldiers ought to begin to get their eyes open, and desist from their unlawful practices.

Stormy Weather.—The wind on Tuesday week, blew a hurricane a considerable part of the day, which was followed by a heavy rain storm that night. From appearances, a large amount of snow fell on the mountains. It was snowing there also on Wednesday, but it was warm and pleasant in Salt Lake Valley, excepting in the afternoon. The weather was cloudy, windy and stormy on Thursday, and much water fell in the valley and snow on the hills in the after part of the day and following night. Friday was a stormy day, considerable snow falling in the forenoon; since then, the weather has been more pleasant. Considering of the ground in the valleys and the accumulation of snow on the mountains during the week, has been, and will be of great benefit to farmers.

Information Wanted — Of Joshua Bennett, son of Fanny Bennett, of Hargrave Moss, near Warrington, England. The young man left Liverpool in April last, on the John J. B ydd said, as reported, came from Florence, N. T. to this city, in W. H. Dansen's Ox Train. Any information, addressed to Barton, Salt Lake City Post Office, will afford relief to his mother, who is anxious to hear from him.

Married:

In this city, April 11th, by Elder W. Woodard, Mr. SAMUEL LEE, late of Tooele city, and Mrs. MARGARET MCMURDIE, of this city

[Millennial Star please copy.]

In this city, April 19, by Pres. Brigham Young, Mr. F. R. SCHMIDT, and Miss TALY W. CHARLES, of Philadelphia.

In Parowan, March 19, by Elder W. H. Dame, MR. ANDERSON, of Parowan, and Miss ELLEN MATILDA ROBERTS, of Paragonah.

In Parowan, March 19, by the same, CHARLES ADAMS and Miss SARAH ANN DEVONPORT, both of Parowan.

On the 16th instant, in this city, by Elder W. Hyde, Mr. THAR WALKER and Miss MARY ELIZABETH SPENCER, both of this city.

Also, at the other time and place, and by the same, Mr. ELIJAH SPENCER, of Bountiful and Miss REBECCA KNORR DURFEE, all of this city.

Died:

In this city, on the 9th inst., at 10 p.m., SYDNEY R. KNOWLTON, aged 27 years, 10 months and 27 days.

Deceased has been long and favorably known to most of the citizens of this Territory as an energetic and useful member of community. He was one of those whose deeds perpetuate their memory after their earthly pilgrimage has ended.

His funeral will take place to day at one o'clock p.m.

At Alpheuia, Sanpete co., on the 7th inst., of scarlet fever, ANNES, daughter of Peter and Catherine Olsen, aged 1 year, 5 months and 1 day.

[Millennial Star please copy.]

In Richmond, Cache county, Jan. 8th, BYRON MONSON, infant son of Christian H. and Nilsina Jensen, aged 1 year.

At Bird Island, Cache co., March 7 h, MARY ELIZABETH, and on the 8th, MARIANN, first daughter of Robert and Rupenia Sale, aged 14 days.

At the same place, Mar h 16h, PHEBE THURESSA, daughter of Reuben and Sylvia Cottrell, aged 7 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

RETURNING from Conference last October, to Bolton, EL. ELNA SMITH, Hymns and Poems, a Gold BRACE PIN, containing a Photograph picture of an old man with a long beard. If any one has found it, they will please to hand it to the bishop of their ward, that it may be returned to Elna S. R. Warren, of Provo city, and by doing so oblige the owner.

43-1 MARY J COMBES PENROLETON.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER BONNETS, can be accommodated by Mrs. HULDAH H. ELLIS, on reasonable terms.

Residence TEMPLE STREET, Third House east of State Road, North Side. 42 3m

STRAYED.

A Small Light Red COW, about 3 years old; a white A. spot on the forehead; large underlip of the right side being white 10 m. Or Cailed, 20h Ward, and be rewarded.

43-1

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested in fishing on the water on the south side of Spanish Fork river for the ensuing season, that the undersigned is ready to let Contracts, and all who expect to be benefited thereby are expected to make arrangements immediately for performing the required amount of labor of said fishery.

E. T. BENSON,
Principal Water Master.

MY SADDLE,

WHICH was lost from a fence I have not obtained, a brown bridle with braided calf-skin reins, white and Spanish bit. The person who found my Saddle and I parted the same at the News Office, is requested to do so, and I will be happy to have them as directed. I am willing to reward the finder. Those above attempt can be left at the Deser t News Office. (1-43) JOHN NEFF, Jun.

N TICE.

CAME into my enclosure, one mile north of Parowan, last December, one red Bull, with a little white, branded on left hip with what appears to be a diamond. Also, one two years old brindle BULLOCK, branded on hip but brittle. The owner or owners are requested to take them away, and satisfy me for wintering.

43 2 THOMAS LEONARD.

FOR SALE.

A New CONSONONI, also a Second VIOLIN for Cash or Stock, at Johns Tailorin Shop, Shoe and General Trading Store, Main street, opposite Townsends Hotel.

LOOK SHARP!

LOST or Stolen from the hut or my Team, at the drive, at WHITE'S fort, on Tuesday, 14th inst., a Navy Colt's REVOLVER, No. 38,000. Any person who will give information of the same to me will be liberally rewarded.

A. O. SMOOT.

April 22, 1863.—43 1

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Stickney, 9th Ward, also, Saleratus, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 43-12m

LOST PIG.

STRAYED, from my premises on Sunday, the 19th inst., a much white Boar Shoat, about 3 months old, with a little wt. in the end of the tail, ears white on the left hand and under ear bobbs. Branded EAST on one horn and E on the hip.

I will give $5 for the delivery of said Cow and Pig, and to me at my residence, or $3 for the Cow alone.

The Cow is STILL at large, and, as she is quite the master, started with a bell in each ear. For the delivery of the Cow

I will give $10 for the delivery of said Cattle which be effectively resolved to

43-2 E. W. EAST, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE,

A The Deseret Mills, on the Provo River, six miles south of this city, OLD IRON, both wrought and cast.

Also, always on hand and for Sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, a Box of assorted PAINTS.

E. KESLER, Supt.

43-3

NORTHERN MAIL

THE Undersigned continues to RUN A COACH semi-weekly for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Great Salt Lake City and Montana, leaving Salt Lake City every Tuesday, from the residence of E. Ingles, 7th Ward, on Monday and Thursday at half-past six a.m., and arriving in Logan the same evening. Leaves Logan, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half past six a.m., for Brigham city, at which place it arrives at noon, and leaves again at one p.m. to return to Logan. Leaves Logan Wednesdays and Saturdays at half past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

GEORGE W. ROMNEY,
G. D. KRAMER, Denver News office, G. S. L. City.
W. H. DAME, Parowan.
SAMUEL SMITH, Salem city. 42 1

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,

TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmed ps, Hinges, Angles, Cleiets, Screws, Spring Levers, Table Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES,

Qui nseware, Gold Seaters, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 42-6m

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST ARRIVED,

AT WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

6,000 dozen EGGS,

AT WALKER BROS.

10,000 lbs, BUTTER,

AT WALKER BROS.

10,000lbs, BACON and HAMS,

AT WALKER BROS.

43-2

DESERET NEWS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. VOL. XII.

NO. 44.

[For the Deseret News.

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE MISSION-BELL OF THE PRIESTHOOD, FROM G. S. L. CITY TO EUROPE.

[BY E. R. S.]

Go forth, ye sons of Zion, go,
Ahr ad the gospel trump to blow!
Go, rid your garments—make them white and clean,
From this vile generation's blood and sin;
Waste your labor abroad, in the harvest field,
And the ability thereof at the Master's feet
Put your trust in God—He almighty army,
Like a lion that roaring, will protect from harm.

High in your calling—let your aims
Transcend all priesthood of earth—
Are representatives of Zion, ye,
And to your lives, truly worthy principle show
Should a sinful snare for your feet be spread,
Pip—fly with the speed of the fabulous steed—
Hasten—haste! haste! stock where it's scorpion lies—
Approach not the den where the adder lies.

With promptness of relending duty,
Here, there, where ever your lot may carry,
With heart—with faith and purpose, fa'ithful true,
With bend the knee, and pray to God for you.
With zeal, the sweetest and energetic fire
Be pure and humble—be just and wise;
And yet's with a courage which will never oppose,
And bright mantels of honor will crown your heads.

Great Salt Lake City, April, 1863.

REMARKS

By Elder EZRA T. BENSON, Delivered, Monday Morning, April 6, 1863.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I feel thankful for the opportunity of meeting in conference, for I feel that thereby I may be united and instructed in three principles that are necessary to qualify us for building up of the kingdom. I need not say that we are imperfect people, for we all know it, and to some extent we realize it. At least I can say for one, or in other words I can speak for myself. So far as I is concerned, I can realize, and I fully believe more than ever I have realized before that the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, that God our Heavenly Father is with this people, and that He hands us over to preserve us for a little long, and as Saints of the Most High we ought to be prepared to do our part and for the many tokens of His benedicent care.

If we inquire after the system of the Latter Day Saints, we are told that all is peace and quietness. How did we come by these glorious principles of life and peace and of the Holy Ghost? Where did they emanate from? They came from God our Heavenly Father, by embracing the gospel of Jesus Christ, in faith and in sincerity. And our testimony to this effect has been felt from the rivers to the ends of the earth. And by carrying out these principles the gospel has brought thousands to these valleys.

There is no necessity for the work of the Lord to stop in its present condition and circumstances. Why? Simply because the kingdom of God as an organized body is just like the introduction of the doctrine of plurality of wives, it has got a first rate good start, and I know that the devil and all the ministers from the infernal region cannot stop it. The devil don't like it, but he cannot help himself, for the work of God will roll on as long as there is an opposing power upon the earth, and then it will continue to spread after every species of opposition has passed from the earth.

The church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has been organized thirty-three years to-day, and according to the success and spread of the gospel of the Son of God and time when it was first presented to the human family, if we are the consequence of it, we ought take thirty-three years more to redeem Zion and to usher in that reign of righteousness and peace which we all anticipate, and for which we all pray most devoutly.

In the days of Joseph, there was just as much opposition as there is to-day, then the work had but just commenced—it was in its infancy, and did not God our Heavenly Father bless the Saints? Did not God Almighty maintained it till he saw that the priesthood could no longer remain upon the earth. He blessed the Saints, and it is so to-day, and will continue until His kingdom triumphs, and those who get under the wheel will be crushed to powder.

My testimony is, that this is the work of God, that it emanated from the Father of light, and I know that it will roll forth and prosper till the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. I know that God will pour out His wrath of man praise Him, just the same now as He was in the days of the prophets of old. Who can frustrate the work of God? It is written, "Whosoever of the wise shall perish and the understanding of the prudent shall be hid." It is verily so in this age and generation, for we see the Elders of Israel going forth without purses and without scrip, preaching by the power of God the peaceable things of the kingdom to those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, and they continue to go on, and the work goes forth, and fault-finder, then, when I see the wisdom that is displayed through the ministers of this church, I ask myself the question are we doing our duty as Saints? Because if we are not, it is time we were waking up to a sense of our obligations to the Almighty and to His cause.

I am fully satisfied that we are the highest people upon the face of the earth, and it has been from the beast by our union and by our faith in God, but have we done the best we could to live our religion, according to the best light and knowledge we have possessed? If we have, we have within us the satisfaction of having done our duty.

Now, the order is to call a number of missionaries to go to the European nations, and we are expecting to see a number of young as the Apostles and Elders of Israel, so as to give them experience in preaching the word of life, and that they may feel their dependence upon God our Heavenly Father. These young men are going to gather the people home to Zion that they may enjoy the society of the Saints, and participate in the blessings of the gospel that they have been imparted unto us by our leaders.

We have come here to build temples, and tabernacles for the purpose of worshiping our God therein, and if we do not do these things we shall fall short of accomplishing that great work that is laid upon us to perform. Then, I say let us build temples, let us gather up our teams and send for the poor and thereby accomplish the work that God has laid in the midst of us. In the meantime, we are weak creatures yet we can do something in the cause of God, if we will serve God. I wish a great many times that I could come to see Brother Pratt I do, I say first rate I can say that I am trying with all my soul to combat the powers of darkness, and I feel that I have the sympathy and prayers of our sons. Supposing we are united as the Saints should be, we can do good, if we do it with the world? A great many think that we want to fight the world, but I tell you it is all nonsense, everything is not fair in warfare is concerned, in which we are all engaged in this work. I tell you that we are at war with the world, and we are at war with the devil, but we are at war with our religion, with their meanness and their degraded conduct. We are upon the battle field, we have taken up the cross of the kingdom of God, advancing from one degree of glory to another, and we have yet to go through it, but we cannot help that, our business is to serve God and we will continue to serve Him, therefore we should endeavor to walk uprightly, remembering that the promise is, "I will no will and yet good thing from those that walk uprightly."

Do we expect to realize a fulness of these blessings to-day. No, but we expect to realize a fulness of the blessings of God and bless more to-morrow, and then go on from step to step and from grace to grace until we find ourselves in the bosom of our Father in heaven. As regards preaching the gospel to the people in the Territories and other lands, I can truly say that I have never seen a time in my experience when there was such a willing spirit in Israel to receive the present time. I can truly say that we have never had such a prosperous season as we say as we did the thirty last year, and there is quite a difference between the thirty and fifty three. And I feel that this people will be more blessed in their fields, in their teams, and in their flocks, than we have done in any kind than they were last year. Did we mean to starve the Saints? Can any one charge from our spirit, but the Lord so abundantly blessed us, and we exercised every faithful mentioned: everything moved on harmoniously during the entire season. The Lord blessed us and we did our duty, and the Lord has entered the earth from the heavens, and the Saints have a right to expect that the Lord laboers to help to build up the kingdom of God.

Though many may have felt a little faint-hearted because of the war cloud that has been spread over the land, I feel that we are not doing anybody any harm, yet I feel to say that if we go to war it will be in self-defence, but at present there is no danger of any serious trouble. We delight not in the shedding of blood, and my testimony before High Heaven, before this people and before the nations of the earth is that we are for peace, and we intend to have it, if we have to fight for it. We have no desire to pass into war, but we have to fight for his religion, This may seem strange, but if a man has got wives, children, flocks, herds, and priesthood and gifts from God, and would not fight for them, I would give up my cards for him. I say we will fight like angels of heaven, and we will call upon our Father in the heavens, upon Jesus Christ, upon the prophets and upon the spirits of just men that have perfected themselves in the gospel of the Son of God, and then by their help we will win every time, and the Lord will be with us in fulfilling the duties of one particle, but if we do boast we boast in our God, and in those liberal principles which our Father has revealed unto us.

Brethren, let us attend to our duties, and let it ever be uppermost in our hearts to build up the kingdom of God. The promises have been made, the most general, as the storm extended to all the adjoining valleys. During Wednesday storm—clouds hung over and enveloped the Wasatch mountains much of the day. On Wednesday night it rained considerable, the water continuing to come down copiously till about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when it gave place to snow, which soon manifold the earth and all things exposed to the storm with a thick and heavy white covering, giving to peach, apple and other fruit trees in full bloom a very picturesque appearance. Fortunately but little or no damage was done to the trees by breaking them down, and the fruit was not materially injured. The storm subsided before noon and the sun shone out warm at intervals during the remainder of the day. It was more or less cloudy during Thursday night preceding from, which time the weather has been severe, as the weather was cold after midnight, it was stormy in the mountains east and west, more or less during Friday and Saturday, and some little rain falls in the valley. Since Sunday morning the weather has been delightful.

EXPORTATION OF COTTON.

By the Church and other teams going to the Bluffs several tons of cotton, grown in Dixie, will be taken. Bales of cotton, commands, at present, a much higher price than here, rendering exportation profitable. It is reasonable to expect that, even in the infancy of the cotton growing industry, the exportation of the raw material should attract the attention of men engaged in mercantile pursuits, by whose aim is profit, being, hence they can the cheapest and selling, where they can obtain the best prices. By the exporting operation a new impetus will be given to the cotton growing enterprise, as most of the cotton in market has been bought up for that purpose; and the probabilities are, that by the time the Pacific railroad shall be completed, large quantities of cotton, tobacco and other products of these valleys will be produced for exportation to the countries where a demand may be created by the operations of war, if peace shall continue to be enjoyed by the Deseretians.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT NEEDED.

The construction of levees to confine the waters of the Jordan within proper limits has been carried on by interested parties to a great extent this spring, and much valuable land has been saved from the ravages of the rendered arable which was before covered with water. There is another embankment needed badly, as we are informed, on the west side of the canal, at a point known as the Point of the Willows, a few miles below the lower bridge, which will, as we are informed, convey about four hundred dollars. It is said that a levee about thirty five rods in length would prevent the flooding of hundreds of acres of excellent grass land which have been saved, and have always cultivated farms from inundation during the season of high water, which is fast approaching. The work has been, or soon will be commenced, and if those having claims which will be benefitted by the improvement, will come forward and aid, either by labor or means, it can soon be accomplished. Bishop Davis, of the Seventh Ward, will have the supervision of the job, to whom those concerned are referred for further information in the premises.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MILITARY POST.

For some time past rumors have been in circulation that it was the intention of Gen. Connor to establish a new military post at or near Soda Springs, in Idaho Territory, on Bear river, in order to hold the Indians in check in that vicinity, but so many reports of an similar character have been rife, and the rumoods that it has generally been considered the rumor needed confirmation. The signs of the times seem now to indicate that there is considerable truth in the reports that the establishment of a new post in that region than was at first apprehended.

We have been informed upon good authority, and believe there is no concealment of the fact, that within ten days two companies—one of infantry and one of cavalry—will be detached from Camp Douglas for the purpose of establishing a new post somewhere in that vicinity, having in view the protection of the emigrants from the east to the western and northern gold fields—a much needed protectment than to establish a camp or to build a fort, from one to two hundred miles distant from the country where it is hoped the hostile bands who have been committing depredations and murdering the emigrants passing that way for many years.

This is a commendable and praiseworthy scheme, as understood, connected with the arrangement which, if carried out, will be of inestimable benefit, and that is the colonizing of all the scattered soldiers at Camp Douglas, including the recipients of Gov. Harding's executive clemency, their associates and sympathizers in this and the northern countries, at and adjacent to the new post, for the purpose of building a city, opening farms and developing the agricultural and other resources of the country. It is said, too, with hopefulness, that some, not, but all, the colonists will be provided with a suitable outfit by the government and receive provisions or rations to last them a year, after their arrival at the destined place, which will, if so, be a very liberal arrangement considering the depleted condition of the National Treasury.

Superintendent Doty is also preparing to accompany the expedition, with the intention, as we have been informed, of establishing his headquarters at that point. The Idaho country, however, has not heretofore been included in the Utah Superintendency.

RAIN AND SNOW STORMS.

On the evening of Tuesday the 21st it commenced raining and continued somewhat moderately till after midnight, when the storm increased and became violent, the water literally pouring down till morning without cessation. It was the greatest fall of rain experienced this spring in this valley, and we believe the most general, as the storm extended to all the adjoining valleys. During Wednesday storm—clouds hung over and enveloped the Wasatch mountains much of the day. On Wednesday night it rained considerable, the water continuing to come down copiously till about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when it gave place to snow, which soon manifold the earth and all things exposed to the storm with a thick and heavy white covering, giving to peach, apple and other fruit trees in full bloom a very picturesque appearance. Fortunately but little or no damage was done to the trees by breaking them down, and the fruit was not materially injured. The storm subsided before noon and the sun shone out warm at intervals during the remainder of the day. It was more or less cloudy during Thursday night preceding from, which time the weather has been severe, as the weather was cold after midnight, it was stormy in the mountains east and west, more or less during Friday and Saturday, and some little rain falls in the valley. Since Sunday morning the weather has been delightful.

Bishop Davis, of the Seventh Ward, will have the supervision of the job, to whom those concerned are referred for further information in the premises.

STANZAS.

They tell me thou art changed; they say
Thy voice has not a tone
Of the low earnestness I loved
In brighter moments flown:
They say, thy lips no longer trill
The heart-warm strain of yore;
And, tho' thy breath is music still,
Thou art Alone no more.

They tell me thou art changed; they say
Thy look is haughty now;
I loved thee for the meekness wreathed
About thy woman brow;
They say, pride's icy coronet
Hides the soul-wealth of yore;
And, tho' thy smile is beauty yet,
Thou art Alone no more.

They tell me thou art changed: I know
Thy life has put aside
The world's chill scorn, until thy hand
Is icy as its pride:
But they who speak of thy changed heart,
Its depth have never seen;
It hath a world-untrampled part,
And there, thou art Alone.

S. E. Carmichael.

THE PRAIRIE DEAD.

Written on the banks of the Platte River, Sept. 18th, 1862, on the occasion of the burial of some passengers by Capt. Horton D. Haight's Train.

BY H. W. ISAACSON.

Upon the silent prairie,
Beside the Platte's broad stream,
The dead are calmly sleeping
The sleep that knows no dream.

That silent sleep, unbroken,
Save when the righteous dead
Shall hear the joyful summons,
"Arise, for death has fled!"

When death and sin no longer
Shall hold their direful sway;
When day is softly breaking—
The bright millennial day.

When saints shall rise to glory
And immortality;
Celestial exaltation
Their happy lot shall be.

Then Michael the archangel,
The glorious prince of peace,
Shall bless his faithful children;
Their joy shall never cease.

Then shall all things be restor'd,
And Zion dwell in peace;
Earth shall the meek inherit,
And righteousness increase.

Then Zion shall be builded,
And temples shall they rear;
Jehovah great, descending,
Shall to his Saints appear.

In presence of the Father,
In presence of the Son,
Shall be their happy dwelling,
In heart and spirit one.

Then glory to the Father,
And glory to the Son,
And Michael the archangel,
For wh m this work is done.

For him and his descendants,
Redeemed from death and sin,
That they by righteous conduct,
Immortal crowns may win.

G. S. L. City, 1863.

THE GOSPEL.

Let heralds loud proclaim
To every nation,
In distant lands and climes
Of this creation,
The glorious gospel plan
To save the race of man,
And bring them all to one
Through Christ's salvation.

The kingdom of our God
Is already rolling;
Old Babel, 'neath the rod,
Soon will be falling,
Let all the saints obey
God's mandates from on high,
And always magnify
Their holy calling.

Come, let us praise the Lord,
The king of Zion,
His word, with one accord,
We can rely on:
May we, a faithful band,
Give heed to his command,
In this the promised land,
In love and union.

Let honest hearts rejoice
In God's salvation,
And listen to the voice
Of inspiration;
Though many may reject,
God's word hath full eff ct
To gather his elect
From every nation.

W. Lewis.

— In Richmond, oranges and lemons recently sold at auction for $75 per box.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

Wednesday, April 15, 10 a.m.

Court met as per adjournment.

The case of the United States vs. James Talbott, on indictment for perjury, was called. Plea "not guilty." The following jury were sworn to try the case:

Thomas Bullock, John V. Long, Thomas B. Broderick, Joseph Busby, William A. McMaster, Lucas Hoagland, William Calder, James A. Thompson, Henry McEwan, James Fielding, George D. Grant and Daniel M. Burbank.

Wm. A. Hickman, Elijah F. Sheets, Thomas B. Gately, Frank Matthews and Patrick Lynch were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution. John C. Shepherd, Leroy Smith and —— Hurricane testified for the defence.

The case was argued by Messrs Miner and Appleby; the jury were charged and retired to their room.

John Sharp, jr. was admitted a citizen of the United States.

James Ferguson, Esq., moved that John V. Long be admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor at law, in all the Courts of this Territory; whereupon the Court appointed J. Ferguson, Isaac L. Gibbs and Aurelius Miner, Esqrs., a Committee to examine the legal qualifications of said applicant. Committee to report next day.

Isaac L. Gibbs, Esq., then moved that the Hon. Frank Fuller be admitted to practice at the bar in the Courts of this Territory, and thereupon the Court appointed Messrs. I. L. Gibbs, Wm. I. Appleby and Z. Snow, Esqrs., a Committee of examination, with instruction to report next day.

Court then took a recess till 2 o'clock to await the verdict of the jury.

On the court resuming its session the jury came in and rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, empannelled and sworn to try the case of the United States vs. James Talbott, find the prisoner GUILTY as charged in the indictment, but on account of his former good character as testified to by Leroy Smith and others, respectfully recommend him to the mercy of the Court."

(Signed) John V. Long, Foreman, and by all the jurors.

The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to ninety days in the Penitentiary, and fined one hundred dollars and costs of suit.

The pettit jurors were then discharged from further attendance upon the Court.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 12 m.

Thursday, April 16th.

The Committees appointed to examine into the legal qualifications of Hon. Frank Fuller and Mr. John V. Long appeared in Court and reported favorably to the admission of said gentlemen. Messrs. Fuller and Long came forward and took the usual oath.

Samuel H. Hill was made a citizen of the United States.

Court adjourned till Friday at 10 o'clock a m.

Friday, April 17th.

Court met according to adjournment. The orders of Thursday were read and the record signed by the Judge.

Robert Watson, jr. an alien, came into Court and, on producing the proper evidence, was admitted a citizen of the United States.

Court adjourned till Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, April 18th.

Court met as per adjournment.

George Baddly, Henry W Attley, John S. Davis and Thomas McIntyre applied, and on producing such proof as the law requires, were admitted citizens of the United States.

His Honor then made several orders to be entered of record, relative to pay of jurors, witnesses, etc., after which court adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

Monday, April 20th.

The record of Saturday was read by the Clerk and signed by the Judge.

Oswell Knight and Charles W. Stayner were made citizens of the United States.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

Who is in Fault?—Our agent, William Dalley, at Summit creek, Iron county, complains that his package of papers does not come to hand regularly, and that of late, only about one half of them have been received—the failure generally occurring every other week. There is a wrong existing somewhere, and somebody must know what has become of the missing papers. We know that they have been placed in the post office regularly every week, and they have either been sent in the wrong direction, abstracted, or detained by the way, where, by whom and why, we know not. If we knew who was in fault, measures would be taken instanter to remedy the evil.

Another Flouring Mill.—Messrs Hendricks and Hogan have erected a first class flouring mill on High creek, between Richmond and Franklin, Cache county, which has been in operation for some time, and, as per report, is doing a good business. There are now four grist mills in that county, of sufficient capacity to do all the flouring required for the citizens of Cache valley, and go far towards supplying the demand that will be made by the emigration to the gold mines in Idaho, which will pass through that valley, it being, as stated by those who ought to know, the nearest and best route from Salt Lake to Bannock city, the principal point at present in Idaho Territory.

LITERARY BADINAGE.

The study of authors who have shed a radiance of intellectual culture at home and abroad, tends to dissipate the gloom that may have rested upon the mind, the student, if under proper auspices, becomes humanized and desires nothing but what is calculated to elevate his soul.

What nobler inheritance can a nation possess than excellent literary treasures, the evidence of its genuine, intellectual existence? It is true, that by means of bayonets, chains, prisons and the rack, an empire like that of Russia, may acquire a power which will crush everything in its iron grasp, but it is simply physical and brutal—its subjects are mere machines, with automaton like movements—they vegetate but do not live as intellectual beings. Does that vast empire have a literature of its own, are mental exertions permitted to energize themselves in thought and speech, without fear of having their mercurial wings clipped by the censor's ruthless hand? No; the stars that may rise now and then at the literary horizon, like a Demidoff, and the author of that excellent gazette, called *Kollokol** (the Bell,) are banished for ever to find a home in a more congenial clime.

In a similar condition we find Spain, Portugal, and we might almost correctly add Italy. Regarding the latter, the recollections are painful to those who sympathize with the fate of fallen nations. Where by the soft lyre of the Muses everything was covered with the golden veil of the ideal, where the sweetly warbled songs of the nymphs were filling the soul of poor mortals with unspeakable rapture, where Phantasus' lovely riches were unlocked to the inspired minstrel, and where one fancies to still hear in the musical murmuring of gracefully meandering rivulets the appealing cry of the sweet sylvan populace, there are with the exception of *Dante Alighieri*,† *Francisco Petrarca*, *Giovanni Boccaccio*, *Silvio Pellico de Saluzzi* and a few others, no literary stars worthy of note.

We think of Spain, and magnificent palaces embosomed in beautiful parks, fountains of quicksilver shooting up in glistening spray, tournaments in which the deeds of Moorish and Spanish chivalry, are rendered so highly interesting to the reader by Oriental and European Muses, with all the paraphernalia of Arabic splendor, are unrolled before our mind on the broad canvass of imagination. Where once the polished notes of the wandering minstrel were filling the listening woods, or the knight-errant was defending the honor of his lady fair, the broad, full moon faces of the priest meet you at almost every step, or the stern-looking servants of the inquisition, in their gloomy dress, cross your path like birds of an ill omen.

Ignorance, superstition and zealotical bigotry, are the rank weeds growing in the depth of the public mind of that unhappy priest-ridden country, thus drying up the fountains of intelligence, tolerance and sympathy. Only now and then the sound of merry laughter mingled with that of the *castanets* or the sweet plaintive *mandolina* will ripple to the ears of the tourist, proving that there are some nooks accessible to the touches of nature—some oasis of happiness in the blasted wilderness of mental darkness.

The want of literature in any country, is generally originating in a non-development of the intellect of the masses, of a closing of the fountains of education and learning by the iron rule of despotism. But where the mind is permitted to remain unbiased by the false notions of the world, where man realizes his being the impress of divinity, and is assiduously studying the grand works of Jehovah, he will sometimes be visited by the choicest inspirations of the Muses, for it is from nature's most attractive attire, that are received those lofty and elevated sentiments, that are furnished those gorgeous and glowing colors with which the essayist and poet adorn and beautify their pictures.

But the Muses are often whimsical and mischievous, by causing those who bestride the fiery steed Pegasus, to be thrown out of their saddle and produce some mongrel or backneyed rhyme, which might *perhaps* pass in a Valentine, for since the memorable feasts of the Roman *Lupercalia*‡ Cupid's victims have from compassion overlooked many things, or if not permitted to vent their effusions in a well-scented *billet* of the above description, it would be better to punish so wicked a Muse, by binding her over to everlasting silence, or by consecrating the doomed product to the all-consuming element of fire, and to use its ashes as a fertilizer, in order to appease the wrath of the Muses of a better class.

As much as we admire good poetry, we have a holy horror of mongrel or backneyed rhymes, where without the least regard to the principles of prosody, words are put together whether they improve the metre or not, in the style of Mr. Pott, editor of the Eatonsville gazette, as mentioned in the famous Pickwick papers of Charles Dickens:

"Dying frog
On a log
Is a hog."

The fluid gold of poesy does not run in the veins of everybody, it forms one of the choicest dainties of literary viands, and on account of its great scarcity, it is appreciated by every true lover of refined literature.

The pleasure afforded by the perusal of poems in which the language is as easy and graceful as the flow of a fountain, laden with a thoughtfulness and expressive sweetness impossible to describe, is lasting and one of the highest order.

Who can read Lord Byron's works for instance, without realizing that the Muse of that accomplished scholar and author is fresh, delightful, genial and lofty; sometimes indulging in the loveliest fancies and painting with the exquisite pencil of genius—pictures in which every tree becomes statuesque, and every grove is surrounded with an air of classic sanctity, at other times when the stormy billows of grief are rolling over his mind, his phantasmal productions reach in terrific grandeur those of Dante and Milton, the mighty voice of his Muse thunders out and impresses the heart of the reader with awe, and again when god *Momus* is the source of his inspiration, the poet paints with the gay and bold *abandon* of a French or Spanish cavalier, while silvery laughter and rare wit are gushing, sparkling forth from a midst the elegant and graceful verses.

Like everything else, talent and genius require a great deal of fostering and care, in order to produce really genuine, artistic works. Some have an idea, that nature needs no polish, no assistance, to display those beauties which are often hidden under the rough outside, but that is an egregious error. A perfection in an art or science is attended with a great deal of time, labor and perseverance. It is said of Sir Bulver Lytton, that he frequently wrote his manuscript nine times, before they were transmitted to the publishers. It took Virgil a whole year to write a few distichs of his Aeneide. Walter Scott's Waverly was finished after ten years labor.

A lady like Jenny Lind who has acquired a world-wide fame as a *prima donna*, would never thrill and electrify her audience by her voice that steals gradually through the sweep and rush of music, low and broken, till it reaches in a *crescendo* the highest keys of the melody, if it were not for her great schooling under the best masters of the age.

Still it is true that no one will make a poet, a primadonna, a scholar or a mechanic, unless properly qualified by nature. The intellectual fund must be in a person, if not, all exertions to become professional, will avail nothing, and produce only mediocrity. Far better for a person to be a first class mechanic than to be a mongrel poet.

In some European countries where flattery is not *en vogue*, young persons are very plainly spoken to by their preceptors in that respect. We well remember the ominous, academical phrase *"aut Caesar, aut nihil,"* which we frequently heard applied by professors to pupils of the highest connections. To our recollection, none of our fellow-students and some of them were decidedly men of genius, and of acquirements of the highest order, have been flattered, or even praised except a laconic "well done."

Every nation passes in its development through different phases, so in relation to the Latter Day Saints who certainly form the nucleus of the most remarkable people that ever lived. We have now reached that period when the necessity of having libraries, reading rooms and theatres is severely felt, and whatever some over-religious people may think about the propriety of establishing *Thespian and Thatian* temples in this Territory, we will simply say that the erection of so magnificent a theatre as we have in this City, portends the inauguration of a new era in the intellectual and moral development of the community. The boards which represent the world *en miniature* portray in pleasing scenes some interesting features of the history of the human character to the audience, we see ourselves, as it were, in a mirror with all our weaknesses, and learn many things which would remain unnoticed. But independent of this, the theatre gathers the young people of both sexes, in a place which commands respect, and prevents thus many from indulging in rowdyism.

The establishment of a library and a reading room in this City, cannot be too highly prized, as it will tend to familiarize the Saints who are likely to assemble there, with the literature and history of the leading nations, and make them *aufait* in the political events of the day. We do not consider it *apropos* to expatiate at present on this matter, but will simply add a few historical remarks connected with this subject. It is well known that the first library was established by *Hipparchus* at Athens, 526 before Christ. The second was founded by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, at Alexandria, 284 before Christ. It contained 400,000 vols, and was destroyed by fire, 47 before Christ. The largest libraries of the present day, are those of Paris, with 700,000 vols and 80 000 MSS.; Munich, the capital of Bavaria, with 500,000 vols., and 16,000 MSS., Oxford with 420,000 vols., and 30,000 MSS., university of Gottingen in Germany, with 400,000 vols., and 22,000 MSS., Berlin, Prussia, 400,000 vols., and 5000 MSS.

The largest reading rooms we have seen are those of Hamburg and Berlin, each will hold nearly 1000 persons. In the two latter establishments there are to be found gazettes and periodicals in the principal living languages from all parts of the world. The admission in those institutions is *gratis*, and from 8 o'clock a m. till 11 o'clock p.m. the reader can feast upon the literary honey of all nations. Refreshments of every kind can be had at all hours in adjoining apartments. The greatest stillness and propriety is observed, and the ubiquitarian police is always

ready, to suppress the least efforts to disturb the quiet of those intellectual sanctuaries.

*That interesting gazette is being published in London, in Russian and French. It criticizes the government of Russia with the mental acumen of true genius, and a witty sarcasm that caused its suppression even in Germany.

†Dante Alighieri was born in Florence 1265, and died 1321 at Ravenna. His most celebrated work is the DIVINA COMMEDIA.

Francisc Petrarca was born at Arezzo, in 1304, and died at Arqua, in 1373.

Giovanni Boccaccio, the friend of Petrarch, was born in Florence, 1313.

Silvio Pellico di Saluzzi the author of ILMIO PRIGIONE, and a number of odes, is noted for his participation as a CARBONARI in the insurrectionary movements of Lombardy in 1828. He was arrested, for some time confined in the terrible Leaden Roofs of Venice, and for eleven years passed through all the horrors of an imprisonment, at the gloomy fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia, Austria.

‡The Roman Lupercalia were feasts kept in honor of Pan and Juno, and from these Saturnalia the custom of writing Valentines is said to have sprung, other historians attribute it to St. Valentine, a martyr during the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

[For the Deseret News.

IMPORTANCE OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

"Man, know thyself," on Zion's hill was said;
"Man, know thyself," if thou to heaven art lead.
MANUSCRIPT POEM.

Although man is blessed with intelligence—with faculties capable of almost an endless extension, yet is he miserable and unhappy if some system is not followed whereby a classification ensues, and he has his resources more readily at hand and under his control. The efforts of the greatest genius amounts to but very little where method is not followed; for bright, erratic and wandering from one flower to another, exhausting scarcely any of their treasured sweets, it beams but for a time, like a comet, frightening rather than conciliating, and accomplishing little if any good.

Life, composed of farce and tragedy, at times with melo-dramatic sentimentality, is a study of more importance than many imagine—a study unexhausted by centuries of philosophical inquiry, every moment opening up new wonders and new sources of information. In general principles the same, yet understood differently by different philosophers—an amalgamation of selfish and generous passions—of epicurean and stoical principles—of the greatest heroism and the most abject servility—of abnegation, self-denial, and a brutal, selfish indifference—and it is properly balancing all these opposites, in giving each its proper weight without an undue influence that mistakes are made and men differ.

Men are more or less alike—the general principles of organization are similar in all, but passions and faculties may vary in intenseness and vigor. Some natures are torpid and slow of comprehension, not easily roused to anger nor giving way to passions, and still less to imagination, to reflection or to thought—in fact, almost disqualified to ruminate; whilst others are burning as the tropics—as vivid in imagination and conception, and as rapid in comprehension as the others are dull; and others again range from one grade to another to both extremes, or are, perhaps, an abnormal combination of both, governed more by instinct than by reason.

But, though varying thus in intellectual and physical capacity, the same leaven actuates all, and if we thoroughly comprehend one heart, one soul, and one physical organization, we may boast somewhat of our knowledge of humanity and of the secret spring which actuates its movements. But even in this we speculate, drawing deductions from what we know and judging of things oftentimes guessed at, yet though not literally correct, it is instructive and beneficial, opening up new paths of duties and strengthening the heart by contemplation of future rewards. If we confine our creed strictly to what we really know, we certainly have left but a small field for reflection, and we cast out the major part, if not all, of the principles and hopes that create happiness.

Many confound or mistake the meaning of knowledge, classing moral or mental certainty with it, thus misapplying a term and by arbitrary compulsion putting a meaning to it contrary to fact. A man may be morally certain of the truthfulness of a proposition, but that certainty does not amount to a knowledge, though he might be willing to venture almost anything upon its truthfulness.

Self-knowledge is difficult of attainment, though to a certain degree not impossible. We are, however, too proud to submit even to a self catechising, trying our utmost, certainly, to the contrary, to clear ourselves of fault—thus hiding what should be eradicated. We are more lenient to ourselves than we would or could be to another, and by this means we contract a species of silent falsifying subversive to candor, and undermining, by slow approaches in its effects, the structure of principle and virtue.

There are, however, some the reverse of this, and if contrition—if inward pain and almost anguished desperation could win atonement for dereliction, then would they have paid the penalty. They look upon the faults of others more leniently by reason of their own failings—instead of scorning they pity—instead of wounding by reproach they take the lesson to themselves, hoping to gain from it superior power to overcome. We are, most of us, wondrous wise in our estimation; and for one who undervalues his worth and his abilities, there are fifty that overrate them.

"Could we but see ourselves as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us."—BURNS.

It is oftener bustling mediocrity that overrates itself than real genius, which needs no puffing, no trifling with principle to raise it in the estimation of the good and the worthy, whose good will is to be desired. As the Poet says, we can seldom see our own faults and follies, but those of others are most glaring—in picking the moat from a brother's eye we pass by the beam in our own—and thus, through lack of reflection, of thought and of self-knowledge, we blunder on from day to day, perhaps to the end of our lives, without properly appreciating one single blessing we possess, or understanding a single duty we should perform.

What makes the steam engine exert such a wonderful power? It is by the concentration of parts; were the same quantities of water and of heat, instead of being concentrated or confined to a certain area, allowed to waste themselves in the surrounding atmosphere, no result would follow; so it is with the mind—it needs a concentration of energy and of talent to ever accomplish anything of importance or of value to the human family; with the lever to assist and aid ability, there is scarcely anything impossible—scarcely anything but what we can reasonably expect. Without it we may look in vain for blessings, our powers are wasted on empty nothings, and a morbid misanthropy robs us even of peace.

Self-knowledge will enable us to more readily accomplish this concentration; method will beget facility and pliability, and they in turn will obtain for us an increase of strength. Thus we see present advancement achieves or secures future pleasure, and the ability and desire to do good increasing in durability and strength, opens after triumphs to our view. Can we acquire a knowledge of ourselves? We can to a greater or lesser extent as our observing powers are acute or obtuse—as we can comprehend motives or judge actions; but even the smallest advance in this knowledge will increase our facilities and enlarge our vantage grounds.

Reason is the greatest boon we can boast, and by the proper exercise or an undue neglect, we either make or mar our future life. To mistake passion for reason—interest for exercise of judgment—selfishness for independence of character, forms an anomaly by no means uncommon, but in effect very subversive to liberal, enlightened or philosophical candor, which should guide us in our speculations and our investigations after truth. Did we rightly understand ourselves, we would wonder still more at the beneficence and power of God—wonder would be disclosed to our investigations, and we would each day lose a portion of that exclusive selfishness in which our spirits are more or less clothed, and we would be less sectional, less national in our views, and more desirous of the general good of our species.

The mystery that has shrouded the discoveries of philosophers, the speculations of moralists, is in consequence of the selfish desire for fame, which really defeats its object in striving to attain it; and in the fear of enlightening others has it buried itself and its theories, and the fame of to-day has robbed it of future existence and prolongation.

Indifference is not a virtue any more than a too forward officiousness, and the mean between the two is certainly the most beneficial and wise course to pursue, inclining somewhat to one or the other as circumstances warrant and exigences call for.

We have heard men say, "We know ourselves sufficiently to know when we do right and when we do wrong; we comprehend our duties and we perform them to the best of our knowledge." Perhaps they do; but that man who ever, at all times, and in all places, does this, is certainly beyond the bounds of *common* humanity. We can comprehend desire and earnestness in the pursuit of truth, but we doubt the proficiency of those who do no wrong—whose actions are never discordant with justice.

Self-knowledge is certainly the first step towards this proficiency—when attained self-conquest will have been won, and and an endless career of felicity is ours, subject to no extraneous circumstance, and liable to none of the trials of mundane life—more ennobling than the gory conquests of an Alexander, whose greatest glory was built upon the anguish and the destruction of the hopes of myriads of his fellow-creatures, whose homes he had made desolate and whose aspirations had been wilted beneath the ensanguined tide of a madman's fame.
ORION.

HEAVEN—HOW MUCH COTTON CAN I GET THERE?—A good anecdote is told of a Federal officer who had been largely engaged in cotton speculations. Falling sick, and becoming half delirious from fever, the chaplain, fearing he might die, was urging him to repentance and a preparation for Heaven. "Dear General," he said, "you will perhaps receive your marching orders soon, and you should have your armor on, ready to obey the order."

Turning over with a sigh, the General responded:

"I am always ready to act when the orders come, but how much *cotton* can I get there?"

—The Chicago *Tribune* says that a considerable portion, perhaps a majority, of the prisoners at Camp Douglas, devoutly believe that Mr. Lincoln, the President, is a negro. One of them hearing this denied by a Union soldier, the other day, said that he might be mistaken, "but that if Old Abe wasn't a nigger his wife was."

MYSTERY IN MICHIGAN—"SUPERNATURAL FIRES."

A friend in this city, but who is on a visit to Owosso, Michigan, informs us of a very singular and unaccountable affair that is now transpiring in Bush township, five miles north of Owosso.

A farmer named Stearns, residing in that town, has an adopted daughter by the name of Freeman, who is ten years of age. While this little girl was sweeping the sitting-room, about a week since, she discovered the carpet to be on fire; and the inmates, having put out the fire, undertook to learn its origin. There had been no fire built in the room that morning; no light had been carried into the room; nor could the family in any way account for the fire. In less than an hour flames were seen issuing from some rags in another room. The same day the girl's clothes caught fire, and the next morning a damp towel that Mrs. Stearns had used in wiping her face, upon being hung on a nail, commenced burning. The last occurrence took place in the presence of some twelve persons, some of whom are among the most respectable citizens in the place. Next a straw-stack near Stearns' house was consumed. At one time, when a number of persons were in the house, the falling of some heavy substance was heard in the chamber directly above their heads. Upon going up stairs, it proved to be a bag filled with books and rags, and suspended by a cord to a beam: The bag was on fire, and the string was also burning when the parties entered the room.

Mr. S. and family became so much alarmed by these movements that they left their home. When the furniture was being moved, a trunk, said not to have been opened for more than a year, was discovered to be on fire, and when opened, the flames burst forth, consuming its contents.

The family are now living in a house some three miles distant from their farm, but the mysterious torment, termed by the doubting a "humbug," by the spiritualists the "manifestation of the spirits," by the Millerites the "period of fire and brimstone," and by Dr. Tappan "the works of the devil," is bound to stick to them like a brother.

No sooner had the girl entered her new home than her clothes took fire in three different places. And now, one other family, where she has visited, are as badly tormented as is the family of Mr. Stearns.

In Owosso, as well as in the adjoining village of Corunna, the excitement is most intense. People are flocking from every direction to witness this truly wonderful mystery. Some of the most profound scholars of the State, among whom are Dr. Tappan, Chancellor of the University of Michigan, President Fairchild, of Hillsdale College, and others, have been to "see the sights;" and all agree that there are hidden mysteries beyond the depth of the closest observers.

One man remarked that "the judgment of God was about to be inflicted upon the heads of His wicked people." Another says that the cause in which our army is engaged is unholy, and that this is a "fire in the rear," soon to belch forth and devastate the whole North. We suspect, however, that a good practical chemist and a skillful detective could soon unravel the mystery.—[Cleveland Herald.

CONVERSATION IN THE GRAMMAR FAMILY.

The children of the ancient individual, English Grammar, were holding a confab one day, when their father was absent.

"Truly," said Noun, "although we are so 'common,' no one can say we are not 'proper' in our conduct; while the Verbs are oftener 'imperfect' than 'perfect' in their ideas."

"Well," said a spruce young Verb, "you are certainly 'possessive' of some 'singular' qualities, and there is nothing so 'objective' in our characters as in yours."

"Ah," said little Conjunction, "how you love to quarrel! You would not live 'united' a single day without me and Preposition to show your relation to each other."

"Alas!" exclaimed Interjection, "what 'strong and sudden emotions' I always betray at such conversation!"

"The politeness of all of you," spoke up Adjective and Adverb, as they gazed around with an important look, "would be 'comparatively' nothing without example of such persons of 'quality,' as we are to tell you the 'time,' 'place' and 'manner' of doing things! You do not realize it, but we are a 'positive' advantage to you!"

'And who would conjecture," said little Article, "that so small a child as I could 'limit the signification' of all your haughty Nouns and Pronouns! The Participles, too, are forever telling of their 'past' actions being so 'perfect,' but we all know that all of them who are present now are very 'imperfect,' always ending in i-n-g—just as 'nothing' does."

'So you are having a warm little dispute," said old English Grammar, entering at this moment. "I think I shall lay down about thirty rules for you to obey, and with but few 'exceptions' either.—Seeing as you do, having so many advantages, of language, it is strange you should make such a poor use of them! I am sorry to see so many of you 'improper' and 'irregular,' while you are 'imperfect' also! But it always will be so; a family with the best of training will make a parent more or less trouble!"—[Boston Cultivator.

—Why is a dog with a sore tail like a locomotive? Because he has a tender behind.

PROFESSIONAL TACT.

A wealthy lady had a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle of her tooth-brush had gone down and lodged in her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was badly inflamed, and she sent for the family doctor. He examined it carefully, and finally assured her that nothing was the matter—it was a mere nervous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled her, and she became so much alarmed that she was sure she would die. A friend suggested that she should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just commencing practice. She objected at first, but finally consented. He was a person of good address and polite manners. He looked carefully at her throat, asked her several questions as to the sensation at the seat of the alarming malady, and finally stated that he thought he could relieve her. On his second visit he brought with him a delicate pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had inserted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth brush. The rest can be imagined. The lady threw back her head; the forceps were introduced into her mouth; a pick—a loud scream! and 'twas all over; and the young physician, with a smiling face, was holding up to the light and inspecting with lively curiosity the extracted bristle. The patient was in raptures, immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praise of "her savior," as she persisted in calling the dexterous operator.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—At a woman's convention, a gentleman remarked that a woman was the most wicked thing in creation. "Sir," was the indignant reply of one of the ladies, "woman was made from man, and if one rib is so wicked, what must the whole body be?"

—Never run in debt, especially with shoemakers; for then you can't say your sole is your own.

—The Sierra *Citizen* says that Miss Sarah Sterling, the American giantess now in California, is seven years old and twenty-three feet high. Couldn't you take a few feet off that?

—The Chattanooga *Rebel* states that the wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge has made a set of colors from her wedding dress, to be presented to the bravest regiment in her husband's division.

—At a young ladies' seminary, lately, during an examination in history, one of the most prominent pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the prompt reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull."

—The Louisville *Democrat* says an unconditional Union man is one who is in favor of every thing in general and nothing in particular.

—At Winchester, Virginia, it is said, whisky sells readily at forty dollars per gallon, while flour is only twenty dollars per barrel.

—Some thousands of weddings were to take place in Great Britain, on Tuesday, March 10, many of the Prince's countrymen having determined to be united in wedlock on the same date with the heir to the British throne. A very graceful compliment is implied in this innocent little superstition.

—"Gosh a' mighty, it's a gall" I was guine to call that baby A Linkum, but dat's all up wid me now," said Pompey. "Hush up, Pompey," said Dinah, "I's got a name for dat ab baby jist means de same thing, 'zactly. I's gwine to call dat ah baby Abby Lishin." "Jist same thing, Dinah, dat's a fac'."

—In one day in Washington, recently, they had a thunder storm, sunshine, a driving snow storm, sunshine, and rain, at different times.

—A poor fellow went to hang himself, but finding a pot of gold, went merrily home. But he who had hidden the pot went and hung himself.

—Wisdom is an ocean that has no shore; its prospect is not terminated by a horizon; its centre is everywhere, and its circumference nowhere.

—A Vicksburg army correspondent says:—"Vicksburg, like the kingdom of Heaven, must be taken by force and violence."

—Eleven barrels of whiskey sold in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago for $8,000, being mor[e] than $700 a barrel.

—Blessed is the calamity that makes u[s] humble; though so repugnant thereto is ou[r] nature in our present state, that after awhi[le] it is to be feared a second and sharper cal[a]mity would be wanted to cure us of our prid[e] in having become humble.

—New petroleum springs have been di[s]covered in Canada, and on the river Platte [in] South America.

—To ascertain the length of the day a[nd] night, at any time of the year, double th[e] time of sun's rising, which gives the length [of] the night, and double the time of its settin[g] which gives the length of the day. This is [a] simple method which we guess few peop[le] know.

—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* tells of [a] little girl in that place who went into a lar[ge] drug store, and walking up to the propriet[or] said in a half whisper—"If a little girl ha[s] got no money, how much chawin gum do y[ou] give her for nothing?"

The Deseret News

ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....April 29, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, I accept neither accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 23, 1863.

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENTS.

As is well known, the Legislative Assembly by an act entitled an "act in relation to Territorial, County and City taxes," approved Jan. 17th, 1862, inhibited the levying, assessing or collecting of any tax for any purpose whatever, by any County or corporate City, excepting a certain poll-tax therein named, thereby depriving not only the Counties, but the several Cities throughout the Territory, of means to make any public improvements. Further than might be done or effected by funds derived from other sources, which in most instances, as far as Counties are concerned, have not since the passage of said act, so far as our knowledge extends, been sufficient for the purpose of the requisite books and stationery, for making or keeping public records, and the transaction of the business required of the County officers. With the Corporations, and perhaps with some of them, circumstances have been different, as they have not altogether been resourceless. The amount of revenue annually accruing to Great Salt Lake City from various sources, since the passage of said act, has been considerable, enabling the City Council to make some public improvements of a valuable nature, and to contribute liberally to the repairing of roads and bridges washed away or damaged by the floods of 1862, beyond the limits of the Corporation, to as much we cannot now positively state, but to the amount of several thousands.

Of the acts of our fellow men, however honorable, liberal or commendable they may be in their several spheres, either public or private, we are not perhaps as much inclined to speak approvingly as we ought. We have long been of the opinion that man owes much to his fellow man, and that the punctual and faithful performance of duties, especially those of a public nature, does not constitute the door a public creditor, to that extent that many seem to imagine, although we firmly believe, that ultimately every human being will be rewarded according to his works. Entertaining such views in relation to public servants, of what ever class they may be, and among whom we have been honored, by far the greatest part of our life, servants, some of the time without pecuniary reward or the hope thereof, we have laid hand their doings, and when favorable mention is made of any circumstance, occurrence or act, it is more in reference to the public weal than the subservicency of any individual.

Notwithstanding our ultra notions relative to such matters, we would regret exceedingly to be implicated to any human being, friend or foe, by withholding a just meed of praise, for one acts done and performed, or by giving credit when or where it was not due. Some men are more fond of laudatory notices than others, and more susceptible of flattery, and there are not a few who seem to take infinite pleasure in announcing their own doings and sayings, while others are exactly the reverse. Among the latter we have classed as a body the two municipal officers of Great Salt Lake City, who never trumpet their acts, which are generally performed with so little ceremony or ostentation. This deficiency, he states, was money, that the public are not always advised about to be remedied. He reviews in glowing language the gigantic achievements, not only of what they do or have done, till after the accomplishment of the work. Acting upon that principle during the past year, when thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been expended on roads, bridges and other public improvements within and which already exceed thirteen hundred miles in extent, he says, "we have donated or raised by subscription in the absence of any public revenue, the City Council moved to be free, and were so destitute of means to make any public improvements." Of these objects, but have no reluctant to state, but tut few outside of the City Council executing those under whose direction the means thus appropriated has been expended, have known from what source or for what means was obtained. Such was the case in relation to a liberal appropriation towards making the road and embankment in the south-west part of the City, to which reference was made in last week's issue.

The improvements which had been made while those improvements were being made we had been led to believe that the poll tax in the Second Road District, had been made subscribed to some considerable extent, in making the road in question, but it is now that there was but a small amount of labor or means derived from that source, and that in addition to the appropriation made by the City Council, private individuals donated largely for the accomplishment of the work.

The poll tax for road purposes, which most Yankees think very convenient for making and the keeping of public roads in repair, as a general thing is a great humbug, and we think, from what we have witnessed in operations in many instances, and that it could secure for public services rendered, large dues might be claimed by those who have been instrumental in expunging from the statutes of the Territory, the law which providing for the collection of such taxes, and from an immunity therefrom was enjoyed by the people for the space of eight years. The law was passed in 1854, and during the eleventh annual session, but its enforcement for the purposes intended is most certainly not practicable, and it virtually amounts to utile or nothing; however the instance referred to, we had been induced to believe, was superior management the tax had been turned to some account, which if so, would certainly have been one circumstance in its favor. The point was erroneously conceived and the impressions, but the discovery of the error has not changed the favorable opinion previously entertained relative to the qualifications of Supervisor Cunningham, as an efficient officer.

Notwithstanding our aversion to the law, we believe that it should be honored and enforced by the people, so long as it shall remain on the statute books, and that the public provisions should comply with them readily as being required thereto by their respective supervisors.

In referring to the public improvements in the lower wards, which are truly creditable to the originators and makers, one and all, we do injustice to the city officers or other individuals interested. That any one thinks so we are not aware, but fearing that some interested parties may think that credit has been given where it was not due, we insert the facts in the case it was deemed proper to make the foregoing explanations, which we trust will be satisfactory to all parties.

Concerning the public improvements they have been and are being made by the City Council, the management of affairs by the officers of the Corporation, we may have something to say at another and more convenient time, but with the exception of a few omissions of duty, so far as we know, neither can in justice be said of a reprehensible character. It is believed by some, however, that occasions have arisen and exist within the limits of the City, without property owners being taken for their removal or abatement, which is merely a matter of opinion.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

About the 10th instant President Davis issued an address to the people of the Southern Confederacy urging them to devote themselves to agricultural labor for the production of food for themselves and the defenders of their country in the battlefield. He admits that the soldiers were then on half rations of meat—there being plenty, however, in the Confederacy, but insufficient means of transporting it. He states, was God's fault, God has advanced to upwards of three hundred per cent. This raises the value of a Confederate dollar note to less than twenty-five cents. Even bank notes were selling in Richmond at a premium of fifty per cent.

A large powder manufactory is being erected by the Confederate Government at Augusta, Ga. A late Charleston paper, in referring to the work, says, when completed, they will be the most extensive powder works in the world. We now, says the *Mercury*, superior to any known, and be prepared fully equal to the best Yankee or European standard.

In a recent report to the Confederate Congress, Jeff. Davis urges that the property of Northern stockholder in South ern telegraph lines, amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, be confiscated, or appropriated by the Government. The report also recommends the seizure of all the telegraph lines in the South, to be placed under control of the Confederate Post Office Department—the Government immediately all citizens owning for their losses.

The people of the South are reduced to great destitution in breadstuffs, as also other necessary family supplies. Women strikes, or forcible demonstrations of combined masses of women, have occurred in several of the principal cities. In Richmond the bread could not be dispersed by the military, and the chief authorities could scarcely quiet them by promises of immediate relief. They are represented as being principally composed of married women, having families to support, and their husbands are in the Confederate service.

In Petersburg, Va., about the 7th inst., the soldiers' wives and others made an mass, and broke open stores of mercenary speculators, who had been in the habit of hoarding up healing all necessities of life at enormous prices, and forcibly helped themselves to whatever they wanted, picking out such articles as they need or as they need.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Although no great battles have been fought this spring, many minor conflicts have occurred, and considerably and many lives have been destroyed in the aggregate, in both the war has been and is steadily progressing to a decisive conclusion, probability that it will terminate this year than could not much be said. Relative to the operations of the army of the Potomac nothing definite has been reported of late. The most prominent movements on the Blackwater and Nansemond in Eastern Virginia, which were reported a short time since to have been some what threatening, have not culminated in any general engagements between the Federal and Confederate forces opposing each other on that part of the great Eastern Virginia.

It is stated that Gen. Foster succeeded in escaping in a steamer from Little Washington, and returned to Newbern, were he placed the bulk of a formidable force and marched to the relief of the beleaguered town and garrison, and that the prospects favored success against the besiegers under Gen. Hill.

Charleston, the great Rebel stronghold, is enjoying a season of peace and quietude, and it is reported that Admiral Dupont will not make any further attack on the harbor defenses till after the new ironclad gunboats which have been inaugurated for the reduction of that strongholds shall have been completed.

No decisive movements have has been made in Tennessee as yet, so far as known, but it is believed and to be entertained in high official circles that the great battle of the war will be fought somewhere between Nashville and Chattanooga within the next sixty days.

The running of the blockade at Vicksburg by six gunboats and three transports was effected on the night of the 16th inst., with the loss of one transport, the Henry Clay, which took fire and was burned. Each of the gunboats had a coal boat in tow. Only one of the gunboats was struck, as nearly all of them got past before the enemy's batteries opened fire. A late report from Memphis states that on the night of the 20th, fifteen other vessels, including several gunboats, also succeeded in running the blockade, and the indications were that things would be assume a different appearance in that quarter.

At latest dates from New Orleans, General Banks' prospects were more flattering. The Queen of the West had been recaptured.

MONOGAMY AND POLYGAMY.

The following communication, containing some considerable amount of sound sense, which appeared in a recent number of the *Commonwealth*, Denver ci y, C. T., was written, not for publication in that Territory, as the author informs the public, but to be sent to a friend in Washington city. By some mistake on the part of an individual intrusted with its transmission, it was left in the office of the editor, supposed by the writer, to mean that it was intended for that journal, published it, much to the surprise of the writer, who was not well pleased with its appearance, not because he was afraid to be "in a fine mouse" and defend the statements therein made, but because it was hurriedly and carelessly written, and not intended for the benefit of the people of Denver, to whom it is unapplicable. As will be seen from its personal, the writer is tolerably well versed in history—biblical especially—fully as much so as the Executive of Utah, which he gives a few home-thrusts, which may be deemed personal, as they imply the absence of knowledge as well as wisdom. The appearance of the article in the News will not, of course, be considered a full indictment of all the sentiments therein expressed. They are, however, in the main, very sound, and the election is somewhat objectionable in a few instances.

UTAH—WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH IT?

This is a question for statesmen. Have we got any statesmen? Are they, if we have, they not prevented the present evils? Why do men in high places go on complicating and multiplying evils? If they cannot, why not have a war about the negro, and are threatened with a foreign war, if we attempt to take further complication by hasty and ill-advised legislation about a new complication, occasioned in the heart of a de olate range of mountains? These are pertinent questions brought out in part by the recent Utah message of Governor Harding, as published by authority in Denver. The subject is now evolved, but I shall presume to offer an opinion on this pertinent question of contention. Before saying my say, it is necessary to make my own vindication, against the blindness and bigotry of the writer, that I am not a polygamist, nor ignorant of any sympathy with polygamy—that he believes me to be. I am opposed to the duties and obligations of the family circle are a teaching of nature, and absolute necessities, which cannot be ignored, without the most wrongs to the innocent and helpless.

I shall not argue the comparative merits of the antagonistic social system, with these I have nothing to do, or have no right to contemplate them, except in so far as they conflict with political relations, rights, influences, etc.

At a very plain Bible, I am a barrier to the admission of Utah to the plurality of wives. This the Governor says, he does not not discuss Biblically, and yet he concedes the introduction of the practice by the Old Testament, but that under the Bible, it ceases, and then falsifies the facts of history by stating "that it prevailed to a limited extent," when he knew, and every well-read man knows that it was continuous to the ruin the universal custom of all eastern nations outside the pale of modern Christianity. The Governor then asserts, as a fundamental proposition: "That no community can happily exist with an institution so inimical to marriage, wanting in all those qualities that make it homogeneous with institutions and laws of neighboring civilized communities, bring the same object." The subsequent rational process of reasoning, I commend to him and all others that the less we meddle with that great and sacred institution of law or force, and the more we leave it to that inevitable law and destiny which awaits special and universal, the better for the world, antagonistic to overwhelming majorities, the sooner we shall be all in a good state.

But Congress was out of employment, and must create a new institution, and hence a law to test the legality and constitutionality of the social system of an obscure mountain bound country. Hence the Governor asks the omission of action on their application solely for the purpose of testing the constitutional legislation on the subject of marriage. And the purpose of the building act, and the formation of a constitution is accordance therewith, and sending their delegate to Washington the delegate never expected to only a slight, but an outrageous insult, the object of which is not understood, and which has all the sympathy of Gov. Harding cannot conceal it. The Governor's notion of census taking was adding insult to injury.

That Congress has any abstract constitutional right to legislate on the subject of matrimony, I most emphatically deny. It has only be attempts as a Government, to be implied inference, and that inference is not as clear as the right to legislate on the admission of slave states. Our fathers never contemplated equality in political power between North and South—they never contemplated bear a new slave state smocking at the door for admission, they never contemplated that free trade would cut off the supply and slavery would die out, and new slave states might hide be added, provided their form was republican. Not new territory and new slave states have been added. The prevailing custom was the reverse of polygamy in the Jewish and in interpretation of the New Testament, the rule of society on that subject, hence, the presup ition that there would be no digression, and hence the omission of any constitutional provision pro or con. Again, it should be remembered that the universal practice has been to leave to the states the enactment of penal laws for the violation of the dual system. This is a novel case, and should be held out discretion. If the Mormons in Utah have failed to enact their plurality in Utah, the constitution of the Union authorizes to forbid it, and the question is not only open but it is complex.

It must also be conceded, that, though marriage with us is a civil act, which the ongrs have the right to regulate, it is a religious act, instituted according to the popular idea in Utah by a Deity, and in our case by special benefit; "And God saw that it was not good for man to be alone." It therefore plain that it is as much a religious act as a legal sanction of our statutes are the results of the Christian religion. In proof of this, I only cite to the fact, "that thousands of our citizens refuse to be married by the civil magistrate, especially if he belongs not to the brotherhood of faith. Originality, in its sources, its ceremonies, and its results, is sacred, and has been made civil by modern innovation. Hence, I accept the Governor's idea—make it exclusively religious, bind their consciences as much as possible, and the destiny—particularly the destiny of the wayward, hesitating and resisting sisters who refuse to be married by the civil magistrate, and defy of 'multiplying said religion." They should be left to God, and so and so we. Teacher, claim Jo Smith as an inspired teacher, claim a very large part of our civilization claim that God has given men spirit specially to the work of the ministry, and inspired the word and wisdom of the Bible, and the reasoning mind the difference is not so great.

Additionally to all this, they confirm their doctrine by miracles; they claim with much show of consistency, that God would not have prophecy, tongues, interpretation of tongues, and the gifts of healing, if the teaching of the sick by laying on of hands, while the ministry of angels ceased, and then limited to the early and dark ages of christianity.

Now then, seeing that both systems are born of God, important in antagonism to nations, not accepting modern Christianity, and not accepting it for Bible, and Bible not only adopt that which is most convenient, and not the opposite of our practice, would it not be well to pause and consider which is the best authority—who has the clearest evidence of inspiration—which is the best, very purpose I now write. I would like to have answered, but I would like to have men pause and tremble before they force on us and the world another war involving not only the peace of the nation, involving a war fight which essentially involves a religious consideration, and a war of the Christian Churches in the States, on this subject, are the most bitter and implacable.

Now, then, I affirm that the Mormons have the advantage of us.

1st. They are universally practiced in the early ages of the world, (I mean historically.)

2d. It was taught, permitted and practiced by Christ and his most ardent form—saves and concubines—is the special choice people of God.

3d. The Old Testament in no case condemns it.

4th. Polygamy was the common practice at the time of Christ's advent, and subsequently in the Christian Church period.

5th. The New Testament in no case presents an emphatic denunciation of the practice, and in one case, in the Bible, and in descriptions of the relation—defines their duties, and recognizes the rights of the wives to be the husband of one wife, thus permitting by a fair construction the inference to adopt the common practice without offence, and in the M. E. Church tolerated the bigamy and adultery of the ministry in the Indian Nations, and denied that privilege to the Bishops.

6th. Polygamy is sanctioned by our ancestors, all but the last—are known to school-boys, and the best would be known if common sense and decency would allow of it. Ignorance, superstition, bigotry and greed—combined with the idea that modern Christian civilization has adopted the dual system, and the ignorance of the age, the bigotry, greed, harmonise with their views. I unhesitatingly affirm that no man can put a legitimate construction on the New Testament and clearly condemn the followers of Joe Smith.

Now we have shown the miserable weakness of our case. We are compelled to tolerate the very degrades and degrades our Christian country. Are not the wiseacres alarmed at this innovation—this incongruity—this barbarism? Is it not a pity that God should so much reason in a crusade against the Sioux, and Mormons? Is it not a pity that God should Mormons.

With all their faults they have their uses. They have peopled the desert; they have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose; they have supplied life in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains in the face of perpetual Indian hostility, and Indian failure, and from civil and religion a tuteleness. From the Mormons, we have received a contribution thence to Salt Lake. They have energy, zeal, faith. They are a brave people—they are a people of life. It is a hardship and cruelty can harm us. It is to us a matter of no consequence whether they are admitted as a State or not.

So long as they do not invade us; so long as they leave undisturbed our great lines of travel, we should at least permit them to enjoy unmolested their peculiar views, and let those who have their destiny with them endure the consequences of their indiscretion, and let them alone. If you want to increase the faith of the Mormons, make converts, persecute them—make martyrs of a few. Bring them to Washington, and hang a few of them, and the mind the damns, testifying, as they would, that with unshaken faith, and you will only increase their faith. If the learned civilization of the 19th century and 50,000,000 of people are sufficient to tolerate and quietly eradicate this social heresy, without violence, why cannot this institution be survive and its opposition ought to perish.

The great nation should remember that though the Mormons have extreme views and bad practices, their persecutions have been a source of mob violence, and in many cases unjustly severe and brutal; the innocent have suffered with the guilty. That they should feel soured is but natural—that they should retaliate in the same spirit, and with the same severe disregard of all conscience or guilt, is also natural. This is a part of their religion, and the sword and gospel go hand in hand, with some affection. Let us, by conciliation, toleration—mild measures should be used. Deny them admission, and let the practice no fraud—no deception; let them do what they please, so long as it is not to end you may succeed, but any attempt to interfere with their faith is this prophet or God, is folly—is madness.

The articles written because evil counsels prevail. Have no sympathy with the evil ideas or customs; but I deprecate the waste of treasure and blood when a little patience will the waste.

JOHN B. WOLFE.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

On Monday morning last a most dastardly, villainous and high-handed attempt to kidnap a young woman was perpetrated at Beautiful, Bunitiful, where part of this city, by a bandit of soldiers from Camp Douglas.

The facts, as we have learned them from sources of unquestionable reliability, are as follows:

A woman named McMullen, who, with her two daughters and husband, a stepfather to the girls, resides in the city, has occasion to take time, with her husband chose to take up quarters with the troops on the bench—military, and, no doubt, more in accordance with their feelings and inclinations than the less ostentatious, peace-promoting routine of civil life in Great Salt Lake City. The stepfather, Lowry, is a native of Ireland, a former husband, not especially relishing the high-flavored ingredients of life among soldiery, preferred to remain among their friends in this City. The older girl, now Mrs. Jessie Lowry, was about twenty years of age, the younger one about fifteen.

Some time since, becoming acclimated to the surroundings of Camp Douglas, the woman, having procured a carriage and horses for the purpose—with it was doubtless effected without expense—and, proceeding to the sidewalk, near where the carriage was in waiting, when the attempt at seizure, in a clandestine manner, she was placed within the carriage and conveyed to camp, where, we are informed, she has since remained—who her actions or views have not been made to appear.

Having had such signal success in her religious crusade, the bandits in question, as referred to, this woman-stealer, if not in the dark conclusive of midnight or glen and abandon revelry, at least in the dark abyss of her soul, determined to repeat the operation, which now, even as we write, in the highest degree excites our detestation and indignation, and abhorrence of the man and woman whose baseness and moral prostration could lead her to attempt the perpetration of a crime most horribly outrageous and devilish. Nor do we know whether the miserable wretch who became her willing accomplices in the deed.

There being another victim doomed available for sacrifice at the shrine of bestiality, (or shall we rather say to the term Christianity? for far be it from us to charge the brute creatures with practices well known to be not only wicked at, but approved under the fair of vaunted Christian civilization) the splendid carriage and equipage—the same used so successfully before, it may be premised—was again at her service. In this forty she was attended by a gang of eight or ten mounted soldiers, equipped in civilian dress, and armed with revolver, who closely followed the vehicle, drove by another ruffian, conveying the mother and the daughter first abducted, who had now herself, through the willy artifices of her inhuman mother, been trained to become a precursor also.

Arrived at the residence of Mr. Ward Pack, in Bountiful, where Miss Agnes had been living for some time, this feminine demon succeeded in obtaining an interview with her daughter at the gate. The carriage and kidnapping posse, being at a little distance and hidden by an intervening house, Mr. Pack was not aware of them. They were in full view, however, to Mr. George D. Grant, living just opposite, who, suspecting some villainous proceeding was afoot, went immediately to Mr. Pack's residence, and, as of the characters who were in waiting near his house. Seeing that a premature discovery was likely to take place, the old man retired fast hold of the daughter and called loudly and vehemently for immediate aid, upon which her accomplices, with the carriage, moved promptly to the gateway, and, as others, hastily dismounted, drew their revolvers and cocked them, preparatory for death-dealing. Mr. Grant, however, had succeeded in releasing the young woman from the grasp of her unnatural mother before the troops could interpose.

Now, the shot ensued is to add to have been highly illustrative of Christian refinement and civilization. Epithets and manhoods were freely belched forth, and the "Mormon" people were generally represented as being everything in the world but quiet, decent and law-abiding. Cocked pistols were presented to the breast and head of Mr. Pack and Mr. Grant, and the demand for either the house and for the surrender of the young woman, but he bravely and gallantly, against odds, and, we understand, at the peril of his life, maintained his post to prevent entrance at the door, also displayed his revolver in proof of his ability to cope with them in "civilized" warfare if they chose to accept the challenge. This they did not, however, deem advisable, and well for them they were thus discretionate.

But a very short time elapsed ere the cliff-dwellers, alarmed in consequence of the shots, and upon being made fully acquainted with the object of the rascals, could with difficulty be restrained from immolating the whole of them on the spot, for the sake of the vindication of the sanctity and peace of our homes and firesides. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, upon representation, it was urged, issued by Justice Cat's, upon which six of the offenders were arrested and taken to the house of Mr. Perigrine Sessions for safe keeping till yesterday morning, when they were brought to this city under a guard of eight men and thence conveyed to Camp Douglas, to be delivered over into the hands of the military authorities, that the ends of the law shall with as prescribed by recent act of Congress. As may have been already inferred from the statement above given, the ringleader in this affair, it is proper here to state that before the arrests could be effected, some three of the gang, together with their infuriated and disconcerted leader and her younger daughter, made good their escape.

Upon their arrival here, as they halted a few moments to admit the completion of some legal formalities, it became, we understand, to be very, the present the objects of many searching glances—it being generally admitted that a set of whole-by-the-ears gangsters, desperate and rascally-looking scamps that had disgraced our streets for many a day. No violence or insult, however, was even attempted, but, we stand ready to bear testimony and acts of sterling only that justice should take its course, the supremacy of law be vindicated and the people secured in the rights and privileges guaranteed them by constitutional and statutory guarantees.

Prosecuting Attorney Maxwell will go in advance of Camp Douglas, and, upon the arrival of the prisoners, they were delivered over into the custody of the officer of the day, and were immediately placed in the guard-house.

Under Congressional and territorial laws of this district, or any of his subordinate officers, were in the remotest degree cognizant of the contemplated raid by some of his subordinates, we have not been made aware, which, if done, we shall take the undigested pleasure in announcing to the public without unnecessary delay.

AGRICULTURAL

BREAKING HEIFERS FOR MILKING.

We have frequently seen uncalled for displays of choler on occasions of milking heifers—resulting in nothing but injury to the frightened animal and being by no means conducive to the health and comfort of the luckless biped of the human species inflicting the retaliatory process—blows for kicks. It is within the truth to say that more or less, minimal, wholly, with milder treatment, might have made an excellent milker, has been spoiled for life by such harsh usage. A heifer, if well broken to the milk pail, is thereby made worth, at least, twenty per cent more—an increase which will pay for some palms-taking in dealing with her.

Our readers are most of them aware of the success of Mr. Rarey in taming the horse—by kindness and by self-control. Herein lies the whole secret of government. The principle applies as well to other animals as to the horse—and even not excepting the masterpiece of the animal orders—man himself.

The instinct which our domestic animals possess naturally prompts them to avoid danger, and they only resist when danger is apprehended. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is our first entering among strangers, or a sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the teats are often tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch. Training her milking should commence long before calving. First teach the animal to welcome your coming by little presents of hay, corn, salt, or some other delicacy. She will soon permit the hand to be laid on her back, and enjoy the gentle caressing and rubbing that may be given. Extend the hand to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from having her tail grasped, and the work may soon be accomplished without even a harsh word. This would be a good lesson for boys to practice, as it would teach them the good effects of patience and kindness, while at the same time it would be of great benefit both to the animal and the owner.

THE HORTICULTURIST AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART AND RURAL TASTE for April is on our table. This journal, issued monthly is now in its eighteenth volume and enjoys a patronage in the Eastern States which sufficiently evidences the high estimate in which it is held, even where so many excellent publications of the kind have long issued forth to claim their share. It was established by A. J. Downing, a noted horticulturist, in the year 1850. It is now edited by Messrs. Mead and Woodward, publishers and proprietors, 37 Park Row, New York city. Its mechanical appearance is inviting—contains thirty-two pages of reading matter and the same number of agricultural business notices, useful for reference. Subscription price, for single copies, $2 per annum, with usual reduction to clubs.

LEGISLATION FOR THE CANADA THISTLE.—At the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, a law was passed to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle. "Hereafter, any individual or corporation in the State, allowing the Canada thistle to ripen on his or on their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, upon sworn complaint that is properly established, and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada thistle upon his premises from the lands of his careless or thriftless neighbor, may, after five days notice, enter upon such land where the weed is found growing, cut it, and recover pay for the labor and trouble."

THROWING FINGER.—An ox or cow that is accustomed to throwing fences, may be prevented doing so by hanging a large wire and bending it in the shape of a bow; then bend the points in the shape of a fish-hook; the two attract to the wire, place the hooks in the nostrils lightly, and tie on the string to the point of each horn. This will prevent the most unruly ox or cow from throwing fences.

IRISH POTATOES—for planting are selling at Jackson, Ills., at the moderate price of thirty cents a bushel.

REPORTS PRICEY—Oregon, an agricultural and stock-raising State, imports butter from New York and cheese from California.

ON THE SOWING OF FLOWER SEED.

In order to be successful in raising flowers from seed, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the smaller the seed the less deeply should it be covered with earth. Large seeds are so small that they require only to be sprinkled over the ground and gently pressed into the soil, and should the weather prove rainy, a little layer of dusty mould ought to be placed over them till they germinate, when care must be taken to have it removed. There are few seeds that require such extreme attention.

Small seeds, as Petunia, Portulaca, &c., now about ½ of an inch in depth, those of larger size, as Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, &c. about 1 of an inch in depth, still larger, as Balsam, Morning Glory, &c. 1½ in depth, and seeds of the largest size, as Lupine, Nasturtium, &c., fully 1 inch deep. They must be covered with finely pulverized soil, or leaf-mould, slightly pressed down, and should be kept moderately moist by sharing or slight sprinklings of water, until they make their appearance. When about an inch in height the plants must be thinned out from one to two inches apart, to prevent crowding. Tall varieties should be neatly staked to prevent injury from wind or rain.

The time for sowing is regulated by habitude—the last of April and early in May is about the right period here. J.

EXTENSIVE STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—In one county in Maryland there are about twenty acres of strawberries, and two persons in that state have each one hundred and twenty acres, and three others one hundred acres each in strawberry fields.

A BACKWOODS SERMON.

The Rev. J. M. Audley, in his "Iron Furnace"—a narrative of his experiences and sufferings in rebel-dom—gives the following report of a sermon which was delivered by a backwood preacher in Mississippi:

"My brethering and sisterin, I air a ignorant critter, I gloriess the plee of my life, and never ribbed agin nary collerer. As I said afore, I'm ignorant but I'm ready to do it. [Brother Jones responsides "Paws n, yer ort to be very thankful, for you never gives nothin to nobody.] Pu up yer bill bigg larst feelers what preaches grammar and Greek for $ thousand dollars a year. They preaches for money and they gets it, and that's all they'll get. Now they got so high larst they cudn't hitch Scripter what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They say it don't. Well, that's yer gran mistake jest like easy to the seal. What ud come of the water in the wells if it wudn't it all spilt out? Yes, I'm sorry, and what'd we be? I may say to them Jews, Gentiles and Philistines, that nothing hath made likes mad."

When I preaches, I never takes a tex till I git inter the pulpit then I preaches a plain sermint what even women can understand. I never prepare sermons, but what it comes to in that same hour, that I see. Now I'm a goin ter open the Bible and read a little piece I'm a goin to take it for a tex (quitting the action to the word, he opened the Bible and commenced reading and spelling to other) "Mis is fe-a-r-fu-l-y—fearfully—and w-o-n-d-e-r-f-u-l-y—wonderfully—n-o-b-e-m—mad—pronounce mad.) Well, its a sure tex, but I can't tell yu its a gwine to mean it and I'll do it. First, I'll divide my sermint into thre heads. First and foremost, I will show you that a man will git good, secondly, that sometimes he'll git fearfully mad, and thirdly and lastly, when thar's lots of things to yex him he'll git fearfully and wonderfully mad. And in the applicatt a Pll show how the good men sometimes gets mad, for the Possle David bless I' who wrote the tex got mad and called all men liars and cursed the day he was wishen them to go down quick into hell, and Noah, he got tite and cursed his nigger boy Ham, just like some drunken masters now curses his nigrers. But Noah and David repented, and all on us what gits mad must repent or the devil ll get us

---

OUR FEET—Women are not more hardy than men. They walk on the same damp, cold earth. Their shoes are thin as the men's warm. Calf or kip skin is best for the cold weather. The sole should be laid an inch thick; in old time there should be a quarter of an inch of rubber. The rubber sole I have used for years would not part with it for a thousand dollars. It keeps out the damp, prevents slipping, and wears twice as long as leather of the same cost. For women's boots it is invaluable. Foot rubber shoes should be discarded. They retain the perspiration, make the feet tender and give susceptibility to cold.

Stand on one foot and mark around it outspread toes. Have your corns cut to the same width. Your corns will leave you. The narrow sole is the cause of most of our corns. A careful study of the anatomy of the foot, and the influence of a narrow sole, satisfied every inquirer. The heel should be broad and long.

Wear thick woolen stockings. Change them every day.

Before retiring, dip the feet in cool water. Rub them hard. Hold the bottoms at the fire till they burn. Bathe them when taking the general bath in the morning. Bathe the perspiro or emit an unpleasant odor? Wash with cold water once a day. In a month the difficulty is removed.

CABBAGE SEEDS!

PURE SEED of the WINNSTAPP—the best cabbage for Sale. 41-f L. S. REMENYAY.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale. 41tf L. S. REMENYAY.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER HATS can be accommodated by MRS. BRILLIA MILES, on reasonable terms.
EMIGRATION STREET, Third House east of State Road, North Side. 43 3m

NOTICE.

CAME into my enclosure, one mile north of Farmington, last December, one red COW, five years old, rounded on left hip with small opening in the rump. Also, one two years old heifer BUFFALO, branded on hip, same as above. The owner can have the same on proving to take them away, making calls for refreshment.
TRUMAN LEONARD.
43-3

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,

TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES,

Open-stoves, Gold Seeker, Cloche, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retails. 43-6m

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST ARRIVED,

AT WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6,000 dozen EGGS,

AT WALKER BROS.

10,000 lbs. BUTTER,

AT WALKER BROS.

10,000 lbs. BACON and HAMS,

AT WALKER BROS.

43-3

ESTRAY NOTICE.

A BLACK one-year old Horse COLT, white nose, two white feet, came to my enclosure from S. L. City, on the 6th of April. DAVID W. SESSIONS,
City Brickyard, Davis co.
43tf

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

THE Undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture the following articles at reasonable rates, viz: Weaving Looms, Warping Bobbins and every article connected with Hand Looms, Wagons, Spinning Wheels and Reels, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Rails of Lumber for Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and cheap, if desired.
Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
J. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. HARDY,
Mountain Dell.
42-3

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S
MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite the old stand in Main Street, three doors south of Zeuinar' store.

The subscriber is now prepared to offer on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, Main Leads, Lead Pipe, Tacks, Brushes, Sash Weights, Sand Paper, Files, Saws, Screws, Table Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Vegetables, Fisher's Best Brick Lime, Cement, Roofer-Soap, Crabb' Spot Cotton, Bonnet Wire, etc, etc.

THE FORGOING ARE A FEW ITEMS FOR CASH.

FINE PIECE STRAIGHT
MATCHES,
FUZEES,
RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE
INKS,
DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS
And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.
BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING,
Thick Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.
COARSE AND FINE COMBS,
BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.
ALL SIZES OF SPECTACLES AND GLASS.
CRUDE AND REFINED SALERATUS.
MOUTHS AND HAND ORGANS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the above have been in the same premises over the City Factory, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Bigs, Cross-cut and Circular Saws; Vinegars, Pickles, Cider, etc. Plain and ornamented Wood-Turning of all sizes.

MOULDING ALWAYS ON HAND.

A steady, elderly MAN for Clerking. Two Good BLACKSMITH BLANKS. Twenty Kinds of Hand Pumps Coming. Also. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER.

Country Agents will please take notice. 40-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO,
INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE,
SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEET IRONS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CROWYN,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.
40-tf

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 5th Ward, Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 42tf

FOR SALE.
A NEW CORNOPEAN and a Second-hand VIOLIN for Cash or Stock, at J. Sloan Taylor's Book, Shoe and Leather Trading Store, Main street, opposite Tabernacle Hotel. 42-2

SALT, SALT
MAY be had at M. J. Seebodt's, 9th Ward also Saleratus, for which the highest price will be taken in exchange.

TO CATTLE HUNTERS.
I HAVE a Red COW on the range West of Jordan, which was last heard from, but a calf with her which died in May last. The cow is red and Cow is not dehorned, with a little white on her face and under her body. Branded SAM on one horn and on the hip.
I will give $5 for the delivery of said Cow and yearling or for any evidence of the Cow being killed.
I have also a Red Bull about six years old, with the tips, inclined with a bit in each ear. For the delivery of this I will pay $5.
Any information in relation to said Cattle would be thankfully received by
42-2 E. T. EAST, 15th Ward, G. S. L. City.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.
THE Clerks of Salt Lake County, desiring to have the last quarter their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, or leave it with them unless must be attended with additional cost.
The Assessors and Collectors thereby hope this difficulty will be remedied by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.
A. T. HUNTER,
42-2 Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.
NOT CE.
I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the aforesaid term.
ERIN M. CLAIR.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT.
AT LOGAN, Cache Valley. Enquire of
35-tf ROYAL M. BLAIR.

INK, INK.
JOHNSON'S ANTI-GROSVIE JET INK. The best ink in use. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, 41 SPRING LAKE VILLA. 35-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.
D. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited Ex. school on Monday, in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23d, at his residence, Bishop Orderman's house, Brewery Hill Fourth Ward, for one hour lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to those at their own residences. 38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,
Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.
THESE BROOMS every all before them, made from some of superfor quality, grown on the premises they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Very handsome, plain or coloured, fresh long and durable. Use the best. "Buy a broom."
Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce.
38-3m

OUTFITTING STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER."
I CAN Supply the Emigrant and Miner with
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
BACON,
DRIED BEEF,
BEANS,
GROCERIES, etc., etc.
Also,
BAKE OVENS,
CAMP KETTLES,
FRY PANS,
SLUICE FORKS,
GOLD PANS,
TINWARE,
etc., etc.
MINERS' BOOTS,
STOGA and FINE BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER and
CLOTHING.
I WILL PAY THE FULL
PREMIUM ON GOLD
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
GOLD DUST,
or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.
WANTED,
200 Cords Red Pine Bark,
Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese,
and other Produce!
WM. JENNINGS.
East Temple Street, opposite Market House.
G. S. L. City, 14th April, 1863.—42tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE and Residence Fifth Ward, two doors north of Match Factory. 39-tf
PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken.
W. F. A.

FOR SALE,
AT American Fork, a COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres of land at the quarter there is the water of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in bearing.
Probably exchange for cattle, cows and calves. Apply to
39 3 JOHN BENNETT, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!
ESEBEE'S MARINE SHOP.
WALKER H. ESEBEE is now prepared to make to order of equal all Model Whaleboats, Mackinaws, Pleasure Boats, Skiffs, Dories and Mortises, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Seen to the out of any size or pitch of thread.
Paper Hanging, Glazing, etc.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!
JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, Fifth Ward,
PROPRIETOR of the Celebrated Hat Block, and Hat Dyes, not injurious to the skin, and the finest variety of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers by the superiority of his workmanship and the cheapness of his goods, Cash only.
Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Wool.
37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
WILL be taught by O. J. WHOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite Wells' Store, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Strings instrumentals, $1 per quarter; wind instruments $2 per quarter; Piano $3 per quarter; Guitar $5 in advance.
Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.
Piano Forte tuners, orders received by Richard Cowlishaw, at the Gallery.
24-tf

NAILS!!!
THE undersigned is prepared to work up iron on shares at the Salt Factory in the 9th Ward, where, using the Lake water, he can make Nails, Hoes, Axes and other necessary articles.
Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy iron. Nails and Hoes wanted.
GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 13th Ward Meeting-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!
REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.
East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.
THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage, and begs to be received for many years past, and begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.
Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the Bath House.
35-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.
DR. W. H. GROVER, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of profession.
Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.
Teeth Inserted on Gold Plate and warranted for the years. Teeth Inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.
All diseases of the mouth, pertaining to Dentistry, treated in the most scientific manner.
Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, ninth mile.
31tf

GOING TO THE STATES.
ANY person wishing GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or
MACHINERY,
at any description, purchased and freighted to this city for
GREEN BACKS,
DRAFTS OR GOLD,
can have the opportunity by applying to
JAMES NEEDHAM,
7th Ward,
or at Wheeler or Dewsnupp's Stores. 36-tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!
J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.
WHITE-WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Residence, 15th Ward near the School House. 40-3m

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE,
AT the Emporium, on the Corner of Main, two miles south of this city, OLD IRON, both wrought and cast.
Also, Wanted Rags and Old Sacks, in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 1 another of
P. KESLER, Supt.
42-3

NORTHERN MAIL.
THE Undersigned contracts for MUN A COACH service or hire for conveyance of the Mails and Passengers between Logan and Bear Lake City, Bear Lake City and Brigham city, which leaves G. S. City Saturday morning the residence of J. Smith, 17th Ward on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at Ogden late same evenings. Leaves Ogden, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past six a.m., for Brigham city, at which place it arrives at noon, and leaves same at one p.m. to return to Ogden. Leaves Ogden Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.
AGENTS:
G. D. KEAVON, Deseret News office, G. S. L. City.
W. GARDNER, Ogden.
SAMUEL SMITH, Brigham city.
P. K. KING, Proprietor.
42tf

WOOL CARDING.
BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two of the most Improved Carding Machines, like one that has been run on City Creek and one for use of those I have been running, commencing in my Corner Gate Mills, now fitted up as a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek.
As the Carding Room is arranged for home manufacture, I shall be prepared to receive wool and rolls, and will positively accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO LADIES!
MRS. COLEBROOK
BEGS to inform the Public that she has added to her business a Millinery Department.
Residence—One door south of the Telegraph Office.
31 6m

COOPER SHOP.
ALL kinds of COP-WARE on hand and for Sale, and will be ready after the shearing season, at the Shop, opposite W. Jennings's Store.
Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
ASEL LAMB.
24-tf

TREES! TREES! TREES!
HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES.
L. S. HERSHEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Shith, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City, and that he is authorized, made and and after this date, against the contracting of any debts or liabilities, either in time, or upon his orders, and by him duly countersigned.
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 19 1863. 38 3m

WILLIAM I APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practise in the several Courts of Utah; memorialize, and all kinds of legal business, and Foreign Debts, and Claims, and Collections, and Foreign Debts, and Claims, and Collections, and all kinds of business, either in time, or upon his orders, and by him duly countersigned.
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 19 1863. 38 3m

WOOL CARDING.
WE have in addition to our Machinery, imported a NEW DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE the pattern, and also very valuable to the Wool Carding and other business, as our Machines on Spring Creek, North of Spanish Fork, have for years, and continue to do business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.
ABRAM HOUTZ.
Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS!
MRS. O. R. SAYAGE respectfully announces that she is now prepared to Clean, Press, Dye, Block and Sew Hats, Bonnets and Shakers, in the latest style.
Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward.
41tf

LIVE AND LET LIVE.
FRANK F. FOX will be on hand to supply all who may come any time with their patronage, with FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, in their season.
Residence, one door east of the 13th Ward School house, G. S. L. City.
41-4

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!
THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY
ABOUT US
BALM IN GILEAD!
USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS
PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY.
SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.
BUY THE
ESSENCE OF LIFE!
Prepared solely from Hemlock Bark, Roots and Berries. Unsurpassed in Astringency and Cheaper in Cases Tanks active and prompt. Tan Hides in from 4 to 6 months and Calves; reduce the Fleet-killing in sole quick and English.
BUY JOHNSON'S
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT
It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains, Bruises and cuts in one hours, scalds and cracks, and all other pains in from 6 to 24 hours. It cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.
BUY JOHNSON'S
COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.
They cure dyspepsia, indigestion, fever and ague, they prevent fever in the summer and bowels, they cure ague, chills and fevers, they cure all fillers complaints, they cure colds, pains and headache; they give home, they cure fevers, they cure ague; add health to life; they are an universal cure.
BUY
CONKLIN SALVE!
It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it sores, weak and tame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds; it is good for everybody, every family should have it.
The above together with a complete assortment of
FAMILY MEDICINES,
are prepared at the laboratory of the undersigned, Salt Lake City, Deseret, and may be obtained of our agents through the State.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Compounding Chemist, to every satisfactory, and at reasonable terms.
39-tf

LINSEED OIL.
PRESIDENT C. C. RICHARDS, has some on hand, and for sale, a good supply at LINSE OIL. Parties wishing to purchase may calculate if it can be so supplying to Mr. A. Rich at the Tithing Office. 2-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
Next to Joshua Rowe's Tinshop.
RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of the public and the public generally to their present establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most reasonable charges.
White pine lumber, cushion cap and red pine logs wanted in exchange for lumber.
11-ly

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.
WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have now commenced our new Loom and the most approved pattern, and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, such as Twills, and Satinettes, Flannels, Wool, or cotton, and we are also exchanging cloth for wool, rolls, satinets, homp, tow, sacking, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash and cash.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE
Will to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of
LOW PRICES.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 19, 1863. 33-tf

CARPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, YARD HOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.
HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to undertake by Building, either in part or entirely, both in town and country. We think keep on hand a good supply of ready prepared doors, &c., &c. Purchasers at all descriptions can easily on hand.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see the checkout notice.
Persons desirous to cut pieces our thanks, and invite their indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and make ourselves good. We have made arrangements to make good our notice to our Sash and Blinds and Doors, and we will be ready to supply.
Residence and Shop, 1st door north of Bishop Sharp's place Lumber, by the 1 and 2 by 6 constituting Sash, solid wood plank. We will also keep on hand a full stock, Sash Blind, Door, and a best blocks cast of the Territory.
24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.
C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that he is still in the Territory, and for beauty of strong, durability of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try.
6-1y

HOME SPUN.
THE WARD WEAVING FACTORY.
THE undersigned begs to inform the friends and the public that he is prepared to weave, on shares, WOOL, Home Manufactured, Jeans, Cloth, Flannels, Blankets, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloth for every kind for wool or produce.
A few good JEANS WANTED.
THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks west of the East Block north of Bishop Sharp.
1tf

LAW NOTICE.
I WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts sitting in this Territory, and in the Probate Courts, or courts in the county of Utah. I will also pay attention to the drawing of Deeds and Powers of Attorney, and to the collection of claims in the United States and Probate Courts.
Office Main street, opposite Tabernacle.
Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 19
23-3m ZERUBBABEL SHOW.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!
S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,
HAS always on hand a full supply of superior make A and finish, at his old stand, the Wheat Factory, Mechanics Block, Main Street, West of Bell Tower, 6th Ward, G. S. L. City. 6-tf

CORRESPONDENCE

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

Salt Creek, Jap Co.,
April 22, 1863.

Editor of the News:

Dear Sir—As you know, President Young's party, on a traveling tour to our mountain District, left the residence in Salt Lake City 8 o'clock a.m. of the 20th inst. We arrived at American Fork at 3 o'clock p.m. on that day, where a hearty welcome was extended by all the citizens. After caring for our teams and partaking of the hospitalities so amply provided, the company and citizens repaired to the splendid meeting house as properly situated in the centre of the village, where the assembly was addressed by President Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball; Elder Lorenzo Snow, Bishop Sober and L. O. Littlefield. Much good instruction was imparted and good spirit prevailed.

We were hospitably entertained for the night, and, after breakfasting in the morning, went on our way, passed through Pleasant Grove and Provo and stopped at Springville for dinner, where everything was prepared for our reception by our enterprising, and old trustworthy friend, Bishop Aaron Johnson and the people generally. On being seated at the long table so abundantly spread in Bishop Johnson's hospitable house, we were all delighted at the appearance of change of the savory front, which had that morning been taken from the capacious mouth of the ancient that down from the adjacent mountain (through the agency of that ingenious town. These front found their way to the table and during the season of high water last spring, causing the waters of the Utah Lake to be fresh, carrying also a sufficient number of fishes, which have since multiplied to a great extent. They are caught weighing from two to three pounds, and I have not labor to inform you with the fact that they were a decided luxury.

The bell rang, calling the people together at the meeting house, where they were instructed in the principles of our holy religion by President Young and Kimball and Elder Lorenzo Snow. After our meeting we started passing through Spanish Fork and arrived at Payson, where the President and his party were received and entertained until about 8 o'clock by the people assembled in the Tabernacle, where President Young addressed the discourse replete with the most valuable instructions, which if they could be carried out in this Territory by the capitalists and the men of limited resources, ten years would not pass away before our citizens would abound in wealth to a degree truly wonderful, and public improvements would rapidly our condition on every hand.

The next morning after breakfast, the company moved on their way over a rather heavy road, rendered so by the rain which had fallen during the night, and passing Scipio about six miles distant, the roads began to improve, and we in high hopes of soon seeing the buggy wagons rolled down the southern slope of the summit in double-quick time, and we was passed into Juab valley, we viewed the scattered herds of cattle in every direction feeding upon the green grass which early spring, and here already abundantly resuscitated. Soon we arrived opposite Nephi Nebo, said to be the highest of the Wasatch range, which towered upon our left, penetrating the heavy clouds that played so fantastically around its dizzy peaks.

Pressing onward, at half-past 2 o'clock, p.m., we drew up in front of Bishop Bryant's Fine Stone house, our residence, in Sanpete, where every attention and kindness was showed by himself and the citizens. At 3o'clock the President and his party were received into the Theatre hall, where was spread a very tempting table with all the luxuries which the country could afford, on which we feasted with zest—we feasted, but not to repletion, we ate music the whole. At 5 o'clock we assembled in meeting, when President Young and Kimball, Elders Lorenzo Snow, John Taylor and Geo. A. Smith addressed the congregation, and they we had a refreshing time and felt ourselves much benefited by the instruction given. At 8 o'clock, we re-assembled again in the hall, when lively and social dance was inaugurated, which is now progressing with zest, hilarity and a good order while I write.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you have a brief summary of our three days' travel from our beloved city, which has placed about 100 miles between us and the "blood ones at home." I would call to your mention that on approaching the settlements through which we have passed, the President and his party have been met by companies of escorts with flags and bands of music, and everywhere in he greeted with the same hearty welcome. The flag hung in the Tabernacle and a benefactor to the people. Long may he and his wife and counselors live to enjoy the blessings of God's people.

The President's party consists of about one hundred persons—ten of whom are ladies—and twenty five carriages and baggage wagons.

Thus far no accident has happened. We have now, perhaps, one hundred and fifty or two hundred teams en route for Florence, to assist in carrying the poor Saints. Their teams were in case last condition—I did not see but few even among them but what would pass muster very good. Most of the wagons were drawn by five yoke of oxen; the wagon bows of the best Chicago hickory. If five hundred wagons which are going to cross the plains this season and the cattle were stretched in close order, they would occupy a length of road measuring ten miles—so it is computed. Many of the wagons are loaded with cotton goods last season in our southern settlements. It is designed for the Florence market.

Let me here give state that from the best information we could get at Springville, Spanish Fork and Payson, there were three Indians killed that same morning at the green fight which took place at the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon—no more.

The morning we moved on to Sanpete. In a few days hence you may receive further details of the occurrences of the present, will attend our travel. The present, adieu.

Yours,
L. O. Littlefield.

P. S.—Morning, 23d inst., 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, we are all well, and the spirits, I know, are good. It is the general opinion that the Indians killed in the morning had remained on the ground and not buried up to this time. It appears that the measured six inches in depth, and it is still falling fast. It is warm, however, and not disagreeable. The snow, which will render it more tolerable to the traveler. It will be remembered that Sanpete, is in cold dry in this section, which will inspire us itself ants to endure it with patience.

L. O. L.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Great Salt Lake City,
April 27th, 1863.

Editor News:

In conference of the Post Office Department in saying to account to Foreign Governments in specie, or its equivalent, for balances of postage received at the Post Office Department on unpaid letters, on and after the first day of May next, gold will be required for the required for the payment of postage on letters arriving here unpaid from the following places: Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen and Belgium. The Post Office Department, however, concluded to accept Legal Tender Notes, with the understanding of the government at par. In this country, where the difference between gold and Legal Tender is so uncertain, the Postmaster General, Hon. Mr. Blair, is none, will be after, and the people also, in paying simply the amount in Legal Tender.

T. B. H. Stenhouse,
Postmaster.

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

We are requested to announce that the reading room at the Seventies' Council Hall is now open to the public three days in the week, viz., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 6 on Saturday of each week is reserved for ladies and country visitors who may feel disposed to visit the reading room in such time.

The Directors inform us that they are now receiving regularly, from both east and west, copies of all the best newspapers, magazines and reviews that are published in the world, and, and they are daily expecting copies of some of the leading journals of Europe.

LATEST FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.—

By persons from the south, we have been informed that in consequence of the prevailing rains, on Saturday and Thursday President Young and company remained at Nephi, and did not proceed on to Sanpete county till Friday morning. As we were looking up last evening, we received a communication from our correspondent dated at Manti, on Sunday morning, the 26th, from which we learn that the President and company went from Nephi to North Bend on Friday, passed through Fountain Green and Moroni, and from thence via. Mount Pleasant, Springtown and Ephraim to Manti on Saturday. On Sunday the party would return to Ephraim, where two meetings would be held, after which they would move to Manti that evening. On Monday they would proceed to Gunnison, and from thence to Fillmore on Tuesday.

Great Fire at Denver.—There was an extensive fire in Denver City, C. T., on the morning of the 19th inst., destroying most of the business part of the town. The particulars have not been received, so no apprehension that Territory have come to hand since that unfortunate occurrence.

Departures.—Postmaster Stenhouse and W. S. Godbe, of this city, were among the passengers by the Eastern stage-coach which left yesterday morning for the States.

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS.

For several days past the city has presented a very lively, stirring appearance, as teams have been almost constantly passing through the streets, arriving from the country, and passing out to their several places of rendezvous, preparatory to commencing the company, consisting of about fifty wagons each under their respective captains, as previously arranged, and which, as soon as the organization shall be completed, we expect will be under way, company after another, for Florence, Nebraska Territory, for the purpose of bringing the poor Saints across the plains who are immigrating to the Valleys of the Mountains the present summer.

The whole number of teams designed for this early spring trip are over four hundred, but we are not in possession of the requisite information to enable us to state definitely how many have been fitted up, and are, or will soon be in readiness for the Missouri river to commence with the repulsion, but we believe that they will exceed the number called for and deemed necessary for the immigration.

The Captains of the companies are, John W. Woolley, John Murdock, Horton D. Haight, Peter Nebeker, William B. Preston, Thomas Kicks, Reuel Hyde, John F. Sanders, S. D. White and Ed. Stephens.

Most of the teams which we have seen have been good ones, principally composed of young, healthy, able men, and well fitted and adapted for the journey. The wagons also are of a superior kind and the entire outfit, so far as we have seen and heard from every quarter, has been rendered complete by the Bishops, who have had the superintendency of the whole matter. Bishop Hunter and his counselors state unequivocally, that the teams, wagons and outfits provided for the trip, are decidedly better than those sent last year and that the outfitting arrangements have been attended with less difficulty and expense than heretofore, thus rendering the journey to the poor in not an imporishing operation.

Some of the teams from the north went up the Bear river, and many from the south west by way of the Timpanogos canyon. Companies will all be organized and inspected before they take up the line of march—a report of which we expect to receive in time for next issue.

—A writer in the *Journal of Commerce* says, there are more specimens of the "poor devil" in California than in any other State in the Union.

—It is a popular delusion that powder on a lady's face hides the blushes, it only in the half of a musket—assists her to go off.

—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Yet the exchange do a good one for our imitation. If you would demolish an opponent in argument, first make him an ass you can.

—A Michigan soldier, who was accused of stealing a rabbit goose, said he found the bird blessing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.

—An editor out West wants to know "what's to become of the women if muslin goes up another higher?" Our devil thinks the result will be that they'll turn out to be a poor mighty sex.

Died:

In Ibaraki, C. T., on Saturday, 31 of June, 1861, of consumption, Hyrum Brockway, aged 29 years. [Mid. Star please copy.]

At Rockville, Washington co., on the 21 of April, of inflammation of the lungs, Maria Laura, daughter of John C. and Sarah Ann Lee, 2 months and 3 days.

In Wellsville, Cache co., March 4th, of whooping cough, John Stoddard, infant son of David and Mary Stoddard, aged 1 year and 2 months.

New Advertisements.

SHE KEPT WELL be paid by the Undersigned for the delivery of one Bay Horse BOB SHORT, 5 years old, branded on left thigh leal seal on on each ridge, west side of Jordan.
W. C. BARRIE, 5th Ward.

LOST.

On Wednesday 22 April inst., between the Printing-office and Mr. Hamilton's Bakery, a Gold Watch CHAIN and Gold Pencil Case, the latter with a gold dollar and smaller coins, both with the same initials engraved on them. The finder will oblige by leaving the same at the Mills, in the Tithing Office.

HENRY DRUCE, ENGRAVER

Will attend to Metals, County and Territorial Seals, Door Plates, Spoons, Knives, Forks, Plates, Steel Stamps, Stencil Plates, Tools, Clothes, Stamps, Rent Bands, Brands, &c., &c.

Having on hand a large assortment of stamps for marking shirts, collars, pantaloons, etc., for embroidery, and consequently saving you the trouble, I will be used of giving general satisfaction.

Photo Lockets with hair and passage will please call at my place of business, four doors south of Gardner's Mill, Main Street.

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 4-4

ARRIVAL OF GOODS.

PERSONS who are sent to California for GOODS by me will please call at the Store of George Crouch, Main Street, and receive their goods, and a bill.
GEO. R. KNOWLDEN.

OCULIST, OCULIST.

DR. F. J. COOKSLEY will meet at BRIGHAM'S of the EYE that may be good under his care, at the Bee Industry, at the Corner of Main and 4th Ward, on S. L. City. Patients from the country will have to remain in the city while under my care and treatment.
G. S. L. City, April 23, 1863.—4tf

FOUND,

A GOLD RING. Owner can have it by satisfying the claims thereto and paying for this advertisement.
A. K. ANDERSON, Gilbert.
4-4 6th Ward.

WANTED.

A THIS office the PRINTING OF THE DESERET NEWS, for which a fair price will be paid in kind.

FOR SALE.

A PIECE of GROUND, 45 feet by 75, on which is a Brick Building, suitable for a blacksmith, cabinet or turning shop, situated in the rear of A. Dalton's Store, Main Street. For particulars inquire of H. McKeach, at the "Deseret News" office, or on the premises of
PHILLIP ALLSTATT. 4-3

STILL FOR SALE.

THE HALF of that SAW MILL in Parowan Kanyon, now in operation, and in good order. Terms to suit your chance for a good saw class by your home. Those wishing to purchase will do well to look to their interests, give me a call soon, as I am determined to sell on reasonable terms. Enquire of John Lyons.
WM. DOUGLASS, Payson city.
N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for oats, wheat and barley. 4tf W. D.

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

FROM the premises of Joseph Abell, some months since, one Black Pony BOAR, some white in face, one ear cropped, one ear torn, branded J T on left rump. Also, one Cream-colored or Clay-bank Spanish BOARD, white in face, one ear cropped, and branded on a small brand in the shape of an pake on the left shoulder or thigh. I think there are some Spanish brands on him. Any one that will bring one or both of these horses, or give information of their whereabouts to Joseph Young, 4th, 15th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded. 4-3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT GREER, Electric Match Maker, etc., desires to inform his friends and the public that he has RESUMED his business in more large and spacious premises, similar and adjacent to his old stand, on Main Street, Salt Lake City, where he will be ready to attend to all orders. Also, he has on hand a large assortment of GREER'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY AND ANTI SPECTIFIC.

By strict attention to business, moderation in prices and fair dealing, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage bestowed so liberally accorded him.

Bath, also manufacturer, Black Ink, Anti-Ring Lotion, For Kinter and Minters to destroy Mice, Rats, Roaches, Bugs, which he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail.

Messrs. Hardy Brothers have also appointed him their agent for Salt Lake and Bear Lake Valleys. WARE, at the same price as sold at the Factory, and will allow the usual rates for produce, wool and lead. 41-6

LATEST NEWS!!!

PANTECHNICON,

UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK.

R. CLIFF takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of a Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDISE

Adapted for Spring and Summer Trade, consisting in part of

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
HICKORY,
DENIMS,
COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,
AND A GOOD VARIETY OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
NAILS,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
HAY FORKS,
AXES,
SCYTHES and
SNATHS.
Iron Tin Ware, Rope, Bake Ovens, Brass Kettles,
GLASS,

with almost every article in the Collins Repository.
A full and complete Assortment of GROCERIES.
TEAS of the Finest Flavor,
COFFEE,
SUGAR.
TOBACCO,
SPICES,
DYE STUFFS.

with a thousand and one articles too tedious to enumerate.

A few very superior COOKING STOVES will be sold cheap, with other merchandise, in exchange for Beeswax, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Grain.

Coin, gold dust and greenbacks not refused. 44-1m.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

NEPHI, April 23, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:—The snow storm mentioned in the postscript of my communication of yesterday, continued until about noon to-day, which keeps us here until to-morrow. At 3 o'clock, p., another meeting was held, and instruction given of much practical utility, by President Brigham Young, Elder G. D. Watt and J. W. Young, on the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, manufacture, manufacturing, domestic economy, education, etc., which we have and be widely disseminated.

During the afternoon a few hours were spent in passing round through the town, to witness the improvements which have been recently made. We first visited the meetinghouse which is in progress of erection, the dimensions are 44 by 64 feet. Its height from the ground to the top of the roof is about 50 feet. It is well roofed, but the tower has not yet been erected. A wall which serves as a support for the weight of the tower, takes off 11 feet of the main room, which for such a capacious edifice, is lofty enough to stand which is in the east end is finished substantially with good dressed and the singers' seats are large and commodious, the west end of the room. A considerable amount of lumber has been brought from the canyon for the seats, and all the work on the window casings is well executed. The whole superstructure rests upon a stone foundation, rising some four feet above the ground. The cornices are not completed, but the design is to carry out President Young's counsel and complete the entire building, which a year ago last fall the rock foundation was laid, and one year ago this spring they commenced raising the adobe walls of the walls.

We next examined the saw-mill, which carries up upright saw, but that is about to be removed, when a circular saw will supply its place. Adjacent to the saw-mill is a shop where a good business is done in the tanning line.

Next we examined the foundation which has been laid for a grain store, which is intended to be completed this season, by James Hogan.

We then went to the nail factory, owned by Adams & Jones, with which we were well pleased. Mr. Adams informed us that he will cut and turn eight hundred to one thousand pounds of nails per day. Success to their business. Adams's patent nail machine needs also a good shingle machine, nearly completed. We then examined the tools for grooving cane, which would certainly not be discreditable to mechanics of any country, in their execution. They were forged by Adams & Jones, and fitted up by Charles Kemp, at a cost of about $200. There is also a chair factory here, with turning lathes attached, which we did not examine.

The Social Hall of which I have before spoken, in which we partook yesterday of such a bountiful repast, has all been built, even to getting the timber from the kanyon, since last December, a distance of about 35 by 32 feet. It is to be arched over head, not yet plastered. It is a neat, commodious little hall, and will be used for meetings until the meeting house is completed.

The Bishop's new frame house is 18 by 40 feet, a story and a half high, two rooms above and below, with a kitchen attached, and a cellar under the entire building. It is well lighted, and when painted will be a delightful residence. It cost hundred dollars—rather more than adobe, but it will be better.

Vickers & Salisbury are manufacturing salt, taken from the mountains at Sevier Lake, and in Salt Creek canyon. It is bleached from the solid rock, mixed with red clay. It yields about seventy per cent. Its manufacture is placed in boilers containing water and boiled about two hours, then the fire is drawn out and left to settle, when the brine is drawn from the vats into the boilers and boiled down down to fifteen. Its quality, the manufacturer informs me, is superior to any manufactured in the Territory, and they intend to make it greater than can be supplied.

I have been thus particular in noting the different items of improvement here, hoping it may encourage the citizens of Nephi, still to preserve in all secret of useful improvement. And I need not disguise the hope that at least two settlements through which we passed, much older and more numerously settled than much older and more numerously settled than this—will profit by their example, at least in the matter of meeting-houses and other public buildings. I need not name them here, as it is a provoked fact, that the large, old settlements between this and Salt Lake City, cannot boast of a meeting house, or any public building now in the state of completion. I believe, however, there are private companies, or each of those places, who have been promising enough to build halls, which are actually rented for meetings—it is so much better financeering for a working community to bring in cattle, horses and mules, farms, etc., to rent than to hold if return from saying more. In the morning, the weather permitting, I shall go on to Snoptey, where I expect to write again.

MANTY, SANPETE CO.
April, 26, 1863.

On Friday morning, the 24th, the weather being cloudy, we left Nephi, we came in line and heading for the south. Passing up through Salt Creek canyon, the road was rather slippery and hard for our animals, but in very good time we ascended the kanyon and found ourselves upon a high ridge that commanded a view of the picturesque valley of Sanpete. Rolling down a descending road for a few miles, we passed through Manti, and continued our course to observe anything worthy of especial note, yet the settlement seemed to possess good natural advantages, and we saw a greater space if there shall then not be traceable to the hand of the builder, greater evidence of improvement, thrift and order, it will certainly be due to the desired institution of the first citizens.

From thence eight miles still further on, we came to the Ephraim settlement, which were unfortunate in the first commencement, by having to build their houses upon a low bottom, which overflows in times of high water, causing damage and creating sickness, but they have wisely, at necessary labor, set their buildings and erect them upon higher ground, which, we hope, will be not be engaged in.

Ephraim has not been much done here by way of public improvement. A rock foundation is laid for a meeting-house 74 by 41—the walls are intended to be constructed of adobe. We have a log building which is used for the treasury, meetings and school purposes. A meeting was held at which Presidents Young and Kimball, Elders Geo. A. Smith and John Taylor were present, and addressed the people.

After dinner, President Young's carriage was set for Fairview settlement, twelve miles distant, where we arrived in good time, and found a meeting at which President Young and Kimball, and Elder John Taylor addressed the people. The instructions given, we think will prove for their benefit, spiritually and temporally, if they will hearken to them.

This settlement possesses many clean sages. The soil is as good as can be found in the Territory, and is in a good state of tillage. We was informed that if a man would apply himself to irrigation, he could, in a few years, bring into his yard four loads of wood per day. From this place, two years ago, a new road was to cut and worked, so that wagon teams were enabled to pass through the mountains from Fairview to Manti, a distance of the distance from this valley to Salt Lake City, but owing to the high waters last spring it was thrown out of repair and travel prevented. I am told that an outlay of ten dollars in eight hundred would put it in repair, for so it would certainly be to the interest and convenience of the people in the valley to expend that amount in labor upon it.

Thursday, the 23rd, in company, our company moved in a southern direction for Mount Pleasant, six miles distant, where a halt was made for dinner, and President Brigham Young and Lorenzo Snow addressed the people in a very interesting manner, occupying a small tenement then. This is a sightly location and very pleasant. They have an excellent stone tort and some good houses. Here is the residence of our old friend David Candlish, who was formerly a very influential executive of the man.

From Mount Pleasant we passed on seven miles to Springtown, where President Young and Kimball, Elders Geo. A. Smith and Lorenzo D. Brown Hyde, who, with his usual hundreds of manner and a cool-tenance which he possesses, in a very pleasant way, the assembled guests and welcomed them to the house of Brigham Young, which is a large log house, one and a half stories, with a stone kitchen. His corrals, yards and sheds are well constructed and orderly, and I understand he is making an effort to raise quite a variety of fruit. Here President Young and Elders G. Eder John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith and Lorenzo Snow spoke to the people in the meeting, encouraging them in diligence in every improvement for the comfort and happiness of themselves and families. There are several good adobe buildings here. After dinner we rolled rapidly along a descending road to Manti, eighteen miles distant, passing through Fort Ephraim.

Manti is a pleasant location, near the base of a range of mountains rising on the east, and extending south and southwest, and along its summit a different variety of timber is visible from the valley. Here are one of the and largest buildings we have seen—generally built of stone, of which there is an inexhaustible supply of an excellent quality, of easy access. In this place there is a small meeting house here, but I have not seen it yet. At Fort Ephraim they have a large meeting house, built by Sunday, President Young and a portion of the company will repay the hospitality of the people, who are expected to assemble from all parts of the valley, within 15 to seven miles on our back track

This is a delightful valley, picture-que in its scenery. Along its eastern limits are the ranges of low hills of easy access by teams, covered over with an abundance of cedar for fire-wood, from which the inhabitants obtain their fuel during the winter season. It is rather cheaper here, and fruit trees do not do very well, yet it is supposed that apples, pears, plums and cherries can be cultivated. I saw were labs to preserve them from the aggressions of frost, currants and strawberries will do well. This valley, for the raising of grain and stock cannot be surpassed in Utah.

I have in my cool tortures several other items intended for this communication; but unfortunately the paper has just reached me, and for want of time to write I must reserve them for a future time. A few minutes we will be rolling off to Ft Ephraim to meeting. The morning is delightful, and this valley now begins to assume a fresh and lively appearance, cased in a rim of cedar-clad mountains variegated with a majestic order, fills the contemplative mind with a pleasant reverence for the Divine Creator who weights the mountains in scales and measures the seas in the hollow of his hand. More anon.

FALLSONE CITY,
Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

Last Sabbath, at ten o'clock a.m., President Young and Elder Kimball arrived at a place named by Ephraim, where, in the open air, meeting house, we found some twelve hundred people assembled from all parts of the valley. It was cheering to look upon the native Gods of the multitude, and to see the people with unbidden joy to meet the leaders of Israel in the wilds of the mountains. The forenoon was occupied by President Heber C. Kimball and Elder John Taylor, George D. Watt, Elder G. Eder, and the author. In the afternoon by President Brigham Young and Elders Geo. A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow and Jo ph W. Young. We had a refreshing time and an valuable instruction and counsel was imparted, which was received with joy and gladness by the Saints.

Monday morning, we left back to Manti, where another meeting was held, at which President Young and Kimball addressed a much poorer and spirit, gladdening the hearts of a large congregation, counseling them to improve their time and talents and build a large meeting house and to make other improvements, which, if they will hearken unto, Heaven will also address and the people in answering, amen.

In the camp my there are now:

Of the First Presidency—Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

Of the Quorum of the Twelve—Orson Hyde, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Jo W.

Bishops—A H Raleigh, Wm. Miller, John Stoer, John B Fishbanks, William Seeley, Archibald Gardener and James N. Jones.

Elders—Geo. D. Watt.

Clerks—J. T. Caine, H. K. Whitney, B. H. Roberts, D. D. McArthur, Geo. Q. Cannon.

Physician—Samuel L. Sprague.

Officials—Robert T. Burton.

Peace Commissioners—Andrew Burt, Albert Dewey, Henry Heath and Wm. Calver.

Clerks—Thos. Rogers, with the compact little portable ink-stand, which has been so useful in the hands of the Clerks.

Theatricals—John T. Caine, Hyrum B Cannon and Horace K. Whitney.

On Monday morning we left Salem to Sanpete and soon halted in Fort Gunnison, eighteen miles distant. This place is the nearest junction of the Sanpitch and Sevier rivers, and consequently, it is considered the wrong location for their city at the start, and they are now engaged in removing their dwellings to a more suitable and pleasant site, which will command a view of their valley and the vast plains beyond, and apparently as level as a house-floor as far as the eye can see. The soil is rich, and adapted for wheat, of which they raise an abundance. This bids fair to become a thriving city. Specimens of saltpetre, alum, rock salt and chalk were shown us, which exist in abundance near by. The citizens were addressed by President Young and Kimball, Elders Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow, imparting counsel for their local benefit and their present and future welfare.

After a hospitable entertainment through the kindness of the Bishop, we left for the President's party stretching along over a tract of country which, in its scenery, was variegated by lofty mountains and intervening hills and valleys, through which the shining waters of the Sevier wound its sinuous course in all its serpentine windings. At 12 o'clock we arrived at the Sevier Lake, twenty-five miles from Fort Gunnison, where I was surprised to find that we were in full view and within thirty miles of Mount Nebo; which we passed six days previous—since which we had journeyed over one hundred miles. This was occasioned by the circuitous route we had taken north through Sanpete valley.

The Sevier bridge is a bad state of repair. It is a Territorial bridge, erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, the Legislature making an appropriation, from time to time, for its repair. A full working member appropriation for that purpose passed the Legislature at its last session, but it failed to meet with Executive clemency, consequently the bridge bids fair, ere long, to be in a very dilapidated condition. We crossed safely, with care, and generously forbids to the idea of the bridge that carries us safely over The liberality of the Legislature and the justness of the appropriation having thus been frustrated, the citizens of the adjacent settlements may yet be under the necessity of repairing it at their own expense.

Traveling twelve miles further on we arrived at Round valley, which is a small settlement numbering thirteen log dwellings and one meeting house. Here, the people have to move their buildings to higher ground, as they have all piled in the lowest grounds the soil is good and water sufficient to supply a large settlement. Wood and water are easy access. It is truly a 'round valley,' set at an immense basin has been occupied out by the hand of the Creator—surrounded by mountains, near their bold summits, Presidents Young and Kimball addressed the people, giving them fatherly counsel and encouraging them to persevere in all useful improvements, and in the exercise of industry, faith, and pleasant place. We were kindly entertained by the family of morning Bishop Kelly wending our way towards the former Territorial, located in Round valley.

A few miles out from Fillmore, the President and party were met by an escort of mounted men, who carried a flag of the Star bore each, with the stars and stripes floating in the breeze. The escort had been formally received at the residence of Bishop Thos. Gollmer, and the remainder of the company joined in a procession different parts of the city. At 1 o'clock President Young and Kimball, Elders Hyde and Taylor addressed a large audience, gladdening the hearts of the people in prophesying and pointing them to the way of temporal and spiritual salvation.

Fillmore is delightfully situated on elevated ground at the east side of Pauvan valley, and is the most attractive place we saw, the best houses put up to a neat and tidy manner. There are still a few adobes and a few dwelling, all presenting the appearance of neatness and thrift. There is a large flourishing fruit tree nursery planted under irrigation; they have a commodious meeting-house, and I noticed a tannery.

The State House is a fine edifice, erected at a cost of about $20,000. I found it well-finished; its dimensions are 44 by 60, with three stories, including the basement. The large windows and heavy cornice gives it a cheerful, rich and imposing appearance. The upper story contains an elegant hall. Passing through the entire building, I was pleased to find it in good condition.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the President and Kimball with him were invited to a social party, where about one hundred couple mingled in the dance, and the author observed a full, intelligent, well-behaved, well-dressed company.

And the gay dance of bounding beauty's train,
Lighted grace and harmony in happiest chain."

This is a very extensive valley, dotted with dwellings and hills and the great phenomenon volcanic force had upheaved them, or, as if they had been the pondrous fragments of some ancient world, of nature, hurled into space and deposited there. Many of these hills are covered with cedars, which heighten the monotony of the expanse, and, together with the mountains, form a fine frame for and around, make up the variegating beauty of the landscape.

I was pleased to find here a good start in the cultivation of fruit; apple, peach and plum trees were in full blossom, and also strawberries.

A thousand cool wishes for the happiness of my old friend G. Hunteman and family, where I have been so kindly entertained in the enjoyment of the blessings of nature, hurled into space and deposited there. Many of these hills are covered with cedars, which heighten the monotony of the expanse, and, together with the mountains, form a fine frame for and around, make up the variegating beauty of the landscape.

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Yours truly, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

FEAST OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Beauty was gathered to grace the board
Where the ruby wave of the wine was poured;
Clasps of brilliants and bands of bloom,
Warmth and luster and soft perfume;
Passionate music, low toned and sweet,
Impatient and quick like a heart's thrill'd beat,
Or proud and sad, like the gush of song
When the chord it touches is deep and strong:
Passionate music, at times it crept
In a quivering whisper, again it leapt
Like a cry of joy from a heart long bowed,
Or a lightning shaft from a sable cloud:
Beauty and music—perfume and light,
Circled the hours of the festive night.

II.

There were brows of beauty and forms of power;
Tones whose gush was a music dower;
Proud chiseled lips, and the deep, dark eyes
That drink the warmth of Italian skies:
The gay, the gifted, the bright, the fair
Of Italy's nobles were gathered there.
And the fairest one of that wild gay band,
With the darkest eye and the snowiest hand,
Stood by the lord of the highest rank,
And tasted the wine ere the noble drank—
A bright boy page, with a lip whose curve
Seemed scarcely fitted to sue or serve.

III.

Wine! wine! it flows like a crimson stream,
Through the crystal cups till its ruby gleam
Shadows a flush on the fairest hand,
That raises the draught from its marble stand.
The hours speed on and the music's tone
Speaks of the gay and the bright alone.
Sudden it ceases; a voice is heard,
Clear as the note of a forest bird;
The form of the singer they do not see,
And it seems to them like a melody,
Living and speaking without control,
A healing heart or a breathing soul!
They pause and listen, that careless throng
Hearkens the tone of the bright, wild song:

IV.

"Life! life! beautiful life!
Warm to the heart;
Why should a whisper of sorrow come
Where thou art?
What can we gain by a struggle with fate
More than thou dost give?
We trample thy blossoms and learn too late,
'Tis a beautiful thing to live.

"Life! life! beautiful life!
Pluck we thy flowers,
Whatever the coming moments bring,
This is ours.
Then taste we the wine with a lip as bright,
Take what the hour doth give,
Hold only one thought in our hearts to-night—
'Tis a beautiful thing to live."

V.

The laugh rang out as the song was still'd;
The golden flagons were drained and filled;
And a flame stole into the boy's dark eye,
Who kissed the cups as they bore them by.
His fair hand touches the harp's bright string,
His lord hath spoken, the page shall sing:

VI.

"Life is lovely! life is glorious!
And its aim is high;
Every breath should lift us nearer,
Nearer to the sky.
But when duties are completed,
Each before the hour goes by,
Pain's last thrill is thus defeated,
'Tis a glorious thing to die.

"Life is lovely, life is glorious!
Every quivering breath,
Every action, tho' victorious,
Brings us nearer death.
But the life that's nobly given
For a purpose great and high,
Wears a laurel braid in heaven—
'Tis a glorious thing to die."

VII.

With a quick, fierce peal, and an angry clang,
Again the tone of the music rang,
Abrupt and wild, from the hidden band,
While the chords yet thrilled to the boy's soft hand.
The gayest of revelers there grew still;
Their lips were burning, their hands were chill;
And they shuddering heard, thro' the music's swell,
The boy page whisper, "I am not well."
Loud and savage, then sad and low—
From a sneering laugh to a tone of woe—
The music speaks; now 'tis loud and strong,
And louder and fiercer the voice of song:

VIII.

"Ye die unshriven!
Before the morn;
Die unforgiven!
The mock of scorn;
The ear of my vengeance
Shall drink your last sigh,
And the lip of my triumph
Shall laugh in reply;
One thread unbroken,
One feverish breath,
Your sentence is spoken—
Your doom is death!"

IX.

They have started up with a fearful cry,
With a deep wild terror doth eye meet eye.
"Jesu Marie!" what a fearful thought
On pain's sharp wings to their senses brought;
And they spurn the wine with a frenzied ire;
Their hands are ice, and their lips are fire!
The gorgeous curtains are torn apart,
And they look with a stupor of brain and heart
On the mantle of blackness above them spread;
They hear the chant for the dying—dead.
They see monks moving—wax tapers gleam—
But each life-pulse stands like a turbid stream,
Till a form in velvet of sable dye,
With a forehead bound by a jeweled tie,
Is looking upon them with eyes severe,
And they, shuddering, whisper, "Lucrezia here?"
The page seems fainting, but tries to stand,
And eagerly reaches his small, fair hand,
And murmurs a name that she dare not hear,
Or scorned to note, if it reached her ear.

X.

"Ye have paid me well, ye are mine—all mine!
Ye have sold your lives for a draught of wine;
Was it sweet?—ye drank with a gracious gust;
Good night, ye will slumber in peace, I trust.
But, ere we part, taste again the wine;
Your pledges were honored, 'Revenge' is mine."
The page comes forward—the woman turns—
What a fearful light in his dark eye burns—
"Urban!" she shrieks, with a sickening fear,
"Prince of the Borgia, what brings thee here?"

XI.

He dashes her back with his freezing hands,
And his eye's proud light, as he, reeling, stands,
Seems to look from a far, far height,
Down on her spirit of sin and night.
"I called thee, Mother," he turned away
And strove to steady his white lip's play;
"I called thee 'Mother,' let that name be
For ever cancelled and lost to thee.
Thou hast asked me, woman, what brought me here?
I'll tell thee; listen—nay, come not near.
I came, unknowing the way I trod,
To tell thee that vengeance belongs to God.
Remember this, when the hour draws nigh
That freezes thy bosom and dims thine eye.
But, oh! may that moment of torture be
The sweetest one that is left to thee.
My curse is this—it is dire and fell—
May thy heart's fierce passions become thy hell!
Mayst thou, shuddering, shrink from their savage tone
And fear to dwell with thyself alone."
"Curse not thy mother!" "Fiend, woman, hush!
The name of Mother should make thee blush.
I have no Mother! and thou no son.
Seeker for vengeance, thy work is done."

XII.

He sank to his knee, and he bowed his head;
Around him were banqueters dying and dead.
She came towards him and strove to speak,
But he spurned her back with an effort weak,
She clasped his form—it was icy mould,
But he seemed to shrink when his heart was cold.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

THE LITTLE SAVOYARD.

"Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

Like many others of his countrymen, Rene Michelot left his beautiful home in the valley of Chamouny, in Savoy, and went to Paris to seek his fortune. He was an orphan, and had just buried his grandmother, his last surviving relative.

"Promise me," said the grandmother, as the sobbing boy stood beside her bed, "promise me that you will keep God always before your eyes, and never, knowingly, do what would offend him."

Rene promised; the grandmother blessed him and died.

"Promise me, my son," said the old pastor, as the boy was leaving his house, "that you will pray to God for all you want, trust him in all difficulties, and try to serve him always."

Rene promised; the pastor blessed him, and they parted.

With a small monkey, ten francs that were left from a full purse given him by a kind gentleman who happened, just as they were burying his grandmother, to be passing with his little daughter through the valley; a small ring, given him as a keepsake by Flourette, the gentleman's little daughter; a recipe for ink, by which his grandfather had made quite a little fortune; the two blessings, and the good wishes of all his neighbors, Rene started on his travels.

He was well, strong, active and hopeful, and amused himself as he went along by forming his plans for the future. With his ten francs he would buy materials for a good supply of ink; then carry it about as he led his monkey through the streets; and, between the two, he had no doubt he should make enough to go home, and buy a nice bit of land, and build a little house. First, though, he must find a lodging-place; but in so large a city as Paris there must be plenty of them.

He soon entered the great city and sat down on a retired door-step to count his money and be sure that all was safe. Just as he was putting it again in his pocket, a pert-looking lad of his own age came up, observed that he "looked like a stranger" and asked if he should show him a nice lodging-place. Rene did not like his looks, and refused his offer so sharply that the lad turned off as if quite offended.

"Stop," thought Rene; "I'm breaking my promise. The good God says, 'Do as you'd be done by;'" and he ran after the lad, begged his pardon, and asked his help.

After some coaxing the stranger pretended to yield, put his arm around Rene's shoulder, and they walked on. Presently something parted them. Rene turned to speak to him, but he was gone and the ten francs gone with him.

Poor Rene was in trouble. Well, he must give up the ink until the monkey could earn enough; but where should he lodge meanwhile, without a sou to pay for it?

"No matter," thought Rene, "the good God will see to that."

Upon the steps of an elegant Church sat an old soldier with one wooden leg, begging. Rene sat down too, and began to chat, telling him all his adventures. At sight of the monkey, a crowd gathered around them. Rene began to whistle and the monkey to dance.

"Now," whispered the old man, "pass around your cap."

He did, and a shower fell into it of sous and other little coins; even the old man, too, got a share. Delighted at this, the old soldier, who said his name was Lafort, proposed to Rene a partnership.

The boy hesitated, for he felt above spending his life in begging while he had health and strength to work. Lafort said he was right there, but it would be a good thing if he would join him until he had raised enough for the ink materials, and then they could form other plans.

This Rene readily agreed to, and took up his abode with Father Lafort.

A few weeks only were needed for earning another ten francs, and Rene procured a large tin case or kettle with a faucet, made a good supply of ink, and every day might be heard crying through the streets:

"Ink! Raven-black ink! Cheap as dirt! Buy! buy!

The house where they lodged was locked every night at ten o'clock, and Father Lafort often warned him not to stay out later, or he would have to sleep in the street. But Rene cared less for that in the warm nights than for the uneasiness it would give the old man.

One evening, on his way home, he met the boy who had stolen his ten francs and boldly stopped him and demanded them back. At first the boy would not admit that he knew him, then refused to repay. Rene said no more, but gave his ink-case to a bystander, seized the boy, and gave him such a sound drubbing that he roared for mercy and gave him his whole purse.

"Keep it all," cried the mob.

"No," replied Rene; "only my own."

And counting out the ten francs, he returned the rest to the astonished boy saying:

"If I took more, I should be as great a thief as you are."

This encounter, though, kept him so long that the clock struck ten before he could reach home; so he must find some place to sleep. Near him was an old open building or shed, attached to a public warehouse, the superintendent of which was one of his best customers. It was full of straw, and into this he crept and soon fell asleep. Suddenly he was awakened by a noise which he supposed, at first, was made by rats but, when it was repeated, he knew that no rat could make a sound like that, and he began to listen.

A window opened from the warehouse into the shed, and through that the noise came. He heard voices, and knew that no one had any business there at that time of night, so he crept softly up to peep. Four strong men were trying to force open a large iron chest. Rene watched their motions, carefully noted the names they called each other, and listened to all that was said. It was useless to give an alarm, for there was no help near, and they might kill him; so he formed his own plan. First filling their bosoms and pockets with the money they found in the chest, they sat down to consult where they should hide it, and finally agreed to go to the graveyard of Pere la Chaise, and bury it.

Rene followed on, and saw them bury the money at the foot of a peculiar-looking iron cross. All this time he was hidden behind a large monument, and, as soon as they were gone, he went to the cross and examined carefully the whole neighborhood, that he might certainly know the spot again. That done, he went back to his straw, thanked the good God for having kept him from those dreadful men, and went asleep.

In the morning he was awakened by a great noise, and found himself surrounded by a mob and in the hands of a police officer, who charged him with being one of the robbers. Rene frankly confessed that he knew all about the robbery, but told the man he was very silly to think if he had a hand in it, that he would have staid there to be caught.

The policeman saw there was much reason in his remark, and began to question him pretty closely, but Rene had his own plans, and refused to answer a single question until they should take him to Robespierre.

"Robespierre!" they all exclaimed, turning pale at the very name. "Boy, you are mad or a fool! How long, think you, your head would stand on your shoulders?"

Now all this happened just after that terrible event called the French revolution, and at this time all the power of the state was in the hands of Robespierre, a perfect monster of wickedness. His word was law; and if any one offended him, he was at once sent to prison, and from there carried to a place where stood the guillotine—so called from its inventor—by which his head was cut off. To be good and lovely, and to be rich—as he called it, "an aristocrat"—were deadly crimes in his eyes, and the streets of Paris ran with the blood of the best people of France. Every morning a cart was sent to the prison to carry off to the guillotine those who were that day to be butchered.

No wonder the police were astonished at Rene's demand; but, as he refused to answer anybody else, to Robespierre he was taken. The great man was not up yet, and Rene had to wait some time. When he did come, he was quite vexed at finding that it was a small boy who had disturbed him; but, when Rene began to tell his story, he became greatly interested, and praised him highly for the judgment and sense he had shown.

Poor Rene was much afraid that he would have to go to prison, but Robespierre assured him that no one should touch him, made his servants give him an excellent breakfast, and bade him return to him in three days.

As soon as he was dismissed, Rene ran back for his ink-case, but not a trace of it was to be found. However, he felt sure that Robespierre would repay him, and so hurried home to the old man to tell his adventure.

Father Lafort had been very uneasy all night about him, and was just setting out to look him up. He was horrified to hear that he had been to Robespierre, astonished at Rene's report of his kindness to him, and counseled the boy to demand a good large reward for his information, for he would never have another such chance of making his fortune. He seemed vexed and angry when Rene declared that he should ask or take nothing but the value of his ink-can, for he had only done his duty; but he was forced to admire his honesty, and confess that he was right.

The third morning Rene went again to Robespierre, and was most graciously received. The Dictator (so he was called) told him that a search had been made, the money found where he said it was, and four men captured, who were then in prison, and he wished him to go and see if he recognized them. He gave him a card, on which he had written, "Give the bearer free passage in and out of the prison," and signed his name.

Rene went, and in a few minutes returned, and reported that they were the very men. Robespierre again thanked him, and told him that he had rendered the state a most important service, and must name his reward. To his surprise, the boy refused everything but the value of his ink-can.

When Robespierre insisted upon more, he begged that he would give him the privilege of supplying all the ink used by him and his clerks, and then declared that he had not another want.

Laughing immoderately at Rene's idea of reward, he at last got out of him that he would like a little cart and a large dog to carry round his ink, but he thought it rather too much to ask.

At last he let him go, giving him an order to select the best cart, dog and case he could find, at the public expense and an assurance that if ever he wanted a powerful friend, or had a favor to ask, he might rely upon him. Rene ran off delighted, and soon possessed himself of cart, case, and a beautiful dog which he called Sultan. He was several times on the point of throwing away his admission-card to the prison, but concluded, at last, to keep it as a memento.

Father Lafort scolded him for his moderate demands, but Rene would not listen, and with his dog and cart got on admirably. Robespierre was a good customer.

One day, on his way home, he saw a great crowd, and drove up Sultan to learn the cause. The police were around an elegant coach, drawn by four splendid horses, within which was a sweet but deadly pale little girl, and the driver of which proved to be her noble father in disguise. It was said he was an "aristocrat," and that he had been seized; but a little dispute among the police gave him a momentary chance, and he would have escaped if the wheel of his carriage had not caught, and turned the vehicle over.

Rene heard him mutter, "They may take us, but they shall not get all!" and saw him draw from his bosom a large casket, and throw it towards a corner. He caught it, and quick as light slipped it under the straw in his cart, while at the same time he found a chance to whisper:

"It's safe! I'll take good care of it."

A look thanked him; and the police drew the poor, frightened child from the coach, and were dragging them off.

At this moment a policeman seized Rene, and demanded the casket, declaring that he had seen him catch it, and whispered to the man—who, it seems, was the Count Montbrie. Rene turned it off for some time, but, finding no way of escape, bethought himself of his prison-card, and immediately produced it, telling the man he had better be careful, or he would tell his friend Robespierre. The man thought he was trying to fool him, and called the officer; but his exclamation:

"Let the young devil go; he's Robespierre's pet!" soon produced a change.

The frightened policeman begged his pardon earnestly, and begged him to say nothing to Robespierre. Delighted by Rene's promise, he readily answered all his questions, and told him that the Count and his child would be taken to the prison called La Force for three days, and then to the guillotine.

Rene went home with an aching heart, for he was sure he had seen these persons before, though he couldn't tell where. He and Father Lafort opened the casket, and found an immense treasure in diamonds, pearls and gold, together with the title-deeds of a splendid estate in Savoy, only six miles from the village of Chamouny.

Father Lafort almost danced with joy, and began to congratulate Rene on the immense fortune that had fallen into his hands; but Rene did not understand what he meant by such conduct.

"Mean?" said the old soldier. "I mean the Count and his child have but three days to

tive, and then whose are those treasures but yours?"

Rene looked aghast, and thought that his old friend had surely gone mad, but when the old man insisted, he declared that impossible that: "If he took no pains to save the Count, he should feel himself as much a murderer as if he had actually killed him," and told he should "go the very next day to Robespierre to beg his life!"

The old man pretended to insist, but it was only pretense. With Rene running down the cliffs, he thanked God that he had been blessed with so honest and noble a nature, and loved him as much as his own son.

That very night, unable to sleep, as Rene by tossing in his little bed, he suddenly remembered where he had seen the Count. He was the good gentleman who had given the purse for Rene's grandfather's funeral, and the child was Fleurette! This old not change his determination, and pleasures the thought of he was off—Father Lafort having hidden the casket. It was too early to go to Robespierre but, using his prison-pass, he went to find the Count. And so sure was he that God would aid him in his office, "as he said, "He had always done," that he quite comforted the poor man. But the Countess no longer knowing, the utmost he hoped was that Rene would save Fleurette.

As soon as it was time, Rene went to Robespierre and was warmly welcomed; but when he made known his request, and told why he was interested, the wicked's countenance grew dark, and in a voice of the floor cursed. At last, however, he stopped, and told the boy that he would release the child on condition that he said and another word. If he did, both should die. He sat down, wrote a few lines and handed them to Rene, saying: "Show this to the debt was pai, he might look to himself," and dismissed him.

Rene flew to the prison to carry away Fleurette, but unawed the Count that, though he did not know how, he was certain he would save him, too. The Co-ne shook his head. Rene took Fleurette to a place of safety, and then it was agreed that Father Lafort should go back to the prison as a friend, and carry a disguise for the Co-ne to shake off his sort in his place. This d man was to come out next morning with the Count, but that was well known now that he did not need it, and none knew of his connection with Robespierre.

All this was admirably carried out, for whenever any doubts would arise, Rene's assurance that "God would have had to do with him, and he was sure always would," gave them fresh courage. Rene had finally been successful in escaping from Paris and reaching Savoy. Even that time, the Count, Fleurette, Rene and Father Lafort lived in one family, and whenever Rene thought of his last interview with the Count, he could not help to himself: "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in princes.—[N. Y. Methodist.

GOVERNOR NYE ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that General Nye, Governor of Nevada, was recently called to cabinet meeting, when Utah affairs were freely discussed, and, after narrating the condition of affairs, according to his authority, he expressed the belief that *nothing short of the arrest and conviction of Brigham Young, including Brigham Young*, would bring peace and order to the Territory, in relation to which the Salt Lake Country, that "there is no sense of the political execution, at least, of such lot-headed and lawless Gods as Brigham Nye, will prevent the Government from getting into trouble wherever their jurisdiction may extend."

Governor Nye is not the first who has expressed such belief, but it is the first from similar opinions, and the retributive mark has been upon his representatives through all the subsequent time.

A wonderful people in days of old were of Nye's entertaining way of thinking, and they cried, "cruelly him, cruelly him; his blood be on us, and on our children!" The responsibility was incurred, and the prayer was answered, and is being answered terribly to this day.

Buchanan, Floyd, etc., half-witted, if similar policy, and "Nye's" prayer has been irreparably fractured, their names are a byword throughout the world, and a curse which backed them is rent to twain.

Nye, in his simplicity, spikes, we take his warn at that wheel of fortune, and make his little strike for a cry, for there is some truth in the familiar lines of Longfellow:

"Never then that every soul is free
Who answers his cry and bids him be."

But is it not about time that rulers and people, great men and small, began to understand that law is an institution which has been truly said: "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder?"

THE FISHERS GARMENT.—A christian man's life is laid on the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see but God does, and the heart is the shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow and on the other is joy. The shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread which is white or black as the pattern needs, and in the end, when God shall lay the finished garment, and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that deep and dark colors were as needful to perfectness and beauty as the bright and high colors.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES FOR PAPER-FULE.

The following lines are clipped:

Ladies, before your eyes,
Far our literature fade
From the lack of material for paper.
Bring out your worn shirts,
Bring out feminine skirts,
Bring out all the effaced waves of the drapery.
Be all worn out
Two paper sheets made,
Each old signal cap too foolish cap converted;
Far worn out petticoats
Should we have, in the child,
Or to absolute, cover wrapped, unshirted.

Old pa tcoatsor indoe,
Who wear comfortable ells
Of entirely superfluous linen,
Contribute, and the ladies of the Bloomers,
From those straight-jacket gaiters
Which you so comfortable wear everywhere!

For our troops, without stick,
Too scraps manchuria to fill,
And your kinsfolk each wounded brave blessed
Should you have but a rag
Not required for "Uncle Pfiff,"
Think to what a blessing it may be used.

"Paper-rags" in its cells
And as woman the trust
First obtained from the great Tree of Knowledge,
Now that the tree bears of leaves,
Let our women make paper
From their wardrobes replenish Ile fulge.

Only think! should the prayer
Have to take a recess,
Of the dead institutions familiar!
No instead, no sewer,
No newspaper more,
No sampler, no gossip, no gammon.

We had better all tear
Our duds up and to bale,
Though the cold should our soldiers attain,
Than be always fold-dressed,
While our soldiers are sore dressed,
Get no chance to obtain a more written."

DECREASE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

During the past year our mercantile marine has been diminished, from foreign sales, Federal conversion, and Confederate captures, by the equivalent of three hundred and fifty ocean vessels—many of heavy tonnage, and valued in aggregate at $6,150,000. This reduction, though amounting to but a small percentage of our aggregate tonnage, has a strong effect upon particular branches of our shipping business. It includes many of our finest clipper ships, formerly employed in the California and East India trade, which will cause that nonconsumed fuel, the houses last summer, at very low prices, on account of the decline in commerce consequent upon the shutting of southern ports, as well as in anticipation of a war with Great Britain.

Those sales of American ships made in England are supposed to have been authorized by blue file transactions; though some few light crafts engaged in the West India and South American trade, which have been for some time nally changed hands in some provincial ports for the sake of escaping protection from Confederate cruisers.

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, nearly one-third of the British carrying trade was performed by American bottoms; but during the last two years our merchants have not only lost much of this business, but foreign ships are now competing somewhat extensively in our own. Even the California trade is beginning to be shared by trans-Atlantic navigators; a considerable portion of the gold products of that State now goes directly to Liverpool instead of through the mint. A recent decision of our State Department has conceded all the rights claimed by British merchantmen in this connection.

As freights generally rule high, the present is a favorable time for our friends of commerce to leave the water, who are coining mints of money by their investments, and we are kind and wise to let them have for a bagatelle last year. Under the circumstances, it is obvious poor policy for us to allow the Confederate privateers in their piratical operations, for the purpose of keeping our commerce from increasing, to become small, and if it should be swept entirely from the ocean, we shall be compelled to commence rating enough to step in and do our whole carrying trade for us in the coasting and foreign trade.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

VICTOR HUGO TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Victor Hugo has published a spirited address to the Russian army, in which, after recounting with rising indignation the enormity of their making war on the people of Poland, he concludes in the following manner: "If you do those things, know ye, men of the Russian army, that you are the people of Poland, and that the Russian people are the people of Poland. Know ye, that the Russian people are the people of the Southern States of America, or raise against you the execration of the whole civilized world."

—The N. Y. *Express* thinks that after the description we shall see women here, as on the Continent of Europe, ploughing, hoeing, and carrying the hod, in white, blue, and red.

—Slaves are advancing in price like everything else in the South. They now bring 12,000 a-piece.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—In Washington, on Sunday, April 5, Rev. Mr. Pitcher, after preaching an appropriate discourse, ordered his hearers to enlist on the side of the Lord, and proceeded to inquire—"Who has fallen in the Lord?" when an old soldier, somewhat the worse for liquor, rose in his place and said, "I'm d—d if I haven't fallen in the Lord, and Gen. McClellan too!" to which several responsive "amens" were given.

—In the Wisconsin Legislative Assembly Mr. Hilsdebandt moved that the sergeant-at-arms enclose all thieves from the lobbies of the hall. Mr. Lapham inquired whether a quorum would be left. The Speaker was unable to say.

—The English papers state that the royal plate on the Prince of Wales' marriage breakfast table was of the value of $1,000,000.

—"You see how bald I am, and yet I don't wear a wig." "True, sir, but an empty barn requires no thatch."

—A man at Newcastle, who served four days on a jury, says he is so tuft of law that he will hard work for him to keep from cheating somebody.

—At a recent conference meeting in Pennsylvania, the members were asked: How many brethren can you accommodate at your house? Only two arrive, saying, "We can sleep single two, but can not sit many as you can send along."

—A New Zealand chief maintained that he had a good title to his land, because he had eaten the former owner.

—"Federals and Confederates" is the title of a new monthly journal given in London by Mr. Henry Drayton, who has been assisted in the musical portion of the work by Henry Russell.

Harriet A. McLaughlin, of Chicago, Illinois, has married three men, all named her husband. She is nine-teen years old, and has been married but a single month.

—To some people, to lay—Wring their necks, they will lay anywhere then.

—A Republican writer says the motto of the statue of Washington is, "Let us stet while it is time."

—A cup of coffee costs one dollar in the Richmond coffee-house; butter is $3,25 per pound.

—A sprightly editress, in reply to a correspondent who asked her if she wore hoops, answered: "Hoops, indeed! why we wear *anything* *else!*" The italics are her own. We suppose she meant *hoops*.

—A gentleman on board a steamer with his family, was asked by his children, "what made the boat roll?" when he gave them a lecture upon the motion of the machinery and its principles, in the following words: "You see, children, this Brigham here goes down through that hole and fastens the jigger-wheel to the connecting rod, which is crankum, and then that man—he's the engineer, you know—kind o' stirs up the wheel, and it goes with a jerk, and then they all shove along, and the boat goes ahead."

—"Why, Sambo, how black you are!" said a gentleman to a negro. "How in the world did you get so black?" "Why, Massa, I reckon massa, de reason am dis: de day de chile was born war was an eclipse."

—N. Crouch, a low comedian, announces that during his recent visit to London, he purchased the sole right of performing the Mormon, John Brougham's drama, entitled "The Duke's Motto."

—Don't you think my son resembles me?" inquired the newsboy, as he introduced his greasy-faced boy to the witty Dr. H. "Yes, sir, I think he does, particularly in the physiognomy of each—"Yes, I think I see your influence in his countenance."

—Nothing a man gifted without vanity, and popular without gotism, and you may know him for a man of rare and common sense.

—A young lady who is better acquainted with French than farming, was recently married to a farmer. In the morning after the wedding, she was in the day visited the cowhouse, when she thus interrogated the milkmaid, "By-the-bye, Jane, which of these cows is it that gives the butternik?"

—A merchant at Berlin, having failed to obtain a German teacher singer, purchased a two dresses and sent them to her to make her choice, saying he would call to know her decision. Shortly, however, before the hour when he had intended to set out on his visit, he received a note from his lady, which solved a little doubt to the following effect: "Of the dresses you have sent me I like one as well as the other. I will, in fact, keep both, so that you have no need to call at all!"

—To which letter of the alphabet should we look for advice? The Y's.

—Some inquisitive fellow has discovered that the words "alatemious" and "Vacolicus" are the only two in the English language wherein the five vowels follow each in proper order.

—An unknown joker has discovered that Bessy Gill disclaimed the Bill of Rights.

—The sick man who pays a fee to the doctor is often paying for a box-ticket.

—A strapping fellow arrived at Jackson, N. Y., was recently assaulted by a couple of scoundrels named Mile, and she flogged them both. A man is always as good as a mile—in this case it was better than two miles.

—The best April let joke—the evacuation of Richmond.

—This little anecdote is imputed to Bishop Hill: "I remember a great man coming to my house at Bangor, and there I saw his children standing in the order of their age and stature, he said, "These are the children of a man rich enough for! But he straight received this answer: "Nay, my lord, those are they that make a man rich for! For I put not one of these whom you would part with for all your wealth."

—Miss Jane G. Swisshelm, the Minnesota editress, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Department, with a salary of $1000 per annum.

—The number of traitor inmates of Fort Lafayette, New York, at the present time, is about fifty.

—The N. Y. *Post* says the legislature at Albany seems to be crowded, and that they have to be watched like a gang of plunderers intent only on fleecing the public.

—Gen. Stanley thinks the American people ought to reject the Constitution framed by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and adopt one improved by Sumner, Greeley and Garrison.

—It is a sad fact that the stream of paper money flows so rapidly on, and swells at the rate of a million a day.

—The Princes Alexandra, the bride of the Prince of Wales, has, it is said, a drop of Danish blood in her veins after all. She is a thorough German.

A "PRAYER."

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

The following parody on the Lord's Prayer was found written on the leaf of a tract on the person of a Yankee Yahoo on the hills of Sharpsburg, and has been furnished us for publication. We infer from it that the Yankee soldier was more wrathfuna pious, and withal slightly "demoralized:"

Our Father who art in Washington,
Abraham Lincoln be thy name!
Thy will be done on earth
As it is at the South!
Give us this day our daily
Rations of crackers and bacon,
And forgive us our trespasses
As we forgive our quartermasters
And commissaries, for thine is the
Power, the glory and the niggers,
For the term of three years: Amen.

UNEVEN ARMS.—In a recent lecture before an immense auditory at the Cooper Institute, New York, Wendell Phillips said:

Glass is a useful article, and the ancients knew how to make it, but the way which fact is shown by the manner in which it was molded out of a piece of metal, proved that Edward Gerrett's description of the telescope, but denied that the ancients had ever put it to practical its use. He furnished facts to show that the ancients must have used telescopes, microscopes, and magnifying glasses. The history of the past show that we cannot mix paints so as to make them transparent, and combining metals the ancients were our superiors. The ancients had a method of hardening copper so that it could be put into a sheath, coiled up like a snake, without breaking, and he had seen a piece of our Secretary of State sent out what like that sword, for he could twist without breaking it. Cheers.] He had heard interpreted statues with an arch which died with him, and it was not revived until a hundred years after, so you see if you will let the negro fight he can make his own sword. [Cheers.] Ancient cities had water pipes, and moving immense masses of rock—masses weighing from one to three hundred tons. Erie canal? China says, "I made it a thousand years ago." Egypt says "I made it before Christ." Keep quiet, children, I made it five thousand years ago." Stephens says he saw ruins of cities with thousands of miles ago, whose grooves were cowed with iron. The ancients had gunpowder, and gunpowder mills may be traced to the middle ages. Cold water, a new idea, was not new. Letting-down pistols and breech-loading cannon are at least three hundred years old. Sherry cobbler, and the cocktail, are not dates, as they are drinking them through straws. The balloon was not a new idea, it was known in the first Western wit, which consists of exaggeration, such as Yankee exaggeration, is old. The electroscope is two hundred years older than Christianity, and the moving machine was used centuries ago. Why did he speak thus of the wisdom of the ancients? Because art was hidden in the bosom of the aristocracy. In the printing press, the only discovery of modern times, there is no hope for the future. Iron and fire cannot save civilization. Solution and mobile principle, guided by the mass, humanity, can save it, if God intends to save it.

The Deseret News

ELIAS SMITH EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday ..... May 6, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC

Thereby inform the public at the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

MORE DETESTABLE PROCEEDINGS

After the Executive had done everything seemingly that was possible to clothed with Federal authority—brief and doubtful—to do, having a tendency to advert justice and to discomnode and bring evil upon the people, it was hoped by some that for a time at least, the citizens of Deseret would enjoy a season of quietness and not be harrassed with official outrages as they have been almost beyond endurance for many weeks and months—a hope, however, which has not as yet been realized.

The attempt to kidnap the young woman, Agnes Lowry or Agnes Pack, (for we have since learned that she was married to Mr. Ward E. Pack, of Davis county, some three weeks since) which we called the attention of our readers in our last issue, creates considerable excitement, which the efforts that were subsequently made to ascertain the whereabouts of the object, of the fiendish crime of the abandoned mother and her kidnapping aldres and abettors was not calculated to allay. An unusual number of soldiers were seen perambulating the streets of the city early and late during Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, some of them much the worse from the excessive indulgence of whisky; however no particular disturbances occurred, and things generally assumed a quiet appearance, although there were occasional signs of an approaching storm which those accustomed to such matters could easily discover, and subsequent events have proved that the observers of the signs of the times were not mistaken in their augurings, as all they anticipated, and more too, has been exhibited since Sunday evening; for, instead of a social interest, there has been what might not inappropriately be termed a moral hurricane, developing a degree of turpitude in certain quarters which but few, notwithstanding the startling revelations relative to human depravity which had previously been made, believed did really exist.

Some time in the course of the day on Saturday Mrs. McMullen or McMillen, in accordance with a suggestion made to her by Judge Drake, (still residing in this city, notwithstanding his announcement to the Federal Judicial District nearly five months ago) filed with him a petition or complaint, containing no prayer whatever but which set forth that her daughter, Agnes Lowry, a minor, between the age of seventeen and eighteen years, was wrongfully detained in custody and restrained of her liberty by Ward Pack, residing at Bountiful, which, according to the venue, must be in Great Salt Lake county, and giving a gratuitous statement in relation to her attempt to abduct her and daughter on the 27th ult., upon which he, the said Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Ward Pack, commanding him to have the body of the said Agnes Lowry, by him unlawfully restrained of her liberty, as alleged before him, the said Thomas J. Drake, forthwith to be dealt with according to law. The writ was placed in the hands of some officer, non-commissioned officer or private, of the Douglas, for service; at least men in army livery were searching about the city on Sunday evening for Mr. Pack, and, as was reported, went to Davis county seeking for him, all going that they had a writ for him, which they wished to serve. Not having been successful in their endeavors to find Mr. Pack the writ was on Monday afternoon placed in the hands of Isaac L. Gibbs, Esq., United States Marshal, who soon found the defendant, who was quite fortunate than the soldiery in that respect.

Mr. Pack came into court, in the State House, at half-past six o'clock, with Marshal Gibbs, having with him Agnes, the daughter of the complainant, and made the following return upon the writ:

"I return this writ, the within named Agnes Lowry, being now before the Court, she being of lawful age and the lawful wife of the within Ward Pack."

Aurelius Miner, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Pack, who in his opening remarks urged the desire of his client to have the case disposed of that evening. In reply his honor said that it was proper that the person making the complaint should have an opportunity to appear, and therefore he would adjourn for two hours and a half, and in the mean time he would write a letter and dispatch a messenger for Mrs. McMillen, who was at work at Camp Douglas. The Marshal volunteered his services to go himself or send a deputy, provided the parties would agree to stay and to bring the witness into court by the time appointed, but it subsequently turned out that the desired witness was already in town, and the complaint was ready for "preparing" her testimony to suit the occasion.

About 9 o'clock a well-known carriage was seen to come from the direction of Camp Douglas and to stop opposite the house of Judge Drake. The parties in the carriage were Miss Margaret Lowry and three of the gang who made the raid in Davis county, the Mrs. McMillen immediately entered the house, stepped into the ambulance and rode up to the court room.

The Judge took his seat at half past nine, and ordered the defence to proceed with their case, whereupon Mr. Miner introduced William Woodruff and Wm. W. Phelps, who both testified that they were witnesses to the celebration of the marriage of Ward E. Pack and Agnes Lowry, on or about the 18th of April, in Davis city. Agnes Lowry (now Agnes Pack) was also sworn and testified in the most positive terms, that she had never been restrained of her liberty; that she was 20 years of age on the 17th day of April last, the day before her marriage, and that she was the lawfully married wife of Ward E. Pack, and that as such she wished to remain with him.

This statement alone would have been sufficient so have caused any just Judge to have liberated the lady at once, but it was not so with Judge Drake.

Mrs. McMullen, her daughter Margaret, James Birch, that accommodating teamster who had twice driven the team for the complaint to Bountiful, and who was again engaged in the business on Monday, and John T. Daring or Dearing, not a very intelligent looking gentleman for an officer to have charge of so important an expedition as the kidnapping of a man's wife, and a Mr. French, another of the same crowd as Daring and who stated that they looked to Daring as the commander in an military officer who was in charge of the expedition, were sworn and examined by the Judge on behalf of the complaint.

Mrs. McMillen's testimony appears to be most singularly developed. Both at the military and civil court she was fully prepared to swear that Agnes was but just turned 17 years of age, although she neither knew the month, the day of the month or the year that she was born, and when questioned as to the age of her other children, she was prepared to answer such questions. She was astonishingly ignorant off of a sudden, and the younger daughter had been so well trained that her memory was no better than that of her wilfully ignorant mother.

Mr. Miner endeavored to find out the rank of the officer Daring, but the Court would not allow him to answer the interrogatory. We have heard of fifth sergeants at Camp Douglas, and guess that Daring holds the same number among the corporals.

The defendant's attorney then move to make his argument, but a few moments before, the "respected" Daring had been called out of court in a hurry, and on reach up the room found a carriage laden with a *precious jewel* in the shape of a lieutenant in disguise, who had instructions from "Camp" to Judge Drake to continue the case till morning and detain Agnes meanwhile. He (Daring) was anxious, in a great hurry, and we had, a little excited, he confused Games, and, in the first place, delivered his message to the wrong party, but, on being informed of the error, Daring instantly made his way into the court room, whispered his important communication to the right party, and thereupon Mr. Miner was requested that, although it was late, the Court would hear his argument, if he chose, but the case would not be disposed of that night. The learned gentleman very discreetly declined to say anything claim for his client that night, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

Instead of being present nine-and-a-half o'clock, as his Honor had stated he would be, he did not arrive till ten. Mr. Minerheing asked if he was ready to make his argument, arose, and a few remarks and submitted the case. After a few minutes delay, Judge Drake read the following decision, which, of course, had been previously prepared, with the exception of the last clause:

The case under consideration is one of some importance. It involves the right to control a grown girl, nearly of age, against her will of discret on.

Mrs. McMillen as the mother and only surviving parent of Agnes Lowry, a minor, claims the right to have the custody, control and care of the said minor.

The respondent, Ward Pack, in whose custody Agnes is said, claims to control her as being her husband. The return which he has made to the writ of habeas corpus is in the following words—"I return this writ, the within named Agnes Lowry being before the court, she being of lawful age and the lawful wife of the within Ward Pack"—indicates, if it indicates anything, that the respondent claims the custody and control of Agnes Lowry by virtue of the marital rights which, it is claimed, she has conferred.

In support of his claim the respondent admits that ceremonies were performed on April 18th of April last he was married to the said Agnes in form according to the custom of the country.

I do not consider it necessary to comment at large upon the testimony offered to prove that a marriage ceremony was performed between the parties named on the occasion, though there is much in it about which one might cavil; but one remark I cannot run up in. I am inclined to consider that points established by the evidence adduced.

By the testimony of the respondent the age of Agnes becomes a question equally important with that of the marriage ceremony. The testimony of what the respondent means by the words "lawful wife" may be a matter of conjecture. Whatever it may be, the court conclude, in alleging that the said Agnes is of that age which parental authority, protected by law, ceases to be rights of parental custody cease. Upon this point there is no evidence, and the respondent in the opinion of the court wholly inadequate.

Without referring at all to the conflict of testimony upon this point, that offered by the respondent does not prove that the said Agnes was at the time of the alleged marriage of the age of that age when she can cease to be under the control of her parents. The conjecural duties and obligations of parent and child are such that we should be but a wide field, were we to attempt a discussion of the rights of the latter. It must suffice, then, to say, in the opinion of the court, these rights and obligations, rights and privileges continue in the law until the child shall be of the age of twenty one years. Where there is a statutory provision (Revised Statutes, Chapter XV, Sec. 1.—Rev.) limiting the minority of the child to an earlier period, no parental authority exists and is exercised with harmony, it is supreme, however contrary it may be to the decision and desire of the child. Parental rights or authority obtained during the minority of the child, who has made or shall make, without the consent of the parent or guardian, cannot be permitted to override and displace those of the parent.

The rights of the parent may be waived. Marital rights, however, are protected by reference during the minority of the child—exceptions to the general authority of the child, as well as to the joy of the parent; but the law and the consent of the parent must be obtained.

There are circumstances surrounding the marriage of the respondent to Agnes Lowry which cannot be overlooked. It is alleged that at the time of the assumed marriage to Agnes he had another wife with whom and her children, he resided in Bountiful, and cohabiting. Proof that the contrary was, before the time of his assumed marriage to Agnes, cohabiting with the woman whom he called his wife, and introduced her as such; and that the same woman was living with the respondent at his house after the assumed marriage to Agnes, is beyond doubt. Under this evidence the respondent has made no reply, nor offered any explanation, he having full opportunity to do either; and having omitted to make any explanations, the presumption which was created by the evidence becomes, by his silence, a conclusion, and very painful conclusion it is; for, if the conclusion be a correct one, the respondent is guilty of a public and a gross violation of the laws of the United States, and under circumstances of a very aggravating character—aggravating as has been done to bring the provisions of that law to the knowledge of this people. The Court is impressed with the idea that there is an anti-mormon feeling in the Territory, who has reached the age of discretion, and who is not familiar with the provisions of that law.

If the station of the respondent was such at the time the assumed marriage to Agnes Lowry, he violated the provisions of that law in the assumed marriage to Agnes Lowry, however solemnly performed, was flagrant and deliberately wicked, and the Court is by the evidence impelled to this opinion.

Therefore the decision of the Court is, that the custody and control of the said Agnes Lowry belong to her mother, Agnes P. McMillen, and not to the respondent, Ward Pack, and that the said Agnes Lowry shall be in the custody of her mother, Agnes P. McMillen, and that the respondent, Ward Pack, is hereby ordered to carry the decision of the Court into execution.

The Marshal was ordered to see the decision of the Court carried out, which he promised to do by informing Mrs. McMillen that she could take her daughter into the custody, and by informing the daughter that she would now go with her mother. Agnes replied that she will die if she here before I will go with her"

At this juncture, her husband walked up like a brave, and tied her out of the courtroom. He then instructed her over to children, who took her off in triumph, accompanied by many friends, and saluted by the deafening cheers of the hundreds who had been witnessing the proceedings with the most intense interest.

We have thus, in as brief a manner as possible, given a history of the habeas corpus proceedings and the results, which we hope feel a little feverish, and they might have been somewhat uncomfortable in the event that any violence had been attempted on the part of the friends of the mother, and to insure the custody of the daughter. The nature and intent of the proceedings from first to last were apparent to all who witnessed them, and we hope to see no need for any such aids in reference to them at this time, further than to state that we have seen, within the last month, some very ugly-shaded arrangements in the administration of what should be laid law and justice, and witnessed the sayings and doings of many corrupt, wicked and unjust men, which we will remember having seen any, (his as ther taken into consideration) who in those respects could be considered the inferior of his supreme-ruty representative of "Federal power."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that a Union Association, at New Orleans has started a series of resolutions, and a petition to Congress, asking for the people leave to hold a convention, for the purpose of taking measures for the formation of a loyal state government.

General McClellan's Staff, it is said, has at last been deposed of, by an order directing that those officers belonging to it, holding commissions in the regular army, shall be assigned to duty in their respective corps, and that the Volunteer officers be mustered out of service.

A terrible hurricane swept over Grundy County, Ills., on the 18th of April, which prostrated and demolished every thing where it came in its path. The loss of life reported was not great, but the amount of property destroyed was ingenous.

The Sioux prisoners who were condemned to death at Mankato, but not executed, in consequence of the non-approval of the sentence of the Court by the President, have been sent to Davenport, Iowa, where they will be imprisoned at least a year during the continuance of the Indian war.

General Fremont has recommended the colonization of the freed negroes of the South, on the Pacific Railroad lands, for the purpose of constructing the road as a matter of policy and economy under existing circumstances.

The steamer Ariel, from Panama, (Central America), was wrecked off Cape Race, on the 27th ult., and over three hundred and fifty persons—crew and passengers—were drowned.

MILITARY COURT.

On Friday last a court of inquiry, under military regulations, was held in the canvas Library Room, at Camp Douglas, to investigate charges preferred against the renegade soldiers, who were arrested at Bountiful, Davis county, while attempting to abduct Mrs. Agnes Pack, the particulars of which we gave in our last issue.

The court consisted of Col. Evans, commander of the post, Capt. Wallace, quartermaster, and Capt. Black. Lieut. Stillman was appointed judge advocate, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, recorder, for the keeping of the minutes of the proceedings, was by far the most onerous part of his duties; at least this is the opinion of our reporter.

The six prisoners, who are by no means the most innocent-looking men, were then, after having heard the charges read, called upon to plead. As might have been anticipated, they all pleaded *not guilty*

John Pack, jun., George D. Grant and Joseph and Benjamin Argyle were duly sworn for the prosecution, and testified to all that we stated last week, and also to several other items of the most despicable conduct imaginable, which had not previously come to our knowledge. If we had space it would give us pleasure to present the testimony *in full*; but as we have not, a brief review must at present suffice.

The prosecuting witnesses being through with, the court took a recess till one o'clock, at which hour it resumed its session. On the witnesses for the defence being called, a host of apparently very willing subjects were on hand to give, either their own, or such version of the disgraceful affair as their dignified preceptors had indicated to them. That these witnesses were packed no sensible man that listened can for a moment doubt, for they worked into each other's hands admirably. Mrs. McMillen, however, was not quite "prepared" to answer the adroitly propounded questions of Col. Evans, which he insisted upon being answered for the purpose of exonerating himself from the implication of complicity in the attempted kidnapping of Mrs. Pack, which had been thrown upon him by the prosecuting witness, Grant, who, in giving his evidence, said: "I asked the two men who first came up what authority they had; if they had got a writ of any kind, and one of them replied, 'We are ordered here by Colonel Evans; Agnes is under age and we are going to have her, dead or alive.'" When closely questioned upon this point, and called upon to state by whose authority she took that posse of men with her, she reluctantly answered: "I applied to the Governor to get some assistance to fetch my daughter away, and he told me to go to Gen. Connor, and he (Gen. Connor) would send with me such confidential men as were necessary. I accordingly went to Gen. Connor, and he said that he was willing the men should go, but they must go in citizen's clothes; and said that I might choose such confidential men as I desired. They went as citizens, and I received my orders from Gen. Connor, with permission to choose such men as would suit me, and such as were willing to go as volunteers."

We were almost prepared for anything, but hardly prepared for such startling revelations as these. That any Government officer would take any part in the preconcerting of such fiendish plans, we could not have previously been easily made to believe, but the above statement must either be true, and the officials therein named accessories before the fact to this hellish outrage, or this old woman, who appears to be so much beloved in certain quarters, has sworn to more than one base falsehood.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the court adjourned, with the announcement that it would again convene in the evening to read over the evidence and make its decision, to be thereafter submitted to Gen. Connor for confirmation.

It is generally supposed that military prisoners are kept in close confinement, or under the restraint of a strong guard; but at Camp Douglas they seem to have inaugurated a more liberal way of doing things, for when the court adjourned, the accused walked cozily off in such directions as their inclinations led them.

We have not yet learned the decision of the court, but as the accused have been frequently seen prowling around town, we infer that they have not been considered worthy of punishment.

By the bye, what has become of that drunken vagabond who made the demonstration at the Penitentiary some five or six weeks ago, and who was delivered over by the civil authorities to the proper officer at Camp Douglas?

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

During the past winter and since the invading Confederate army was defeated and driven from the State last fall, the people of Missouri till recently have been, as represented, enjoying measurably a season of peace, having only been subject to the murdering and plundering operations of the guerrillas, who have been constantly prowling about in various parts of the State, and to the felonious acts of the soldiery stationed within its borders for the protection of the old flag, and to counteract the movements of the bushwhacking guerrilla bands whose tender mercies towards the Union-professing population have been and still are exceedingly cruel.

From the Federal soldiery, according to reports, those not loud in their professions of loyalty, and many who were, have received some exceedingly harsh treatment, and hundreds of men have been shot without waiting for the formalities of a trial, and their property taken or wantonly destroyed—suspicion of disaffection to the Government or of entertaining feelings of disgust relative to the arbitrary acts of the military, having been, as stated, sufficient cause for the institution of such proceedings. The conduct of Union troops in numerous instances is represented to have been exceedingly tyrannical and cruel and not tending much to foster and cherish the love for the Constitution, laws and institutions of the country, which may still exist in that ill-fated State. The demonstrations of the guerrillas and of the Secessionists generally against those entertaining different views relative to political matters have been relentless, and from the hands of the ultra-Unionists and Seceders the few who have been peaceably inclined and not disposed to fight when not required thereto by military rules and regulations, have received no mercy, and each of the belligerent parties have seemed to vie with each other in robbery and killing such non-combatants wherever found. The State, nevertheless, has enjoyed for several months an immunity from invasion, during which time the Union cause has been in the ascendancy, as represented, and the belief has often been expressed, in military and other circles, that the war in Missouri was virtually at an end.

For some time past and till within a few weeks, the public have been led to believe that there was not a detachment of Confederate troops north of the Arkansas river. An official report to that effect was published on the 11th of April, which stated that the north side of the river had been swept clear of the Confederates, and that Fort Gibson was occupied by Federal troops, but the representations were that the enemy was increasing his force on the south side and held all the fords. The next announcement made relative to affairs in that quarter was, that the Confederates, three thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Gen. Cabell, made an attack on Fayetteville, Ark., on the morning of April 18th, and, after a severe engagement, which lasted four hours, was repulsed with heavy loss. The next report stated that the Federal troops had evacuated Fayetteville and were falling back towards Springfield, Mo., followed by a rumor that Marmaduke with a formidable force was advancing towards Pilot Knob, where Col. Smart was in command. His scouts on Black river were drove in on the 18th. As soon as Col. Smart was advised of the approach of the enemy he sent out a detachment to hold him in check, giving him time to load up his teams ready for leaving, in the event a retreat should become necessary, which subsequent events proved to be a wise precaution, as the post had to be abandoned, and Col. Smart had to fall back after destroying the stores which he could not take away. The retreat was effected in good order, as stated, notwithstanding the enemy at one time got in Col. Smart's advance after he evacuated the post and made a desperate effort to capture the entire force. Gen. McNeil was soon in motion with his force stationed at Bloomfield, marching towards Pilot Knob, expecting to reach that place on the 23d, and a large force of cavalry was detached from Springfield to get in the rear of and cut off the retreat of Marmaduke, whose force was estimated at twenty thousand men. Gen. Price also was said to have had twelve thousand at Pocahontas, in Cape Girardeau county.

Gen. Marmaduke is reported to have made an attack on Cape Girardeau on the 26th with eight thousand men, Gen. Bainbridge being second in command. A battle ensued, which continued for three hours, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, who retired with considerable loss.

The Confederates are represented to have stripped the country through which they passed of everything moveable that could be made subservient to their use in the prosecution of the war, sparing neither Unionists nor Secessionists, asking no questions as to which party they were politically attached. Their loss in the attack on Cape Girardeau was subsequently reported to have been about sixty men and seventy-five horses killed and two hundred men wounded.

On Sunday night after the enemy had been repulsed at Cape Girardeau, Gen. Vandever, with the 1st Iowa, attacked their encampment near that place and captured several hundred prisoners. Marmaduke retreated towards Bloomfield. At latest dates Generals McNeil and Vandever were following him, as stated, with the expectation of cutting off his retreat and capturing a large portion of, if not his entire army.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION--GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—DEATH OF HIRAM KIMBALL AND THOMAS ATKINSON.

A telegram was received, sent over the wires from Los Angeles, on the afternoon of Friday, May 1st, announcing that Hiram Kimball and Thomas Atkinson, who were on their way from this city to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries, had been killed at San Pedro, by the explosion of the Ada Hancock, but when was not stated. On Saturday, another dispatch was received here, setting forth that the Ada Hancock, a small steamer employed as a tender in carrying passengers from the wharf at San Pedro, to the steamer Senator, which was at anchor in deep water five miles from the landing, exploded her boiler on the 27th. of April, by which awful occurrence forty of the sixty passengers on board were instantly killed, and all the others, with the exception of seven, wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Seeley, W. T. B. Sanford, Frederick Kerlin, son of the late General A. S. Johnston, Dr. H. M. Myles, W. P. Ritchie, Mr. Atkinson and Hiram Kimball, Mormon missionaries, and Capt. Joseph Bryant Fitch. No further particulars were given.

Elders Kimball and Atkinson left this city on the 2d day of March last, according to the best of our remembrance, on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, which, as understood, they solicited from some cause which we never heard definitely stated. They proceeded to the Pacific by the southern route, and after leaving the lower settlements in Washington county, nothing had been heard from them, excepting that they were met by some of the merchant trains from San Pedro, till the announcement of their death as above stated. With Mr. Kimball we have been acquainted some twenty-five years. Mr. Atkinson was to us an entire stranger, and we believe that he had not long been a resident of the Territory. Mr. Kimball was about fifty-seven years, and Atkinson about fifty three years of age. Each have left a wife and family to mourn their departure from this state of existence, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to produce grief and sorrow.

So far as our memory serves us, or our recollection extends, these two men are the first who have lost their lives by any similar casualty either in going or returning from a mission to preach the gospel to Adam's benighted descendants in any part of the earth. Several of the Elders have died in foreign lands and in distant parts of the American continent; but none, we believe, have ever been killed before by any explosion of a steamer, the wrecking of a vessel at sea, or by any of the many railroad accidents which have proved so fatal to thousands within the last thirty years.

By the explosion of the steamer Saluda at Lexington, Mo., on the 8th of April, 1852, some twenty-five or thirty emigrants for Utah lost their lives out of the one hundred and ten on board, and of the two hundred and fifty passengers, only about ten escaped death, with the exception of those calling themselves Saints. That was a calamitous affair, and the first and last of the kind affecting emigrants from the old world or the Eastern States, en route for Deseret, that has ever occurred; but neither of the returning missionaries on board, of whom there were several, were materially injured.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Yesterday afternoon Company H., 3rd Infantry, C. V., Capt. Black left Camp Douglas to establish a post at or near Soda Springs, as we announced last week, and company E., of the same regiment, left for the West to establish a post at Reese River, Overland Mail Route, as we are credibly informed. Capt. Black took with him about thirty baggage wagons, one third of which were ox teams. We understand a company of cavalry will follow shortly, which will return as soon as the post shall have been located.

About one hundred of the scapegraces who have been hanging about Camp Douglas all the winter, went north with Capt. Black's command, and about the same number went west with company E. Thus far all right, and we hope the balance of the Camp followers will soon imitate their example.

DISGRACEFUL.—To see a drunken man, claiming to be a citizen, reeling about the streets, or stretched out on the side walks, even in "Whisky street," is not a common occurrence in Great Salt Lake City, and a circumstance of that kind generally attracts considerable attention. A bacchanalian, who had been indulging quite too freely, took lodgings on the street corner, near the "Hay scales," on the afternoon of the first instant, and became the "observed" of all passers-by. On making inquiry as to the name of the unfortunate individual, a wag who was standing near replied that the man's name was *By*-water; but, from appearances, he had made a mistake and been *buy* ing whisky, in which opinion those present unanimously concurred. We had not before witnessed such a disgraceful scene, nor heard of any similar occurrence for a long time, with the exception that some one reported having seen a young man on his way home from the Bench, a few days since, in a fuddled condition.

MAY-DAY.—On Friday morning last, at an early hour, companies of juveniles were seen passing through the streets, wending their way toward the hills and kanyons surrounding the city, on a May-day excursion, to celebrate that festive day in gathering wild flowers and in wandering over the hills and through the vales, gamboling the while in the sportive innocence of childhood, without much constraint. There were, however, but few, comparatively, who were not accompanied either by their teachers, or some person in whose charge they had been placed, to keep them in order as far as possible, and to prevent accidents, which too often occur on such occasions. On their return in the evening, many of them were bedecked with flowers, and there were not many among them who did not bear some badge or make some display indicating the nature of the amusements they had participated in during their rambles, with which all apparently had been highly delighted.

FIRST DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.—The court appointed to be held in the First District on the third Monday in April, and which, as we announced in a former issue, was on that day adjourned till Wednesday last, fizzled out, after a session of two minutes.

We have learned from our Utah correspondent that Marshal Gibbs had been indefatigable in his exertions to have the Seminary fitted up for the holding of court, but as no funds had been forwarded by the department at Washington with which to pay the expenses of the court, the Marshal very properly declined to summon jurors and witnesses until he was put in possession of "greenbacks" sufficient to keep good the credit of our Great Uncle, and hence Judge Drake adjourned the court till the second Monday in September.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Isaac R. Thompson, who accompanied Hon. Frank Fuller to this place in 1861, and has acted as his private secretary and clerk since that period, left in the overland coach on Monday evening for San Francisco, where he intends to reside for the future. He is a most estimable young man, and we join with his numerous friends, in wishing him every success.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

We have long been of opinion that the sheep of these valleys were not suitably cared for. Of the truth of this, we may call for testimony from the series losses which have been sustained in years past, almost solely the result of careless management and the comparatively inadequate number now owned in the Territory. We should have had at least ten head of sheep where we have now but one. That we have not, may and must be charged to faults in ourselves—not in others.

Very soon after our first endeavors to erect homes in this desert, far-removed wilderness region, sheep were introduced. The first herd, if we are rightly informed, was brought here in the fall of 1849, by Mr. Lorenzo D. Young, consisting of about one thousand head. Since then from time to time other droves have been brought here, and considerable numbers have been purchased from drovers, including some of reputed high blood. With this as a starting point, had requisite care been taken of them, it does not seem to us a difficult task to demonstrate that we might have had at least ten times as many sheep as we now have.

Probably some have been suffered to be eaten a prey for the wolves, though we have no means at hand for ascertaining any approximate estimate of the number which may thus have perished. We entertain the opinion, however, that, though wolves have been quite numerous in various localities, no great number have been lost by their depredations. So far as our observation has extended, the sheep of these valleys have not grievously incited our herd. We during the summer months, however, we must look elsewhere to discover the true cause or causes of the decimation of sheep in Deseret.

The malady, called the Great Basin, it is well known, are very variable—sometimes mild, sometimes severe—now at times falling deep and totally investing the range with an almost impenetrable coating of packed or freezing snow, and again, in but slight and inconsiderable quantities, leaving the range surface free of access to all animals. Sheep may have been losers losses sustained through these extremes occurring, in cases where there was failure in making suitable provision for such emergencies. We are aware of serious losses having been sustained by some of our principal sheep-owners in years past, as the result mainly, if not solely, of winter neglect. We doubt not that many more have perished from this cause than from the incursions of wolves. Yet we cannot find in this—disparaging though it be to sheep-raising—an adequate reason for the vexatious tardiness during consecutive years apparent in the multiplication of the number of our sheep.

In former years the butchers annually disposed of no inconsiderable number of sheep, and though the trade in mutton may have been a lucrative one for them, it has in no means promoted or in the remotest degree aided us as a people in our advancement to a position of comparatively independence, without which, environed as we are, all other independence—be our dreams of it never so delirious—will assuredly come short of gratifying our hopes. Moreover, in the vicinity of this city, however, do not now largely supply the market afaik with mutton. They find that wool-growing is more profitable. We cannot, therefore, look to this channel any willful diatrainment that should cause serious alarm for the fate of our flocks of sheep.

The pursuit of commercial minor causes operating adversely to the sheep and wool-growing interest of the indefatigable settlers of this Great Interior Basin might be followed a greater length, but it will suffice for the present purpose to refer to a few of those causes which in days gone by have somewhat militated against more extensive sheep-growing in Utah. Though we cannot attribute to any one of them the sole reprehensibility in the matter, yet we have good grounds for charging them, as the proximate causes, respectively—such one on his own account—with having had a share of officiousness in attaching the pulsations of a vital element in our body-politic, social and financial, and of rendering grossly abortive the most expensive cakes in those for producing wool in quantity and kind, inclusive of its manufacture, to meet the rapidly-increasing and almost imperative demands of the people for home-made fabrics.

While these minor evils have been partially remedied, there remains yet to be grappled with that which, in all countries, has ever proved the worst enemy of sheep-growing. Before we proceed, at the very moment of our writing, the most formidable enemy we have to contend against in our efforts at sheep-raising.

That there is no effect without its legitimate, direct or indirect cause, no one may will for a moment question. We contend, therefore, is inevitable that, if disease prevails among the sheep in this country, some cause, whether discoverable or not, exists to produce it.

The mode of treatment of sheep adopted by some of our farmers, with which we have been conversant for some length of time, we have always deemed highly productive of mischief—one which is but the milder type of incipient stage of a more virulent form of disease.

Let the scab disease, now and for some time past making total inroad to the already limited stock of sheep in the Territory, it may have been brought there in imported sheep, or it may not; it is likely, yet, may have been engendered through the disease promoting neglect notoriously observant in many localities where sheep in congregate.

We have seen, on occasions, a large flock of sheep as hogs are frequently kept in a dirtier yard, with but scarcely room to face about without coming in close contact with the filth of the place, has been so long in vogue with their fathers, that we presume some of our gentle shepherds consider the practice commendable, and, in the exercise of care, we wish to shoulder the responsibility upon the youngsters who generally have care of the sheep—nothing of the kind. It is the influence exerted upon them by the well, if not shameful treatment adopted by their fathers from year to year that we advise against and which, it is deeply fallacious, not proved to be more and in taking bathsomeness exposed to daylight it would in many instances be fastened upon a future generation of their children, to entail subsequently on them a progeny increased and more malignant maladies.

Who cannot see the result of this penning up sheep by confinement? Not the sheep—for them in a contracted pen for the night is not enough of aggravation, and to put on the climax of evils in their practice, the dumb creatures, at the mercy of thoughtless owners thus ill used, are in most cases incarcerated in those narrowed up, stinking pens till after sunrise. After sunrise, did we say? Yes, with our own eyes we have seen the suffering animals tumented till seven, eight and even nine o'clock in the morning, with nothing to eat and with nothing subsisting in the morning sun, with the offensive effluvia from their droppings fully nauseating the atmosphere around them.

From the limited space in our agricultural columns this week, we are compelled to defer further consideration of this subject till our next issue.

THE TALLOW TREE IN ALGERIA.—This remarkable tree, a native of China, and called by the botanists, *Croton sebiferum Sebiferus*, *sebifera*, has now been successfully acclimated in Algeria, through the exertions of the French Government. Its cultivation on a larger scale would be extremely advantageous to the poorer classes, since it would diminish the cost of candles. A tree ten years old, rising from six to two kilogrammes of tallow, fifteen years later it will yield from three to four. It requires no care, and, if cut down, may be planted on the roadside; its leaves are like those of the aspen; its bark is white and smooth; its seeds, of an almond hemispherical form, are covered with a waxy substance. In the island of Chinan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farmhouse, where the seeds are separated, put into a wooden or kindrical box, open at one end and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle, containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the steam, penetrating the box, softens the seeds and facilitates the separation of the tallow. After about a quarter of an hour of exposure to steam, the seeds are poured into a stone mortar, where they are stirred about until all the tallow has been separated in a semi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder with a hole at the bottom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all husks and impurities, and soon becomes solid. The vessel which receives it has been previously moistened and powdered with red earth, to prevent the adhesion of the tallow. In hot weather, the candles made with the latter are apt to become soft, and even bend. To guard against this inconvenience they are dipped into wax. The needs that have passed the first operation above described are pounded, and oil is extracted from them by pressure.

MILK, TEA AND COFFEE.

In Prof. Loomis' article on "Food," in the last Smithsonian Office Report, he thus speaks of milk, tea and coffee:

"Milk, coagulated in solution not only a due proportion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, but all the other elements necessary for the construction of bone, nerve, etc., and hence is always a proper food in all circumstances of life.

"Tea derives its beneficial qualities not from its nutritive supply of material, but from its affording a peculiar substance called theine, the effect of which in the system is to diminish the waste, thus making less food necessary. Tea thus has a positive economic value, not as a supplying tea as a saving nutriment.

"Coffee, though of a taste so little allied to tea, derives its value in precisely the same manner and from nearly the same substances, its value and effect in the system are therefore the same as those above stated. It is hence evident that milk, tea and coffee, are valuable articles of food under all conditions of temperature."

THE FIRST CARGO OF TEAS FROM JAPAN.—The bark Benefactor, Captain Berry, which arrived on Monday from Yokohama (Bay of Yeddo) brings the first cargo of teas imported into New York from Japan since the opening of trade with that country. Hitherto the merchants of Japan have found their way to the Atlantic Shiles, via China, where the teas have been bought and repacked. The Benefactor's cargo has been prepared in Yokohama, with especial reference to its sale in the American market, the firing and packing being superintended by Chinese, sent to Japan for the purpose. The tea of Japan resembles the finest green tea of China, known as Moyune, differing chiefly in this, that it is perfectly pure and free from all coloring matter. Without Japan tea is not deficient in strength, it has a delicacy and softness of flavor which has already made it very popular.

"Why, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very well," replied the little gentleman, "I am like a sixpence among copper cents, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

CARRAGE SEEDS!

DURK SEED of the WINNESTADT—the best cabbage for Sale. 41 f L. S. HEMENWAY.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Rare Collection for Sale. 41 f L. S. HEMENWAY.

WOODMANSEER & BROS

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS, SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, HICKORY, BLUE DRILLS, SATINETTS and CLOTHING.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, AXES, HAY FORKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS, SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN, TINWARE, BRASS KETTLES, Duke Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Tube Cheese.

COOKING STOVES,

Queensware, Gold Seales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 40-6m

EXTRAY NOTICE.

A BLACK one-year old Horse-COLT, white nose, two white feet, came to my enclosure in G. S. L. City, on the 4th of April. DAVID W. SESSIONS, 41tf City Bonnifiel, Davis co.

WEAVING LOONS & SPINNING WHEELS.

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles on the shortest notice and most improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with them, also, WHEELS for SPINNING WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to manufacture Mill of Lumber, or as Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and correct, if desired.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

S. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. HARVEY,
Mountain Dell.

45-1f

REMOVAL.

FINDLAY'S
MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

Has moved to the old stand in Main Street, Three doors south of Jennings' store.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Window Paper, Flour, Stairs, Screws, Tack Hinges, Bed Cords, Nails and Shingle Nails, Cement Roofing Felt, Sheet Iron, Black Lead Pencils, Toilet-Soap, Coaks' Spool Cotton, Boots and Shoes.

THE FOREGOING AT A LOW FIGURE FOR CASH.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

MATCHES,

FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE

INKS.

DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS

And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.

BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

These Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.

COARSE AND FINE COMBS,

BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR WHITE PROOF.

CRUDE AND REFINED SALERATUS,

MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

The Subscriber has on hand an extensive business, the Boss have hired in the large premises over the City Pottery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the wholesale trade of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Rip, Cross-cut and Circular Sawing, Turning, Planing, etc. Paint and ornamental Wood-turning of all sizes.

WANTED,

A steady, elderly Man for Chopping. Two Good CABINET MAKERS. Twenty Cords of Stump, white Quaking Asp. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER.

Contracts for Stumps will please take notice. 40-1f

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO; INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE; SCYTHES, HOES, AUGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block south of Adam Strip's. 4-4t

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at W. J. Sockelson's, 5th Ward; also, Salerator, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 4-13m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Collectors of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled with the Territorial Treasurer, are respectfully asked to call at the Assessor and Collector's office in these matters most immediately and pressingly required.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this reminder will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

T. BERTON
3-1-4t Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing the order or catalogue at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-1t

LITERARY EDUCATION.

R. W. TOLLEDO will commence to teach a limited Class number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23d, at his residence, Bishop Shurtliff's house, Stevenson's Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also carry out engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences. 36-1t

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS sweep all before them, made from the cane of superior quality, grown on the premises; they are believed to be the best brooms in the Territory. Taped handle, pain or varnish, plain hand and straight. Price, "half a dollar."

Bed wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 36-3m

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SOMMER CLOTHING can be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY HUNTER, at reasonable terms.

Residence, Fourth Ward, Third House east of Temple Block, North Side. 4-1m

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE,

A THE Emporium, on Big Cottonwood, six miles south of this city, OLD IRON, herb wrought and cast.

Also, always on hand and for Sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, a No. 1 article of FLOUR.

4-3-3 F. KESLER, Supt.

HENRY BRUCE, ENGRAVER

ON all kinds of Wood, Comic and Pictorial Boxes, Card Plates, Spoons, Rules, Rolls, Steel Stamps for Marking Boots, Clothing, Stamps, Hot Branding, Stencil Plates, etc., etc.

Having on hand a large assortment of stamps for marking clothes, cotton, pantaloons, etc., for embroidery, and constantly adding to the stock, I can do the best of work of giving general satisfaction.

Those favoring me with their patronage will please leave a copy name of business, door South of Godbe's Drug Store, Main Street.

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 46-4

LATEST NEWS!!!

PANTECHNICON,

UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK.

F. D. CLIFT takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of a Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDISE

adapted for Spring and Everlasting Trade, consisting in part of

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
HICKORY,
DENIMS,
COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,

AND A GOOD VARIETY OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

NAILS,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
HAY FORKS,
AXES,
SCYTHES and
SNATHS.

Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Rope, Bake Ovens, Brass Kettles,

GLASS,

with almost every article in the Cutlery Department.

A full and complete Assortment of GROCERIES.

TEAS of the Finest Flavor,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

TOBACCO,

SPICES,

DYE STUFFS,

with a thousand and one notions too tedious to enumerate.

A few very superior COOKING STOVES will be offered, now and hereafter, in exchange for Butter, White Beans, Butter and Eggs.

Long pink data and pitchforks not refused. 46-1m

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 14th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 36-4f

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two years and four years, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts, all kinds of produce taken.

W. F. A.

FOR SALE,

AT American Fork, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of one acre of land, and a lot of fine quality fruit trees in upwards of fifty young apple and other fruit trees in the lot.

Wanted in payment, a good wagon and cattle.

3-9-3 JOHN BENNETT, American Fork.

LOOK HERE!

ESBERT MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER B. HUBER is now prepared to make to order, and repair all kinds of Machinery, Woodworking Planing Machines, Tenonsis and Mortises, Boring Machines, Lathes, Turning Machines, etc., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screws cut at any size or pitch of thread.

Salt Lake City, 2-1-6m. 25-1f

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Coop's Store, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their kind patronage, and would respectfully inform the public that he will continue to work their leaves at the old stand, and will be prepared to make to order, Silk Hats, Felt Hats, Straw Hats, Children's Hats. Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-1f

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by G. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Fourteenth Ward, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, and Saturday evenings, during intermission, at the rate of Twenty Lessons for Twenty Dollars, or Forty-five—$45 per quarter; $25 in advance.

Persons desiring to attend private lessons during the day.

Must provide themselves with Pianos.

Piano Forte tuned. Orders received by Richard Ballantyne, at the Globe Store. 24-1f

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to his improvements in machinery, he can manufacture an article unequalled in the Territory.

Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, and heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TATLOR.

Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 36-1f

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, between Second and Second South Streets.

THE an inclosed returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—3d Ward, four blocks south of the Salt Lake Road.

41-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most tolerable manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from one tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

Office opposite Mr. Hooper's Tithing Office, at Hooper, Weber County, Deseret.

Office open from 8 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE-WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 14th Ward, near the School House. 40-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

THE HALF of that SAW MILL in Potatoes Canyon, Big Cottonwood, ready for hauling the saw logs. The poor chance for a gold mine same by your home. Those wishing to purchase would find it to their interest to give me a call soon, as I am determined to sell on reasonable terms. Apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Payson city.

N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for good wheat and butter. 44tf W. D.

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

FROM the Big Fort Creek, about nine months since, one Black Pony HORSE, four white in toes, seven years old, branded J. C. on the left shoulder. Also, one Cream-colored or Clay-bank Spanish HORSE, hamesed on the left side, branded J. C. on the left shoulder, and on the shape of an ox yoke on the left shoulder or hip, and on the hip, is an some Spanish brand. Also, Any one that will bring one or both of these horses, or give information of their whereabouts to Bishop Young's store, 13th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded 44-3

NORTHERN MAIL.

THIS Undersigned continues to RUN A COACH monthly for the accommodation of the Mails and a limited number of Passengers, between Salt Lake City and Bingham city, which leaves G. S. L. City (starting from the residence of S. A. Kingsley, 17th Ward) on Sundays and Thursdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at Ogden the same evening. Returns, Ogden, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past six a.m. for Bingham city, at which place it arrives at noon, and leaves again at one p.m. to return to Ogden. Leaves Ogden Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

AGENTS:

G. D. KEATON, Deseret News office, G. S. L. City.
JOHN TAYLOR, Ogden.
SAMUEL SMITH, Bingham city.
4-1-3 J. C. KING, Proprietor.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

THE about the 6th of November I expect to have Two or Three Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two others I have purchased this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, I can promise not to run without regard to weather, and probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool to be run.

13-1f BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE LADIES,

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again resumed her business at THE BOWER, in connection with her Dwelling.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

21-1m

COOPER SHOP.

ALL kinds of COOPERWARE on hand and for Sale, or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings's Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

26-tf ASBL LAMB.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

I HAVE for 10,000 Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, 43-1f L. S. HEMENWAY.

SIR. REWARD

WILL be paid to the Person or Persons for the delivery of one Bay Roan HORSE, COLT, branded V on left thigh; last seen on an east ridge, north side of Jordan.

Cedar City. WM. J. HARRIS, 3th Ward.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Neil Brown, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City, and that he is authorized to receive and settle the Stage Bills, and sold Line at that point, will be paid, unless made by him or upon his order, and by the Agent at Cedar City.

BEN. HOLLADAY,
Proprietor O. S. Line.

G. S. L. City, March 18 1863. 39 6m

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah; manipulate and settle all kind of legal documents and attend duly drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, and transact all other business appertaining to the profession of Attorney, Counselor, Solicitor and Scrivenor. Also, takes on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

Thankful for past patronage, he feels a continuance of the same.

Office on Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store. 24-1m 28-3m

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a new Patent DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE for the ensuing season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on accommodating terms. Residence—Spring Creek, on Springville Having now 20 years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give satisfaction.

JACOB HOUTZ.

Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. O. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER Straw Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons, in the latest styles.

Residence—Two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

In all cases pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery, it cures Chronic diarrhoea and Cholera, it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Painters and Coopers, it relieves the Post-sitting; it cures quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures rheumatism and sprains; it cures spasms, cramp and stiff joints; it cures burns, scalds and crackings; it cures gall and threadworms; it cures sores and ulcers; it cures corns, wounds and cuts; it is good for horses and cattle; it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 12-1f

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT D. O. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it, can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 3-4f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINET MAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Near Jenkins' Sadlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the patronage of Gentlemen and the public generally to their present Establishment, and orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, cherry and red pine boards wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

OF

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved construction, and are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and in the most reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up for the owner. We card wool, weave for wool, rolls, rolvers, boots, caps, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-1m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the Citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDISE,

which, added to their former stock, they will the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at the lowest

LOW PRICES.

Feb. 19, 1862. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

25-1f

CARPENTER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, DOWNSTAIRS, BELOW THE TEMPLE.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of cash, ground doors, sash, &c.

Our Warehouse is well stocked with Furniture.

Our yard will be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate them in the future. We are acquainted with as good an article to cut like as the material and workmanship will permit.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber, and 2 and 2½ Anchor Chain; Seasoned wood plank. We want 10,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st door above the Lion House and a half south of the Theatre. 24-tf

E. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

266 and 268 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-1f

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and he intends to retain, excellence of workmanship and economy in cash. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and Cloth Manufacturers, that he is prepared to weave, into Jeans, Linsey, Cotton Blankets, Sheets, Patchwork, Quilts, and all cloth that is called for in this Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks south of the Stock north of Bishop Sharp.

LAW NOTICE.

WILL attend to legal business in the United States Courts attend in the Territorial Courts, in the Probate Courts, excepting in the county of Utah; and Powers of Attorney and Deeds of Conveyance will be prepared on the United States and Foreign Countries. In this business I respectfully solicit patronage.

Address to me at Great Salt Lake City, February 16 1863. 35-3m ZERAH PAUL BOND.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS.

KEEPS always on hand a good supply of Shoe Pegs, and finishes, at the old stand, the Shoe Factory, Opposite the Lion House, on the corner of Brigham Street 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 6-1f

THE LATE MR. COOK.

We are pained to announce the sudden death of Mr Frederick Cook, who, for nearly two years past, has resided in this city, acting in the capacity of Assistant-Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company, and with which institution he has been for many years officially connected.

Mr. Cook left this city on the 29th of March, accompanied by Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, and Gen. B. M. Hughes, of the "Overland Stage Line," for a visit to California, and had reached the City of Sacramento, on his return, when the accident occurred which resulted in his death.

While riding through the city, in company with Gov. Gilpin, on the morning of Tuesday, 28th ult, the horses took fright, overturning the carriage, injuring Mr. Cook in the region of the spine, and inflicting some injuries upon his companion. Every attention was shown the sufferers, and, throughout the night, Mr. Cook's symptoms were favorable to his recovery, but during the following morning it became evident that he could not survive. Although his limbs were paralyzed, he was able to speak, and expressed his convictions, as he had from the first, that his injuries would terminate fatally. He gave thoughtful directions in reference to his effects, and upon the subject of communicating his death to his friends in New York, and manifested the utmost calmness in view of his approaching dissolution. He retained the power of speech up to the hour of noon, and calmly breathed his last an hour later. His remains, inclosed in a metallic coffin, were conveyed to San Francisco on Friday, and will be sent by steamer to New York.

The loss of Mr. Cook is not merely a loss to the Company, whose vast business operations he so faithfully managed, but also to the community and to the world. He was a sincere and devoted Christian, a member of the Presbyterian organization known as the "Dutch Reformed Church," of New York city. He loved his religion, and LIVED IT. Impressed with the excellencies and beauties of his own peculiar faith, he learned from it that large-hearted charity towards all mankind which concedes the right of every man to worship the Father according to the dictates of his own conscience. He had no sympathy with the cruel policy which would blot out of existence any of the various religious organizations, because at different shrines they kneel unto one God. He was outspoken and bold in his denunciations of private errors or public wrongs, and possessed that peculiar personal power and fearlessness which enabled him to vanquish the braggart and to handle official pitch without defilement. A devoted lover of his country, he did not attempt to conceal his contempt for the selfish conduct of those who see in war and bloodshed only the means of personal aggrandizement. The same directness and truthfulness characterized his business life. Liberal and openhanded in his personal charities, he was yet exacting and just in his business relations. If a suit was brought against the company for injury to person or property, he never failed to defend it successfully, for it was sure to be an unjust claim. Were it otherwise it would have been amply satisfied long before it could reach the court room.

After what we have said it is almost unnecessary for us to add, that Mr. Cook was highly respected here by every worthy member of the community, or that the hearts of our people beat heavily at the portals of his grave. Disloyalists might have hated him for his enthusiastic devotion to country, and disorganizers doubtless detested him for his inflexible opposition to schemes of villainy. If wickedness in high places trembled before his scathing denunciation, goodness and purity recognized in him a friend worthy of all veneration, respect and love.

We cannot better close our notice than by appending the following lines, written by Miss E. R. Snow, of this city, on the sad event which we have chronicled and addressed to one of Mr. Cook's friends:

Death's purple hand has struck a sudden blow!
From sorrow's fountain streams are made to flow!
And you, from one beloved, are called to part;
Ah! this is nature's tithing of the heart!

You loved your friend—you prized his noble worth;
The loss of such, is loss to us, and earth;
When from our midst a man like him is borne,
We, as a people, feel and deeply mourn.

O'er such a loss deep sympathies will blend;
You mourn a brother, righteousness a friend;
Justice an advocate—humanity
An able counsel with a truthful plea.

A worthy man—deceit no resting place
Found in his heart, and cowardice no trace;
In mem'ry's sacred archives he will live,
And to his name truth's speech will honor give.

Peace to his ashes: let his dust return
To dust again, while laurels grace his urn—
While he, the immortal from the mortal free,
Basks in the halo of eternity.

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

During the past week all the teams have started which are going east this spring, to assist in gathering the poor wishing to emigrate to the peaceful vales of Deseret, and for the importation of merchandize and machinery, of which large quantities will be brought, if the expectations of the many, who have either gone or sent to purchase, shall be fully realized. More or less teams in each of the church trains have gone on private account—many to assist old friends who begin to recall to mind the sayings of the prophets and wish to enjoy a season of peace, after witnessing so many scenes of turmoil and war, as they have within the last two years.

The number of horse, mule and ox teams which have left for the frontiers within the last three weeks, we have no means of determining, but we are safe in saying that it exceeds that of any previous year. Capt. Preston's company, we believe, took the lead of the Church teams, and from latest accounts received from the companies it is believed that he has passed Fort Bridger before this time, and Capt. White with the rear train is supposed to have camped somewhere in Echo Kanyon last night.

Bishop Hunter, who went out on the road as far as Echo to see that all things were in order and give the men some directions and advice after the companies were organized, makes a very favorable report in relation to the teams, wagons, and everything connected with their out-fit. The several companies will travel as close together as circumstances will permit, and it is believed that they will make as good time in going and returning as any teams of the kind which ever crossed the plains.

War News.—The army of the Potomac, as reported, commenced moving across the Rappahannock, on or about the 27th of April, since which rumor says much blood has been shed in the conflicts which have taken place between the Federals and Confederates. Great battles are reported to have been fought on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the particulars of which will probably be received in the course of a few days. The Confederates are said to have come off second best, so far as reported.

Married:

In G. S. L. City, May 2, by Elder George Stringham, Mr. ISAAC BENT, late of Norwich, England, and Miss JANE CARTER, late of Walworth, London, England. [Mil. Star please copy.]

In E. T. City, April 27th, by Elder James W. Huntsman, Mr. THOMAS MORGAN and Miss CAROLINE MECHUAM, both of E. T. City.

Died:

In this city, on the 2d inst., of hysterics, JOHN WALKER, infant son of John W. and Sarah Elizabeth Myers.

At Ogden city, Weber co., April 16 ORILLA ADAMS, daughter of John and Flantilla Adams, aged one month, 3 weeks and 2 days.

At Deseret city, Millard co., April 15th, GEORGE HENRY, son of George and Martha Lovell, aged 8 months and 4 days, of whooping cough and inflamation of the lungs.

In Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, April 29, Mr. FREDERICK COOK, Assistant Treasurer, Overland Mail Company, aged 43 years.

At Provo city, Utah co., April 18, of scarlet fever, SETH M., son of Harvey H. and Margaret Ann Cluff, aged 4 years and 28 days.

Also at the same place, April 22, of scarlet fever, GEORGE H., son of Harvey H. and Margaret Ann Cluff, aged 10 months and 22 days.

In Provo city, April 18, of scarlet fever, SAMUEL H., son of Samuel and Frances Cluff aged 1 year, 1 month and 1 day.

In Ogden city, April 28, MARY DORNEY, aged 71 years, 10 months and 14 days, formerly of Gloucestershire, England.

[Millennial Star please copy.]

New Advertisements.

SAVE THE STREETS.

ALL Persons are forbid DIGGING UP any of the streets leading through the Adobie Yard, in the West part of the city. Any infringement will be punished by fine and confiscation of the adobies made in said streets.—By order of the Mayor and Council,

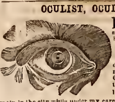
45-1 J. C. LITTLE, City Marshal.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a Pair of SPECTACLES and case, between Farmington and Centreville. I will give a value of them when restored.

45- S. B ROSE, 17th Ward.

OCULIST, OCULIST.



DR. H. J. COOKSLEY will treat all DISEASES of the EYE that may be placed under his care, at his Eye Infirmary, at the residence of Dr. Whitmore, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City. Patients from the country will have to remain in the city while under my care and treatment.

G. S. L. City, April 28, 1863.—44tf

GET YOUR COWS.

I HAVE in my possession one Black COW; J. A. Smith on left horn; has only three teats from which milk can be extracted.

One light Brown COW, white face, both hind legs white, and some white on the near side of the rump, under bit out of left ear, and crop off right ear. No flesh brand visible on either cow.

45-1 JOHN MARCROFT, 6th Ward,

J. MANNING, TAILOR, &c.,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has commenced business as TAILOR at the Store of Thos. Hawkins, Tinsmith, opposite to Townsend's Hotel, where he hopes by punctuality and dispatch to receive a share of public patronage. All orders entrusted to him he promises to execute in a neat and workmanlike manner. Call and give him a trial.

N B Cleaning and repairing done on short notice. 45-3

LOST.

ON the 5th of April, between the Hot Springs and 7th Ward, a Black WOOLEN SHAWL. The finder will please leave it at the "Deseret News" office.

45-1 THOS. TIMMINS.

LITERARY OFFICE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING DEPOT.

Late Perris & Hopkin's Ambrotype Gallery, over Felt's Liquor Store, Main Street

MESSRS. TULLIDGE & HARRISON announce the opening of the above office, in connection with which they will undertake the execution of the following description of work:

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Family Histories made up from private Journals or memorandums of the Elders and others. The most interesting and valuable items of experience arranged into the narrative style, and copied in family records for preservation.—

GENERAL LITERARY BUSINESS.

Manuscripts of authors prepared for the press. Addresses, petitions, etc., etc., revised and corrected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of every kind arranged for the papers.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Merchant's and Tradesmen's Account Books started, or posted from to time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters on business matters, or domestic subjects, written and prepared for mailing to any part of America or Great Britain.

COPYING.

Law Deeds copied. Plays copied out into parts for Dramatic Societies, etc., etc.

ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Advertisers also wish to call attention to the establishment of an Advertising Agency, on the principle of the register and intelligence offices, long since successfully established in other places. It is well known that persons in this city wishing to hire houses or buy property, have had to run through from 12 to 20 wards of this city and make a hundred inquiries to find out houses to let, or property to sell. Parties requiring labor done have gone with work unattended to, when scores of persons who could have done it were in the city unemployed, simply because they could not find them. Persons wishing to sell have had property left on their hands, and workmen have gone unoccupied, or have been obliged to work at business out of their line, for want of a direct medium of communication between the seller and the buyer—the workman and the employer.

The Advertising Office will meet this want. Books will be opened for entering a full description of Houses and Land to Rent or Sell; also Hay, Grain, Stock or any other kind of property to be disposed of. In these books, Artists, Workmen, or Domestic Servants can register the kind of labor they need; and Employers can advertise the number of hands they require.

Fifty cents will be charged for each insertion to last one calendar month. The books will be opened free for inspection to the public; but, in case of a trade being made, or employment, etc., being obtained through a reference from this office, twenty five cents will be due.

All Advertisements entered without charge till the 20th of May.

ADDENDUM.

Having been asked by a facetious friend, who was struck with the fewness of the above propositions, whether that was all we would offer to do; we reply, no, certainly not. Being filled with sublime sympathy for distressed humanity we very modestly offer to undertake the following:

BUSINESS EXTRAORDINARY!

Speeches prepared for bewildered stump orators and speechifiers in general. We also offer to assist, as faithful midwives, Executives in pain to be delivered of July glorifications. Having sent east a special messenger for materials this very year, we shall be able to manufacture any amount of gas to illuminate such joyful occasions. Orations prepared expressly for such times, spiced with "Glorious Washingtons" "Mount Vernons," and "starry banners" in bounteous profusion; also a large amount of opening speeches, reserved expressly for new governors, tastefully touched up with 'Wonderful people!' 'Wonderful progress!' 'Eternal ramparts!' and 'snow-capped peaks!' We have, moreover, on hand a 'genius of solitude' to loan out, which can be made to sit upon one of the aforesaid peaks, if occasion requires. Any amount of thanksgiving proclamations got up full of 'angels of mercy,' 'burning sceptres' and 'gory wheels.' Executive pardons cleverly butchered, lacking only the signature and the criminal's name, exchanged for the bare value of the foolscap. Crooked productions of Utah correspondents, for eastern or western papers, straightened and the usual backbone of lies extracted. More we cannot do for them, lest we share the fate of a certain gentleman living on the bench, who, undertaking to trench his ground and take out all the rocks, found to his horror that he had nothing left to put back again.

Here our modesty stops us, and have only to add that to hard up politicians and needy correspondents, our terms will be easy. 45-2 E. W. T. & E. L. T. H.

STRAYED MYSTERIOUSLY,

FROM the yard of the Subscriber, Two Black EWES, on Tuesday last. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

45-1 S. B ROSE, 17th Ward.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT GREER Electric Match Maker, etc., desires to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his Business to more large and spacious premises, situate east side of Main Street, (lately occupied by Findlay & Martin) which premises will be hereafter known as

GREER'S

ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY

AND

ANTI-VERMIN OFFICE.

By strict attention to business, moderation in prices and fair dealing, he hopes for a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally accorded him.

R. G. also manufactures Blacking, Black Ink, Anti-Bug Lotion, Fly Killer and Mixture to destroy Mice, Wolves, etc., all of which he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail.

Messrs. Hardy Brothers have also appointed him Sole Agent for the Sale of their Superior

POTTERY WARE,

at the same prices as sold at the Pottery, and will allow the usual rates for produce, wood and lead. 41-6

CARDING! CARDING!

LORENZO SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by two good experienced men. We shall endeavor to accommodate those who may bring their wool from a distance

45-3m L. SNOW.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he is on hand to attend to all orders in his line of business with which he may be favored. Umbrellas and Parasols neatly repaired and covered with silk or gingham, and made equal to new ones. I will not be responsible for goods left with me longer than three months. I have some parasols on hand, which I have repaired, and I request the owners to take them away.

THOMAS HAWKES,

45 3 T. D. Brown's Store, Main Street.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES!

TAKEN from the correl of William Mason, at Springville city, Utah county, on the morning of April 30, a Span of HORSES; one a bay, heavy bodied, small ears, left hind foot white, the hair considerably wore off his sides, about ten years old; the other a chesnut color, his right hind foot white, the hair wore off his sides by the harness, supposed to be eight years old. If any one finds or hears of said horses being traded or sold any where in the Territory, will please to deliver or report where they can be obtained, to William Mason or Bishop Johnson, of Springville, shall be liberally rewarded. The last mentioned horse has considerable white in the forehead. 45-1

CABBAGE PLANTS.

NOW READY, the following description of Cabbage Plants:

EARLY YORK,
DRUMHEAD,
WINNSTADDT.

For Sale, at 50 cents per hundred, by Mrs. Alfred Lee, one block and a half north of the Union Square.

Flour and Molasses taken in pay. 45-1*

OUTFITTING STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER."

I CAN Supply the Emigrant and Miner with

FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
BACON,
DRIED BEEF,
BEANS,
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

Also,

BAKE OVENS,
CAMP KETTLES,
FRY PANS,
SLUICE FORKS,
GOLD PANS,
TINWARE,
etc., etc.

MINERS' BOOTS,
STOGA and FINE BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER and
CLOTHING.

I WILL PAY THE FULL

PREMIUM ON GOLD

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

GOLD DUST,

or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.

WANTED,

200 Cords Red Pine Bark,
Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese,
and other Produce.

WM. JENNINGS,

East Temple Street, opposite Market House.

G. S. L. City, 14th April, 1863.—49-f

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

NO. 46. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder ORSON PRATT, delivered Tuesday Morning, April 7, 1863.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

Brethren and sisters, I feel thankful for this opportunity of speaking to you for a short time. I feel under obligation for this privilege of speaking a second time before an assembly like this, and I will try not to trespass upon the time of the brethren, because I not yet up-hill to you, but who I know are anxious to do so. To this end I will endeavor to confine myself to matters that are directly before us, and present them as they appear to me.

I may refer to some things that are a little foreign to the texts we have had, but I hope I shall not be tedious.

We discover that the nations and people from whom we have come are engaged to the utmost of their ability in waging war upon each other. In consequence of this there is tax upon tax, or rather I should say one tax levied after another to pay the expenses of all this fratricidal war. One draft after another is being made to bring into the field as many men as possible, the best and those that will be the most efficient to fight the battles of the nation. It also gives probability reading the late dispatches, that there are apprehensions of a movement with the Indians, and a partial squelching at a foreign war with England and possibly with some other powers. I mention this that we may turn out, it is not necessary for me to predict, but to the light given to these deliberations, and to these transactions that are now going on in regard to the predictions and revelations given of the Lord through Joseph Smith. Brethren and sisters, the nation of them that have a difficult time have now found a way to use all their muscular power, and have they not the right to use their last cattle, for all their horses and for all the mules, and wagons that they can muster into service? The nation is now putting the use of saving themselves, for the purpose of protecting themselves and their property, as they intend to make the banner of the nation universal, spread without the limits of the land. Well, now, the question is, how will these things result? What will be the result of these? They are to declare the will of heaven made to them when he presented to them the word of prophecy and the word of hasting gospel. The means used was by many considered to be the insignificant to bring down the high and lofty; it was thought to consider the diminutive things of Mormonism. No, the power of God was great, it was too insignificant and too degraded; but I have seen something before me, I have seen up in a very ordinary style that has presented a somewhat rough exterior, but inside the cover there has been concealed very greatness, wealth, and when it became visible it astonished its beholders, and it is said will be so with "Mormonism." It was wrapped up by circumstances in the beginning, and in fact it is still out of sight in the estimation of the world. It was wrapped up—in what shall I say? In swaddling clothes, wrapped in a very unseemly garb; but those that have unrolled it, have discovered the valuable treasure, and some few of them can appreciate it, for they have learned that it is the gift of heaven, given to the world, and it must be unrolled and unfolded there. Much too low a region to secure the principles of the means and manifestation of the great and noble. Those few that have looked into the interior have found some of the thing itself, instead of the misrepresentation of its enemies, have not only been healed, but healed saved by it, and some of them are now thinking in heavenly realms of light; for despite all the disadvantages and circumstances by which they were surrounded in this life, there were a host of friends ready to hail them in the spiritual world, to which they are hoped the reach of mortal foe and all the powers of darkness.

The nation of which I was speaking is employing all their means to carry out their ends with a view to safety; but the question is, whether infinite wisdom and the economy of God will not turn them to their own destruction, and to produce cuts and results the very opposite to what they intend? It is evident that the results will show that the wisdom of the wise will be taken in the wisdom of the king of the prudent be hid. Now, if the nation employ all these means to make their own breastworks and have their own fortifications against an outward enemy, and against a day of famine, they would do well. In their own estimation and feeling they are displaying magnanimous wisdom, but in the estimation of the Almighty they are destroying all their stability and power. If this be the design as a chastisement from the Almighty for the transgressions of the people, then they will wisdom and waste away and consume, and the wisdom of justice is satisfied. While they will make such efforts and exertions for their kingdom and government, which is but one of time, what should we do and what exertions should we make to build up a kingdom in which there is life, exaltation and glory for evermore? Shall we not labor to clear away and to demolish the great Babylon of corruption, and to build up the kingdom of God in increasing strength from the fall of man? This great fabric will be destroyed in this generation. And I ask, how much exertion should we make towards building up the kingdom of God, which is designed to be the whole earth?

I can tell you that this nation is going to be furnished with all the business they can attend to, and I expect when they have issued their drafts for men, that they will have plenty of work to do, and hundreds of millions. While this is going on, we shall have still the business that we can attend to, and we have more than we have the necessity of faithfulness and fidelity to the kingdom of God.

We have heard some good remarks about this Tabernacle; we have also had some good instruction relative to the building of the Temple, the emigration of the poor, the sending out of missionaries to preach the gospel of life to the nations; and we have also been called upon to provide a fund for their support, and also to provide for the support of families during their absence from home, that they may be enabled to preach the gospel independent upon the fund. This is an important call, and one that should be attended to as far as we have the means to carry out the requisition. Not only has this matter been before us, but we have received from George A.'s sermon, in which he was so anxious in regard to raising funds and making ourselves hemp coats to prevent being placed in as bad, if not a worse condition than we were in at the last time in these mountains.

With all these matters before us it really seems as if there would be plenty of business for us all, that is, if we are attentive to the requisitions of the priesthood. I will go further that if we took our energies to the accomplishment of these things, we have troubles from without. It does seem that every person should be exercising every possible means within our power used for the building up of the kingdom of God. We have heard to-day some remarks indirectly touching for the promotion of truth, for the strengthening of the kingdom of God, and if there be no more strength remaining for us to defend ourselves against the plunders of the world, it will not be because the powers are exerted to build up the kingdom of God, and to defend ourselves. I will say, "Let them alone, they have enough to do to take care of themselves and their kingdom. If we do not do this, and neglect to comply with the requirements made of us, perhaps the Lord will send some strong winds and we be called into requisition by an enemy from without. This is an item we must remember by all saints.

Now, there is a Tabernacle to be built, and what argument shall I need to urge in its favor. Here are to-day I do not know how many thousands of the people from all around and dust under this flowery, and at this conference we are called upon to make us have rain or snow. Not only so, but the winter, although only just passed, may be said to be still continuing, and in the course of the year we have representatives coming from all parts of the Territory, and we need for the good of the community, and to have their deliberations and labors for the good of the Holy Spirit, to be instructed themselves in the important duties of their callings, then we need a place for our several quarterly localities, and labor to edify the saints and to instruct them in the duties and callings of things required of them.

We have heard that we have a comfortable place to meet in, and I hope the brethren will bear in mind the necessity there is for having a place to meet in. I know that there is everything to be considered that is necessary for our comfortable and good, and upon this point let me ask you one thing, or in other words present a figure to you. A vessel is coming or is strange by a large dock, and while there we see a ship out at sea, and we see the people on board of the vessel are playing to endeavor to keep her afloat, but we see that there are tides and waves, men and children, and they are crying out, "For Heaven's sake, save us, we are going down!" Those on shore are anxious to fly to the rescue, but would allow that ship, with her passengers and crew to go down, the rules inhuman, what would all the world say of such inhumanity? They would say, "You are a set of unfeeling wretches." Well, now on the other hand, supposing that we should employ every means to our power and get all the help we could, and thereby save the passengers and crew of that ship, safely to shore, what would they say? Why, they would say, "You have done well, you have done nobly by rescuing falling and sinking humanity, and bringing them to land." What is the use of our ship, of which I spoke, lively speak? Why, it is old Babylon, and she is fast making through the leak, and the parties interested may fly all the pumps and do all they can, but they can to work them, but she is sinking, sinking, and who are those that are crying for deliverance, who are bound by sin and by poverty, and who are confined to the sinking ship, and whose cries are ascending up to God for their deliverance? Well, it says in the old prophets, "There will be a cleave come up upon Mount Zion" and if this be so, we have to save the world; for we have the character and reputation of Mormonism, and we have spoken of

Babylon the Great is that ship of distress, of which I have been speaking, and many of the passengers thereon are crying, "For God's sake, deliver us." And if we can supply the place of others with oxygen and tools, the passengers can be brought home in security.

Now, I mention this, supposing the one, let the teamsters be in readiness with the necessary fixings, let the wagons be in order, and let the rest of our ability let us supply those who are going on this mission with the necessary provisions. If we cannot do all that we can well as we would, let us do the best we can. Our business is building up the kingdom of God, and we should each do what we can for its accomplishment. I have been on board of a vessel, I was young, and probably I felt the weight of this figure more than those who have had more experience.

I will suppose an individual case; for instance, I have a wife and three little children on board of a vessel that has sprung a leak. This ship has a good deal of money and other property on board, and he discovers that the vessel is fast letting in water, and he says, "O, my wife! O, my little children my wife and children, and my money, and my property, and I will give a great deal more under such circumstances, such an accident terrible." Now, in such a case as this, a man would say, I will be late get into heaven, wife, his children and his all.

Now, I ask, Why this case on the other hand. Supposing the ship to be in a dangerous condition, and the man with thought as he said, "Well, I have a wife, I have a little of myself, wife and children, let us do the best we can, I will go and help." He takes the pails of his coat and stuffs it into the hole and plugs it up, and by the aid of his coat means does all he can to stop the ship from sinking. By taking this course he manifests a determination of character, a fortitude and a determination to live, and thereby saves the ship, and when called upon they should, they pined, away, others were stolen, and than I lost them all. I wish I had them now; I wish I had them, and everything that would have been spoken of as honorable by the sanctified people of God, and I would be thankful for that I am; I have wasted my substance, I have lost all that I had, and I have lost the treasures of life; and, alas! I have no inheritance in the kingdom of God.

Brethren and sisters, let us build a Temple, let us build the Tabernacle, and then we shall be able to do as I understand George A. should when I heard George A. speaking of it.

I feel thankful for the privilege and honor of standing before you. I know that I am a sinner. I know that I have sinned against heaven, and I know that in these days it is said, "It was given by the prophets of old, "Touch not mine anointed, neither do my prophets no harm." Well, it is true, it is true. Simply because they will have the management of your affairs by and bye, and they will, I think, upon your heads, and should any of you interfere with them now, they will be angry, and be inclined to judges of the earth, "kiss the Son, lest he be angry with thee, and thou perish on the way."

I would merely add that we have the mouthpiece of the Almighty with us, and it speaks to the nation and to the people of the whole world. Go where you will to find the word of God, circumscribe the universe, and whose will you find a man that can stand up and say, "Thus saith the Lord God Almighty?" You may search the world over, as if you will find a man that can stand up and assume responsibility pertaining to the kingdom of God. In the word you may find men of eloquence, strength and refinement; but can you find that peculiar leaven of righteousness that is here? What is that, what ship, of which I speak, lively speak? Why, it is old Babylon, and she is fast making through the leak, and the parties interested may fly all the pumps and do all they can to work them, but she is sinking, sinking, and who are those that are crying for deliverance, who are bound by sin and by poverty, and who are confined to the sinking ship, and whose cries are ascending up to God for their deliverance? Well, it says in the old prophets, "There will be a cleave come up upon Mount Zion" and if this be so, we have to save the world; for we have the character and reputation of Mormonism, and we have spoken of

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TOO MANY DOGS.

Frequent and many complaints have been made this spring, concerning the destruction and damage occasioned and done by the superabundance of dogs in this city and county, which in too many instances, as alleged, have been protected for focus, to the great annoyance and vexation of those whose stock has been injured by the ferocity of the canines thus on duty. It is also alleged, and truthfully too, that these marauding bands are guilty of outrages of gangs or droves of dogs getting into gardens, doing more damage in one night than all the proceeds of the dogs in the city are worth. A gentleman informed us few days since, that he had lost fifteen sheep, either by being killed or wounded by dogs, within a short time past, which was a considerable loss, and not at all calculated to promote friendly relations between the owner of the sheep and their destroyers.

We do not wish to many dogs in this city for, for the good of the community, and with few exceptions they are the most worthless and contemptible animals, and the nearer their extermination takes place, the better will by for their owners in particular and the citizens generally who are afflicted with their presence. We do not wish to deprive any of serviceable animal, but the innumerable host of canines of wolfish visage constantly prowling about the city, apparently in a half starved condition, and in direct violation of laws and regulations thus far have failed to remove. Fowls become fearful prey by intrusion upon the premises of others than their owners, by the provisions of an ordinance in such case provided, and a similar provision should be made in relation to dogs. An arrangement of that kind would have a far greater tendency to lessen the number of that sort of useless animals, than the poll tax instituted for that purpose, which has seldom been enforced. Dogs and mad-dogs would be a serious calamity, and their use for the purpose should be tolerated.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—From the advertisement of Messrs. Tullidge & Harrison, it is fully made to appear that they are on hand, ready and willing, to aid and assist those whose literary attainments are of an order unsuitable for the arrangement or execution of mercantile advertisements, requiring a knowledge of mathematics and language, for a moderate compensation—so small indeed that they have to do an extensive business to make it sufficiently remunerative, to enable them to make as much display in the world as some do, who imagine themselves possessed of uncommon literary attainments. How very little enough to do without turning their attention to "business extraordinary," should their capacity for manufacturing such productions be unsurpassed. While we wish them success in all that is useful and beneficial, it is hoped that they will never be driven to the latter expedient for a livelihood.

—As the body lives by breathing, so the soul lives by believing.

SONG—OUR BEST DAYS ARE IN STORE.

TUNE—"GENEVE RALLIES."

While war is wasting the earth,
And peace is cherished no more,
Let the latter increase in worth,
For our best days are in store!
Let us now, the night passing
With a true and single eye,
Ever faithfully bless our country,
And hope these good days nigh.

CHORUS:

Let us be ever faithful,
For our best days are in store!
The cup of humiliation is removed,
We'll drink its blessings no more.
No more, no more.

Our sky is becoming clear,
The clouds are passing away,
And God is shining on us!
The signs of the latter day!
We have listen'd to the warbling notes,
We have gathered up our wealth
In these strongholds of the mountains,
Where the Gospel's power is.

CHORUS—Let us be ever faithful, etc.

Our God is watching over us,
Our foes avail their time,
Our eyes we'll keep upon him,
That is surely not a crime.
And oh, if we are faithful,
Then will time this sequel show:
That the saints will be triumphant,
While their foes will fare worse and worse.

CHORUS—Let us be ever faithful, etc.

G. S. L. CITY. EMILY H. MILES.

LINES FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

To thee, my friend, I toss the grateful song
To show, fair maiden of the jewel-eye
My heart shall turn in friendship, true and strong,
That will not wither and time shall not die.

Long months ago, when I a stranger came,
Amon and weary with the wanderings far,
Our desert plains, in search of gold more, so dear,
Mid nature's wild, beneath the western star.

Then thou, my friend, that dost I saw the face,
Where lovely truth and hope and love combine,
Where charms and sweets have met in fond embrace,
And, for the mar'ys, stirre with kindly soul.

But not of beauty, even like thine own!
The tender grace of look and nature fair,
Cordian eye, where cupid hath his throne,
Worst yet the wealth of soul, and mind, and heart.

No, not of these, however much I gaze
With kindling eye, that speaks my homage do—
But rather, thy soul's virtues the lays,
And sing the friendship, modest, true and true.

Full well, dear friend, hast thou already shown
The depth and tenderness of woman's heart,
Whose sentiments are so bound, such love known,
Where friendly love is of my life a part.

Through changing scenes of life thy future life
Still give to me thy friendship's treasure,
And should thou change the maiden to the wife,
Even then my friend, I'll love thee none the less.
May 3, 1863. C. H. R.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From our late California exchanges we glean the following items:

On the night of the 22d ult. the office of the *California Republican*, Sacramento, was entered by a party of about a dozen soldiers from Camp Lyon who emptied type from the cases, upset the stands and the imposing stone, and scattered about the material and fixtures generally, all of which took them about two minutes they then decamped in a hurry. The farmer for that day's issue had just been locked up, sent to press in a room below, consequently the villains did not do as much mischief as they intended.

The proprietors having heard that an attack on the office was in contemplation by some of the soldiers, went to Lieut.-Col. Pollock, commanding at Camp Lyon, one day previous, and stated to him what they had heard. He assured them that proper measures would be taken to keep the soldiers from leaving camp in the night, consequently the measures that were being taken for defeating the office were abandoned, and when the rowdies came they met with no resistance. The hands had just left the office, and no one was in the composing room when they entered. They were armed with muskets and carbines, and convinced an officer who on hearing a disturbance in the office from the street, went to see what was transpiring, that his presence was not needed. They were followed immediately to camp, but it is not stated whether they were found that night or not; neither is the cause of their enmity to the *Republican* set forth, but it had probably been exercising the right of freedom of the press." It was reported that Gen. Wright, as upon as representation of the facts was made to him, immediately issued an order for arrest and trial of the offenders.

Judge Field, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 20th of May, when, by seniority, Judge Cope will become Chief-Justice.

Union leagues are being organized in various places, and are strongly recommended to be formed in every county in the State in imitation of the Union leagues in the east, having in view the prosecution of the war to the extinction of every last vestige of the "antidote for the venom of the copperheads," who are becoming, as stated, very obstreperous and vindictive in all parts of the State.

Homicide continues to be of frequent occurrence on the Pacific slope, some of them, as a matter of course, attracting more attention than others. Among the latter are those killed of late was Capt. J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa county, who was shot near his residence on the afternoon of the 18th of April, by one M. Britton, who had formerly been in his employ. Capt. Osborn is represented to have been one of the principal pioneers of the State and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The report of the battle of Spanish Fork between Col. Evans and the Indians, telegraphed to the *Alta*, was a "glorious" one. It set forth that the Indians were those who had "recently caused much trouble on the Overland Route," that they were taken by surprise, but stood their ground for an hour, when they were forced to fall back and were followed fourteen miles in a running fight, when they scattered, and that "thirty Indians were killed and a large number of horses and large quantities of their implements of war captured."

The "fleet" media continues to rage throughout California and Nevada, and it becomes more intense than ever before known.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAST.

Thursday, the 30th ult., was probably very generally observed throughout the non-rebelling States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in accordance with the following proclamation of the President. In the event that the observance of the day and the performance of the exercises set forth in it with sincerity and truth," favorable results may be expected, unless there be some inhibiting cause unknown to the majority of the people.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and the justice of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in acc-rdance with the following proclamation of the President. In the event that the observance of the day and the performance of the exercises set forth in it with sincerity and truth," favorable results may be expected, unless there be some inhibiting cause unknown to the majority of the people.

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Whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with a firm faith and hope that a merciful God will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that not one only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His divine laws, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the long continued and widespread war, with its attendants, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in population, wealth and power as no other nation has ever done, while we have forgotten the Lord, who gave us these blessings, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and we have waxed fat, and kicked, in the recklessness of our hearts, against the Hand that has so long fed us with the bounties of our country, and, in return for our priceless blessings, we have broken more than one commandment, and have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of confessing our sins and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us.

It behooves us then, to humble ourselves before the Mighty Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and adopt THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fast and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to withdraw from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their respective homes, in the worship of God, the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

In all this being done in sincerity and truth, let us, with humble hearts, and penitent, by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided, and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE POCKETED REVENUE ENACTMENT.

We have been furnished, by R. L. Campbell, Esq., assistant clerk of the House, with the following bill in relation to Territorial, County and City Revenue, passed by the Legislative Assembly last winter, and subsequently vetoed by the Executive. It will be seen that if the bill had become a law by the approval of the Governor, the taxes thereby would have been materially lessened, except within the limits of incorporated cities:

[C. F. No. 8]

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO TERRITORIAL, COUNTY AND CITY TAXES.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Territory of Utah, That the Territorial tax shall hereafter, not one-half of one per cent, per annum, to be levied by assessor and collector of county, and each county and incorporated city is hereby respectively authorized to assess and collect a tax not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent: Provided, that the assessor and collector of the Territory and County shall be ex officio the assessor and collector of such city taxes as are hereby authorized within such county.

Sec. 2. That the word "September" in section 2, page 22, of the Compilation Act, relating to the five per cent. on the amount of tax due, to be assessed in September, shall be.

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

BRILLIANT WOMEN.—The ladies of the present age are resolved to shine, and as diamonds and other gems are not easily employed to relieve the opaque dullness of the Stygian aristocracy, most devices must be resorted to by the *beau ton*. Eugenie has appeared at a ball in a brilliant garniture of fire flies, and where these living jewels are not accessible they have been imitated in silver, gold, bronze and mounted with fireflies and leaves. The Gee *Light Journal* describes the shamefaced dress of gas burners, tiny enough to light a fairy ball, as among the marvels in preparation. The ladies of Paris have in a gold comb, which minauds jets are to burn in shades no larger than a cherry, gushing the jewels of light, rising like the spell with its heart of fire. The ladies of Paris have introduced a new branch of the insurance business, for not only hearts but haberdashers will be in danger, if the fashion of hoop-skirts be revived incendiary, and may chance to light other fires than those of Cupidity among the more precocious sex. As a preparatory step to the use of the lighting coiffure, our ladies are importing from Paris powdered gold and silver, and a glistening pearl dust resembling the dew-drops that lie on a cobweb, when by a stream. The crushed wealth gleaming "like a cluster of diamonds," as Clarence in Dream says. A bride in Philadelphia recently wore her rich tresses the dust of fifty pulverized dollars—the silver dollars, which Uncle Sam has been importing from Paris the powder of which is used for dusting the face, as an article called *crystal-ethiecle*, new even at the Metropolis, and which sparkles like fragmentary diamonds. Humming-birds' tails and eggs are also advertised as ornaments for the coiffure, and the fashion of wearing of modern bell-hood seems by no means to have died out.

MEDICAL USE OF SILVER.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a powerful emetic. In violent internal pain in a pint of cold water taken as soon as possible, a teaspoonful may probably relieve, if one of the most effectual and speedy remedies is at hand. In cases of sudden unconsciousness where a stroke of lightning, or some other shock, has left the patient from the battery, in a fit the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs brisk-ly rubbed; all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool aperient procured if possible. In cases of severe bleeding at the nose, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found the application of a weak solution of nitrate of silver completely stop the blood.—*Medical World.*

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of April, 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by H. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26.059	26.075	26.098

Thermometer attached.		Monthly Mean.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
50	60	55

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Open Air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
45	58	43

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Dry Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	48	42

Highest and lowest range of the Barometer in the open air during the month was 26.452. Min. 25.725.

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month was Max. 77°. Min. 33°.

The amount of snow and rain-water measured 2.975—which looks 25 of being 3 inches of water upon the whole surface. There were 19 inches of snow—prospect for summer crops fair.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear;
2. do;
3. do and warm;
4. do—gale at night;
5. do warm;
6. Flying clouds and windy;
7. Hazy and cloudy with wind;
8. Partially clear and very windy;
9. Cloudy and windy, showed all night;
10. A.m. mowy; pm. cloudy; night clear.
11. Frost—clear;
12. Cloudy and windy;
13. Cloudy;
14. Hazy; partially clear; p.m. cloudy; high wind and rain;
15. Hazy and dull; night clear;
16. Cloudy and windy;
17. Snowy and stormy;
18. Clear;
19. do;
20. Hazy and clear;
21. Cloudy; storm near;
22. do do
23. A.m. snowing; p.m. flying clouds;
24. A.m. clear; p.m. hazy and cloudy;
25. Cloudy—snowing—some rain; night clear;
26. Mostly clear;
27. do;
28. Clear;
29. Partially clear;
30. do;
31. Clear.

The spring has advanced sooner than is common; in this high altitude, the "summer birds" have passed the snow-capped mountains as an index of a good harvest.

HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.—Galignani publishes the following curious story:

A very interesting discovery has just been made by M. Fiorelli the inspector of the excavation at Pompeii. While at a depth of from eight to ten feet the workmen struck into a little mass of coins and jewels. M. Fiorelli continued the excavation with the greatest care removing the earth grain by grain, and, after some hours' labor, was rewarded by the discovery in the hardened ashes, of the perfect mould of a man in a lying posture, the skin of which had dried up but the skeleton remained intact. M. Fiorelli caused plaster of Paris to be poured into the form of the Pompeian, and the casting succeeded perfectly, with the exception of two fragments of an arm and a leg, where the mous was incomplete. The cast of the man is the greatest precision, the expression of the hair, the folds of the dress and the sandals are admirably defined. The famous question of the Museum of Gronovius of Leyden, as we have decided, the Romans did wear drawers. Abe Archeologists will be delighted at discovering the manner in which the Romans fastened their drawers, and at seeing the heel of a shoe completely protected with iron.

HOW A DIFFICULTY WAS SETTLED.—A person came to a friend, saying, "Friend, one day, and said.

"I have something against you, and I am come to tell you of it."

"Do walk in, sir," he replied; "you are my best friend, sir. If I could but engage my friend to be faithful with me, I should be sure to prosper in my business, sir, we will kneel pray, in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview."

After they rose from their knees and had been much blessed together, he said:

"Now I will thank you, to tell me what it is that you have against me."

"Why, sir, I'm sorry, I really don't know what it is, it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong."

TOUCH FOR LAUGHTER.—ROFF MARTIAL.—*Punch.*

CORRESPONDENCE

ELDERS' JOURNALS AND FAMILY HISTORIES

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
May 8, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

In the earlier days of the church, it was custom among the Elders to keep journals of their lives and ministerial labors. This was considered very important, and placed upon much a similar light as an essential ordinance, or an institution of the Church.

The consideration which gave importance to Elders' Journals are very apparent, and their object also is readily understood. They were designed to be records of the rise, progress and outcome of the latter day work, in which would be inlaid the individual histories and ministerial labors of those men, whom future generations will speak of as the Elevated FOUNDERS of the latter days. To those future generations, therefore, these journals will be those Elder's Journals, which shall be found to answer to their proper design. Indeed, they will form the most extensive and voluminous general history of the Church, and at the same time be the frames of many interesting pieces to those whose names they represent.

But, of course, these statements are true only of those journals which shall be found to answer to their intentions as stated, and which shall appear in something like respectable form of family history. If, however, they should be transmitted to posterity as so many writing books, which, as my curious page after page, Sunday the 1st, Monday the 2d, Tuesday the 3rd, etc., repeated three hundred and sixty-five times every year, seems to be the principal items, then they will not certainly be of any use to any future generations. Neither would their worth be much enhanced by the occasional variation of daily detail to this amount: traveled ten miles on the 20th, and preached in the evening on the 21st concerning the town of B——— on the 22nd kept in doors on account of rain; on the 23rd chopped wood at the house of brother Goodenough, and on the 24th it being Sunday, preached three times and took tea with sister Goodenough.

Let it not be concluded from these remarks that we undervalue the Elders' Journals, or design to ridicule the custom of keeping them. The reverse is the case, and we think it is time an unimportant daily occurrence about similar to those of everybody's experience, give no notice of labors undertaken, either for the present or the future, yet we wish to point directly to the fact that many of our Elders in their lifetime are properly historical. There are times full of incidents, events and labors, not only relating to him and his family, but also bearing upon the world present and future. Such parts are not in his journal, but they are not frequent nor daily. Indeed, it might be safely said a journal, as a single or historical days will not average fifty out of the yearly number of days and sixty-five. Of course, it is true that diaries will vary much in importance, and every daily page or representative page, may be found to have any holding representative spheres and chief positions, in wrath, prophecy and labor and days for the future as well as the present. But even such men have their proper historical days, and those days are merely their entry of many ones—days which may be compared to the capital, and others to the capital and the smaller letters in the volumes of their lives.

There is in fact a vast difference between a man's diary and his history. As observed the historical periods of his life are those which are capital, representative or conspicuous, they will be found rich with incident and episode, and full of notes and labors. But there are an uncommon number of such periods in the ministerial labors of Elders, especially during their missions, and also in the important epochs and movements of the Church. These have just been what we have the record of those times, which are worthy of being preserved in the form of diaries into the body of regular family histories. The Elders' Journals are excellent material for the creation of biography and history, records, not only invaluable to their posterity as records of their lives and labors, but which will be sought after by and by, to supply so eagerly interested with the details of those incidents and facts, connected with the rise and progress of the Latter Day Church, and which the world will look upon as the sacred rise of the Empire Founders of the last days.

Just those Journals which have been in their present forms and embodied in regular compact histories, have been the most interesting and elegant, showing a thread of narrative interesting to trace, and thrilling or entertaining in its incident and episode, and yet all these incidents put into pleasing narrative and dressed in characters of the world's history, are lorica and biographies valuable at once for their entertaining and well as for their information. There is no class of writing so winning upon the reader, and interesting to everybody, as well written popular histories of nations, or biographies of men, or records of remarkable adventures.

We respectfully offer our services for literary labor, in bringing Journals and Diaries from the diary form to that of regular family histories. We propose to select those parts of their journals which contain incident, episode, variety and valuable facts, and to arrange, collect and weave for the work a consistency thread of narrative. The daily details of ordinary duties and common occurrences of life will be left out, and concise summaries of intervals in which nothing particular transpires, will be made to link the whole in one unbroken historical chain. Independent of the matter contained in the Journals, by proper search, we can obtain memorandums and important documents, or correspondence, which may be incorporated, will be interwoven in the body of the histories. We shall aim for nice selection and arrangement of parts, so as to make a good regular narrative form and becoming dress, and yet not sacrificing consistency, or originality, peculiarities and style of every man's work. What we propose to do is in fact the work of a biography, and family record of the historian.

Such is the importance of the translating Journals, from the diary form into that of regular family histories, that we have mentioned that we are engaged by Elder Wilford Woodruff, who has kept the most voluminous and elaborate Journals, to do the work for the Church. We are also to be employed on another important family record of the Twelve. Moreover, we respectfully recommend the Elders generally, either to go themselves the work in question, or to employ literary laborers for that purpose.

Brethren, we know not why where to meet us, we have opened an office in Main Street, in the Bancroft Building, next door to Dr. Hopkins, next door to the Telegraph Office.

Respectfully,
J. W. TULLIDGE,
E. L. T. HARRISON.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

MENDON, CACHE COUNTY,
April 26, 1863.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—In your last week's paper I find an extract from a letter correspondent at Spring Lake Villa respecting the manufacture of glass, which by your kind permission I will elaborate a little, as I believe the manufacture of glass in Utah would be a great public good. I have been making glass for my own or family twenty years, and I will say that there are now here in the Territory of Utah who do understand the manufacture, who would, if they could but command the means, make good glass in small quantities.

I have heard, from information received through authentic sources, that there is an abundance of the materials required in its manufacture in the Territory. The sand which is used in making glass are sand, salt, chalk or limestone and soda ash, of which this glass can be manufactured by hand labor independent of machinery. I have the present standard receipt of the mixture used in one of the largest glass manufactory in England. I will give it to the public through your paper, and would gladly join with any other person or persons in its manufacture for the benefit of the public.

Respectfully,
HENRY STOKES.

A SOLDIERS VINDICATION.

FORT BRIDGER, April 20th 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

SIR—In your issue of April 22d, I noticed a communication from this place over the signature of "Sol. Ely, Co. E, 5th Cal. Vol." and I confess that I was very sorry to know that any soldier of the U. S. would lend his writing such an unmitigated tissue of false-hoods. There is nothing in the account truth in his statements to make them ridiculous, as, for instance, the account of our march from Camp Douglas to Bear River, is quite correct. We did make "hully" time, of which there was no reason, there was no hurry, we four and a half, it stead was required. We had plenty of quarters and it was required to make them convenient and comfortable, so the putting up of a few bunks that were already made.

The story about the wood is the most barefaced lie of all. The wood was cut by eight p.m. It was very cold and dark; there was no wood was belonging to Government, and Mr. Carter, the Sutler, had it piled pretty on hand, and, "men, go to my pile and help yourselves." We did so, and made themselves comfortable, and the Sutler did not charge us or receive a cent for the wood. The officers were kindly entertained at the Sutler's private residence.

In regard to Judge Carter, I will take this occasion to say, without any inclination to flattery, that he is a high minded, generous, liberal gentleman, kind and generous to a fault. The story about J. H. S. and the Sutler bought from Government "for twenty-five cents a cord," was cut by citizens, who were paid for it, and hauled it with their own teams; and six dollars, instead of "eight" was all that Government paid for a cord. This wood was hauled over twelve miles, and the Sutler's judge whether the price was exorbitant or not.

In regard to "greenbacks" not being pretty and "forty per cent. below par, and consequently very little would could be bought," I will say that greenbacks are as good as gold, been just as good as gold at our Sutler's store. The Sutler's supply of wood on hand, and was ready and willing to sell it, and, notwithstanding that goods have advanced over 100 per cent. at the East, he has kept his goods at the old price, and taken U. S. paper at par. How a soldier can have the face to call this "most swindlin," after dealing with our Regimental Sutler is more than I can imagine.

We have had some very cold weather since we came here, and two of the teamsters had their feet—bitten a little while hauling wood, but not "so bad'y frozen as to disable them for several months."

Mr. J. H. S. is a doleful account of our commissary. One would suppose that we lived on the pickings of starvation. With the exception of fresh vegetables, I believe we have had as well as U. S. troops usually do. Our supplies have not given out, and we have a large supply on the road from Camp Douglas. The sick, I believe, are few, but who can help that? it was left here by the Regiment, and we are very little of it, because we have had plenty of salt pork.

As to about "Mr. Russell, Mr. Bailey, old Shaw teams," I must say, that if we have been entertaining their remains some of them have changed their sex in a remarkable manner, as I have been several fine American cows killed for our use, and the greater part of them have been very fat.

In conclusion by saying, that J. H. S. wishes to make another "Solomon's Temple," I hope he will try to confine himself to the truth.

Respectfully,
SOLDIER,
Co. "I," 3d Infn., Cal. Vols.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

E. T. CITY, May 8th, 1863.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—Having heard of the discovery of a vein in this vicinity, in company with my friends I went to visit it. It lies about three-fourths of a mile south-west of Black Rock, Tooele County, and about two miles north from the base of the mountains. The fissure or vein is seven feet wide, but it appears to some seventy feet long. The walls are perfect, and composed of rock. At one end of the cave we discovered an aperture in the rock, and in order to pass through it we had to get down on our hands and knees, and then entered a place about thirty feet high, twenty feet wide, and about ten feet wide. At the end of this passage is elevated some eight feet above the floor of the cave, which we had to descend, and traveled along a passage some two hundred and seventy feet long, four feet wide, and from four feet to six or seven feet high, with perpendicular walls on either side. There were some eight skulls and other bones found on the floor of the cave, and some small bones are scattered in the passage, in a soil and seems to consist of decomposed bones.

On the walls near the entrance are some hieroglyphics, and Spanish names, and something like mountain sheep, which appear to be painted with blood.

The length of the cave is about three hundred and ninety feet.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

JUST AND UNJUST JUDGES.

The just judge decides as near the right as the law allows him. The unjust judge decides as far from correctness as the law, strictly adhered to its utmost tension, permits him, and sometimes beyond it even. There's the difference.

There is a great deal more talk about the gold in the world, so in numbers the unjust judges preponderate. But an ounce of gold is worth more than a heap of dross, so, if there be one just judge outweighs all the unjust judges who ever dished the dirt.

Utah has had her full share of the latter kind. Yet, in her wonderfulness, blighting shadows benefactors from less fertile mountain vales.

By the by, a glorious idea strikes ma. Shall I disclose it? I will. The good of my country demands it, and the unjust judges of Utah may thoughts before the public. Let all the unjust judges, corrupt, wriggling politicians, lying, cheating, canting hypocrites, who continually love and make lies, difficulties, misunderstand and stir up discontent—that is the word—and sent off to the battle field to keep the peace. Everybody knows they earnestly pray for them there and wish them God-speed, for they could scarcely strike a blow, or do any thing, but blows wind and heavy enough.

Let the honest, upright, straightforward men who love peace and quietness and all things pertaining to peace, let them stay at home to raise grain and children of the best kind and attend to all the other monotonous duties of life, so that is their lot to do, and you see, is a very good thing after all.

J.

—What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog?—One is assassinating a fellow creature, and the other is killing with intent to salt.

—Beggar Woman—"Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving."—Gent.—"Can't spare a penny, but I'm glad to see you make a speech at the society for the relief of the destitute."

—There is a man out West who labors under the delusion that "Hon." placed before a man's name stands for honest.

THE TERRIBLE HAVOC OF WAR.

It is difficult to conceive what fearful havoc the cannon of war has made of human life. Some of its incidental ravages seem to defy belief. It has at times entirely depopulated immense districts. In modern, as well as ancient times, large tracts have been left so utterly desolate that one might pass from village to village, even from city to city, without meeting a single inhabitant. The war of 1750, waged in the heart of Europe, left in one instance, no less than twenty contiguous villages without a single man or beast. The thirty years' war, in the seventeenth century, reduced the population of Germany from 15,000,000 to 3,000,000—three-fourths; and that of Bohemia from 2,000,000 to 30,000—more than nine-tenths! Thirty villages were destroyed in the Palatinate, and Heidelberg utterly died out; and in districts once studded with towns and cities, have sprung up immense forests.

Look at the havoc of sieges; in that of Lonon-derry 12,000 soldiers, besides a vast number of inhabitants, in that of Paris, in the eighteenth century, 30,000 victims died of hunger; in that of Malplaquet, 34,000 soldiers died; in that of Ismail, 40,000; of Vienna, 100,000; of Belgrade, 200,000; of Prague, 30,000; of Acre, 30,000; of Carthage, 700,000; of Jerusalem, 1,100,000.

Mark the slaughter of single battles—at Leipsic, 50,000; at Waterloo, 50,000; at Aylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, our engagement in Egypt, 100,000; at Borodino, at Eylau, at Jena, at Arbela, Zama, at Cannæ, 70,000 of Attila's army alone; 100,000 Unjustrian slain by Julian Bear in a single battle, and 830,000 Germans in another.

The Russian war cost 1,000,000 of human years by Dirk, dost must have amounted to 5,208,-220, and if the attendants were only one-third as long as the soldiers, and consequently time in eastern countries, the total sum must have amounted to 15,000,000. In the two years, this vast multitude was reduced, though not entirely by the sword, 50,000 fighting men, and of these only 8,000 received wounds. Jericho Kuhn, the terrible ravager of Asia in the fourteenth century, slaughtered 100 cities of Nesse, and massacred 200,000 at the storm of Ispahan. Timour, the Tartar, slaughtered, in battlefield 1,900,000; and in two cities, with different massacres, 1,700,000. During the last twenty-seven years of the Russian war, he is said to have massacred more than half a million of men. In the last fifty or sixty years, he is supposed, by Chinese historians, to have slaughtered more than 3,000,000; a sum total to 22,000,000 in forty-one years!

In my view, what a hell destroyer is war! Napoleon is said to have slaughtered, in battle, all the wars consequent to the French revolution, to the number of 3,000,000. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed, in forty-two years, more than 12,000,000 of the aborigines of Indiana. Grecian wars sacrificed 15,000,000; Jewish wars, 25,000,000; the wars of the Twelve Cæsars, 20,000,000; all the wars of Romans, before Julius Cæsar, 60,000,000; the wars of the Roman Empire, 100,000,000; the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 each; those of the Tartars, 100,000,000 more; the Crusades, 50,000,000! "If we take into consideration," says the learned Dr. Dick, "the number not only slaughtered by the sword, but that of those who have perished through the natural consequences of war, we will not perhaps be over-rating the destruction of human life if we affirm that one-fourth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war 14,000,000,000 of human beings have been slaughtered in war since the beginning of the world. Add to this the loss of property, and reckoned the sum total of its ravages, from the first, at no less than 35,000,000,000.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

WHAT WAS WASTED.

She tied the knot in a lover's knot,
Which she so kindly made one;
Then smoothed with care my hat,
And with fond words bade me fare,
She brushed my "glossy hair."
And kissed "it was my pet"—
While going down the stair
She cried, "Dear Charles, dinner is ready!"
How happy then was I
With all I ever desired,
Fortune could bestow
While thus I was admired
We parted—to be happy
Her smile deserved a somnet!
"Dear Sweet Lucy, I'm off to the war,
I want—a new spring bonnet!"

—Home Journal.

—The American correspondent of London *Spectator* defines the copperhead as a "venomous reptile, remarkable for its silence, for its venom and for its treachery." The political copperhead, says this writer, is more dangerous to enemy far at hand than to southern rattlesnake, who at least gives warning of his presence.

—You needn't flatter yourself that you possess the organ of charity because you have a benevolent face and smile.

—The career of the Pope is fast drawing to a close. The old man is finding day by day, his own phrase is that his weeks are numbered. The entire Roman mass of the temples which the physicians have made.

—Doctors should love our good weather, for it makes them good money.

—A bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament to provide for the return of deserters to the United States army.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,..........May 13, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE LATE BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

There has not as yet, been any official report of the great battles fought at and near Fredericksburg, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of May instant been made public, as a rigid censorship has been exercised by the government, over the telegraph lines and other mediums of communication, since the army of the Potomac commenced crossing the Rappahannock to renew offensive operations. What little the public have been favored with in relation to those bloody conflicts, has been derived from private sources, and not very explicit; but enough has been announced to induce the belief that the fighting was of the most desperate kind—more sanguinary than most of the battles which have been fought during the war. That the enemy was victorious has not been denied, and Gen. Hooker with his army was forced to fall back and recross the river, as the result of five day's fighting with the overwhelming forces of the Confederates which were hurled upon the Federal colums in front, flank and rear.

The retreat was commenced on Tuesday, the 5th, and was so compulsory and precipitous that most of the dead and wounded were left on the several battle-fields to the mercy of the enemy. The precise time when the last of the retiring columns reached the left bank of the Rappahannock has not been reported, but from the very imperfect reports published, it is inferred that the last corps recrossed the river some time in the afternoon of the 6th, the enemy close in their rear.

A tremendous flood is reported to have occurred on the 5th and 6th, the rain pouring down in torrents from five o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday till late in the day on Wednesday. The Rappahannock rose some ten feet in the course of a few hours, submerging the ends of the pontoon bridges to that extent that the troops could not cross on them till one of the bridges was taken up, to lengthen out the others. The scene from what little has been communicated concerning it was horrid in the extreme. The wounded left on the field were lying uncared for, and unprotected from the descending torrents, the sick and exhausted were left lying in the roads and by the way side, and hundreds and thousands of them died for want of care, as represented by some of the correspondents while others make no mention of those matters, for fear, no doubt, of resulting consequences.

Gen. Stoneman, in command of a large cavalry force, said by some to have been twenty thousand strong, crossed the river on the 29th at Kelly's Ford and by a circuitous route, gained the rear of the enemy and while the fighting was progressing near Fredericksburg was, as reported, tearing up railroads, burning bridges, destroying telegraph lines and scouring the country between Fredericksburg and Richmond—captured many prisoners, burned and destroyed a vast amount of provisions and military stores and spread terror and desolation far and wide. One or two divisions of his forces are said to have approached near to Richmond, causing much consternation in the Confederate capitol, after which they went down the Peninsula.

The respective losses of the Federal and Confederate armies engaged in the conflicts which took place while Gen. Hooker was on the south side of the Rappahannock cannot be definitely stated, and if ever known it will be some time hence. The highest estimates made represent the Federal loss at fifteen, and the Confederate at eighteen thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, but if as many brigades were annihilated as reported, the number of killed must have been at least forty thousand.

INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

A messenger arrived here on Thursday last from Bannock City, Idaho Territory, with a request or petition from the whites in that place, to Gen. Connor, soliciting aid in suppressing an Indian war, which has recently broke out in that region, somewhat threatening in its aspects, and as per statement, had resulted in the shedding of some considerable blood before the messenger left. He came through in great haste, having been only about five days in making the trip from Bannock City. He met Gen. Connor at Kay's Creek, or in that vicinity, on his way to Soda Springs, to select the site for the new military post and city, to be established at or near that place, and delivered the message, after which he came on to the city. We have not been advised whether the General will respond to the call or not, but the presumption is that he will not, although all the troops at Camp Douglas might be sent on that service as well as not, so far as their presence is necessary to the protection of the Overland Mail and Continental Telegraph Line, for their being stationed in Great Salt Lake Valley is no guarantee whatever against Indian attacks on the stations either east or west. They afford no protection to the mail stages and passengers when travelling over the road, and so far as respects those institutions, they might just as well be stationed at Bannock City or on the Potomac as in Great Salt Lake, where hostile Indians have never come since the settlement of these Valleys by the whites. The various bands inhabiting the surrounding country know full well that the people here are always prepared to give them an unwelcome reception, should they make any hostile demonstrations in this valley. They have not forgotten the battle-fields of Utah and Tooele Counties, on which the citizens of Great Salt Lake punished them so severely for their murderous and thieving deeds, since which they have kept at a respectful distance when thus inclined, excepting the little stealing they did for the benefit of Buchanan's invading army, when stationed at Fort Bridger, in the spring of 1858, and to which they were incited, if reports were true, by men now numbered with the dead, and who, if strict justice had been meted out to them, would never have perished on a battle-field nor died a natural death.

The cause of the outbreak in Idaho has not transpired; but rumor says that the killing of one of the Indian chiefs by a white man, in retaliation for some real or supposed injury, made the red men mad, who in turn killed, as reported, a company of twenty-four white men, who were out hunting after stock, whereupon the whites killed seventeen Indians who were in Bannock City, friendly of course or they would not have been thus caught. Those occurrences are represented to have taken place about the 1st of May. The messenger stated that three hundred men had started before he left, with the intention of finding the noted Bannock Chief Winnemuk, whose scalp they were anxious to take.

An Indian war can certainly be of no benefit to that infant Territory, and it is not probable that the reported difficulty is the initiatory to an Indian war farce after the Oregon style, in order to ease the National Treasury of a few millions for the sustenance of a lot of bloodsuckers, who have congregated in the Idaho mines, although it somewhat resembles a movement of that kind.

Since writing the foregoing we have seen a gentleman direct from Bannock City, who represents that the report brought in by the messenger referred to, is a garbled concern got up for effect, and that the facts in relation to the difficulty with the Indians are, that soon after the discovery of the Grasshoppe mines, when there were comparatively but few white men in all that country, Winnemuk came to the place now known as Bannock City, with a large number of warriors, and that the miners entered into a treaty with him, which the chief had not violated on his part, but had faithfully observed. One of the stipulations of the treaty was, that Winnemuk and his band should not steal anything from the miners; another was, that they should go to the Buffalo country to spend the winter, which they did, leaving that section of country in September last, and did not return till sometime in April.

Soon after their return to Bannock City, a few weeks since, a gang of about seventy-five renegade, broken down gamblers, who had infested the mines during the winter, to the great annoyance of the miners, entered into a plot to kill the chief and his band—all but the young squaws, take the horses and property, including a large amount of skins and furs, brought from their hunting ground on the eastern slope, which would enable them to gratify their hellish lust, and also to carry on their gambling operations. Their plan was to go to Winnemuk's camp near town, each armed with two revolvers, enter the lodges and make a simultaneous attack, and shoot all both old and young excepting the squaws, which they wished to capture.

By some means their conspiracy became known to some of the miners, who immediately informed Winnemuk of the plot. He thereupon sent away all the squaws and children and made ready for the contemplated attack and massacre, of which the conspirators were advised before the appointed time arrived, and consequently they deemed it prudent to abandon their murderous scheme. They however, afterwards made an unsuccessful attack on another chief called Snag, who with a small band of about fifteen lodges, was encamped about two miles east of Bannock City, in which attack twenty-four of "the whisky bloats" as Winnemuk calls the gambling gentry, in contradistinction to the miners, and some Indians were killed. What subsequently transpired our informant does not know, as he left about that time, but he asserts without reservation, that had it not been for the presence of those gambling outlaws, there would have been no serious difficulty with the Indians, and none whatever either with Winnemuk or Snag and their respective bands. There has been some stock stolen by Indians, supposed to have belonged to Pocatello's band or some other on the south side of Snake River, but to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Indians in and about the mines had no complicity in the matter whatever. Our informant further states, that many of the miners had been murdered by that desperate gang of renegades within the last six months, how many he could not definitely state, but the grave-yard where the bodies of the unfortunate victims to their diabolical thirst for blood have been interred, presents a woful scene, illustrative of the depravity of those wicked men, to punish which no power in Idaho exists. That class of beings nine times out of ten, are the ones who inaugurate Indian wars.

INDIAN OUTRAGE IN BOX ELDER COUNTY.

On the afternoon of Friday last, the 18th inst., as reported by Mr Burt, of Brigham city, six or eight Indians of Sagwitch's band, as supposed, made their appearance in Box Elder kanyon or valley about four miles from Brigham city at a herd-house, and made inquiry of a boy who was the alone relative to the whereabouts of the soldiers. The boy replied that he did not know, but supposed that they were in Salt Lake City, for he had not heard that any portion of Gen. Connor's command was moving northward. The savages told the boy that he was a liar, and designated the place where the soldiers encamped the night before. They then took the lad's hat and two horses that were near by and went to the herd some distance away, where they got eight or nine more, which they succeeded in driving off, making ten or eleven in all.

They made a strong effort to drive away the entire herd of cattle grazing in the kanyon, but were prevented by the timely interference of some eight or ten Danish men, who were making a farm in the valley not far distant from the herd. The men were unarmed but on seeing the movements of the freebooters immediately took measures to defeat their object, which, after a severe struggle with the red men, they succeeded in accomplishing.

On being convinced that they could not get the cattle the Indians fled with the horses, and in their flight came upon a man by the name of Thorp who was burning coal in a small side kanyon, whom they killed with arrows, the party having no guns. The body of the murdered man was found next day considerably mutilated. A wife and five or six children mourn his loss. He came into the Territory last fall, as reported, was not wealthy, and his family were entirely dependent upon his labor for support. We understand that the facts were immediately communicated to Gen. Connor, who left Brigham city on his way north before the particulars in relation to the raid became fully known.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

According to report, Capt. Smith, 2d cavalry, C. V., who marched with his company from Camp Douglas soon after the late Indian attacks on the Western Mail route in the vicinity of Shell creek, for that point, by order of Gen. Connor, taking the Northern route via the Humboldt, had a fight with Indians on the 4th of May, fifty miles south of Shell creek, in which twenty-nine Aborigines were killed. In another conflict on the 6th, twenty-three others were killed and considerable stock captured. In the two fights only one soldier was wounded.

It has not been stated what Indians they were, nor whether they were those who committed the depredations along the Overland route or not, but the presumption is that they were. It has been rumored, however, that the Indian mode of retaliation has been adopted by the volunteers—that is, when an Indian or band of Indians commits a depredation, punishment is to be inflicted upon the first red men found, whether innocent or guilty, friendly or belligerently inclined to the whites, the same as red men are wont, for when some scapegrace infringes upon their rights or wantonly kills some of their number, they take as much property or shed the blood of as many whites as will pay the debt or make atonement for the offense according to their code, oftener slaying those who never did them an injury than those who have, because they can be more readily found. It has been stated also that orders have been given to shoot all Indians wherever seen in this military district, whether friends or enemies, without distinction. We do not believe the report, for we cannot think that any gentleman wearing lace can be thus void of humanity.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

On Wednesday last Gen. Connor left Camp Douglas with a company of cavalry for Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, for the purpose of selecting a site for the new military post in that vicinity, and, as understood, to look after Pocotello and his braves for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report relative to his wanting to fight the C. V.'s. It is our opinion that the chief will skedaddle with his band when he shall have ascertained that the General desires to make his acquaintance, but perhaps he will make fight should opportunity present.

The infantry company which marched on Tuesday was overtaken before reaching Brigham city, where the command camped on Friday and remained till Saturday, when it moved on towards Bear river. Several civilians accompanied the expedition — Judge Waite of the number, and the presumption is that he does not intend to hold any court whatever in his district, and perhaps intends to take up his abode in Gen. Pope's military district.

WANTED.—We are minus No. 25, Vol. XI, DESERET NEWS, bearing date Dec 18th, 1861, and if any of our subscribers have that number which they do not wish to keep, a liberal price will be paid for as many as may be necessary to complete a number of copies of that volume, which we wish to have bound. We presume that some of the agents have copies of that number. Will they report?

ARRIVAL AT OMAHA.—Among the unusually large amounts of freight brought to the frontiers this spring, the Omaha *Republican* chronicles a quantity for Gen. H. S. Eldredge, of Salt Lake City, per steamer West Wind, on Sunday, 26th ult., together with a large number of passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The total Federal expenses of the efforts to capture Charleston are put down at $150, 000,000.

The enforcement of the Conscription act in Missouri is likely to lead to fresh enormities in that State.

Capt. Semmes' wife has been ordered south from Gen. Burnside's lines. She should make Alabama her home.

Little Crow, chief of the Sioux, is reported to have said to an emissary of Gen. Pope that the Indians intended to recommence the war this season and to drive every pale face from their hunting grounds.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* reports that Col. Corcoran was killed in the action of the 13th ult. at Suffolk, Va.

Laborers are getting scarce down eastward. The gardens at Flushing, L. I., are left undug and the nurseries are far behind with their orders, simply for the want of men to work them.

A convention of the directors of the New York Central Pennsylvania and North and South Shore railroads was to be held at Buffalo. N. Y., April 28, to consider the subject of foreign commissions upon passenger traffic and the proposed advance in rates upon emigrant travel.

It is estimated that it will take twenty millions to pay the pension list of next year.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan has asked for quarters in New York.

We have found a copy of Gen. Burnside's famous bull known as "order number eight," which has hitherto been suppressed, the first paragraph of which, dismissing Gen Hooker from the U. S. service, was overruled by the President who, upon a careful examination of the facts, removed Gen. Burnside and put Gen. Hooker in his place;

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 23, 1863.

* * * * * *

First.—General Joseph E. Hooker, Major-General of Volunteers and Brigadier-General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, of first division, sixth army corps; Brig.-Gen. John Newton, third division, sixth army corps; Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane, of first brigade, same corps; Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding left grand division; Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding sixth army corps; Brig.-Gen. Sturgis, second division, ninth army corps, besides a number of others high in command—some twenty in all—were decapitated by one fell swoop; it being evident, says Burnside, that they could be of no further service to that army—but President Lincoln thought otherwise.

The Federals, says a Canada exchange, are enlisting Roman Catholics in Ireland, to fill their depleted ranks.

A tin mine, remarkably rich, is said to have been discovered in Washington county, Mo., twelve miles south-east of Ironton, near the Big Francis river. From inspection it is said to yield $30 to the ton from the lead.

Chief Naval Engineer Wood wants to have the chance of destroying Fort Sumter with a single Monitor and is confident that he can do it. He is undoubtedly a braggadocio.

Another Confederate privateer—the Virginia—has been launched from the Clyde, in Scotland. She is said to be very fast—to be mounted with ten guns and among them two Whitworths.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the German *Demokrat's* Jalapa correspondence announces that the French were driven out of Puebla on the 7th ult., with great slaughter and that they retired to Cholula.

In an unpublished speech of Gen. Forey, addressed to the French troops on his first arrival at Vera Cruz, he openly declared that the design of the Emperor Napoleon was to conquer Mexico and to impose such a government upon it as its people (under the guidance of his troops, of course) would choose to adopt. These are a few of the words which Gen. Forey then used: "To fulfil this mission" (the overthrowing of the wretched Juarez and his followers) "the Emperor has charged me to promise you the aid of 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 200,000 soldiers; or whatever number, in short, that may be necessary, if in the course of the war greater difficulties than those naturally expected should arise."

Since the war began, applications for pensions for 17,000 widows and 11,000 invalids have been received at Washington.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW RULE.

One of the fundamental principles of Republican, Democratic or free governments, and considered essential to their perpetuity by statesmen favoring and upholding constitutional liberty is, that the military should, at all times and in all places, be in strict subordination to the civil power. In accordance with that rule, till recently, men otherwise subject to "the rules and articles of war," have universally, in the United States, wherever there has been any civil laws in existence, been held amenable thereto for all crimes by them committed within the respective States and Territories where the penal laws in force have been violated by persons in the military service of the Government.

Since the commencement of the internecine war, which is now desolating our once happy country and threatening the subversion of its institutions, so many military necessities have existed, or have been supposed to exist, that Congress thought proper before the close of the last session to institute a new rule in relation to offences committed by persons serving in the army, and inserted the following provision in the Conscription act:—"That in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with intent to commit rape and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States and subject to the articles of war; and the punishment for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which they may have been committed."

It has generally been supposed that all crimes committed by men serving the country in a military capacity were, by the provisions of the Conscription law, made punishable by the sentence of a military commission, but the specifications thereof do not admit of such construction, and no offense not therein enumerated can be legally punished by that mode. That was possibly the reason why the soldiers who were arrested at Bountiful on the 27th ult. for aiding Mrs. McMillen in her attempt to abduct her daughter, and who were subsequently delivered up to the military authorities at Camp Douglas for punishment, by the civil officers, of Davis county, having them in custody, were set at liberty upon the preliminary examination of the case by the Court of Inquiry. We are disposed to give the matter this construction for the present, and until forced to believe otherwise by future developments; we think, nevertheless, that it would have been no more than what was due to have informed the civil authorities (who in their desire to honor a law with the provisions of which they were not fully advised, committed a blunder) of the error thus committed, as soon as discovered.

There was another matter that came to our notice officially a few weeks since, concerning the termination of which we made inquiry last week, that we think but just to refer to for the consideration of the public, and which we will state as briefly as possible.

Sometime about the last of March, a man of Teutonic origin called at the door of the Warden house at the Penitentiary and demanded admittance. On being refused by the Warden, Col. Rockwood, he, with threats, drew a pistol, upon which, being unarmed, the Warden, who was standing without, thought it safe to retire within and shut the door, which he did without much delay. The man, who was on a horse at the time, fired immediately, and in quick succession, five or six shots, two or three of which passed through the door of the Warden house, and one of them came near striking the body of the Warden. After discharging the pistol the man dismounted and proceeded to smash in one of the windows, which he effectually accomplished before the Warden returned with sufficient aid to capture and safely secure the assailant, when it was discovered, if not before, that he was a soldier, at least that he was clad in army livery. The man, who was somewhat intoxicated, was locked up till next morning, when he was brought to the city and the requisite steps taken to have the matter legally investigated. Upon the preliminary examination the foregoing, with other facts connected with the assault, were fully made to appear, and the prisoner was delivered over to the military authority for trial and punishment. Some eight or ten days afterward, on request, the names of the witnesses, their residence and other necessary information, was furnished the commanding officer at Camp Douglas, which was the last heard of the matter till within a few days since, when upon inquiry, the Warden was informed by some officer at Camp that the company to which the soldier belonged had been ordered to Fort Bridger, and as he was the only saddler in the company, he was discharged without trial and sent with his comrades on that expedition or service.

That was what might not inappropriately be called a "military necessity."

ESCAPED CONVICTS.

About a week since, Edward Ray and James Talbot, United States convicts, condemned at the late session of the United States court in this city, and sentenced, the former to one year's solitary confinement in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of six hundred dollars and costs, taxed at one hundred and fifty dollars and to remain in prison after the expiration of the sentence until the fine and costs should be paid, and the latter, for perjury, to ninety days imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of suit, escaped from the Penitentiary between two days since which we believe no trace of them has been discovered.

Col. Rockwood, the Warden, informs us, that Ray, who had a ball and chain attached to him, weighing forty-four pounds, managed to sever the rivet fastening the shackle to the ankle, and then sawed off the iron grate over the ventilator in the door of his cell, enabling him to reach the lock fastening the bar of the door, which he unlocked by means of a false key, from whence or from whom obtained unknown. The shackle and grate were severed by means of a knife, also mysteriously obtained, but probably from his fellow prisoner Talbot, who had greater facilities for getting them and might have passed them into the cell through the grates undiscovered, while passing in or out of his own cell. After getting out of his own, Ray unlocked Talbot's cell and let him out, when the two broke a lock securing the door of another that had no occupant, into which they entered and succeeded in making a passage through the wall which had been operated upon and fractured by a prisoner sometime before, of which they were evidently aware. Having thus gained the inner court of the prison, they soon found the means to enable them to reach the top of the wall, from which they let themselves down by a rope manufactured from a blanket.

There were, previous to the sittings of the Territorial and Federal Courts in the Third Judicial District, but few prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, and a night guard, after the convicts were locked up in their respective cells, had been deemed unnecessary, and consequently, watchmen have not been constantly on duty in the night for a long time. After the incarceration of the prisoners recently convicted in the Federal Court for crimes committed against the laws of the United States, the prison was considered less safe, but as the Government have never made any provisions for the security of its prisoners in this Territory, and have been remiss in defraying the expenses incurred in keeping them, the Warden did not consider it to be his duty to employ watchmen and pay them himself when there was so little prospect of the money being refunded by the Government, and the Territory could not, so long as cursed with an Executive who will not approve any appropriation bill passed by the Legislative Assembly. Every precaution necessary, with the exception of a night guard, was taken to secure the prisoners, but unluckily those two, by superior strategy and exertion, got out, and are probably on their way to the northern mines. Ray has the reputation of being an adept in villainy, and has, as reported, escaped from prison more than once in California before following the army here last fall. Incarceration is not the proper punishment for such characters, and unquestionably the statute making such provision will, at some future time, be amended.

A PALPABLE HOAX.

A little before seven o'clock, on Saturday evening last, a national or some other salute (we cannot state definitely, as we did not hear the guns) was fired at Camp Douglas, which attracted some little attention, as it was an unusual occurrence. It was soon rumored about the city that Richmond had been captured by Gen. Stoneman, or some other Federal officer, and Jeff Davis taken prisoner, which accounted for the firing of the salute. A wild state of excitement is said to have existed in Camp that night over the glorious news. The report, however, which came over the wires lacked all the requisites of authenticity, and it has since been ascertained that it was wholly untrue, a mere hoax, coined by money changers, who were not scientific sensationalists, and ought to be severely punished for thus imposing upon the credulity of their fellow-beings, brave men in particular. At least the authors of the untruthful report should, in justice to the government and other sufferers, by their miserably devised hoax, be made to pay for all the powder that was burned in consequence of the delusion. If such gross deceptions be permitted to be practiced upon the people and upon the army, too much ammunition will be wasted, and there will be a scarcity for war purposes.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE KINNEY.

Some weeks since, it was announced in some of the Eastern papers that Chief Justice Kinney, of Utah, had been removed from office, but that his successor had not been appointed. We thought so little of the matter, believing that it was only a rumor put in circulation for effect, that no notice was taken of it at the time; and inasmuch as it was not subsequently "confirmed," the report had almost been forgotten, but on yesterday the following was received by telegraph:

"A special to the *Tribune* says that John Titus, of Penn., has been appointed Chief Justice of Utah, vice J. F. Kinney, removed."

TIMELY SHOWERS.—For several days previous to Sunday last, the "signs of the times" betokened rain, which at last came—a beautiful shower occuring before daylight on the morning of the 10th, which watered the ground considerably.

There was another fine shower on the afternoon of Sunday, and during the day storm-clouds rested on the mountains, adding to the amount of the "everlasting snows" deposited there. The weather, which had been very warm previous to the first shower, soon became cool—the thermometer standing at 72 deg. in the shade at 2 p.m. on Saturday, and at 42 at 6 a.m. on Sunday.

THAT BEEF MARKET.

PROVO CITY, May 8th, 1863.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—In your last issue we read the following notice: "Look Out for Thieves." It seems rather troublesome for a man to lose his only team at this season of the year, in the hurry of ploughing and planting, or when men have put cattle in their yards over night (for the purpose of sending east to help in the immigration) next morning to find one or more gone, as happened recently at a neighboring settlement, the fattest ones being taken and the others left.

Shortly after, in the south-west quarter of this city, beef was sold at a low figure, a fair price allowed for grain, and quite a portion, it is said, "trusted out," with the prospect that there will be a good supply weekly!

Mr. Editor, probably those who buy such cheap beef omit to *look out* or inquire for the hide and horns, as the parties are well known to the public!

Can or will the City Authorities inquire into and regulate the butchering of beeves and sale of beef amongst us, is the expression of many, and more especially those who miss cattle from the range.

Respectfully, S. & D.

DISEASE IN SHEEP—CONTINUED.

Since the perusal of the article on this subject as published in our last, we have been advised more definitely as to the exact number of sheep brought in here by Mr. Young, which he states at about four hundred and twenty-five, imported in the year 1850 instead of 1849.

If to produce disease among their sheep were the ambition of our wool-growers, a policy of practice could directly designed, the attainment of that object could not readily be devised than that of closely folding them within the narrow confines of a worse than decent pig-sty, their lungs to be inflated by copious drafts from an atmosphere rendered putrid by the fetid arisings from decomposing matter of any kind.

The well-known disease-producing tendency of all decaying refuse has prompted the enactment of laws and ordinances to prevent nuisances in all well-ordered communities. Plague and pestilence have been the dreaded consequents both to mankind and the lower orders of animals, from inhaling putrifed atmosphere.

The question may arise as to what remedy can be applied to correct an evil of this character. The practical, it may be asked in extenuation, has obtained from the necessities of surrounding circumstances and the absence or scarcity of facilities or material for providing more comfortable and commodious abodes for the inclosure proper in concerned, there may be, and doubtless is, some weight in the plea of non-compliance. Lumber is exceedingly high and scarce in these sides, in many parts of this Territory, and fence-poles are almost so high that they cannot be reached only by the most expert, daring and adventurous ecronauts.

As to the confinement, then, in small yards, it is conceded that very plausible grounds exist as complicity of the practice, for the space of time during which it is required. We apprehend, however, that, when this period has terminated, the excuse is no longer valid, and that the total absence nor superabundant market supply of lumber or poles have much that is to us discernible to do with determining the hour of sun-rising or sun-setting, or the time in the morning at which the sheep shall be reprieved from what we can term only an incarceration. Now if these dumb creatures, so innured, were vile and criminal, of no other resource could avail, we should petition for an interposition of Executive clemency in their behalf, by which, of course, we should have them attorned loose instantly; but, seeing that they are not even tainted with crime, we must look for some other agency to effect the change desirable and, for their comfort and healthy increase, nothing short of imperative.

As a defender and pleader for suffering innocence, to bring about some reform, as a starting point, in the herding and folding of sheep, we will suggest:

First.—When it becomes necessary to enclose them, let it be done at as late an hour in the evening as practicable; and, in the morning, turn them out upon the range as early as the day-dawn, in order that they may have as much time for eating as possible, and that their stay within the inclosure may not be prolonged more than may be required for actual safety.

Second.—If it was convenient that they could be securely guarded for the night in an extensive field, where different ground would be successively occupied by them, and where their droppings would add fertility to a partially exhausted or resting soil, the arrangement would be a profitable one.

Third.—The keeping of large herds of sheep together is attended with many inconveniences, though, perhaps, with some advantages, among which may be enumerated the diminished cost of herding. It may also be politic, in some instances, to place in one man's care the sheep of a single settlement—a plan being already adopted in some localities. Where a faithful man can be found, accustomed to the occupation of a shepherd, who will give his undivided attention to them, this experiment may be productive of good results; for we doubt not that disasters have occurred to small herds of sheep, as the result of ignorance relative to their proper management. If they are to be punished with imprisonment every night of their lives in a close, hot, offensive cell, it matters very little whether they are cared for by one or fifty individuals. The evil remains as aggravated as before. If they can be safely folded for the shortest practicable time in a wide field, wherein there will be ample space for frequent changes of bed-room, then the one experienced, faithful shepherd, if he can be secured, will endeavor to make himself as efficiently remunerative to himself, will endeavor to make himself a benefit to neighbors by accepting the responsibility. If neither of the above conditions can be complied with, then, by all means, let the herd, and let each man care for his own sheep.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COTTON CULTURE AND FREE LABOR.

The editor of the San Jose *Tribune*, formerly a resident of western Texas, believes that California soil and climate, and what is at the north termed "free" labor, constitute a distinction to slave service, are adapted to the successful culture of cotton. He thus argues the difference between free and slave labor in the branch of agriculture:

Through a considerable district of Texas, the cotton plant, a native product, grows, cotton is extensively raised solely by free labor, and might rest the case here, but the question arises—Why, then, is the cotton crop almost exclusively in the culture of cotton? The answer: Simply because it is cotton, and not because of its peculiar adaptability. In the matter of labor, the culture of cotton is one of the lightest and simplest of agricultural pursuits, and adapted as it is to a temperate climate, the labor can be applied with as certain success as in the production of the cereals. It is the picking or harvesting which is the critical season of the cotton crop, and comes to maturity as if by magic, and must be picked speedily, or it will be blown out by winds or rain, and consequently destroyed. It is also very fine, and easily blown in the air, or what that is moved by machinery and requires a plenty of nimble hands, no matter how delicate so the number is sufficient—as is the picking berries from a bush. Herein lies the difference. It is this: In equalizing the planter who has a large force of slaves, little or no, in the cultivation of cotton acres in cotton, as he has the force requisite, at the season it is required, and is not dependent upon free white labor, which could not be procured with certainty just at the particular season of planting and picking, and would not be profitable at the usual prices of free labor in the country to be kept on hand the year round. So that slave labor enables him to have large plantations of cotton; if these large plantations were divided up into farms, cultivated by free labor, almost as much cotton could be produced, besides other products.

Cotton has also been grown in Illinois recently, and samples of which have been produced in the New York market, equalling in quality that of the middling Uplands, from North Carolina and Tennessee. It is doing very well, also, in Indiana, where, it is expected, according to correspondents, that enough will be raised to supply the whole State.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRST IMPRESSIONS.—Two young men commenced the nail-making business at Philadelphia. They bought a lot of nails from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each engaged in a roll and was carrying it off, when Girard remarked:

"Had you not better get a drayt?"

"No; it is not worth while, we can carry it ourselves."

"Then your friend he needn't endorse your note. I'll take it without."

CABBAGE SEEDS!

DURE SEEDS! the WINNESTAPP—the best cabbage we know. 41-7 L. S. HEMENWAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT MILLER, Merchant Tailor, Main street, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his Business to over large and commodious premises, directly east side of Main Street, (lately occupied by Fletcher & Hardy) which premises will be hereafter known as

GREER'S
ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
AND
ANTI-VERMIN OFFICE.

Business situation to business, consequently prices and fair dealing, he hopes for a continuance of that patronage bestowed so liberally accorded heretofore.

R. G. also manufactures Blacking, Black Ink, Antidote Lotion, Fly Killer and Mixture to destroy Mice, Worms, etc., all of which he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail.

Messrs. Hardy Smithson have also appointed him Sole Agent for the Sale of their Superior

POTTERY WARE,

at the same prices as sold at the Factory, and the usual rates for produce, wool and tallow. 44-C

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

Cabbage Cuttings for Sale.

41tf L. S. HEMENWAY.

CARDING: CARDING!

LORENZO SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by two good experienced men, who shall endeavor to accommodate those who may bring wool from a distance.

42-3m L. SNOW.

OCULIST, OCULIST.

DR. R. J. COOKS
DEAR will visit
all parts of the
TERR ITORY that may be
noted under prescriptions, at his Eye Infirmary, at the residence of Dr. Whitney, Fifth West, G. S. L. City. Patients from the south, by will have to remain in the city while under my care and treatment.

G. S. L. City, April 29, 1863.—41tf

LITERARY OFFICE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING DEPOT.

Late Perry & Hopkins's Ambrotype Gallery, over Felt's Liquor Store, Main Street.

MESSRS. TULLIDGE & HARRISON announce the opening of the above office, in connection with which they will undertake the execution of the following descriptions of work:

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Family Histories made up from private journals or memorandums of the Sires and others, from pleasant evening and valuable items of experiences arranged in the narrative style, and copies made fair for presentation.

GENERAL LITERARY BUSINESS.

Manuscripts of authors prepared for the press. Addresses, pamphlets, etc., revised and corrected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of every kind arranged for the papers.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Merchants's and Tradesmen's Account Books started, or posted from date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters on business matters, or domestic subjects, written and prepared for mailing to any part of America or Great Britain.

COPYING.

Law Deeds copied. Plans copied out into parts for Dramatic Societies, etc., etc.

ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE DEPOT.

The Advertiser aim with to call attention to the existence of an Advertiser Agency, on the grounds of the rapidly and increasingly offices, long since established in Great Britain and America. We do not know that there is this sphere of business, or any other business, have had to run through from 12 to 20 years of slow and hard work before it could succeed, but we do not believe to let, or property to sell. Perhaps equitting labor done have gone with work unattended to, when scores of persons who could have done it were in the city anxiously seeking because they could not find them. Persons wishing to sell have had property left on their hands, and wishing to have goes unoccupied, or have been obliged to work at business out of their line, for want of a direct medium communication between the seller and the buyer—the workman and the employer.

The Advertiser Office will meet this want. It will be opened for entering a full description of Houses and Lots for Sale, Farms, Stock, Grain, Produce, or any other kind of property to be disposed of. In these Lists, Actors, Actresses, or Domestic Servants can register the kind of labor they need; and Employers can advertise the number of hands they require.

Fifty cents will be charged for each insertion to last one month or less. The books will be opened free for inspection to the public, and, if desired, at a trifle before made, or employed, at the Office, Parties wishing to have their business attended to, fifty cents will be charge.

All Advertisements colored without charge till the 20th of May. 42-3 E. W. T. & E. I. T. H.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,
TINWARE,
BRASS KETTLES,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,
GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Fliers, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery,

COOKING STOVES,

Quinsware, Gold Scales, Circles, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 40-3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

A BLACK one-year old Horse-COLT, white nose, two white feet, came to my enclosure from G. S. L. City, on the 6th of April.

DAVID W. SESSIONS,
41tf City Domains, Davis co.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS.

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared o manufacture the following articles in the most substantial, durable and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article essential to the business, SPINNING WHEELS, SPIN-DLES and REELS, known to be well made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Bed of Something, to be Carded Matters, Timber Hoops, Cordels, to good style, and forward, if desired.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. HARDY.
43-4f Mountain Dell.

REMOVAL

FINDLAY'S
MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, in the premises of Jennings' shop.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, Red Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Sand Paper, Files, Rules, Screws, Table Blades, Knives, Lock and Shingle Nails, Preserved Vegetables, Fisher's Best Hard Soap, Twilled Twine, Cotton Sheet, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wick, etc., etc.

THE FOREGOING AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF
MATCHES,
FUZEES,
RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE
INKS,
DEATH MIXTURES FOR BED BUGS
And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.
BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,
These Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.
COARSE AND FINE COMES,
BUTTONS AND SUTTONERY.
ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR SHOE PEGS.
CHUBE AND REFINED SALERATUS,
MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the Subs have hired in the large premises over the City Pottery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Bits, Cross-cut and Circular Sawing, Tenoning, Planing, etc. Plain and ornamental Wood-Turning of all sizes.

WANTED.

A steady, elderly MAN for Choring. Two Good Milking MARES. Twenty Cords in exchange, wood Quaking Aspe. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER.

Country Agents will please take notice. 40-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO,
INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE;
SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Terms.

GEORGE CRONYN,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros. 40-tf

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 5th Ward. Residence, one block north of Aiken Shop.*-tf

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at B. J. Goodwin's, 5th Ward, also, Molasses, for which all kinds of pain will be taken in exchange. 43-12m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as delay in these matters will cause be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this reference will not be required by those who are delinquent, and thus save the necessity of adding the cost and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

22-4t

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE INK INK. The Ink is in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 32-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. COLLINGE will commence to teach a limited No. number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23rd, at his residence, Bishop Gelhiber's Brewery, 6th Ward. Terms, $20 per scholar for course. He will also cater into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences. 38-tf

BROOM MANUFACTORY,

Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

THESE BROOMS never all before them, made from corn of superior quality, given on the premises: they are believed to be the best manufactured in the Territory. Tasteful finishes, plain or colored; brush long and straight. Use them, "Why a broom."

Sold wholesale or retail, for grain and country produce. 46-3m

TO THE LADIES.

A QUIET regulating neat and fashionable SUMMER BONNETS can be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY H. MILLS, on reasonable terms.

Residence, Upper Bond House east of State Road, North Side. 49-3m.

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE,

AT the Resident Mills, on Big Cottonwood, 40 miles south of city, GOOD HOGS, with strength and cash.

Also, always on hand and for Sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, a No. 1 refine of FLOUR.

P. KESLER, Supt.
43-tf

HENRY DRUCE, ENGRAVER

OF all kinds of Metals, County and Territorial Seals, of Coat Plates, Spoons, Rings, Finding Steel Stamps for Marking Tools, Clothes, Stamps, Horn Brands, Stencil Plates, etc.

Having on hand a large assortment of stamps for marking sheets, quarts, etc., for convenience and constantly adding new ones to the stock, I rest assured of giving general satisfaction.

Those knowing me with their patronage will please call at my place of business, four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store. Main Street.

N. B. All kinds of orders taken in pay. 44-1

LATEST NEWS!!

PANTECHNICON,

UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK.

E. O. CLIFT takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of a Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDISE

adapted for Spring and Emigration Trade, consisting in part of

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
HICKORY,
DENIMS,
COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,

AND A GOOD VARIETY OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

NAILS,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
HAY FORKS,
AXES,
SCYTHES and
SNATHS,

Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Rope, Bake Ovens, Brass Kettles,

GLASS,

with almost every article in the Cutlery Department.

A full and complete Assortment of GROCERIES.

TEAS of the Finest Flavor,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

TOBACCO,

SPICES,

DYE STUFFS,

with a thousand and one notions too tedious to enumerate.

A few very superior COOKING STOVES will be offered, with other merchandise, in exchange for Bacon, White Beans, Buffalo Robes, and Furs.

Good Bacon, Dried Peaches and Apples. 44-1m

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 32-tf

Experience knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts all kinds of produce.

W. F. A.

J. MANNING, TAILOR, &c.,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business as TAILOR at the Store on Main Street, Opposite the Tithing Office, Salt Lake City, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with their patronage, and guarantee satisfaction to customers.

N.B.—Scorers cut of any size or pitch of thread. Patent Cloth Tailors Shears.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, 13th Ward.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to an inspection of their extensive patronage, and without any boasting, can say that he will continue to furnish the market by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Furs. 27-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 13th Ward, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. Sitting instruments, Violin and Guitar, Accompaniments to Piano and Harmonic—Bill for quarter, $5 in advance.

Instruments furnished at the rate of one income during the term.

Music generated for Bands.

Piano Forte classes, Tuesday evenings.

Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Furs. 27-tf

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Instruments furnished at the rate of one income during the term.

Music generated for Bands.

Piano Forte classes, Tuesday evenings.

Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Furs. 27-tf

NAILS!!

BRING YOU IRON.

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares for the Iron Factory in the 9th Ward, where, on hand to take Iron, Nails, Spikes, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Hooks and Eyes, Door Latches, Door Knobs, and Locks. Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails and Spikes.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 13th Ward Meeting-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THESE are textured returns thanks for the public patronage, and that he is now prepared for many years, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance of Work and the public patronage.

Residence—6th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

34-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GEE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth filled with gold, and warranted for one year.

Mr. Gee may be visited at home, from a single tooth to a full set, on reasonable terms, and warranted.

All diseases, particularly to children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side.

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,

PLASTERER, &c.

HAVING WARNED done in the district of Salt Lake, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 13th Ward, near the School House. 40-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

THE HALF of that SAW MILL in Parowan Kanyon, with the appurtenances during the whole. Now in your charge, and ready for sawing, and in good order. Those wishing to purchase should make their interest to give me a call soon, and on reasonable terms, and consider the time and cost thus saved.

WM. DOUGLAS, Payson city.

N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for oats, wheat and barley. 41tf W. D.

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

FROM the Fair Ground, about four months ago, a bay mare, old Dick Pope HORSE, some white in face, seven years old, neither branded nor ear marked. Also, one Cream-colored or Clay-back Spanish HORSE, between five and seven years old, branded on the hind hand in the shape of an ace spike on the left shoulder or hip, and a small piece of the same brand on neck. Any one that will bring one or both of these horses, or give information of their whereabouts to Joseph Young, Jun., 19th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded. 44-3

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned contract to RUN A COACH semi-weekly for the convenience of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Great Salt Lake City and Bear River City, which leaves G. S. L. City Plaza for Bear River City every Tuesday and Friday morning and Thursday at half-past six a. m., and returns to Ogden the same evenings. Leaves Ogden, Tuesday and Friday, at half-past six a. m., for Brigham City, at which place it arrives at noon, and leaves again at one p.m. to return to Ogden. Leaves Ogden Wednesday and Saturday at half-past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

AGENTS:

O. D. EASTON, Bear River City, O. C. ELY, Ogden.
OAN GAMBLE, Ogden.
A. MURL SMITH, Brigham city.

TERMS:

W. T. J. KING, Proprietor.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Tore up the Woolen Carding Machine, and have it ready to run on Oil Cloth, and as far as I know it has been imported this season, coming in my 6-horse Gold Wing Saw Mill for a Woolen Factory, near the south Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Machinery is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without undue to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

15-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

General Notices.

MRS. COLEBROOK

BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again opened her MILLINERY BUSINESS to accommodate her friends.

Residence—One door north of the Telegraph Office.

COOPER SHOP.

LIKE kinds of Cooper-Ware on hand and for Sale or made to order on the shortest notice at the old stand, opposite W. Jennings' Store.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

ABEL LAMS.
34-tf

TREES: TREES: TREES!

HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES.

L. S. HUMPHREY.
40-tf

SIG REWARD

WILL be paid by the undersigned for the delivery of one Bay Roan HORSE, COLT, branded V on jaw, and a small piece of the same brand on the shoulder.

W. F. HARRIS, 9th Ward.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Hart, Agent of the Deserret Steam Saw at about Salt Lake City, and that I will not receive on and after this date, neither any Lumber that parties will be sold, unless made by bills of sale signed, and by Nat. Hart, Agent, and by NOAH SCHOLES.

Proprietor G. S. L. City.

G. S. L. City, March 18, 1863. 38-3m

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: money collected, and all kinds of legal documents skillfully drawn up. Office in Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, for the collection of Debts, reparation or other business, transmitted to him, (equitable) promptly attended to; also, keeps on the Market Notes and the United States Bonds.

Received for Land Warrants, at a little a commission of the same.

Office, Main Street, one door south of W. W. Cluff's Drug Store, G. S. L. City. 35-tf

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machinery, imported a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE for Wool Carding, and are prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at our Mill on Spring Creek, North of Ogden City, for one-half or two-thirds of the toll of others, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JAMES BURTON.

Springville, April 7, 1863.—31tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. C. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, DYE AND BLOCK over all Straw Hats, Bonnets and Scarfs, in the latest styles.

Residence, two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 44-tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY.

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

WHICH is a Vegetable Tonic, it cures Diseases and Dyspepsia, it cures Chronic morbus and Cooling it cures Tonic and Stimulant it cures Fever and Fevers, it cures Cholera, it cures the Front-Ulitiny, it acts quick and magically.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

IT cures rheumatism and spasms, it cures Cramp, Colic, Bruises, Cuts and Gall, it cures Burns, Scalds and Scaldhead, it cures Sore Throat and Quinsy, it cures Sore and swellings, it cures Inflammations and pains, it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

THEY are a specific, Diaphoretic and Cathartic, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, they cure Fever, they cure all bilious complaints, they cure colds, pains and headache, they give tone, relieve the health by their action, they and health to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster! It is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are present at the laboratory of the Inventor—Spring Lake Villa, and are for sale by himself and Agents throughout the Union.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Respectfully, in every subtlement, supply the reasonable terms. 33-tf

General Notices.

SINGED OIL

PRESIDENT R. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of Lamp Oil. Parties wishing to procure any quantity will can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Soldiers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of the Public, and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and carefully attended to at the most economical rates.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine kept constantly in exchange for furniture. 17-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new machinery of the most approved styles, and we are prepared to do any kind of work in our line, in the most fashionable manner. We have Wool, or cloth in exchange, we also charge cash for work, rolls, spinning, weaving, and other merchandise, cloth, grain, produce, etc., etc., at the usual rates.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WILL to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have received a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and most complete Stock in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 19, 1863. 34-tf

CARPENTER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our business, we can supply parties to contract for Buildings, either in brick or adobe, and furnish the Lumber, Shingles, Lath and hand-sawed supply of rails, painted doors, &c., &c. Furniture of all descriptions, Coffins and Burial Cases.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins in the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite a continuance of their favors, and would say to our wholesale trade who wish to make our acquaintance with our stock, that we can offer the material and facilities of our shop.

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber, 1 by 4 and 2 by 4 Lumber, also hickory wood plank. We want 10,000 feet, at the old stands, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theater. 24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

205 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOE MAKER in the Territory, and is always at home, assuring of workmanship and economy in price. All orders intrusted to him will their order will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-tf

BROOM MAKER.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

THIS Subscriber begs to inform Wool Growers and the Public generally, that he is now, with charge, WOOL into Jeans, Linsey, Carey, Blankets, Shawls, Sheets, Petticoats, Stockings, and all kinds of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for Wool, Stockings, etc.

A few good SPINNERS WANTED.

THOMAS LYON.
Two blocks east and one block north of Bishop Sharp. 11tf

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a supply of Shoe pegs, Maple and Birch, at his old stand, the "Shoe Factory," Main Street, Opposite the Tithing Office, and Nat Hart's Shop. 40-tf

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he is on hand to attend to all orders in the line of business which which he must be rewarded. Umbrellas and Parasols neatly repaired and covered with silk or alpaca, made equal to new ones. I will not be responsible for goods left with me more than one year, unless I have a special agreement to hold, which I have repaired, and I regard the owners of the same.

THOMAS HAYNES.
45-8 T. D. Brown's Store, Main Street.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

KANNARAVILLE, May 3d, 1853.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

DEAR SIR—At half-past six o'clock a.m. on Thursday last we left Fillmore, and, about five miles out, were overtaken by the express from the city—a distance of 160 miles—which they had traveled in about twenty-two hours. On arriving at Cedar City, we settled at the express returned. We passed an hour-and-a-half at Cove creek, and at Beaver camped on over hills and through deep defiles through deep ravines and dales, interspersed with pinnies; through now and then a pleasant little valley, where babbling brooklets rippled by, while the birds of the traveler danced of the loving herds which grazed along their green margins; and, at 4 o'clock, we were in sight of Beaver, making sixty-four miles travel that day.

At Beaver the President and their party were received with great cordiality. We were disturbed of course by the place over the luxuries of life—spread on every table—awaited our coming. Supper over, the citizens repaired to the meeting-house and were addressed by President Young for an hour, in that truly kind and fatherly spirit so becoming to the leaders of Israel. Pleasant and cultivated voices greeted us on Saturday morning E. R. Snow's heaven-inspired hymn, "O my Father, thou that dwellest," and, weary with the day's travel, we dispersed to places of repose.

This place is located on Beaver creek, in Beaver county, in a large and pleasant valley that abounds with the very natural facility to sustain a population city. There is an abundance of water and timber for all needful purposes; range for stock, and the soil is excellent. They have a grist mill and saw mill, and are pulling up a working-cattle team. With all these resources as probably abounds in no other settlement, we were unable to discover all of those marks of enterprise and improvement so sagaciously looked for by the President on his tour to inspect and encourage settlements. The houses are built chiefly of logs, with a few frame, and a few saw-mill sluggle roofs and one frame stable. The meetings house is half of logs and half frame, has been a great neglect on the part of the people of Beaver. It is hoped there will be a new meeting-house, for public convenience and improvement, and we expect yet to see a city (raise the place of the) proportions and plan that shall be worthy of the country and the people. On arriving at the residence of Brother Andrews, myself and the few friends that accompanied me, felt that we had almost reached an oasis in the desert, and at the neatness of his yards and home, and best that it was an. On Thursday morning, I will mention for the credit of Beaver, and that is they had cleared the road leading through their county of stones and every other obstruction.

On Friday morning, we moved on for Parowan, thirty-five miles from Beaver. From the summit which divides Iron and Beaver counties we present a beautiful view of Parowan valley, pre-ending a scenery picturesque and inviting. Descending into it, we passed a plentiful supply of fine, cool, and strong wind whirled in blinding, choking cloud around us.

At Paragoonah—a pleasant little settlement, four miles from Parowan, situated on Red Creek, the President and party were met from Parowan, bearing the stars and stripes, with a splendid tent, prepared for the occupanied by Bish'p Wm. S. Warren, who welcomed the distinguished visitors. Arriving to within the suburbs of Parowan, a company of boys and girls were posted beside the road, with their tender at hand of the school boys doffing their hats and the bright-faced little girls courtesying as we passed. May their worthy pedagogue train their young minds to search out the invaluable stores of knowledge, which will qualify them for usefulness in life.

Previous every preparation made to receive the President and his party; and after partaking of their hospitalities, we met in the meeting at 5 o'clock. Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders Orson Hyde and Lorenzo Snow spoke to a large audience, and, in their usual forcible manner, appealed to the people still to persevere in building up their city and beautifying it, and making their homes comfortable and pleasant. They gave them much credit for what they had already done.

Parowan is very pleasantly situated in elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the valley, and is under shelter of mountains ranging wholly in part the east and south. The streets are too narrow, which gives them rather a cramped and huddled appearance; but throughout the entire place, they are well ornamented with cottonwood trees, many of which have grown to a large size, overspreading the neat residences in their green foliage, which at noonday provides their inhabitants shade. The place has an air of comfort and hardy, which is worthy of commendation.

There is in Paro van a grist mill, a saw mill, a shingle machine which has cut twelve thousand shingles in four hours, and a log meeting house. The work of laying up the rock walls of a new meeting-house, 54 by 41 feet, is in progress, which they intend to enclose this season. Mr. C. Pendleton has a custom shop, where he exhibits skill in the manufacture of arms. The most important thing, however, is the cotton factory, which is a success. It contains a machine to card and prepare the cotton for the spinning machine, from whence it passes through three drawing frames. It is then made into rovings and prepared for the throstle frame, containing sixty-four spindles. The carding and drawing frames are tended by one man, and the roving and throstle frames by three girls and an Indian boy. This factory belongs to President Young and Ebenezer Hanks. In the course of twenty days I understand, the throstle frame will be fitted up to run so many more spindles, after which about eighty pounds of yarn will be produced. The factory is now making yarn Nos. 8 and 10 and is of a superior quality. This small beginning cannot fail to merge into an extensive and profitable concern. Attached to the water-power are two lathes, one for turning wood and the other for turning iron, both of superior workmanship.

During our stay we were hospitably entertained at the residence of Brother Taylor. I regret to say that Elder John Taylor was taken quite ill, and was under the necessity of retiring at 10 o'clock, which he reluctantly hoped he will recover and be able to join us on the morrow.

At noon yesterday we arrived at Cedar City and the Presidency were hospitably entertained by Bishop Henry Lunt, whose table lacked none of those luxuries which the country produces, and the Bishop has contributed to good quarters among the brethren, who spoke very warm for their prosperity. The writer's lot was cast with Mr. Richard Brickey, whose table would have satisfied an epicure.

The people at Cedar City have labored under many disadvantages, and have encountered grasshoppers enough to their improvement. Some of the brethren have had to pull up and move their buildings; but the present site is sufficiently high to assure them that all their improvements will escape the ravages of insects. The town is well ornamented with shade trees, and contains several hundred well-appearing brick dwellings. The citizens have not been idle in cultivating extensive farms, but still I saw a few gardens containing apple trees in bloom, and I forget to state that in Parowan I saw apple trees in blossom and in full bloom. The altitude of these valleys is considerable higher than that of the valley of Salt Lake, which no doubt accounts for their fruit ripening; yet it is certain that many varieties can be produced, if properly cultivated and preserved from the browsing propensities of cattle, which are allowed to good grist and saw mill here.

The Bish'p, he believes, has a good grist and saw mill here.

With good feelings for the Saints in Cedar City, we took our departure that afternoon. Four miles out we were joined by Elders Orson Spencer and Franklin W. Jones. Before reaching Kannaraville, looking to the south-west, we saw an opening in the mountains and far, far, did we gaze into the distance, but finding we had to be at Fort Meadow, we trackless blue sky. There I was told was the "Rim of the Basin," and still on beyond that rectilinear rim are our little Basin.

We halted at Kannaraville for the night. Office resides my father, Willis and Lattleriff, whom I now took by the hand for the first time in eleven years. I found them well, but by age and the toil of years, together with the sufferings, privations, robbings and drivings of the Saints, they have not been liberally shared for thirty years. Driven from his home in Missouri, robbed of his goods in Caldwell and Davis counties, Missouri, himself and family were driven from the State in the dead of winter in a state of destitution, and the sacrificed fort of my innocent brothers and sisters buried in Nauvoo, ground to be trodden should A father's home; yet, here was found sufficient to keep him from starvation, but he labors quickly wh ly joy, but, alas! the maternal voice of her who bore me—of her my sainted sisters—whose ashes I had long years ago consigned to dust; that voice echoed no more within the desolate paternal home!

Yours truly, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

LATEST FROM THE TOUROTS—At a late hour last evening, we received a communication from our correspondent with President Young's party, dated St. George, May 7th. All were then well, and the company was progressing finely.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

C. TRAVELBEE, Cutlery and Chair Manufacturer, begs leave to inform his friends and patrons, that he has removed to more convenient premises, one block south of the Tabernacle, Main-st., where he will be happy to see them.

All kinds of Furniture and Chair Timber wanted in exchange for Furniture. Remember the place, Main-st.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my pasture, on the night of the 30 ult., a dark red and white MARE, branded O. S. on the left hip. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the mare to Wm. Dunn, Cedar Canyon, Weber, Davis county.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from northeast of this city, a dark red and white COW, with a white face, and the tips of horns sawed off. Branded

O. SPENCER, 5th Ward.

SILK WORMS.

I AM prepared to supply SILK WORMS to all who may wish them. I will deliver them in G. S. L. City, at 25 per hundred. Send in your orders, and they shall be promptly filled. Dealt Street near your address.

THOS WHITAKER.

Cedar City, Iron county, Deseret.

4-6

LOST.

ON Sunday evening last, between the Hot Springs and Salt Lake City, a Black and Green SHAWL. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it with William Sabey, at the "Deseret News" Office. 4-1

STRAYED

FROM Point of Mountain, some days, DO TOUR OF OREM? one a brindle, with a D on left hip; the other a red, each branded "J. Colman," on the left shoulder.

Also, one red STEER, four years old; D. C. on the left shoulder.

I will pay Five Dollars for each one brought to my residence, 16th Ward, S. L. City.

J. COLMAN.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Undersigned proposes to issue, Semi-Monthly, at the place, a NEWSPAPER, to be called

THE FARMER'S ORACLE.

It will be a quarto, and devoted to the interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Stock and Fruit Grower, and serve as a Practical Handbook in every branch of domestic industry, taste and economy.

The great necessity for more rapid advancement in the three branches of industry specified—viz., "Arts and Sciences," and a desire to assist in the development of our resources, induces me to do this. It will be the strenuous endeavor of the Editor to make it a valuable paper, and to make it cheap, so that it will be within the reach and a welcome guest at every family in this territory.

TERMS—$1 PER VOLUME, strictly in advance, or on receipt of the First Number. The First Number to be issued about the 20 th of the present month.

Grain and other products of the country will be taken in payment at their market value.

J. E. JOHNSON, Editor,
Spring Lake Villa, Utah.

4-6

CARRIAGE PLATES.

NOW READY, the following description of Carriage Plates:

EARLY TORK,
DRUMHEAD,
WINNESBAROUGH
For Sale, at 50 cents per hundred, by Mr. Alfred Lee, one block east of the Office of the Deseret News.

Flour and Molasses taken in pay. 4-1

OUTFITTING STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER."

I CAN furnish the Emigrant and Miner with

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

FEED,

BACON,

DRIED BEEF,

HEAVY GOODS,

GROCERIES, etc., etc.

Also,

BLAKE OVENS,

CAMP KETTLES,

FRY PANS,

SLUICE FORKS,

GOLD PANS,

TINWARE,

etc., etc.

MINERS' BOOTS,

STOGA and FINE BOOTS,

SHOES,

LEATHER and

CLOTHING

I WILL PAY THE FULL

PREMIUM ON GOLD

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

GOLD DUST,

or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.

WANTED,

200 Cords Red Pine Bark,

Butter,

Eggs,

Cheese,

and other Produce!

WM. JENNINGS,
East Temple Street, opposite Market House.

G. S. L. City, 16th April, 1853—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the San Luis City Office May 11, 1853, which, if not called for before June 30, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ladies' List.

Andersen Miss M
Brown Jerusha
Amen Alice

B

Baron Esther M L
Dial Laura A
Beechcraft Charlotte A
Bailey Mary
Bell Sarah
Dillingham E J

C

Dodge Jane

H

Hillman Sarah S
Hepton Catherine D
Hopkins Patrolina

J

Jennings Mary
Johnson Emma J
Johnson Julia Ann
Johns Lucy D
Jordan Jane L
Joyce Phillip R

K

Kelley Wm B
Kimball Wm
Kimball Nathaniel
L

Lee Wm
James Rosa
Lawrence R
Leach A D
Lewis Thomas
Lewis J P

M

Lawson Arthur
Lemon A
Long Frank
Lewis John
Lots Daniel

M

Masters John H
Mann Geo G
Markgraven P
Martin Hamilton B
Marcelle F R
Mecham Jerusha
Mecham Jerusha
Mecham Sarah J
Miner James S
Moger George
Moore H
More Riverton
Morrow Richard
Murphy John S
Mulkey John
McClelland Joseph T
McCleish J H
McIntosh James S
McLean Wm
McCleary Charles
McKay George P

N

Nelson John
Nellson H
Nimmo Robert A
Nichols James W
Norris Wm J
Nowlin Joseph
Noyes E F H

O

Ogden Phillip
Olsen H
Olsen John
Orbel John
Orcutt Wm
Owens Guy
Owens John

P

Parkard George H
Page A J
Page Oliver
Patterson Samuel G
Pendleton Wm C
Phillips Wm Lang
Perry Joseph
Pomeroy Carl
Peterson Elena
Phillips Wm
Placeck John
Palmer Samuel O 2
Pope Robert
Post Peter A
Powers Thomas

R

Rogers Wm
Rawson H L
Ray David
Ray Daniel
Reynolds James L
Rosser A N 2
Redden John
Reed E G
Reed George
Reed John
Richmond Robert
Richmond Robert Jr
Riley Henry J
Rockwell Nathan
Robinson Solomon
Robbins Wm
Robinson O P
Ramsey Wm A
Rush A M
Ryan James

S

Salisbury R S
Sallisbury Wm
Sabey Samuel
Sabey Alexander
Shaw Orlando
Shaw Freeman H
Shaw Thomas
Shutt Thomas
Smith Samuel S
Simpson Germaine F
Simpson M W
Sailor Levi J
Snow Ed Bishop
Smith S 2
Smith Joshua
Smith John
Stevens Solomon P
Stout Matthew M
Spencer Wm
Spring Robert S
Stanford W F
Stanford Harrison
Stevens Isaac S
Stitt David
Stewart Joshua
Stewart Jacob
Strong Daniel
Strunk David
Sargent John
Sandwich Martin
St. John Wm

T

Thaxton Robert M 2
Thomas A J
Thornburg O P
Tuttle Wm
Tuttle C W
Tib Oliver
Tullis Wm Vine
Tillotson Alonzo
Tillman F C
Timmins R Edward
Tracey John
Todd David
Tulloch M A
Terrel George

U

Upton Wm Pepper
Venandall J G
Van Cortlandt Henry
Vosler Samuel

W

Walker John G
Walker Wm
Ward Martin
Warner Walter
Wayne J S 2
Wilson Thomas
Wooldridge Lewis
Wiles J W
Williams Rebecca
Williams John
Wilson James
Wilson John
Wilson Hugh
Woodbury E S
Woodward George
Woodworth Sam
Wright Lewis

STRAY PACKS.

Buckingham Mary Ann
Brown Gordon
Hanson George 2
Hanson John
Harris R J
Johnson Alfred
Johnson Andrew
Mitchell M.
Salisbury Peter.

P. S.—Persons asking for the above letters are advertised.

T. D. H. STENHOUSE, P. M.

G. S. L. City, May 13, 1853.

THE NEW-JERUSALEM TRUTH NEWS.

NO. 47. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY MAY 20, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By Elder CHARLES C. RICH, Bowery, Tuesday Morning April 7, 1863.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I can say truly that I have been very much interested in the remarks made by my brethren who have addressed us during the conference, thus far, for the speakers have all treated upon subjects that are calculated to interest us as a people. All people that I have been acquainted with internally themselves to something, and so it is with us, we interest ourselves in such subjects as are most conducive to our feelings and dispositions, and the subjects that have been brought before us for our consideration are subjects that we cannot pass by with indifference and to ourselves justice. I feel to say to the brethren present that are before us in a point of light that would be selfish, as the world generally do, and think that we will benefit others more than we can ourselves, and that we must have an eye single to the Almighty dollar and work for our glory, we shall make ourselves the most miserable beings on earth, for we shall have nobody to blame but our own dear selves. But if we do that which is pointed out for us to do, having an eye single to the welfare and advancement of the kingdom of God upon the earth, we shall be doing what is doing that which is and will hereafter be for our best good in this life and in our next, which is to come.

If we desire to obtain the blessings of the Almighty in a Temple prepared for that purpose; if we esteem these blessings to be of any importance, and if we desire to be without them, what should be our policy and course in such a matter? Well, I would say, let us build the Temple, in which we may receive our blessings from the Almighty. We have no time to spare, we have to have a separate community, and our interests are our own, then let us build the Temple.

What shall I say in regard to the Tabernacle? We have seen at some time or another the comforts of a new Tabernacle; we need the blessings of such a house at the present time. If we could, why should we not build? When that house is built we can then enjoy the benefits of it, if circumstances will allow. The same principle may be applied to everything we take in hand, and with which we have to do, we will build the Temple, a Tabernacle, to send teams to the Emigrants in the Canyons, and to do any other work that is required of us. Nothing that is required will be performed unless we do it to work and do something ourselves. We have no other people to look upon, and therefore it remains for us to do what we have to form well our part.

In our prayers we are highly favored, that is, we can have pointed out to us the work that should be performed, and that it will be acceptable in the sight of our Heavenly Father. All the works that he requires us to perform are for our benefit and blessing. Then seeing that this is the case, cannot we perform cheerfully that which is laid upon upon us? I think we should take courage and do all we do with a cheerful heart. The work in which we are engaged is for purposes unto and to exalt us to enjoy the blessings that are prepared to the children of the Most High and in that which is to come.

This is the course that I take of these matters, and I believe that it is the view generally entertained by all good brethren and sisters; they let us go on, and do our duties conscientiously, remembering that we are free to do good, but that when our duty is neglected in one way and another in a different one that produces division.

We are a people that profess to be the people of God, and if we are, we cannot be idolets, for the people of God are not such, if we are one, of course we will act upon the principle of oneness, and if idolets we are we are dictated, working for that which will be for our best good, both for the present time and for the future. I have heard say that there are a great many people who speculate and talk about the future, and relate what is to take place, but so far as we are concerned it should be our duty to inform and the duties of the present. We cannot reasonably, without assuming new responsibilities, know the truth, and be able to inform and ready to believe and willing to perform. If we know any thing pertaining to the welfare of our to-day, that is sufficient for us to know; then, if we are ready and willing on our part to perform, that is all that is required and all that will be required. Then I will say to one and all, let us be awake to our own interests and welfare, and ever be ready to perform the work that is necessary to be done in the building up of the kingdom of God, and we shall never be sorry for having taken the initiative step, but I will say to one and all, that, if will be for not having done more in the work of righteousness, or not doing what may have no regret of this kind let us be awake to the labors and duties of to-day. I know very well that there are some people that are not in their proper minds, they do not seem to comprehend that they can perform as much as they really can. When we look at the history of men in ages that have gone by, we see that there were men called a many times, men of great power, men that had but little ability; but we also see that they put that little ability into exercise and labored to fulfill the work called, they were enabled to bring about much righteousness. We want the same feeling and influence with us, then we can perform the works that are required of us, and do what we do cheerfully and with a good heart and in that manner which will be acceptable in the sight of our Father. In this way we shall prosper in all our laudable undertakings, and we shall receive the blessing of our Heavenly Father and the approbation of all good men.

From the time this church and kingdom was established upon the earth to the present time, never has any man or set of men wrought to do; but we have at all times and under all circumstances the path of duty made plain unto us, and our individual line of duty marked out unto us, and whenever we have been in the course of duty we have been prospered and made happy, while those that have turned aside from the path of duty have disappointed, and been thereby rendered very unhappy. We are all probationers, passing through a state of trialy but still there is a labor that we can perform in this probationary state, which will be of great benefit and building up of the kingdom of God, and it is the duty of every individual to do that portain to that kingdom.

We are all looking forward to a time when we shall receive in that Temple that is to be built, but which we do not expect to see finished in a short time, we are looking for blessings of endowments and priesthood that have been promised unto the faithful. We are called upon to engage in this all-important work, and while we are laboring at this, let us remember that we are probationers, and have so much herd of between this and the time when we shall be in the Temple and made ready for the additional outpouring of the blessings of the Most High. If we do not gain experience and obtain the necessary endowments as we pass along, we shall find ourselves in a very unfavorable state, for the and glorious endowments that are to be received in that house, if we are not prepared ourselves, those endowments, if we are permitted to receive them at all, will be no better to us than a dead letter, and we will be numbered in Nauvoo, that is, they will prove a curse instead of a blessing.

For one I feel to rejoice in the blessings of endowments, and in the enjoyment and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit which prevails in the midst of this people, and I know that there are great blessings in reserve for us, and one of those glorious principles we have embraced. We are united in the Gospel, and it is the truth that we are kept together, and that this principle is made to bind us with as continuity, and it is this truth and the Spirit thereof that leads us in the right direction. By this Spirit we are led in the way of peace, of happiness and of happiness, while principles that are adopted by the world do not bring with them salvation.

I have noticed in my experience with this church and kingdom that those that have gone through the Prophet Joseph produce joy and peace, and those that have turned from the principles bring with them present salvation, and all the principles of the gospel that have been revealed, are to be revealed, do take place and continue to bring a present salvation.

This is the way we have to act, if we continue to act upon this principle all the time, we shall obtain salvation in this world and in the world to come. It is just the very little difference to the faithful saint whether he be in the world or in the world of the world of spirits, so that he embrace and live by those principles that will bring a present deliverance from sorrow, and from trouble, within our own bosoms peace and happiness.

We are here to do the work, we know the right way, for we have around us and in our bosoms the principles of truth. It is our course to be pursued in order to secure his and light, and to obtain the blessings promised to the faithful. We are to be free to be free from the error and from the evils of the world, in order that we may be free in this life, and prepare ourselves for glory and exaltation in the life which is to come.

There is one thing that is positive and certain, and that is, that it will require some labor and exertion on our part in order to secure the great blessings that pertain to the kingdom of God. We have to exercise our faculties and apply our minds and our energies to the acquirement of knowledge, or we shall not be prepared for the work of God. I repeat, we must apply our minds to the principles of life, if we expect to obtain their benefits and blessings.

I have often thought that there were a great many people in this city that preach of other matters, their minds seem to be upon gold and silver and worldly riches, instead of devoting their time to the obtaining of that treasure of knowledge, which is necessary for every man and woman to enjoy, who are preparing for the society of the sanctified. The principles of life that we are being taught, are better than the gold that can be found in the mines, for they will teach us the way of salvation, and by observing them we shall be made to partake of the benefits and blessings that flow from them.

If our minds are led to look at matters in this light, and benefits and feelings will be to obtain the richest treasure there is within our reach, and what we obtain that treasure it will be the means of doing away with the evil that is in the world. If there was no evil amongst mankind, there would be no corruption to encounter; therefore, let us practice the principles of life, and thereby do away with the influence and power of evil. Let us learn and thoroughly digest the principles of truth, and then we shall be happy, while all those choice and desirable blessings which flow from obedience to the pure and holy principles we practise.

Now, I speak one of us, who profess to be saints, may be ready to die these things in faith and full assurance of having a part in the resurrection, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN STOCK

The men who went in search of the Indians, and recovered the mules, the horses stolen by them from the citizens of Weber, Davis, Elder and Cache counties, can or about the 9th instant, as stated in a communication from Elder Cache, that some fortunate than companies have generally been heretofore, in the pursuit of the free-booting Lamanites.

According to the showing, the pursuing party were in the Bear River Valley, on Bear River Lake. A few shots were exchanged, when the red thieves fled, leaving behind one bridled and right of the stolen animals, which were recovered by the owners back. The Indians succeeded in getting away with a few of the horses, how many is not mentioned, and they had killed two, which, in consequence of being somewhat poor in flesh, were not speedy enough to keep up with the others as they were being run off. There were some of the party either killed or wounded in the skirmish, and it was believed that the Indians escaped unhurt, as they skedadled immediately on being advised of the presence of the pursuers. Should they continue their flight, and not stop this side of Caribou, it would be a great blessing to the people in the northern counties, under existing circumstances.

RESIGNATION OF COL. EVANS.—It has been currently reported for several weeks that Col. Evans, 2d Regiment, California volunteers, commanding at Camp Douglas, had resigned his commission, and that the resignation had been accepted, and he had left for parts unknown the 1st day of June, last. With Col. Evans we have no personal acquaintance, but have often heard him spoken of in commendatory terms by his many friends, both citizens and sojourners, and if he has made any enemies by official or other acts since he has been in this military district, we have not been advised thereof. The reasons which induced his resignation have not transpired. They were, of course, satisfactory to Gen. Wright, or his services would have been sufficient officer—which position he bears—would not have been dispensed with by the government.

INFORMATION WANTED.—John Scott, of Staley Bridge, near Manchester, England, wishes to hear from his brother GEORGE STORRS, a miller by trade, who emigrated to Utah some fifteen years ago. He hailed from Doncaster, Yorkshire. If any one knows of the whereabouts of Mr. Storrs, and will communicate to this office or to the brother, he will confer a favor on many of Mr. Storrs' relations and friends.

THE WAR PROSPECT.

The repulse of the Federal fleet before Charleston may justly be considered the greatest defeat the navy yet suffered in the war. The result of the attack, we understand, just what we expected, and it affords another demonstration of the inefficiency of the Administration, and the improbability of its restoring the Union by its only weapon it has left at its disposal. The disproportion of forces left no hope of success on the part of the forcer, and the rashness or madness, or whatever else it may be called, of the Navy Department or the officer in command of this hopeless expedition, amounts to nothing less than a crime. Any sane man could have told an intelligent boy that thirty-two cannon on shipboard would fail to silence three hundred brassing an enfilading circle of cannonade forts and batteries of earthworks. The cannonade fire from these, in our opinion, would have rendered useless all the attacking vessels if they had remained another half-hour longer than thirty minutes or less in which they were actually engaged. We cannot but attribute a considerable share of the responsibility for this disaster to Admiral Da Pont. We have no reason to suppose that this man is a traitor, but if not, supposing him, as we do, to have been the chief elder of the fleet on the assault, he is little better than an imbecile to have given the orders he did on that occasion, and if he had been a traitor he could have done no more to injure the cause of the country. We are inclined to believe him a headstrong, stupid man, who calculated upon doing what any of his lieutenants could have done, and then he could not do. But in any case, the loss of the fleet will be no doubt to render affairs the better for the country. Charleston will be a hard nut to crack, and it may never be, if ever is captured, it will be by a combination of the land and naval forces, and for that we need not look for a long time to come.

There is little that is encouraging in the present aspect of the war. Apart from our failure before Vicksburg and elsewhere, we are threatened with the loss of our foothold on the shores of North Carolina, there is no prospect of compensating success in other directions, and the Rebels are gaining ground, and if we may credit official whispers, it is not in a direction little or remotely from our own autumn, which means that it will remain in a state of useless stagnation. Meanwhile the Copperheads can do nothing further than send a mountebank member to add to its disorganized party the cant of the Rebel Secession Speech at a mass meeting in New York, and the Rebels, if we may credit rumor, is studying how to make matters unpleasant for his own party, regardless of the interests of the Union, and writing dispatches calculated to imperil our friendly relations with Great Britain. It is much to be regretted that, at a momentous period like this, we have not more able men to guide the ship of state over the stormy sea of rebellion, and that the restoration of the Union is still a matter of uncertainty. That the country would be as honorable peace and reunion, and for the wicked hardy hope that the present Fathers have control of the destinies of the country.—[From the *Knickerbocker* of May.

DEAD BODIES FOUND.—A few days since, as we have been informed, the remains of a woman and a young child were found in Red Butte canyon, a short distance above Camp Douglas, which had either been consumed by carnivorous beasts or decayed to that extent that no definite description of the person of the deceased could be given. Who the unfortunate creature was, where she came from, and whether murdered, died of destitution or from the effects of seduction, are mysteries which, as yet, are unsolved. A piece of calico, said to be a part of the woman's dress, was found in the canyon, which can be seen by those having any interest in the matter of identity.

WHO IS OLD.—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be ashamed to be called old, or to plead infirmity, or for pastority. Almost to the last hour of his life, Washington was active. So was Franklin, and Howard and Newton. The victor of their lives never deserted. No man wanted their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die because we have lived a long time? Did the man of energy, and not the day-laborer in science, art or government, ever die? Did not the energies to warke away and the spasms of life to become motionless, on whose hands and feet the mortal fatality, to whom all things wear the garb of gloom.

[For the Deseret News.

A REMINISCENCE OF SILESIA.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

To the tourist the European continent presents not the grandeur of American Alpine scenery, but panoramic views of unsurpassing loveliness.

As you wind your way along beautiful fringes of meadows, fields and parks, magnificent ruins of ancient castles perched aloft—times like an eagle's nest on the tops of high, almost inaccessible rocks, need your admiring gaze, while pretty moss and ivy-clad villas peep, as it were, furtively from between the secret quiet of fine groves and hedges, or a limpid stream meanders gracefully through valles and woods.

But of all the States constituting the vast grandeur of Germany, none is less known to the foreigner than Silesia, a country which both on account of its historical reminiscences and beauty of scenery, claims more than a cursory interest with the scholar and artist. Embedded in the Silesian mountains are hot-air springs which, for their sulubrity and their mode of medical preparing, may justly vie with the celebrated Spaas of Southern Germany. Thousands of invalids of different nations repair every year to enjoy the benefits of these romantic watering-places, to gain health and strength, and no later lover of nature's charms does ever regret to have passed a few days in the invigorating and lovely highlands of Prussia.

On leaving the capital of Silesia you are surrounded, ere you find yourselves in beautiful meanderings through vast meadows that extend like carpets of varied colors, stretching here and there with a graceful group of trees swaying with the lazing chorister of summer, while at the distant horizon ranges of mountains are gradually looming up, standing in bold relief with the azure vault of the clear sky. Macadamized roads adorned on both sides with lofty trees are leading you from the neighboring highlands or to the wooded plains of Poland, while romantic footpaths take you, at will, into shady groves, or plain but neat looking taverns at cool recesses invite the traveler to rest and refreshment.

On fine evenings, hundreds of students, eager to escape for a little while the gloomy, monastic walls of their university, are occupying in groups from fifteen to twenty these places of public resort, indulging with all the characteristic order and decorum and spirit of the sons of the Muses in the enjoyment of sylvan pleasures, or some of their favorite athletic sports, exchanging the time around with merry laughter, the clinking of wine-glasses and the sweet music of a band which the German students are noted so much.

It often happens on commencement or other academical season show that even in a despotic country where the government tries to hold the reins of ground and heavily impositions, youth is endued with a warm glow of vitality, and it should not appear as a penchant for wit, liberality and mischief, which frequently marks such days.

I shall never forget the many ludicrous mystifications which the authorities and citizens of Breslau have had to undergo during my sojourn in that country. How often were the wisest counsels and measures of the senate chamber to answer to charges of foreign journals! Frequently, however, the offence was so comical, and the culprit with his bright blue eyes was looking so innocent, that, when the stern remonstrance of the senate relaxed into a smile, and the delinquent was acquitted with a slight admonition.

I do not intend to enlarge on the interesting chapter of German students, but simply touch the subject as a characteristic feature of the life of the Teutonic nation, that with all the inconvenience of a tyrannic government, is a green spot with a temple devoted to the Muses of genuine worship.

The good, old time of traveling in stage or mail coaches to the Silesian mountains, with all the inconvenience of being in a close, nauseous crowding of from five to ten passengers of both sexes, is no small a source of jeeling vehicle of the above description produces, in you the

I believe if the immortal Pickwick were still living, he would, during his perambulations on the Continent, discover to his great that those venerable conveyances which offer, with the aspect of a Noah's Ark, a specimen their living freight, and thus afforded an amusing contrast to the Parisian, which has been superseded by the profane anything iron horse, that with all disrespect to romance carries the present with the speed of a Mercury to their respective places of destination, without allowing one time for a sigh of Lot's Lothario. Thus, instead of the cracking of whips and shouting of carriage men, the shrill whistle of the steam-pipe is heard in almost every direction. The first locomotive at full speed was taken upon by the Germans, in the lots of Upper Silesia as the work of the Devil, and in order to protect themselves from the sign of the cross, and for quite a time the ignorant, bigoted peasantry did not venture on board so dangerous a conveyance.

Panama-era see now taken by roll in two hours to Friburg, a very pretty little town at the foot of the Silesian mountains, with about 7000 inhabitants, who are absolutely linen weavers. There you either walk or ride in a carriage up the hill, passing by a ling to Fuerstenstein, a castle and hamlet belonging to Count Hochberg.

It is true that internal improvements are suggested by external objects, so that the sight of a lovely landscape becomes associated with the pleasure of a good, or, perhaps, many and happiness, the charming mountain panorama of Fuerstenstein will certainly never be forgotten by the tourist. And as if vieing with nature's captivating loveliness, the noble proprietor of that stately domain has made improvements that would satisfy the most fastidious critic. The Count being himself more than an amateur in fine arts, has for many years been assiduously engaged in beautifying his residence and grounds in a truly refined style. His wealth, hospitality and liberality, combine to make the owner a highly accomplished gentleman, draw every season a great many visitors to his domicile, and even the king of Prussia and other crowned heads have paid frequent visits to that romantic spot. The Count is a man of more the appearance of a hotel than of a private residence, and, as I remarked before, I entry, who on being visited by a stranger, exclaimed, "Ich bin wirthlich!" Quoth he, Quixote, he took every tavern for a castle, while you take every castle for a tavern." Hospitality seems to have been a trait of the Counts within his premises, and has instructed his industrious tenants in the cultivation of fruits and vagabonds from visiting the castle and its environs.

I am writing these lines with a grateful remembrance of the kind hospitality I received at the hands of the Count, his amiable wife and children, and whatever the weaknesses of mankind generally may be, there are many generous and noble-minded people in every place, parting with whom often causes a pang of the heart.

It was on a fine summer morning, that I with a friend ascended the hill on top of the little hamlet of Fuerstenstein. A dreamy, hazy atmosphere, peculiar to the climate of Germany, was spread over the scene like a magic veil, while a few dreary clouds were slowly dispersed by the rays of the rising of the sunny sky. Nature seemed to hold sleep, and the stillness of the morning was interrupted by the humming of bees and cric-cric chirping in the velvet-like grass of the splendid lawn in front of the house.

The jocund, good-humored landlord conducted us to the terrace, from which a fine western mountains, and in a few minutes we were dismissed with a cup of the excellent claret of the famous Silesian trouts. Our repast being over, we followed a gravelled footpath leading up the hillside, and we reached the castle ruins, the mass of which consists of Gothic architecture. Passing through a wide and lofty entrance hall, which seems also and with a rhe statues, ornamental and ancient, and adorned with the arms and the insignia of the knighthood, to a large spacious dining-room, we had the pleasure of tion of the brave champions of the rude times, when the walls of this hall, with their gorgeous banners to win the meed of noble enviousness. The silken banners and stream-ing pennants, which, in days of yore, waved and been displayed from the battlements, and which, in the hands of knights, have emblazoned shields with which the valiant knights were wont to ride, in the tourney, the statue of a knight armed cap-a-pie, with his helmet laced

The dining-room is large apartment, which formerly served as a banqueting hall, we saw several machines used in the middle ages, for torturing worst-inurmans's which were well-known to the knights.

The whole castle, with its trees and battlements, its winding stair cases, its subterranean dungeons, its cross and gothic windows and up many reminiscences of the knightly, bringing the mind back to the days of knight-hood and clothing them with the freshness of the present. The Count's private apartments are in keeping with the ancient, and, from the noble front, with an almost romantic appearance, the castle presents a grand and stiffing up of his rooms in the style of the ancient knights.

Thence we sallied out for a ramble through the so-called Ground, an almost perpendicular rock, covered with pine trees, and which, extending about a mile in length, to which we descended by a steep path, and which we down it rocks. It seemed as if the portals of the Cyclopes, or the Giants, or even the lofty ridges of rocks rose tower-like above the silt immense walls, ready to engulf us for ever. A great variety of fine plants and flowers cover the ground, while springs of crystal water trickle down the rocks, and, as we passed you to take a refreshing draught of the pure element. There are a great many legends connected with the Ground, for, in ancient times, the evil one had caused to open a cavern, which appears to be, as, in fact, it was, man prey, and the superstitious peasants so firmly believed in the existence of a species of thunder arise from out of that mysterious cavern, which, pretend to have seen arrange-ment of blast in all sorts and conditions of men. Without speculating on those popular rumors, we, with a little exertion, reached the elevation of every one who see it.

The view from the top, we ascended scale by means of steps, and reached a plateau, from which the delighted eye rested on several small villages, the cultivated farm-houses, the smoke of their chimneys curling up in long air skies towards the blue sky, while in the fields the reapers were busy with their sickles and scythes, and on the green heights herds of cattle were grazing. At the distant horizon loomed up the Giants grandly in their snow caps, which their snow caps buried in the purple clouds. The sky was clear, the air was balmy and delicate and lost in a luminous haze, the brilliant orb of the day that had been gradually ascending from the east, now seemed lingerly into a couch of crimson clouds. Evening had set in. Suddenly the solemn song of the chapel-bells was heard, the laborers stopped their work, and knelt down with uncovered heads and folded hands to say their Ave Maria as good Catholics. For a few moments all was hushed in secret stillness, but suddenly the scene was lighted up with new life. The loving cattle with their tinkling bells, were coming down the hill-side, on the way to their comfortable stables, the laborers returned from their work, and as they are resound with peals of merry laughter. And while we sat the setting sun were still lingering on the mountain tops, we retraced our steps through the cooling darkness to the hospitable mansion of the baronet, where quite a number of people assembled in the hall to spend the evening, some to hear music, for the Germans in all their gatherings are fond of music. Orphean of Orpheus. Music is interwoven with the existence of the Teutonic race, and truly remarks Bettina von Arnim, "Music is the nurse of the infant, the murmurs in the ear, and the baby sleeps; the murmurs of the consciousness of his dreams, they are the world in which he lives. He has nothing; the baby, although cradled in his mother's arms, is the master of the world. Music and entrance into this half-conscious soul, and through it as the earth nourishes the life-giving plants."

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

"How does it happen, neighbor B., that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world than mine? They go to the same school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages."

"Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A.?"

"No sir, I do not take them myself, but I borrow them from one, just to see what is in sir, what have newspapers to do with the progress of your children?"

"Why sir, they have a great deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping my children from school, as of withholding from them a newspaper; it is a school-master. Every one who reads it attracts their attention, and they are sure to inquire into the subject, which enlarges their minds with useful knowledge, they at the same time acquire a fine art of reading, and, if I mistake not, you have overlooked understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family."

"In truth, neighbor B., I frequently think I would like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense."

"Can't afford the expense! What, let me ask you, can you afford to do without? Are in comparison with the pleasures and advantages of reading a newspaper? Can you afford to deprive your children of the advantages that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society? Oh, don't mention the expense; pay it in advance, if you prefer and you will think no more of it.—[*Printer's Friend.*]

THE FIRST AMERICAN PRINTER.

In strolling through the graveyard of Trinity Church, New York, my eye was arrested by a grave stone in the north side of the church to the memory of William Bradford, who, in enactment, was born at Leicestershire, old England, and came over with Penn in the year in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. This monument was "erected by government," the inscription continues, "for unwards of fifty years, and died May 23, 1752, aged 92 years." This monument was much injured during the building of the present church, and it was in contemplation to remove it two will entirely disappear. Yet the memory of the first American printer ought not there to be obliterated. He first established the printing press in the vast region south of Pennsylvania, and printed the first "Welcome," in 1682, and began his career at Philadelphia, and he was one of the first to take his first printing office, as early at least, as 1685, and a paper mill on the Wissahickon, which was destroyed by the Indians. The first paper mill ever erected in the United States was built by William Bradford, and as he has yet preserved, he was the first person who ever ventured to print the Holy Bible. This was A. D. 1688, in Pennsylvania. He mingled largely and actively in the stirring events of his time, and suffered, for his zeal, that little pious province, and main ideal with the exception of William Penn, was the first of the proprietary government to break it down. He died in New York in 1692, at the invitation of Governor Fletcher, to be printer to the crown, as his epitaph records, for the space of half a century. In this office he amassed honestly great wealth, which he left to numerous descendants, who have been among the most distinguished families of the State of Pennsylvania—the Ogdens, the Van Ingens, the Livingstons, the Boudinots, and others of less public reputation. Thomas Bradford, the son of William Bradford, Attorney General under the Confederation of Washington, was his great grandson.

FACTS AND FIGTIONS.

—Though laughter is looked upon as the property of reason by philosophers, the excess of it has always been considered as the mark of folly.

—The negro law of Indiana is being enforced. Several negro families have been notified to leave the State, and are preparing to migrate to Canada.

—A popular authoress says, in one of her domestic articles,—"We know by babies crying, that they are born with more lungs than to us." Mothers, hear this in mind, and do not spank the little dears when they cry with such angelic longing."

—The demand for sawmen on the great lakes has great that $45 and $50 per month is offered for them.

—Some people "cry peace, peace, while there is no peace." Let us cry "war, war," like the Louisville Journal, while there is war.

—There is a lady in New York, so ignorant of domestic work that she cannot knit her brows.

—God will make the most insensible sinner sensible of his hand here, or of his wrath in hell.

—It is said that dying of homesickness is no figure of speech, but a reality of weekly occurrence in our army.

—Justice always makes merry dumb, when sin has much the upper hand.

—A Thousand Indians died from smallpox in Vancouver's Island last winter. It is thought the disease will exterminate the race on the island.

—A clergyman in Indiana county, Pa; has delivered a lecture against tobacco, and, in his opinion, are "disloyal."

—Socrates said of his enemies, "They may kill me, but they cannot hurt me." So they may kill us, but they cannot hurt us; they may take away life, but they cannot take away life, the crown.

—A French paper relates that the count de ——, a gentleman of 60 years, fell deeply in love with a young lady of 20 years. He offered himself in this wise: "Mademoiselle I am old, you are young—will you do me the honor to become my widow.

—Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry a cloud long; it only attracts lightning.

—The Richmond Examiner, as if hating at the bombardment of northern cities, says that "the war has become infinitely more important than blue news and brokerage gambling in stocks."

—A saint should be like a seraph, beset all over with eyes and hights that he may avoid the snares, and stand fast in the hour of temptation.

—Mr Lincoln lately corrected a visitor in the use of the word "reputation," in speaking of the attack of his non-claim. "A check, sir—not a repulse."

—The first thing a man takes in his life is milk—the last is a pill.

—The immigration from Europe promises to be unusually great this spring. The low price of gold, the cheap land, and the high price of it in the States, is the cause.

—"John" did you ever bet on a horse race? No, but I have seen my sister Bet on an old mare.

—That was a smart boy who asked his father to write a letter to the Princess County Board of Supervisors was made of.

—A firm faith is the best theology; a good life is the best philosophy; a good conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

—An old lady, who sells eggs in Chicinnati, has sent a "notice" to her friends, every morning, by Betty Briggs."

—If five dollars make a sovereign, how many make a president? Think twice before you answer.

AN EXCELLENT GESTOM.—In Munich, Germany, all copy-fons in the streets asking for alms are obliged to have a printed ticket for that purpose. As soon as they enter the tavern, before he sets down to eat, or their dirty clothes removed, a portrait of each one is taken, representing the ugly, or beautiful head begging. When the portrait is finished, he is closed and presented to the guest, who, after eating. After going through a regular course of education for the trade, the portrait of the asylum they are put to learn a trade, at which they work until they have earned enough to pay back the expense of their from the first they entered the institution. When this is completed, they are dismissed from the institution to earn their own livelihood. At the same time the portrait taken when they first entered is presented to them, which they swear they will preserve as long as they live, and return it to the institution, from the money from which they have been redeemed and the obligations they have contracted for institution for having saved them from misery, and for giving them the means of feeding themselves for the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

ST. GEORGE, April 7, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Last Sabbath morning—not being where so large a company could be supplied conveniently, we left Kanarraville and passed down the slope on the southern rim of the Basin. Over the Black Ridge the road was very rough and rocky, about one-third the distance across it, when we struck the new road, which was found to be very good. Within a month, it is expected that the road will be worked all the distance, when the Black Ridge will no longer be an obstruction to the passage of carriages and loaded teams.

The scenery, which here stands in bold relief on either side and in front of the traveler, is calculated to excite the wonders of romance, and bring the powers of imagination into lively exercise. On the left rise bold mountains with openings, where far away in the back-ground spiral peaks tower into the blue ether, while near their bases spouting rills meander and plunge their tiny currents down the adjacent rocks. On the right a chain of mountains with peak succeeding peak, stretch far out into the borders of the "land of cotton," their prospective gradually lessening down to the point where they terminate in the blue distance. In front is a boundless expanse of mountains and valleys; red sand ridges; rocky crags; sharp mountains and air line mountains; green vales and barren rocks, deep defiles and gentle declivities, over all of which is spread an enchanting halo of scenic grandeur, from which the love of fabled literature might borrow additional glories. In the midst of all these enchanted surroundings, we moved on as rapidly as possible, pointing out to each other as well as we could each successive beauty as it appeared.

The ooze, the prickly pear and the cactus here began to be seen. The ooze sends out a blade often two and three feet long, shaped like a bayonet and about as dangerous if a person should happen to fall into a bunch of them where a hundred bristle up together, for the leaf is very stiff and is pointed with a sharp, hard substance. The leaves when pounded are found to possess fibers like hemp, which can be twisted into very stout ropes. With the prickly pear you are acquainted; but I never before saw them put out such beautiful flowers. Delighted with their appearance we sprang out to pluck them, but the sharp thorns resisted us! Alas, thought I, this enchanting flower, rising from out this mass of thorns is illustrative of human existence. In our happiest state there are thorns which goad us. We grasp after fancied conditions of bliss and the barbed arrows of adversity pierce the heart. Again I reflected; it truly exhibits the life of the Saint, for as this fragment flower blooms with beauty above the thorns, so shall the reward of the Saint be glorious after treading meekly the thorny paths of persecution and malice—for he shall soar into newness of life. The cactus resembles the prickly pear, but instead of spreading upon the ground, it forms a bush from three to five feet high. Rising at length upon an eminence, we came suddenly in view of Toquerville, with its green trees like an oasis in the desert. Our hearts were glad, for it was warm and we were weary, and those fragrant boughs wooed us to the cooling shade. This place is situated on Ash Creek, close to the base of high mountains on the east; it was laid out five years ago. It is pleasantly situated; with better houses than I expected to find our young "Dixie land." I was astonished to find the peaches about one-third grown. Peas were in the bloom. The new growth of the grape vines measured two and a half feet, which were nearly ready to bloom. It was cheering to look into vineyards and gardens, and see everything about one month earlier than in Salt Lake City.

At 5 o'clock the people came the school house and were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball; Elders Orson Hyde, Lorenzo Snow and G. D. Watt, in a manner calculated to cheer their hearts and encourage them to perseverance. Here we were kindly received and entertained for the night, and in the morning pursued our way in a south-eastern direction for Springdale.

Two miles out we crossed the waters of the Leverkin, and entered Johnson's Twist, which runs through a deep ravine, about one and a half miles through; the road twisting first one way and then the other, like a worm fence. I was glad when we got through. Passing along a high ridge for some distance, through a grand and imposing scenery, we at length looked down upon Virgen City, situated upon the Rio Virgen. The green trees with which it was ornamented, gave it a sequestered and inviting appearance. The fruit trees, grape vines and garden vegetables looked prosperous. The fences and houses were good, and all the improvements; considering it was a new place, only about two years old.

The people were assembled at the school house, where they were instructed by Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder O. Hyde, at half past 10 o'clock, a.m. Their discourses were prolific with useful instructions adapted to their present necessities. After meeting we moved on up the river to Grafton, eight miles from Virgen City, where we arrived at half past 12 o'clock, noon, and found the people also assembled in the school house, where they were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders Orson Hyde and Geo. A. Smith, which greatly rejoiced the eager listeners. The meeting was dismissed, and the Presidency were entertained at the Bishop's in a hospitable manner, and the remainder of the company were distributed to well spread boards, through the settlement. Refreshments over, we moved on to Springdale, passing through a small place called Rockville, where we arrived and cared for our teams in good time, and at 6 o'clock, p.m., the citizens were addressed in the bowery by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elder Lorenzo Snow. Their remarks were of deepest interest, and cheered the hearts of the Saints in their secluded retreat.

This place contains eighteen families, and, considering the settlement is only five months old, it is truly wonderful to witness the amount of work that has been done. Their gardens are all fenced in superb order, and they have built them neat little dwellings—some of logs and some of stone, and the place already looks like life. It is situated on the north fork of the Rio Virgen, twenty-two miles from Toquerville, which distance we had traveled that day, and three meetings had been held. It is a sequestered little place amid the "munition of rocks," which send their towering battlements far into the sky, where they have for ages withstood the war of elements.

Our day's journey was truly a romantic and interesting one. In all these settlements prosperity and thrift are visible. Their grounds are filled with young fruit trees, grape cuttings, etc., which soon will become of great value. The river is skirted along with cottonwood trees, from one to three feet in diameter, which, in some places, have been cut down and rolled to the outer limits of fields and formed into fences. Much of the land is fenced and ploughed, but I presume we passed over one thousand acres of excellent farm land still unoccupied. The soil is made up chiefly of the washings of fine sand, which will be excellent for cane, grapes and everything the people may wish to cultivate. Settlements can be made up the north fork of the Rio Virgen, it is supposed, as far as its source. A mile below Springdale the north and south forks of the stream unite. They are about of a size, and nearly an equal quantity of water is running in each, which affords an abundance for irrigation. To sum up in a few words, the settlements on the Virgen are prosperous and the people contented. Their delight at receiving a visit from the Presidency and a portion of the Twelve, was evident by their countenances, and in the abundant preparations they had made to entertain them and their company.

Feeling highly gratified with the facilities afforded along the banks of this stream, to sustain a large increase of settlers as well as with the vast improvement already made, we took leave of Springdale on Tuesday morning the 5th, and returned to Toquerville. In passing through Virgen City the company called a halt at a large tent, where Mr. Hugh Hilton and lady regaled the entire party, with a variety of excellent cakes and beer, for which they have our thanks. We arrived at Toquerville safely, and another meeting was held, at which the people were addressed by Elders Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow and Erastus Snow.

The next morning, (Wednesday the 6th) we started for Washington, which lies in a north-westerly course from Toquerville, about twenty-five miles, by the new road. We soon found ourselves rolling along upon a high ridge in a southern direction, and on our right, far below was Ash Creek, and on our left flowed the Leverkin, each stream skirted with cottonwood trees. These streams at this point are not more than twenty rods apart. The ridge on which the road runs widens out as the streams diverge to the right and left, and anon, our carriages began to wind down to the left and struck the Leverkin. A little below that point these two streams form a junction, immediately after which they empty their waters into the Rio Virgen, which came sweeping down on the left through a narrow channel, cut in the rocks where the black crags looked frowningly from either side. Crossing the river we followed up the serpentine windings of the road, which placed us again upon a commanding eminence, which overlooked a landscape dotted with hills, mountains, ridges, peaks, crags, rolling mounds, level plains, deep gorges and red ridges of rocks; so fantastically arranged and in such variegated order, that the scene was at once grand and imposing. Passing on we again crossed the Rio Virgen, and on reaching the outskirts of Washington, the Presidency were met by an escort with flags and a band of Music. We entered this place covered with dust, an article with which we had been abundantly supplied during the day.

The Presidency were sumptuously entertained at Bishop Covington's, while we were all hospitably cared for by the liberal minded Saints. At 5 o'clock, p.m., the people were entertained at the school house, with addresses delivered by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow and Geo. D. Watt.

•Washington has been settled about six years. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, commanding a view of a wide scope of country on either side. It is said to be healthy and the soil is productive. We saw there the finest prospect that had greeted our anxious looking eye since we left our own loved city, of extensive orchards and shady walks. The people are certainly entitled to credit for the improvements made here, and when they still further progress and they have time to erect some more commodious residences and buildings, Washington will be a delightful habitation for the Saints. They have one grist-mill. Mr. Harris, residing there, has nine hives of bees, all doing well and furnishing an abundance of honey. Speaking of bees and honey; I will state, that a man residing in Fillmore has two swarms of bees, and at the table of Mr. G. Huntaman, I ate the first honey I had seen in Utah.

At Washington we were all gratified to meet with Elder John Taylor, who was still feeble, but had sufficiently recovered to be able to ride, and had come by a more direct route than we came, which enabled him to reach there in advance of us. We were kindly entertained by the people of Washington, and the next morning, the 17th, we took our departure for St. George; of which place and its delightful surrroundings I will endeavor to give some account in my next.

According to programme, next Monday morning will find the President's party "homeward bound."

Yours truly,

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

P. S.—The express came up with us at Toquerville, at 7 o'clock last Monday morning—a distance of three hundred miles from the city; which it accomplished in about forty-six hours. It immediately returned.

L. O. L.

NEWS FROM GOSHEN!!

MR. EDITOR:

While perusing the NEWS from time to time and gleaning with peculiar interest and very great pleasure from its columns the various and important items, both foreign and local, I have frequently and earnestly wished that some ready hand would pen a few items in behalf of Goshen, but up to the present time my wishes have not been realized, and it now devolves upon me (although illy qualified for the task) to do the work myself or let it go undone.

A report has obtained circulation in which it has been made to appear that Goshen is a poor, miserable, barren, "God-forsaken place," and its inhabitants a rebellious, worthless set. Now this is rather too much to shoulder without complaining a little about the matter, especially when the report has no foundation in truth.

It is true that Goshen has had its "ups and downs," and what place has not. It is also a remarkable fact that Goshen has been singularly ill-fated in the selection of a suitable building site, having selected, built up and improved consecutively three several locations which in their turn have been abandoned, and subsequently all improvements demolished.

The first in order of said locations known as the "Old Fort," but more generally by the very ancient name of 'Sodom,' was abandoned in consequence of its unhealthfulness. At the abandonment of that place, a few of the inhabitants moved over the creek opposite to and not far from the old location, and built up a small town known as Mechanicsville. The majority, however, moved west, and located upon a sand-ridge and built up a decent little town afterwards called "Sand Town." This, however, owing to the drifting of heavy bodies of sand during periods of high winds which were often recurring, was also abandoned. Mechanicsville was subsequently given up, and out of the ruins of the two latter places a fourth town has been founded which has been known as Lower Goshen, but some, by way of a more technical nomenclature, have given it the significant appellation of "Swamp Town." Some of the "knowing ones" strongly prognosticate that not a very long time will elapse before this will share the like fate of its predecessors. Present appearance, however, give strong indications of its becoming a permanent and flourishing place. Improvements of a public and private character are going on. The site for a very commodious tithing office has been selected, and the basement story nearly completed. Bishop Price, the chief Ecclesiastical Executive of the place, is held in very high repute by the people generally as a very energetic, prudent, far-seeing man, and it is generally believed that by his indefatigable exertions Goshen will finally be established "no more to be thrown down."

There is one well-conducted common school established in this place, at which the boys are taught in the general branches of education. The girls are also, in addition to this, instructed in the arts of sewing, embroidery and other branches of industry and domestic economy. Also, under the very able management of Mr. E. Williams, a well-regulated Sunday school has been established, which is well attended by the young people generally. Mr. W. Smith has recently completed a very good grist-mill about three miles up the creek above Goshen, which is said to be doing excellent business. As to the facilities and resources of the place in general, they are rich and abundant—both vegetable and mineral. The range is almost inexhaustable, both bench and bottom, and the grass of a superior quality. Firewood is also in great abundance.

A dam has been constructed across Salt Creek for irrigation purposes, and a field containing some six or seven hundred acres of choice, arable land, snugly and completely closed in with a good, substantial picket fence, said to be the best field-fence in the Territory. Most of the crops for the present season are in and the wheat and oats up and looking extremely fine.

Mr. E. Edwards, professor of chemistry and practical geology has recently made two very valuable discoveries, the one of magnetic iron ore, the other of a cave or rather a large chasm in the mountain, containing a large quantity of nitrate of lime. The former, Mr. Edwards, assisted by a Mr. H. Sharp, is preparing to turn to good account in the manufacture of spades, shovels, hoes, etc. The latter, Mr. Levi Stewart & Co. are making ample preparations to convert into saltpetre, etc. Mr. H. L. Cooke, of this place, has discovered two quarries of splendid paint, one a beautiful vermillion, the other a fine yellow. He states that the paints are perfectly free from grit. He intends preparing a quantity for market.

A person from Sanpete county passing through here a few days ago, reported that it was the intention of President Young and party to visit Goshen on their return home from the south country. Everybody is now on the tip-toe of expectation. It is to be sincerely hoped that they will not be disappointed, as a visit from the President would forever settle all controversy about "location," and give strength and permanency to the energies of the people.

Many other items of importance present themselves, but time forbids that I pen more at the present.

With profound respect, I subscribe myself

Yours, etc.,

A GOSHENITE.

May 9, 1863.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

BRIGHAM CITY,
May 12th, 1863.

ED. NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—On Friday last, a party of Indians belonging to Sagwitch's and Sanpitch's band made a thievish and murderous attack upon some of the citizens of this place in Box Elder kanyon, or as more generally known as the little valley at the head of Box Elder kanyon, five miles east of Brigham city, used in the summer season as a herd-ground for the benefit of the people of this vicinity. In the afternoon, a couple of young Indians came to where two boys were getting out some lumber—each on a pony, and armed with bows and arrows and a butcher knife. At their first approach no unfriendly feelings were manifested towards the boys, but shortly after, however, they asked them where the soldiers were—to which they answered they did not know. The Indians then said, "You lie, you do know; the soldiers camped near Ogden last night and you know it, and you know they are coming to fight us again;" and then sprang at one of them, snatched off his hat, put it on his own head and rode off, exhibiting a great deal of impudence and madness, in the direction of some horses in sight on the range, and drove off four head and an ox. The men, not being armed, thought best to make their escape, and succeeded in reaching home without any further molestation. In another part of the valley, at about the same time, another party of Indians drove off seven more horses which they have taken to some place at present unknown.

As soon as the news reached this place, a company was dispatched to ascertain the condition of affairs more fully. On arriving in the valley they ascertained that a man by the name of Wm. Thorp, who was engaged burning coal, was missing. The company searched for the lost man, but could find nothing of him until next morning after daylight, when his body was found about half a mile from the coal-pit, stripped, entirely naked and literally perforated with arrows. The skull was split in two places by blows inflicted with a tomahawk, batle-axe or spear; also there was a deep cut with a butcher knife on the throat, ranging downwards.

On Sunday, at 1 p.m., his remains were conveyed to and deposited in the Brigham City cemetery followed by a large concourse of people, who with due solemnity paid their last respects and duties to a worthy man who had thus ruthlessly been killed leaving a wife and ten children to mourn his premature death and untimely loss.

I have been informed that in Cache valley, the same day, there were also a large number of horses stolen by Indians belonging to the same band. On Saturday a dispatch from North Ogden was received here, informing us that in Ogden Hole valley, on Saturday, about 5 p.m., the Indians succeeded in taking and driving off about one hundred head of horses belonging to citizens of that valley. A company of men from Weber and thirty from this county have gone to Cache valley to act in connection with a like company from Cache to endeavor to recover the property stolen, and to inflict such chastisement upon the murderous thieves as the magnitude of their outrages justly demands.

Night before last, two horses belonging to the Bannock city Express Company were stolen by the Indians from Mr. George Reeder's herd, six miles north-west of Brigham city, on Bear river. It is very evident that the design of the Indians is to steal as many horses and as much other property and kill as many of the men, women and children of these northern settlements as will satiate their blood-thirsty propensities and traditions of revenge for their defeat and the losses sustained by them in the battle last winter on Bear river with the California Volunteers.

Respectfully,

J. C. WRIGHT.

The Deseret News.

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday.....May 20, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Deseret News* is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have not supplied it, and, for too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE LATE HALLECK-HOOKER DEFEAT.

Concerning the late bloody conflicts at and near Fredericksburg, resulting, so far as known, in the most disastrous defeat of the war, nothing of importance has been received as yet. We had expected to have been in receipt of Eastern exchanges, ere this, containing some connected and intelligible account of the movements of the army of the Potomac, from the time of its breaking camp at Falmouth to cross the Rappahannock, until its return after having unsuccessfully measured its strength with the enemy; but in consequence of some delay, none have been rece ved later than the 23 of May from New York, which, as underlined, gave the day that the news of the defeat was fought. The rigid censorship which has been exercised by the Government agents to prevent the country and the world from learning the worst of the disaster, whatever it may have been prudent and wise, has kept the facts from, and will for some time to come keep the public in darkness concerning many things in which the people are deeply interested; but in process of time, the true condition of things will be made known, when they will be better prepared than at the present time to bear the unwelcome news.

From the disconnected statements which have gained publicity thus far through the agency of the telegraph wires, we cannot arrive at the number of men who were engaged in the several battles, nor of the casualties resulting as the first. The Confederates are made to say that their forces at Chancellorville did not exceed seventy thousand, but no Federal statement has set forth whether Gen. Hooker had greater or less number on that part of the field, although the inference might be drawn from some of the reports that the Confederates were in superior force. We have seen it stated in some of the New York journals that the army of the Potomac consisted of not less than one hundred and sixty thousand men; but if they all crossed the river, it is not supposable that they were all engaged.

How many men were killed and wounded on each side and how many prisoners were taken by each army respectively has not as yet been made to appear. The only Federal General who reported killed so far as known, was General Berry, commanding Hooker's old corps. "Stonewall" Jackson is also the only Confederate Gen-ral reported killed. He is said to have been shot accidentally or through mistake, by some of his own men, on the evening of the battle of Saturday the 2, receiving three balls in his left arm, which had to be amputated. He died on Sunday the 10th as per report.

The highest reported estimate of the losses sustained by Gen. Hooker was seventeen thousand. Some of the reports set down Lee's loss at twenty-five thousand. The reported losses sustained by some of the regiments and brigades of the Federal army show that more than half their numbers were slain. Gen. Meagher, commanding the famous Irish brigade, is reported to have tendered his resignati n, as his command was reduced to the lowest number requisite for one regiment. After the return of the ill-fated army to Falmouth, Gen. Hooker issued a congratulatory order, in which he said that, if all had not been accomplished that was expected, the reason fo the failure were too well known to the army, and that it was sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or exertion.

The Secretary of War is said to have issued an order, that while the army of the Potomac shall remain encamped at Falmouth, no leaves shall be granted to officers or men within the lines for the purpose of obtaining the bodies of deceased friends. The wounded are reported to have all been cared for within six or eight days after the last conflict, and latent dates they had all been brought across the river.

It appears that Halleck and Hooker have become enemies, if not before, since the disastrous defeat, with which they both stand charged. Hooker seems to have managed well in extricating his forces from a trap where the blame, and to have obtained a promise from the President that he shall have the privilege of conducting the next advance, when it shall be advisable to make one, without any interference on the part of Halleck; that is, that he shall be permitted to go it 'on his own hook.'"

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Having exhausted his military skill and ingenuity in attempting to capture Vicksburg by digging canals, cutting levees, inundating and desolating the country running war vessels and transports through bayous and creeks before considered impassable for steamers of the shallowest draft, and doing many other things, indicating a high degree of knowledge of the arts of war, Gen. Grant, after the disastrous termination of the blockade, of which the public have been kept in ignorance, as far as has been possible, has set to work to concentrate his forces for a schemes for the reduction of that stronghold of the enemy without making one scientific movement, so far as reported, to besiege or attack the place, and turned his attention to other points, since which he has, as reported, been more successful, and has discomfited the enemy on more than one occasion.

The Confederates have been busy running down past Vicksburg, made an attack, according to Southern reports, on the enemy's works at Grand Gulf, and, after a heavy cannonading, retired to Jackson with their crippled condition, retired. Soon after this reported repulse, the capture of Grand Gulf by Gen. Grant, was announced. Five hundred prisoners were reported to have fallen into his hands, with all the guns and a large amount of military stores.

Port Gibson, Mississippi, was taken by Gen Grant, on the first of May, after a severe conflict with the enemy, eleven thousand strong, from ten in the morning till night, with a loss, as reported, of one hundred and fifty killed and five hundred wounded. The loss of the enemy is not stated, but is said to have been very great. Over one thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery are said to have been captured. The Confederates returned towards Vicksburg, destroying all the bridges they crossed, to retard the progress of Gen. Grant's forces who were in hot pursuit of the retreating foe.

About the time Gen. Grant commenced his island movements, Gen. Sherman, with several transports and gunboats, moved up the Yazoo and made an attack on the enemy's batteries at Haynes Bluff, in which one gunboat was severely crippled, having received a sixty-four pound shot through her turret and another through her wheel-house. About twenty men were reported killed and wounded during the engagement. Gen. Sherman retired to Young's Point after the object of the foiled had been accomplished.

On the night of May 26, a steam tug, in attempting to run the blockade at Vicksburg with two barges loaded with commissary stores, was set on fire by a hot shot from the enemy's works, and burned to the water's edge, the barges. There were, as per report, twenty passengers on board besides the crew, only four of whom escaped. A Southern report states that twenty-five prisoners were taken of the tug by the Confederates while she was on fire.

After Gen. Grant's successes at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, he is reported to have destroyed the bridges and tore up the railroads east of Vicksburg to prevent the Confederates from evacuating that place, should they be disposed to do so, and then moved towards Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. On the 7th inst. he is reported to have had a battle with the Confederates under Gen. Bowen, at Clinton, near Jackson, and repulsed the enemy. The report has not been confirmed, and a subsequent one states that, in consequence of the advance of Confederate troops from Charleston and Mobile, Gen. Grant was falling back towards the Mississippi to await reinforcements. There were indications of a big battle in that vicinity before many weeks should pass away.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

About the last of April, the Confederates under Jenkins, Imboden and Jones, made their appearance at Morgantown, Virginia, in considerable force. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad received special attention during their raid, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Their unexpected visit to that region caused considerable alarm, at Pittsburg, Wellsburg, Steubenville and Waynesburg, Penn., and Wheeling and other towns in Virginia for several days were in fear of being sacked by the invaders. Gen. M-Ligh, with a force of troops, with a force demed sufficient to vanquish the enemy, gave them battle at Fairmount, but was defeated with heavy loss—the Confederates appearing in greater numbers after the commencement of the battle than before anticipated. Reported measures were then instituted to quell the disturbance by preventing their extending their depredations further north and west, and after remaining in the vicinity of Morgantown several days they moved southward. The extent of damage done to the railroads and of property destroyed by them has not been stated, but it is reported to be very considerable.

During the time Gen. Hooker was fighting the enemy on the south side of the Rappahannock, Gen. Peck was operating on the Peninsula near the vicinity of Suffolk, and he reported to have successfully resisted the advance of the Confederates in that direction, and caused them to abandon the siege of Suffolk, leaving their works on the Peninsula, and fall back in the direction of Petersburg with considerable loss.

Col. Streit is reported to have left Murfreesboro about the middle of April, with a force of some two thousand men, on a raid into the north-eastern part of Alabama and into the western part of Georgia, to destroy railroads, iron works, etc. He succeeded in destroying much of the property intended, and in doing great damage to the railroads, but was subsequently defeated in four or five engagements by Gen. Forest, and finally was forced to surrender unconditionally near Rome, Georgia, about the 5th of May, after having made desperate efforts to escape from the enemy, who were in pursuit of him with an overwhelming force.

Col. Grierson, with a formidable cavalry force, is reported to have left western Tennessee April 16th, on a raid through Mississippi. Reports represent, that he spread destruction and desolation wherever he went—tearing up railroads, burning bridges, destroying military stores and demolishing telegraph lines, to the great damage of the enemy. The Confederates claim to have admitted, that the raid was the most formidable one that had ever been made by the Yankees in that State. He is reported to have reached Baton Rouge on the 26 instant, with a large number of prisoners, over three hundred negroes and many horses, which had been captured by his command during the raid.

Late reports from Gen. Banks' department are somewhat conflicting. He is said to have ordered all registered enemies to leave his department by the 15th of May. Some successful demonstrations had been made by Com. Farragut up Red river, and portions of Gen. Banks's forces were said to be marching to the assistance of Confederate reports represent, that Kirby Smith has been assembling offensive operations, in the vicinity of New orleans. The reports, however, lack confirmation.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.—On yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, President Young and company arrived, on their return from the South, all in good health and excellent spirits, having traveled from Goshen, a distance of sixty-eight miles, in about ten hours.

ARREST, TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

According to report, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, late member of Congress from Ohio, was arrested at his residence in Dayton, on the morning of the 5th inst., by a detachment of soldiers sent for that purpose, by order of Gen. Burnside, and taken to Cincinnati. His arrest caused considerable excitement as represented, and an attempt was made by some of his friends to prevent his being taken away by the military but to no purpose. The excitement continued to increase during the day, and as soon as it became dark at night, a mob composed of nearly a thousand men attacked the *Journal* printing office, the leading Republican paper in the city, and after demolishing every thing belonging to it, set fire to and burned the buildings in which it was situated. Several adjoining buildings were also burned. The rioters burned the bridges on the roads leading into the city, to prevent the arrival of troops from Cincinnati and other points; cut down the telegraph lines, and for several hours held complete control. Before morning, however, a sufficient number of troops arrived, notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the mob to prevent their coming, to disperse the rioters and to put an end to their lawless conduct for the time being.

Mr. Vallandigham Ex-M. C. was arranged before a Military Court on the 6th, the next day after his arrest, to which proceeding he strongly protested, denied the jurisdiction of the court, and refused to plead, but was told to have time to prep re a written p'ea, which of course was not granted. His offence has not been stated, but it is well understood to have been the exercise of the right of free speech, in opposition to the administration and its war measures. He was, it is unnecessary to state, found guilty by the Court. The punishment the prisoner was adjudged to undergo was of a novel character, as he was to be banished to the Island of Tortugas as stated, during the war.

FROM GOSHEN AGAIN.

It will be seen by the communication from Goshen, to be found in another column, that the people of that place are still struggling on, hoping to succeed in their endeavors to reclaim the desert land in the plains south of Lake Utah, notwithstanding there is no 'stile' there on which it can be built. We admire their diligence and perseverance, and have no doubt that the result thereof will be satisfactory to them in due time, and that, at no distant period, a nice thriving village will grace that spot which has only chances to pass that way, although the probabilities are that it will not soon be as populous as was Goshen in Egypt before the Israelites traveled it to take up their residence in the land of Canaan, which had been given to Abraham and his posterity for an everlasting inheritance.

We from the reliceness of our friends at the "Head of the Lake," for a long time past it was not known whether the idea of building up a new metropolis had been abandoned or not. That a good site for a city could be very fully advised; also that several had been selected and subsequently abandoned as unsuitable, and that no one case is several other places which might be named. Under such circumstances, discouraging in their tendency, the people of Goshen, according to the showing, have manifested a spirit of perseverance and industry that many might imitate with profit to themselves and community.

DEPARTURE.—Hon. Frank Fuller, Secretary of the Territory, left for the west by the overland stage on Wednesday last. How long he may be gone we are not advised—rumor says but a few weeks. No announcement has been made of the appointment of a successor, but he evidently does not expect to be the incumbent of the Secretaryship much longer, although we are not aware that he anticipates a removal from office. His many friends wish him success in whatever may tend to his prosperity not only during his temporary absence, but in all future life.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

ST. GEORGE, WASHINGTON Co., May 10, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Thursday morning last, the President's party left Washington with kind feelings for its citizens for the generous abundance provided us during our brief visit, and wended our way in a westerly direction for St George, six miles from Washington. Rising to the summit of a ridge about mid way, the President's carriage made a half wheel to the right of the road which the entire train of carriages imitated as fast as they came up. Remaining at a halt a few minutes, we enjoyed the scene which spread out its mighty map of nature around us. Washington at our right, with its green shade and fruit trees specked through with dwellings and garden grounds, bounded from north to south far beyond by its circular rim of mountains, with the Rio Virgen sweeping along its southern borders, and green margined brooklets winding through the level farm lands; all this was enchanting, and we cast long and lingering looks over this boundless scope of unrivalled scenic grandeur before turning to contemplate the scenery at our left, of which St. George formed the focus or great center of attraction. It lay many feet below us on an extensive plat of land, which slightly descended to the south. On the west of it ranging from north-west to south-east, are two high air-line ridges, one above the other, behind which sweeps the Santa Clara, which could be seen south-west of us hastening to its junction with the Rio Virgen. Parallel with these ridges, on the opposite side of St. George, ranges a more broken ridge of red rock, above which, in the far off distance, the bristling peaks of mountains pierce the blue heavens.

On this eminence the Presidency were met by an escort, and, wheeling into line, away we moved down to the level plain and soon entered St. George, the new and delightful home of about fifteen hundred Saints. We passed under a flag that waved proudly aloft in the free breeze of heaven, as if eager to exhibit its ample unfoldings and show that it was the product of the soil over which it now floated, and of the element in which it so gallantly careered. A bale of cotton was also raised to the top of the flag-staff as the Presidency advanced, while bunches of cotton yarn, carded and spun here, were suspended at its base. The Presidency were entertained at the residence of Elder Erastus Snow, while we were invited to the homes of old friends, endeared by the associations of past years. Being much fatigued, no meeting was held that day, and, as if by common consent, all indulged in the luxury of rest.

On Friday morning, the President's party and many of the citizens started for Santa Clara, lying north-west of here, six miles distant. We moved out of town, and passing round the point of Black Ridge, soon came in view of the broad bottoms of the Santa Clara river, clad in the green livery of spring. Within about a mile of the settlement, we crossed what had once been a river of melted lava belched forth from its volcanic craters, eight miles north of us, amid those red and grey mountain crags. Such a sight I never saw before; but there it was, though mute and silent, yet bearing testimony of itself that once upon a time a broad, livid, glowing, burning, scathing stream flowed down to the Santa Clara, causing its waters to boil and hiss and steam with the terrible intensity of its heat. This mass of lava may be a hundred feet deep, and it spreads out over the level plain for three fourths of a mile in width. There it is charred and cinder-like—sharp, rough and uneven—presenting, perhaps, the self-same sombre aspect it has borne for ages. We entered the settlement and found a very large congregation in waiting at the meeting-house, who were addressed by Prests. Young and Kimball and Elders Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith and Lorenzo Snow, who expressed themselves delighted with the location, and the excellent spirit that pervaded the minds of the assembly. They gave much valuable instruction, which was delivered with a copious flow of that good spirit which ever characterizes their discourses.

This is certainly a choice spot. The soil is excellent. They are making extensive preparations for fruit raising. There are from eighty to one hundred families, all seemingly contented with their location and enjoying the spirit of their religion. They had an English and a Swiss choir here, which seemed to vie with each other in the melody of their songs. Though we could not understand one word of the Swiss, yet it was enchantment itself to listen to the inspiring strains of harmony which even yet wake their echoes in the retentive chambers of memory. The Presidency and party were entertained in their hospitable and quiet homes for an hour, when, with hearts and souls uniting in the warm "God bless you all" we passed from that interesting neighborhood and returned back again to St George.

St. George has been located about eighteen months, and the citizens have made most wonderful progress in building up their city, which has already become a pleasant habitation for the Saints. The city is already ornamented with shade-trees, which give it a green and cheerful appearance. There are some good houses completed and more in progress of erection, but still there are a good many yet living in tents. The streets are five rods wide, including side-walks, and the blocks contain about seven acres, divided into eight lots. They have extensively started the cultivation of almost every variety of fruit. The first attempt at raising cotton here was near the mouth of the Santa Clara, by what was called the Indian mission, and they only succeeded in producing about twenty stalks. In 1858 President Young sent a few men to demonstrate the adaptability of this soil and climate to the production of cotton, but the losses they sustained by the washing away of their dams, etc., brought up the price of what little cotton they produced to \$3,65 per lb., and the following year at the cost of \$1,82 per lb. This is said to be a better cotton-growing district than Tennessee.

It is the intention to build a meeting-house here this season, 50 by 100 feet. The basement wall for the St. George hall is completed, which is to be 24 by 48 feet, with two stories. They have a good adobe tithing office and the tithing lot is enclosed by a substantial stone wall. Several of the citizens have enclosed their gardens with good stone walls, rendering everything secure within. Some twelve thousand dollars in labor has been applied upon the ditches which convey the water to their farm land. The soil here as well as throughout nearly all this southern country is composed of red sand, and is said to be very productive. Two saw-mills are in operation in this section, and three more are in progress of erection. It it is thought to be as good a stock-raising district here as in Salt Lake valley.

Yesterday afternoon, the Presidency and the Twelve and many others witnessed the operation of boring an artesian well, in the center of the public square, which seems to progress but slowly, as it has occupied the time of from three to five hands, for a period of three months—owing to the nature of the substances through which they have had to bore. They have penetrated to the depth of 166 feet, 126 of which being through rock. The poles used for boring are sawed out of clear pine timber, the length of seventeen feet, squared to 4 inches. These are screwed together with iron joints, and joined to a sinker in the shape of an iron bar, 1½ inches square and eleven feet in length. To this the auger is attached, which is shaped after the fashion of a carpenter's shell bit, and cuts a hole six inches in diameter. It cut at the commencement, thirty feet in three hours, turned by two men. When they strike rock the auger is removed and its place supplied with a drill, and is worked by five hands, by means of a spring-pole. In case of quick sand entering, it is drawn out by means of a sand pump, five feet long, formed of heavy double sheet iron with a valve at the bottom, which opens as it is forced down and closes when pulled up. The poles are let down and raised by means of rope, block and pulleys, supported from a frame twenty feet high. In consequence of the ground being soft to the depth of 40 feet from the surface, a pipe made of heavy galvanized sheet iron has been forced down to that depth by means of a lever power. This is being done at the expense of the city. Mr. Archibald Sulivan is the chief operator, and seems master of his business. If this proves a success it will be of incalculable worth. If a volume of the liquid element should be forced up to the height of thirty or forty feet, it will not only afford an abundance for irrigation and other uses, but it will be sufficient also to drive machinery. There are thousands of acres of excellent land, distributed in small parcels through this country, too high to be watered from the running streams; but the day will come, when by means of the artesian well, the cooling fountains will gush forth from the bowels of the earth to water the products of husbandry; and where now is seen nothing but the wild sage, the cactus and prickley pear, flourishing little farms, and orchards, and vineyards yielding fruit, will flourish and make the "desert blossom as the rose."

It is true this is a forbidding country when glanced over superficially; but when you come to hunt up the choice spots and prove their excellent adaptation to the raising of cotton and choice fruits, all objections are outweighed. The citizens are, as a matter of course, subjected to some hardships and inconveniences in their early endeavors to reclaim this region from the wildness of ages; yet, when towns and cities shall arise, polished with the arts and embellishments of civilization, and the blessings of civil government shall overspread the domain; then will the pioneers to all these benefits receive an ample recompense of reward.

On Saturday morning the 9th, at 10 o'clock, the citizens of St. George and the surrounding settlements met under the Bowery, to the number perhaps of fifteen hundred, for a two days meeting. In the forenoon they were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder Orson Hyde; and in the afternoon by President Young and Elders John Taylor and Geo. A. Smith. This, Sunday, morning, they were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball; Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow; and in the afternoon, by President Young, Elders Geo. A Smith, Erastus Snow, Geo. D. Watt and J. W. Young. I need not remark at length upon this meeting, as Elder Geo. D. Watt has taken a phonographic report, which in due time will find its way to your columns. Suffice it to say, that great power and spirit, which ever elicits truth and counsel from the servants of God, rested copiously upon the Presidency and the Twelve, and the great pulse of the people beat high with hope, as they listened to the many principles of truth which were enunciated.

Since the Presidency and their party left Salt Lake City, on the morning of the 20th ult., we have traveled over four hundred miles; passed through about forty settlements and held thirty-two meetings. This has done incalculable good to the settlements. The presence of the Presidency and a portion of the Quorum of the Twelve, coupled with their words of encouragement, have roused up the energies of the people and enkindled a desire for enterprise and improvement, which cannot fail to have a telling effect for years to come.

Thanks to my friend Angus M. Cannon and lady for their kind entertainment while resting in the delightful city of St. George. In the morning we shall start for the regions of the north, to meet again "the friends we left behind us." So mote it be.

Yours,

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

P. S.—The express came up with us at 11 o'clock a.m. on Friday last, on our arrival at Santa Clara, making a distance of 342 miles in fifty hours.

L. O L.

CEDAR CITY, IRON Co., May 12, 1863.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst., the President's party left St. George, for the north, and the pulse beat high in anticipation of home. This is human nature, to turn delightfully to home—with all its endearing connections and gushing joys—after the full extent of journey has been reached, and all our objects have been accomplished for which we venture forth.

A few miles out from St. George we met the express, which had made the trip from the city, a distance of three hundred and thirty miles, in forty-nine hours.

We gradually traveled our up-hill road, which commanded a view of a wide-spread succession of hills and rugged cliffs, while our eyes peered far through the distance to catch a glimpse of the volcanic craters, mentioned in my last, which we at length approached ten miles from St. George. For some distance before reaching them, we struck the lava bed, over which the road had been constructed, but not without considerable exertion and toil. In many places it was so rough and sharp-pointed that earth had to be carted and spread upon it. The first crater, near the base of which we passed on our right, towered up some six or seven hundred feet high, in the shape of an immense oval sugar loaf; its exterior covered with fine particles of lava, through which a still finer or pulverized earthy substance here and there appears. It seems that the fine, light substances naturally fell near and around the opening during the process of eruption, which gradually grew into a larger bulk until its present size was attained; while the heavier masses were shot far up in the air, and were hurled to greater distances around. Passing a little to the north of it, the sink in the centre of its summit, which is shaped much like the inside of a common bowl, and one hundred feet or more in depth, was plain to be seen. At about one-fourth of a mile distant there is another crater, a little way off, on the right of the road, but not quite so large, and its mouth is only about seventy-five feet in depth. Elder Erastus Snow informed me he had passed down and across them.

Leaving the craters we came slowly on over a rough road, which gradually bore us to a very high altitude; and at 6 o'clock, as we halted in Pine Valley, we were glad to draw on overcoats and tie on "comforts." This was a quick change; for in the morning, on leaving St. George, we should have been uncomfortable with more than one thin coat.

Pine Valley is a delightful place. It abounds with large pines of easy access. The hills in almost every direction are covered with pine and cedar and in some places there are groves down on the level land, where teams can pass through them without any obstruction. There are twelve dwellings here, with one good saw-mill in operation, and one or two more are being built. A shingle machine is nearly completed. This seems to be a place which has been wisely prepared for furnishing lumber and timber for the building up of the cities on the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara. Grass is abundant, and the soil and water excellent; but not much will be done here in agriculture, as the design of the mission is to furnish lumber for building up the new locations in the cotton district.

The citizens had not known of our coming till within a few hours before our arrival; but during that time they had erected a building with boards from the mill, under which we found two tables, nearly forty feet long, spread in the most tasteful manner with every desired luxury, at which ninety-seven persons sat down at once. This was something unlooked for by us to see tables spread so bountifully, and with such good taste in that new settlement in the "tops of the mountains," as it were.

By sunrise on Tuesday morning, we were under way and rolling over a tolerably smooth road, through a romantic country. Passing through Grass Valley, we soon began to descend into kanyons or deep gorges, and at length came in sight of Pinto settlement, where the Stars and Stripes were floating in the gentle wooing winds. That glorious emblem of liberty, which had greeted us so often on our journey, once more fanned the fire of patriotism within us.

There are about twelve houses in this settlement, and one school house. The soil is unsurpassed. Everything here possessed an air of industry and prosperity. Its scenery was almost enchanting to look upon. The hills in every direction were covered with cedar. The Presidency were hospitably entertained at Elder Robinson's, while we were conducted to well-spread tables. Mr. Amos Thornton and lady are entitled to thanks for the excellent repast provided for a goodly number of the company.

A meeting was held, at which Presidents Young and Kimball occupied a short time in instructing the Saints. I omitted to mention that a meeting was held in Pine Valley, when the people were spoken to by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders Orson Hyde and Geo. A. Smith.

Refreshed and delighted with Pinto Valley, we passed rapidly on over the divide into Coal Creek valley, and at three o'clock, p.m., entered Cedar City again, making about forty miles' travel that day. We came in, once more covered with dust, which had been extremely liberal in its deposits.

Here we found all the arrangements complete. Again, THAT bell rang; and, as it is rather a celebrated bell, and its character is bandied about considerably by critics, I thought to examine and enquire for myself. On its outer surface I traced "D. I. C., 1855," which, fully rendered, reads, Deseret Iron Company, cast 1855. I learned that such a company had expended a large amount of labor and means in this place, endeavoring to produce iron from the ore which exists here in great abundance; that they had toiled years to mature and bring this much-needed material into use; but in consequence of some properties being incorporated with the ore with which they were unacquainted, they finally became discouraged and abandoned the project for the time being, after, however, producing a few castings, among which was this bell. There seems to be a little flaw in it which deadens the sound, and prevents that clear ringing tone which it would otherwise produce. Still, I am told it has been heard three or four miles. Again, it sounded, and I said, "Ring on; for it bears testimony that iron in great abundance will yet be produced here." The President's party were received into the Social Hall, where we were as much surprised as delighted at what was exhibited there. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and pictorial ornaments. Lengthwise of the room were three long tables, standing parallel with each other, at the head of which crossed the fourth table; all of which were covered with tastefully arranged dishes, containing rich varieties of food, well cooked and seasoned. The Presidency and the Twelve, with their ladies, occupied the fourth table, while the remainder of the company were seated at the three parallel ones. One hundred and six persons were seated, when a most enchanting hymn was sung by a large company of singers who occupied the large platform at the back of the stand. By request of Bishop Lunt, President Young then asked a blessing on the food. This ceremony was in perfect order, and attended by a spirit which tranquilized and soothed every feeling into the blessedness of peace. While we partook of that sumptuous banquet, the choir, from their place, performed several glees most skillfully, and, as their melodies thrilled the inspirited powers of sensibility, the heart felt "God bless the Saints of Cedar City," was the mental response of every heart. A civil and well-ordered dance was inaugurated in the evening, which was attended by the most of our company, except the Presidency and the Twelve, who were too much fatigued to take part, and retired to rest. The Presidency were entertained at Bishop Lunt's residence, where every comfort was provided and every want anticipated by his kind and attentive family.

Thus I give you, Mr. Editor, an account of our return, by a new route, from St. George to Cedar City. The country along this route is truly picturesque and romantic. For the most of the distance, however, the road is rough and tedious, but nothing to obstruct loaded teams. The region of country from Pine Valley to Pinto Valley abounds with a great abundance of grass—in fact, we have not passed through so good a range for stock on the entire route. An abundance of cheese and butter is made there.

I omitted, in the proper place, to state that in St. George we partook of green peas, lettuce, radishes, &c. Mr. Solon Foster has two swarms of bees doing first-rate; and I am informed other swarms were owned in that place. Success to the bees.

Dr. Sprague reports the company in a state of convalescence. I wish to state at the close, that up to the present date of our travels, I have not heard one murmur, nor even petulant word uttered by any person composing the President's party. Every one has seemed to possess a spirit to make everything agreeable. One of the company got hurt by the upsetting of a wagon in Johnson's Twist, but he is well again. We expect to arrive home on next Tuesday, so I presume this communication will be my last, unless something particular shall transpire.

Yours, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

P S.—Joseph A. Young arrived at St. George at 5 o'clock, p m., on Saturday last, seven days from the city, in company with Bishop Warren of Parowan, his wife having stopped at that place.

L. O. L.

FINE SHOWERS.—On the afternoon of Thursday last there was a beautiful shower, not enough to water the ground very extensively, but sufficient to cool the air, lay the dust and make nature, that evening look gay and smiling. It commenced showering yesterday about ten o'clock, and there was a succession of gentle distillations throughout the remainder of the day.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN INVITATION TO SPRING.

Come quickly, O, thou Spring!
With lovely pale alphabet upon the sod
In many colored dimness preach of God,
Our everlasting King!

Come from the rosy South,
In chariot of incense and of light,
Dissolve the lingering snows that glitter white
Beneath thy fragrant breath.

Waft vestry o'er the earth,
Then blessed rights of the Eden-time!
Thy breath is as a incense-laden clime,
Sleeping rich flowers of mirth.

Thy virgin breath's born—
The snow-drop bows her bosom to the earth,
While down her cheek, so delicately pale,
Trickles a crystal tear.

The lark now answers,
And he puts his freedom on his wings;
While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings
A chaunting peal of love.

The yet unbreathed wheat
Now kindly pains for the tender leaf
To drink sweet dews, for winter, resistant chief,
Crawls off with tottering feet.

Your sorrows now leave,
To dwellers of dark cloud. Spring is nigh!
She hallows sorrowing in a sunset sky,
And treads the halls of Myrth.

To God an anthem sing,
When earth is new to the pride of bloom!
He lights the flowers, and fetts us from the tomb
To everlasting Spring!

[Chamber's Journal.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

(Continued.)

The loathsome disease called "tach," a few years since, caused woful havoc among the sheep of Ohio and other northern States—Greatnesse for a time the very existence of whole flocks, if not of the sheep race, in many localities where it was most virulent.

None of the many panaceas recommending effected a radical cure until the following method was adopted which, as we have been informed by Mr. Christopher Dixon, an Ohio wool-grower, completely eradicated the disease:

To Cure the Scab on Sheep.—Previous to shearing, with their salt add a little sulphur and copperas. After shearing submerge them in a yelid solution of weak tobacco and turpentine water. Before dipping, to prevent them being sickened, put a little of the solution in their mouths. About 4 lbs. of tobacco and a quart of turpentine will be sufficient for from 200 to 500 sheep—as there must be enough to cover the sheep. For this purpose the stems of home-grown tobacco will be found strong and good; but if the better home-grown cannot be procured, the imported may answer the purpose, if it's not too greatly adulterated.

The influence of pasture, as well as climate, upon sheep in a theory not rejected by practical, well-informed and well-educated sheep owners. That it has either been overlooked or altogether discontinuated and disregarded might be inferred from the practice pursued here in herding sheep in large numbers on the same range, year after year, without any change of pasture. Some have been disposed to treat with open ridicule the idea that climate and pasture have the influences claimed, but, says a writer in the New England *Farmer*, such persons must be easily ignorant of the literature of the age, as well as of the practical manufacturing of the present day, or they would not treat lightly an idea of such importance.

We quote from the *Farmer*: "The first requisite of wool is fineness, which is produced under and governed by all the laws of stock raising, such as good blood, breed, in start with, and *feed*, pasturage, climate and careful keeping. The second is softness, which is almost entirely governed by the character of pasturage and care, which will fix the character of the "yolk" or oily matter which surrounds and penetrates the tube of the fibre. This substance coagulates and crystallizes around and within the fibre in cleaning, and renders it harsh and brittle, or soft and silky, according to the influences which have governed it in its growth. The third is the length of fibre, which is not of so much consequence when its real length can be estimated by the manufacturer, but for ages it has been well known that the change of climate and condition of the sheep affected and almost governed the length of wool. German wool is the finest, usually used for broadcloths, in connection with the Austrian and Cape wool. The great magnitude of the worsted trade is of comparatively late interest, though very ancient in its introduction, and uses long wool. Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia, and in fact all Europe, have changed the whole character of their wool, by changes of breed, climate and keeping."

Can it for one moment be questioned—that the disease infecting sheep is transmitted to the wool? Is it possible to shear from a diseased sheep a fair quality of wool? This inquiry could be responded to affirmatively, the absurdity would beget its own impeses—that vigorous and healthy, well-cared-for sheep yield infected fleeces. Such a moonsen an idea that would be met only by sneers even from novices in sheep-raising. We take it, then, for granted, yet by the most modest, the unwashed sheep-owner in the mountains, that, to produce a first quality of wool we must have sheep in a sound, healthy condition.

The disease called spoon-elbow, the natural infirmities and disease are so palpable that it will not require much argument to convince every rational man that he cannot propagate a healthy increase of lambs from diseased yews. Neither will it be questioned, we opine, that hereditary disease, or that imparted to the lambs from its mother, is more difficult of treatment and extinction than when first entered, whether contracted by contagion or gross neglect.

An incident related by a cotemporary will serve to illustrate this point. A gentleman was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting his crops, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, some of which he was evidently pleased, but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such specimens of wool and with great pleasure he asked how he had succeeded in rearing such flocks. His simple answer was, "I take care of my lambs, sir." Here was all the secret of success in a nutshell.

As to the item of climate, we believe that of Utah favorable in a high degree to the production of the very best fibre in wool. We believe that our climate is peculiarly adapted prevdbibally conducive to the thrift of sheep—that of the hills and mountain sides, and that the grass is usually free from dews and exactly suited for them, but inadequate and not adapted nor designed for the support of heavier stock.

The sheep generally in Great Salt Lake valley have been herded on the range appropriated by other stock; and instead of being well-fed, have frequently fared very poorly, as well as their owners, and horses running with them. To thrive and be profitable, sheep must be kept in good flesh. Wheu lean and rawboned they are more sure to be seized with the time of some debilitating if not fatal disorder. Besides, from poor sheep we do not expect to receive the quantum of wool that we do from those fat and well-favored.

Now, it need not be longer disguised, if there has been any such intention heretofore, that the range in this valley south of the lake is probably exceeded in what is known as the West Jordan range—is greatly overstocked. There are now, we have the best of reasons for believing, more cattle and horses grazing on that slope than can possibly be sustained as they should be—depending upon it, as most of them do, for summer and winter feed—independent of the numerous flocks of sheep herded and ranging there.

We have no means of definitely estimating the number of stock lost on this range during the past winter; tef, if reports were to be credited, the number was not small. This is, we judgement, was not wholly attributable to the severity of the winter, but, however, it may be, we think, however, that the stock was too poor for the immediate rapacity of these predatory gentry, but the outlawa been never so numerous.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale.
4-tf L. S. HEMSWAY.

CARDING: CARDING!

I GEORGE BROWN'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, manned by two good experienced men. We shall endeavor to accommodate those who may bring their wool from a distance.
4-6-3m G. BROWN.

OCULIST, OCULIST.

DR. J. COOKSEY, A SPECIALIST IN DISEASES of the EYE, and may be located under his care, at his Sp. Dispensary, at the residence of Dr. Williams, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City. Patients from the country will have to remunerate the city visits under my care and treatment.—
Office in Eliza, April 25, 1863—4-tf

LITERARY OFFICE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING DEPOT.

Late Perris & Hopkins' Ambrotype Gallery, over Fox's Liquor Store, Main Street.

MESSRS. TULLIDGE & EARNSHAW assume the management of the above office, in connection with which they will undertake the execution of the following department of business:

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Family Histories made up from the public journals or memorandums of the Elders and others. The most interesting and valuable items of contents are arranged into the narrative style, and copied into family records for preservation.

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Letters on business matters, or domestic subjects, written and prepared for mailing to any part of America or Great Britain.

COPYING.

Law Briefs copied. Plays copied out into parts for the theatrical stage, etc., etc.

ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Advertising also will pay attention to the establishment of an Advertising Agency, on the principles of the regular and institutions adopted, long since successfully established in other places. It will be a great convenience in this city wishing to hire houses or buy property, have had to run through from 10 to 20 wards of this city and make a journey of inquiries to find out houses to let, or property to sell. Partial inquiring has been made, but it has been found difficult to be thoroughly satisfied, and it has been done it was to be done ourselves, simply because they could not find them. Persons wishing to sell have had property lent on their hands, and workmen have gone uncoupled, or have been obliged to work at business out of their line, for want of a direct medium of communication between the parties and the employer—the workman and the employers.

The Advertisiar Office will meet this want. Books will be opened for entering a full description of Houses and Lands to dispose of, or to let, Situations to fill, and any other kind of property to be disposed of. In these departments the Agency, or Business Bureau can appoint the kind of labor they need; and Employers can advertise the number of hands they require.

Fifty cents will be charged for each insertion to last one calendar month. The books will be opened free for inspection to the public, both in order of a trade being made, or employers it, etc., hence obtained through a referrence from this office, twenty five cents will be charge.

All Advertisements entered without charge till the 25th of May. E. T. S. & L. T. E.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
PLAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN, TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS

Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES,

QUEENSWARE, Soft Soaps, Cloches, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 4-2-6m 40-1f

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HATS,
BOOTS,
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SPADES,
SHOVELS,
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GLASS

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REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

C. TRAVELLER, Cabinet and Chair Manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the Public that he has removed to more convenient premises, one block south of the old stand, West side of Main street, opposite J. Watts' store.

All kinds of Lumber and Chair Timber wanted in exchange for Furniture, Shingles and Lathes for Sale. 46-2

SILK WORMS.

I AM prepared to supply SILK WORMS to all who may want them. I will deliver them in G. S. L. City, at 81 per hundred. I send to your office, and they shall be promptly filled. Don't forget to send your address.

UTOR WEBSTER,
Centerville, Davis co.
46-2

STRAYED,

FROM Point of Mountain, one DUN OX, the TOKE of OXEN! I saw a brindle, with a few red spots, the other a dun, with a branded J. Cotton, on the left hip.

Also, one dark red STEER, four years old, J. C. on the left hip.

I will pay Five Dollars for each one brought to my house, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.
46-2 J. COTTAM.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Undersigned proposes to publish, Semi-Monthly, a Monthly Journal, to be called

THE FARMER'S ORACLE.

It will be a quarto, and devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Stock and Fruit Growers, and Bee Keepers of Utah and the adjacent territories, and particle literature, and general intelligence.

The great necessity for more rapid advancement in these fundamental elements of prosperity—the self "Arts and Sciences," and a desire to assist in the development of our native resources induces us to this work. It will be the spirited cocktever of the Editor to make the FARMER'S ORACLE useful and instructive as well as interesting to all, and a welcome guest at every fireside in this Territory.

TERMS—$3 PER VOLUME, strictly in advance, or on receipt of the First Number. The First Number to be issued about the 20th of the present month.

Gents and other postects or the country will be taken to prepaect at their market value.

J. E. JOHNSON, Editor.
46-2 Spring Lake Vlle, Utah.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared a manufacture the following articles in the most substantial manner and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with them also, WOOL CARDS, SPINNING WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Mill Linsing, or as Cashier Makers. Timber furnished to Order, in good style and utmost, 16 cents per hundred.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in payment.

N. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. HARDY.
42-1f Mountain Ball.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

NOW READY, the following description of Cabbage Plants:

EARLY TORK,
DRUMHEAD,
WINNIGADES.

For Sale, at 50 cents per hundred, by Mrs. Alfred Lee, one block and a half north of the Union Square.

Fruit and Mulberry taken in pay. 46-1

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, *&c.*

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO;
INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE;
SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CROXON,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward, Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 4-20-1

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Sonderson's, 9th Ward, also, Molasses, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 4-12-m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THOSE Citizens of Tooele Valley County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, or interest delay in these matters will be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be responded by those who are delinquency and prevent the necessity of unpleasant duties, which will also incur additional expense.

JOHN S. CLAWSON,
Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

32-4t

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished at fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 26-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

P. W. STILLMAN will commence his term, a limited No number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March 23d, at his residence, Bishop Gillespie's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per transcript session. He will also give late engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences. 26-tf

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER BONNETS can be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY MILES, on reasonable terms.

Residence, Eighteenth Ward House east of State Road, North side. 43 3m

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid by the Undersigned for the delivery of one Bay Roan BUILDING GELDING, aged 7 years high; last seen on an and ridge, westside of Jordan. 4-4 J. ROBINSON, JR. SMITH.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my pasture, on the night of May the 6th, a five year old Sorrel MARE, branded G. H. on the left side. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said mare to Wm. Brown, 20th Ward, Salt Lake County.

CARRIAGE SEEDS!

DUBS SEED of the REMEMBER—the best cabbage for Sale. 41 4 L. S. REMEMBAY.

HENRY DRUCE, ENGRAVER

OF all kinds of Models, Coinly and Territorial Seals, Card Plates, Cipher, Name, Letter, Signet, Portrait, Door Stamps for Marking Books, Clothes, Stamps, Horn Buttons, Stencil Plate, &c., &c.

Having on hand a large assortment of stamps for marking Clothes, Books, &c., &c., he is enabled to do the most elegant work, and as cheap as the most, I rest assured of giving general satisfaction.

Those favoring me with their patronage will present sold at any place of business, four doors south of Orchard Street Theatre, Main Street.

N.B. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 44-4

LATEST NEWS!!!

PANTECHNICON,

UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK.

D. G. CLIFT takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of a splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDISE

adapted for Spring and Summer Trade, consisting in part of

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
HICKORY,
DENIMS,
COTTONADES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,
AND A GOOD VARIETY OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
NAILS,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
HAY FORKS,
AXES,
SCYTHES and
SNATHS,
Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Rope, Bake Ovens, Brass Kettles,
GLASS,

with a most every article in the Cutlery Department. A full and complete Assortment of GROCERIES.

TEAS of the Finest Flavor,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
SPICES,
DYE STUFFS,

with a thousand and one notions too tedious to mention.

A few more Barrels of those Superior Family Flour offered, with other merchandise, in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Dried Fruit.

Only gold, silver and green backs not present. 44-1m

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 20-tf

F. Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce will be taken. W. F. A.

J. MANNING, TAILOR, &c.,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has commenced business at TAILOR, in the Shop of Thos. Stevenson, Esq., Opposite the Tomorrow's Gold, where he hopes to possess a share of public patronage, and public favors. He will endeavor on our part to fill the promises to receive in a neat and workmanlike manner, (and in the latest fashions.

N. B. Cleaning and repairing done on short notice. 46-3

LOOK HERE

ESERET MAGAZINE SHOP.

WALTER G. HUISE is now prepared to make to order, all kinds of Boots and Shoes.

Woolworth's Flooring Machine, Tunnels and Moldings, Air Blast Threshing Machines, Corn Sheller, &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Serves out of any size or pitch of thread.

Residence, Fourteenth Ward. 46-1

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Coral House, 15th Ward.

RESPECTFULL Thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their encouraging patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to give his services for the superiority of his workmanship and the cheapness of his goods. Come and Try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lambs Wool. 27-1f

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. TOOMAS, at his residence, Twenty and Saturday evenings. Being instrumental, Piano Forte, Violin, Guitar, Flute, Fife, Bass Viol. Terms—$16 per quarter, $8 in advance.

Parents desirous of having their private lessons during the day, can be arranged for hands.

Piano Forte Tuning, Terms received by Richard Golightly, at the Office hereby. 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE undersigned is now prepared to work on shares at the Nail Factory in the Fifth Ward, where, owing to late improvements, nails are made cheaper, and article manufactured in the Territory.

Liberal price will be allowed of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted. GEORGE CLEMENTS.

Residence opposite 15th Ward House. 28-1f

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage received last season, and begs to inform the public in manufacturing a good article of Combs, he begs to receive a share of public patronage. Shop is located in residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road. 31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. O. GROVER, graduate from Cincinnati Dental College, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Polished, Filled, and warranted for years.

Teeth inserted on valuable basis, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, pertaining to children, treated on the most reasonable terms.

Office opposite the Office of Bishop Shopes, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 24-tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,

PLASTERER, &c.

WOULD WASHING down to the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 15th Ward near the School House. 46-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

THE HALF OF THE SAW MILL in Provo Kanyon, with the privilege of logging the whole. Now in good shape for a Saw Mill to come by and operate. Those wishing to purchase would find it to their interest to give me a call, which can be arranged to suit on our reasonable terms. Plenty of timber. W. D. SOLOMON, Provo city.

N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for oak, walnut and hickory. 41tf W. D.

STRAYED OR TAKEN,

FROM the Old Spring Ranch, about nine months ago, a Dun Colored Mare, branded on the left shoulder with a Bar, and on the left hip with a Bar and Circle. Any one that will bring one or both of these horses, or give information thereof, will receive $10 for the mare, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City. 41-3

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned continues to RUN A COACH weekly for the conveyance of the Mails and a safe and comfortable conveyance between Salt Lake City and Brigham City, which leaves G. S. L. City (starting from the residence of E. Smith, 17th Ward) on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at Ogden the same evenings. Leaves Ogden, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half-past six a.m., for Brigham City, at 12 m. the same days, and returns to Ogden the next morning. Leaves Brigham City Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evenings.

AGENTS:

G. D. STATON, Deseret News office, G. S. L. City.
DAN. DAMMEN, Ogden.
JOEL SMITH, Brigham City.

JOHN C. KING, Proprietor.
41tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have from Boston Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on Utah Creek and some two of those I have imported this season, running in Provo Kanyon Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for belts wormed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

BRIGHAM YOUNG. 10-tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT GREER, Electric Match Makers, &c., desires to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his Business to more large and spacious premises, in the rear of the Theatre, (late occupied by *Philip* & *Martin*) which premises will be hereafter known as

GREER'S
ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
AND
ANTI-VERMIN OFFICE.

By strict attention to business, moderation in prices and fair dealing, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage bestowed on liberally amended this.

In the above premises, will be found Jack, Bullock Collins, Fly Killer and Mixture to destroy Mice, Worms, &c., all of which will be prepared to sell wholesale and retail.

Messrs. Greer Brothers have also appointed him Sole Agent for the Sale of their Superior

PAPER HANGINGS,

at the same prices as sold at the Factory, and will allow the usual rates for produce, wood and lots. 44-3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stolz, Agent of the Deseret Steam Saw Mill, Provo City, Utah Co., and that no accounts, checks or cash after this date, against the Mill, will be paid, unless signed by myself or him, or upon his order, and he has duly certified to be BEN. GOLDSMITH,
Proprietor G. S. Lake.

Dated this 6th, March 18, 1863. 39 3m

WILLIAM I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah: secures to collectors, and all kinds of legal documents will be duly drawn up for this Territory, the States and Foreign Countries, on reasonable terms. Residence, near Bishop Cobb's. Accounts of income, depositions, deed in all of the Territory. Also, Agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Office for past patronage, as a little a continuance of the same.

Office, Main Street, one door south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store. G. S. L. City. 34-3m

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a new Doubled CARDING MACHINE the past season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on shares, or for cash, at our Factory, Provo, north of Spanish Fork. Having met with years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JACOB HOUTZ.

Spanish Fork, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. C. E. SAYAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER straw Hats or Bonnets. Residence, Seventeenth Ward.

Residence one door north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It removes pain instantly, it cures Chilblains and Bruises, it cures Rheumatism and Flamina, it cures Cramp-colic and pain in the heart, it cures Pleurisies and Pneumonia, it relieves in Nervous Headache, it cures Ague and Sciatica.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures rheumatism and sprains; it cures swelling, sinews, and joints; it cures bruises, cuts and crackings; it cures foul and abscessed; it cures sores and ulcers; it cures Fistulas and Piles; it cures Ague and Sciatica; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure scurvy, colds and fevers; they cure all bilious complaints; they purify the blood; they keep the system open, cover and health to the skin; they add length to life; they are a family medicine.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Auxerica Plaster! It is an excellent strengthener; it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures sores, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at this laboratory at the Interior—Spring Lake Villa, Utah Territory, and will be found at the agents through the State.

Wholesale and Retail, to every customer, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-1f

General Notices.

DISSOLVED OIL.

PRESIDENT B. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of Lamp Oil. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Kimball, Office, Salt Lake City. 8-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.;

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Soldiers Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of the their friends and the public generally in their present establishment, where all orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to at the most accommodating terms.

White pine lumber, sawing and rip and pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 19-1y

CLOCK MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have prepared our shop, on account of the great apparent utility, and we are prepared to do any kind of Wooding, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy, sell, or trade, and in no instance we also exchange cloth for wood, rolls, splinting, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, &c., &c., and not refused. 10-1m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WILL announce to the citizens of Utah that they have opened a new Cash Establishment

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, makes it the largest and best assorted Stock in the Territory, which will be sold at short notes.

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1863. 33-tf

CARPENER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREROOMS, UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of coals, pressed doors, &c., &c.

Our Undertaking Rooms are well stocked on hand.

The public can be accommodated with coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite a continuance of their patronage, and we will endeavor to deserve it, and thus wish to make our acquaintance with those who wish to make our acquaintance and to make the most of our mutual and mutual facilities of the country.

Warnock, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine, for sale, at the Lower Mill, Provo, Utah County, wood planks. We must 60,000 feet, at the old stand, in South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre. 24-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

200 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

30-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and has always on hand a good assortment of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try.

GOOD BOOTS!

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

The Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and Wool Growers, that he is prepared to Card, Weave, Dye, Jean, Linsey, Carpet, Blanketing, Satinette, Flannel, Cotton and Linen Warp, and Wool Filling in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for Wool, Cotton, Yarn.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one block north of Bishop Sharp. 1-tf

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a supply of superior make Pegs, of all sizes and lengths, viz.—Short Factory, Long Factory, Long Factory, Short Factory, Short Bring, Long Bring. G. S. L. City.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the Public generally that he is on hand to sell all orders in his line, and that which he may find in store. Umbrellas and Parasols hearty repaired and covered upon the shortest notice, and reasonable terms. I will not be responsible for goods left with me unless they are marked with my name, or otherwise branded, which I have registered, and request the owners to do the same.

THOMAS DAWKINS.

46-3 S. D. Brown's Store, Main Street.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Hark! a dirge! Grave of the nation is overspread,
And wives, mothers, children now lamentin sad pain;
In heart broken anxiety, they're constantly weeping,
For sons, husbands, brothers are in Yonder the skies.
With each bitter struggle, the flame strike increases;
While wider and wider their foes encircled
With foul imprecations, foot wrath never ceases;
While ears, rack'd, throbed, are lost country bleeds.

Would you learn the cause of such great desolation?
This God-cursed country, where freedom and fame
Cannot provoke wonder, and with admiration
They hand on that glory they'll never see again.
Their proud ships have sailed to the parts of each nation,
Their statesmen and warriors have won great renown;
Their wisdom's now vanished, and in consternation
The merchants continuing, s'We now are undone.'

The Great God of Heaven, in love and compassion,
Had raised up a Prophet in his people to dwell;
In childhood hated and, they fully assumed
The chosen of God, and the friend of mankind.
His saints they have driven, God's people have persecuted;
By merciless mobs they have caused them to flee
To the far distant west, where with true hearts they chosen
That peace, proud Columbia, rejected by them.

They sad fate will impress, they hour is not over
The Lord's battle-axe will by either pass through;
From the ''ornament'' of your hale there is none can
Deliver
A just retribution is resting on you
Wake the nation, with Gods destiny, will spread over
creation,
And Zion in splendor her last rights regain;
Her glory shall cover the lands' desolation
The Saints, once rejected, eternally retain.

Provo. S. S. J.

CRICKET MATCH AT SPRINGVILLE.

On Wednesday afternoon last, 13th inst, the Deseret Union Cricket Club left this city to play a return match with the Springville Union Club—arriving at Springville Thursday p.m. and were extended a most cordial reception by their gallant competitors for wicket honors.

The wickets were pitched at 11 a.m. on Friday, and the game closed at half-past six, with the following result:

DESERET UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
W. Williams, b. Cook,	6
Wm. Cooper, b. Cook,	36
H. McEwan, c. Stevenson,	0
Geo. Loff, not out,	13
John Platts, run out,	0
Saml. Wells, b. Cook,	5
Chas. Kidgell, b. Cook,	4
J. W. Ellsworth, b. Cook,	0
Saml. Cooper, b. Harrison,	0
P. Margetts, l. b. w.,	0
R. Treeder, b. Cook,	0
	69

2d Innings.

W. Williams, l. b. w.,	8
Wm. Cooper, b. Cook,	0
H. McEwan, b. Cook,	0
Geo. Loff, b. Dougal,	11
John Platts, b. Cook,	0
Saml. Wells, b. Cook,	0
Chas. Kidgell, b. Cook,	0
J. W. Ellsworth, not out,	0
Sam. Cooper, b. Cook,	0
P. Margetts, c. Stevenson,	0
R. Treeder, b. Cook,	0
	29

SPRINGVILLE UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
H. M. Dougal, run out,	2
J. Stevenson, b. McEwan,	3
J. Cook, b. McEwan,	1
R. Barlow, b. Wells,	8
H. N. Groesbeck, c. Ellsworth,	0
Jas. Holly, c. Ellsworth,	0
G. Harrison, b. Wells,	1
A. Harrison, b. McEwan,	0
Thos. Dalton, b. Wells,	0
Thos. Rawlins, not out,	0
H. Meeser, c. Kidgell,	4
Byes,	4
	24

2d Innings.

J. Cook, c. W. Cooper,	0
G. Harrison, c. Kidgell,	1
J. Stevenson, b. McEwan,	0
H. McDougal, b. McEwan,	1
A. Harrison, c. P. Margetts,	6
Jas. Holly, c. McEwan,	0
H. Barlow, not out,	1
Thos. Dalton, b. McEwan,	0
H. N. Groesbeck, b. McEwan,	0
Thos. Rawlins, b. McEwan,	0
H. Meeser, b. Wells,	1
Byes,	2
No ball,	1
	30

Umpires.—Mr. Henry Hedger and Mr. Harrison.

Scorer.—Mr. G. E. Bourne.

Thus result shows that the Deseret Club, of this city, were the victors by the handsome odds of twenty-four runs.

With appetites sharpened by the vigorous exercise of the game, the combatants dined in detachments at the residences of several members of the Springville Club, which, doubtless, was as much relished as any other part of the day's performances. In the evening, through the courtesy of Messrs. Huntington, Mateon and others, the players were regaled in the dance, which, of course, went off with great eclat.

The contest was witnessed by a numerous concourse of visitors from the neighboring towns and no small attractiveness was added to the occasion by the rich, melodious strains of Capt. Wm. D. Huntington's brass band.

In returning, on Saturday afternoon, the Deseret Club were invited to share the hospitalities of Messrs. Samuel and Joseph Clark, at Provo; and same evening, by invitation of Mr. Samuel Mellner, at his mills, between American Fork and Lehi, they were again treated to a dance—but whether it was prolonged "all night, till broad daylight," we have not been advised. They did not, at all events, reach home until Sunday afternoon. We have heard no feelings expressed other than of gratification respecting the entire tour and its accompaniments.

EXAMINATION EXERCISES AT THE FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL.

On Saturday next, at 9 o'clock a.m., it being the close of the spring term of the Fourteenth Ward School, taught for that period by Mr. Bartlett Tripp, there will be a public examination for which all the parents of children in attendance during the term are particularly invited; as also all others who are friends of education.

The advantages of a good system of tuition are well understood by those who have been familiar with educational and school matters in older Eastern cities, where years of observing, experience and accumulated wisdom have contributed to the institution of a system of common schools which enjoy the well-earned admiration of Christendom.

Whatever may or may not be said of other Christian establishments, orders, usages or practices, their schools—we speak of those maintained by common tribute, the primary, intermediate and high schools—are the underlying monuments of a nation's past prosperity and greatness, whatever may be the results of the present distressing and disastrous war. Of their colleges we have no very careful opinion.

When in Deseret we shall have attained in any good degree the commanding already enjoyed by the academies and common seminaries of learning of New England, we shall be far advanced from our present stand-point in facilities for the education of our children.

We desire to see the practice of holding public exhibitions at the close of school terms more prevalent here. They will incite a worthy and a manly competitive spirit, a proper order of discipline among the scholars and very much tend to create and enhance their interest in school labor and their progress in mental improvement.

INNOCUOUS SERPENTS.—Within the last ten days, and this week it has been common for men to irrigate gardens in the upper part of the city, some of the streets have received a very thorough watering, more than has been necessary to make them agreeable to pedestrians, who have had to walk or wade through the mud and water or to take a circuitous route into other streets to avoid the nuisance where and when it has existed. From appearances there will be a great scarcity of water for agricultural, horticultural, and pomological purposes in the city the coming summer, and the watering of streets should be dispensed with as far as possible. The use of water for that purpose should be prohibited by the Supervisor of Streets and the city Watermaster, or prevented by the application of such remedies as may be at command.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—It has been stated by persons residing in that part of the city, that the "Stars and Stripes" have not floated over the residence of the Executive since Gen. Connor went north, and "what is the matter, is the cause? It cannot be possible that "the man for the hour" is becoming disaffected.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—According to late reports the French have met with very prosperous in their military operations in Mexico since the commencement of the present campaign. They had not, up to the date, succeeded in reducing Puebla, although they were in possession of a part of the town. Reinforcements had been experienced and Gen. Forey was represented to be, at that date, in no enviable condition, the capture of the Mexican fortifications in that city, being a matter of uncertainty, with his present force, and the Mexicans were confident that victory would perch upon their banners, and that they could either capture the invaders or drive them from the country.

Married:

In Provo city, on Sunday the 10th inst., by Bishop Wm. B. Nuttall, JESSE J. FULLER and Miss NANCY ISABEL WALL, all of Provo.

Died:

At Dunstable, Dorset county, on Saturday, April 25th, MARIA STRATTON, wife of Henry Hampton, late of Malton, Essex, England, aged 25 years.
[Mil. Star please copy.]

At Bumtilla, near Cape Town, on the 1st inst, BARTHOLOMEW, aged eleven months, son of Henry and Francis Bumpus.

On the 20th ult. at Paisley, RACHEL, wife of John McDonald, son of Alex. McDonald, aged 40 years.

At Richmond, Cache co., April 24th, SARAH B. ASH, aged 64 years, 1 month, 21 days, formerly of Hemingbaisy, England.
[Mil. Star please copy.]

In North Ogden, U. T., April 17, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, aged 62 years and 3 months.
[Mil. Star please copy.]

At Logan, on Monday, May 4th, after an illness of seven days, ELIZABETH, wife of James H. Martineau and Susan E. Martineau, aged four years, three months and twenty-two days.

At Logan, of the whooping cough, on Monday, March 16, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days, son of Thomas E. and Tamar Birks, aged one month and three days.

At Ogden Cottonwood, in this county, on 28th April, MARY JANE, daughter of Sidney and Ann Sutcliffe, aged 2 years, 8 months and 2 days.
[Mil Star please copy.]

Killed by Indians, near Bridgeton city, May 8th, 1863, WILLIAM TURNER, late from Brighton, aged 48 years 9 months and 20 days.
[Mil. Star please copy.]

New Advertisements.

TO CATTLE HUNTERS.

STRAYED FROM John Finch's farm, at Kaysville, a black ox, with a little brown on his face, branded on left hip, M; white cow in comfortable condition, 6 or 7 years old. Any one returning said ox to John Finch, Kaysville, or Joseph Cooper, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City, will receive ten dollars reward. 4-2

LOST AGAIN!

FROM Samuel Merrill, 16th Ward, on Saturday 9th, a black Newfoundland PUP, curly hair, about two months old. Any person finding said pup will do me a favor, or return it to R. J. Golding, at whom I purchased it. J. C. LITTLE. 47-1

10,000 POUNDS OF BACON

WANTED AT

WOODMANSEE & BROTHERS'.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession one Red HEIFER, three years old, white spot in face, and some white on right hip, branded X right hip. The owner will have to prove property, pay charges and take her away. E. SWANN. 47-1

Weber Valley, Morgan co.

CARDAGE PLANTS.

PURE WINNESTARY and EARLY YORK CARDAGE PLANTS, for Sale at 50 cents per hundred.
47-2 L. S. BERRYMAN.

WOOL CARDING.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that we have started a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE, running the little side, as the old one of American Fork kaysys. Having employed an experienced Carder, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give entire satisfaction. Bring on your wool and we will be accommodated with extra dispatch and at short notice.

DANIEL D. ALLEN,
BENJAMIN COTLER,
JOHN C. NAILE.

47tf

WOOL WOOL.

ALL Persons living in G. S. L. City having sheep to shear, can get prime Brass Heir Cloth to hold their Wool, at the office of the Deseret Manufacturing Co. Also, a carder, task on reasonable terms; and the wool will be delivered in Mr. Godbe's Warehouse, by the Tanners Yard, in the new drug establishment, Main st. and cellar for wool on the above days, and then complete about not getting wool in time.

Tooele City, May 6th, 1863. 47-1

NOTICE.

CAME to my yard, one year ago last February last, one Red Steer, branded EK, brands on both hips, and with an I and diamond, slit on the under side of left ear. The owner will have to prove property and pay charges and take her away.

Also, one last year's one Red CALF, no brand nor ear marks.

ALBERT MILES.

Big Cottonwood Water, May 15th, 1863.—47-3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

5,000 lbs. BUTTER,

47-2 AT WALKER BROS.

BULL WHACKING UP HILL.

ON the evening of the 24th of April, Two Yoke of OXEN, or four pairs of Oxen, belonging to the city, were turned into the south pasture at Sugar House, and some time after, a young man was with one hoe of rather large size and in fine condition. A red ox with a no-white on him the other red ox, with a little somewhat white on him. Branded on J. SEBERT on their horns. Any person will give them up, or informe me of their whereabouts, either by way of letter, by mouth, telegraph, or on foot, shall be duly rewarded. Just by no means.

G. S. L. City.—47-2

FOOLS RUSH IN.

OF Price less, 25 cts. per pound, a Prize MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing twenty five Receipts for Business. The Price will be just 25 cts. by leaving it at this office, or with

BENJAMIN JONES.
North Bend, San Pete co.

47-1

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, agree to TAKE on the HALVES, the cows now feeding the present day on the upper stakes.

JOHN ANDREWS,
J. W. ROSSELL.

Kaysville, June county.—47-2

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.

THE only direct route to the GRASSHOPPER MINES. Ferry across Bear River, with the troops and baggage wagons, free of charge.

Ferry Boats, Brigham City, U. T., passing through Cache valley, crosses Bear river.

BLAIR'S FERRY,

who has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory.

The Military Road is by measurement called 20 miles the nearest, and 50 miles the best route.

The settlement in Bear Territory, on the Military Road, are 30 miles nearer the Mines than any other old road, viz: Malad valley.

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL

on the Military Road after reaching Cache valley.

The Military Road IS WELL WATERED,

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS can find SUPPLIES of every kind at Brigham City, Cache VALLEY, Cheap for "Cash."

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Same as at the Lower Bear River Ferry. Legal Tenders current.

Groups pass and repair and are expected to pass through the Summer over the Military Road.

47-4 S. M. BLAIR.

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAM!

An age of light and wonderful ideas,
Full of inventions and improvements of great value;
The crowded pass the present dull and dates,
Ideas in a verse, and ideas in prose,
Heralds in events and opinions,
Thoughts, words, and ideas, and only find
New ways and means and bright progressive modes,
For earth to think the glory of advancing minds.

Our present progress has brought the news,
Information to the public and the world,
That Greely Sewing Machines are extended views—
That darkness and ignorance in home may now be hurled;
HE MATCH ELECTRIC PRIZED RECEIVER
Each hand that uses it feels a magic power,
To charm away while the drawer and
And fond humanities to a cozy home.

Then hail and praise the PRIZED ELECTRIC MATCH,
And make home enchanting a selling bill
Call, buy or trade for our latest public cards,
Good cheer—purchasers, may all laugh either
Well, we are a cheerful, and will refer to friends
Who have tried our cards and know our light,
And share the darkness that is in the world around.
Thus ends a notice published to each passing night.

THE NEW ELECTRIC MATCH to be obtained at

GREEN'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY,

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

47-2 Great Salt Lake City.

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF BUTTER.

ALSO, 10,000 POUNDS BARLEY.

5,000 bushels of OATS.

1,000 bushels of BEANS.

300 Cords Red Pine Bark.

BEEF CATTLE.

FAT SHEEP.

BEEF HIDES.

For which I will pay the highest market price.

I have on hand and for Sale a full Assortment of Shoes

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Travelers can be supplied with every necessary article, comprising

BACON,

HAMS,

DRIED BEEF,

FLOUR,

BARLEY,

OATS.

WM. JENNINGS.

In connection with the above, Jennings & Partridge have opened a Store in the Mess House, where all the wants will be taken to accommodate the Public and Travelers, with every variety of meat this country of our Fresh Meats every morning. All orders attended to promptly.

Stall, No. 1, South Side. JENNINGS & PART.
47-2

THE
TRUTH AND LIBERTY
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868 VOL. XII
NO. 48.

DISCOURSE

By President HEBER C. KIMBALL, Bowery, Monday Morning, April 6 1868

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG]

Brethren and sisters, I perceive that the wind is blowing so very strong that it is very difficult for the loudest speakers to make your all hear, and therefore I shall have to repeat upon the stillness of the congregation. Then again, I must have faith and we must all have faith, and we must have faith that God will come up before the Lord our God, as the faith of one man, and that faith is concentrated, we shall obtain what we desire. I am says, "Ask what ye will and it shall be given unto you." My prayer is that the winds may cease for a little while, that I may be able to speak so that you can all hear.

I remember when I was crossing the ocean, in company with President Young, it seemed as if all creation had combined to bring together the most boisterous elements, for the wind blew most furiously, and we had, fearfully thought the ship was going down before we got out of the Irish Channel. The wind drove us away from our proper course towards the one by Ireland, and we were really afraid that the timbers would be blown and beaten off

Br. Wells has been laying before you, in much plainness, (and you know I delight in plainness) the practical items and duties which are necessary to be attended to. When a man speaks plainly of his views and sentiments, and he knows of course that he has to lay before this people, it pleases me. Br. Wells is the Superintendent of Public Works, and I can truly say that what he has laid before the congregation is just as I have the gift of seeing it, as he has spoken; I understand them, and I am sorry a great many times because of my deafness I hear them. I am aware that a great many of this people do not understand their responsibilities, but I do not seem to know that they have anything to do, any further than to take care of themselves. I know that I have, that is done very poorly. The people are too careless, and seem perfectly at ease, I think there is anything for them to do, but it is just as much the duty of each one of you, whether Editor or member, to go forth your hands to use your means and your influence for the building up of the kingdom of God, it is unto or President Young's, or any other member there in in the Church.

In your prayers, you say, "O God the eternal Father, bless President Young, bless his counsellors, bless the Twelve Apostles, give them power to bear off this kingdom in triumph over all the nations of the earth" I know if not the precise form of the prayers that most of you offer up to our Heavenly Father But notwithstanding this, there are those who act as if they thought the First President could do the work and bear all the responsibility; but this is not the fact, for we are all responsible towards the accomplishment of God's purposes. How far can the Presidency of the church bear of this burden? Why they can only do that which devolves upon them, they can only do their share, the same as any other brethren.

If you will reflect for a moment, brethren and sisters, you will see it is one of the easiest things in the world for us to build that Temple. Here are the men who understand quarrying and cutting the rocks, and bringing them up; then, what do we want at this season, we want the means, what will the Temple cost? Never mind what the entire cost will be; what is required of you, is to lay up the means, and we can do this by our own labor. Men are wanted to go and quarry the rocks, others to hew them in the Temple block; then others to cut the stones according to order; then it is the duty of others to take the grain, the beef, the pork, to make the clothing, and, in fact, supply everything that is necessary for a multitude of workmen, who are called to work upon the Temple.

I have conversed with the Presidency of speaking about men that work on the Public Works, and I have said that they did not do as much as they should do of what was paid to them. They say, in reply, if we do not do right, why not let us have the right to do some of our wards? We have known and now know men that have been cut off from men before Bishops. We have a Presiding Bishop, and President Young and myself are his counsellors, and in due time he will deal with such men as I am, exclaim of. It is not right for a man to neglect his duty, whether that duty consists in mechanical work or common labor, but it is the business of every man and woman to do all they can to advance this great work, for the benefit and good of the people and industry as well as collective. Then let us go to work and build up Zion. Let us go to the utmost of our ability; let us build a Temple wherein to receive our further blessings.

There are but few here who received the endowment that was given in the Temple at Nauvoo; many of those who did receive it are dead, quite a number are turned away, for the apostacy was very great in those days Remembering the number of the people, there were but few now with us who partook of that endowment. There are still other endowments that were given to a very few in Nauvoo, and which we do not get here at present, but which will be given to the faithful when that Temple is finished, if not before.

How do you think we are to work when we were building the Temple in Kirtland? I could enter into the particulars, but let I suffice for me to say, that the Lord gave a revelation, calling upon all the strength of the house of the Lord, Zion to build up Zion and reinstate our brethren upon their own lands. In such a spirit we expressed, we raked the United States from one end to the other where our brethren had been driven out of the Church, and we gathered up all the strength of the Lord's house, and every one of us went and performed a good deal, some men who were not able to travel, and there were some of the brethren seventy years of age.) While we were absent on that mission our sisters were knitting socks and stockings, pantaloons and jackets, and when we came home we had a great number of articles of clothing for the benefit of the men that went to work on the Temple, and there was a great number of our sisters. Now what have you done that you should be released from your work from quarrying the rocks, from your pains of socks, your shirts, quilts, other kinds of wearing apparel, and from the kind of means, the women who are called to work upon the Temple? Are you excused from these labors? Some of you are excused, for you are not; we went forth and did our duty both male and female, and the same is required of you.

We went and performed our journey, travelled from Kirtland in a little over three months. We walked forty miles per day on an average, and we walked all the way the entire journey there and back. Such a work designa ed by the Lord for the benefit of our brethren who were driven out of their lands; but the sinners men were told by the Prophet, to go and repent, and they would be reinstated. When we arrived in Kirtland Joseph said, "Come brethren, let us commence building our work for the Lord." And the Prophet went himself in his two hundred and fifty pounds weight and carrying stone like the rest of us. Then every Saturday he would go to the Temple, and we continued until that house was finished; and our women with the fine sewing, spinning and sewing, and in fact in my day doing all kinds of work; they were as good as any of us, and I say that every woman have borne the heat and burden of those early and trying days, and God will bless them for ever more. And besides all this they have stepped forward, and does the Church have done the work of Abraham, and they will shine in the eternal world, when it is received and released from us. I need to be an old man, and I do not expect I pray my Heavenly Father to bless them in all things that will be for their good and for the benefit of the kingdom of God.

I feel that the Spirit of the Lord is here and I know that I have a great responsibility and has joy and joyous time together.

Brethren, I want to forget to come on with the work to build the rock for the Temple, as well as your teams to gather the poor. I know that there are those brethren that we contemplate building, if you will take your teams and go to work, I will give you the privilege of meeting in next winter. According to the plan which is already designed, and it is a beautiful building, and when it is polled over our heads here, and when we come in it will have the advantages of high comfort and convenience for a large congregation, neither of which is in inclement weather. Then let us step forward and do our duties as men of God. And I do not expect that I will live to see the roll on the work of God. I say yes you can jewel Brother Young, and I say yes, jewels, take your ornaments out of your hair, your ear-rings, you can keep some knockings, and get some or too and make some shirts, or anything of the kind. Will such works as these advance the kingdom? Yes, they will help considerably. To another sister's who I have spoken to, I wish to say to her, I can say, yes, take some of the children of those that labor on the Temple and teach them how to knit socks, and I will do so for you. Then let another sister say, I will wash for the men on the Temple.

I make these remarks to rouse up your minds in relation to the Temple. Have you not had your endowments sisters and brethren to your knowledge? Yes, many of you have, and now let me ask if there is anything more than what you have received, say further ordinances to be received? Yes, lots of them. There are a great hundred and thirty that received a part in advance of the ordinances of endowment that were revealed by the Prophet Joseph. Brethren, it will be one endowment after another till we pass through the veil into the other world, and until we have passed all the ordeals requisite to prepare us to enter into celestial glory and exaltation.

Brethren, I have come to visit his people where has he got a place to stay and rest himself, while he communicates his will to his sons and daughters? That man that has engaged and is asking for the accomplishment of such a great design of this, is, to prepare a place that will be fit and suitable for the Almighty to dwell in for a short time when he comes to visit his servants, ought to be fitted and prepared for the reception of the mighty.

When remarking upon the building of the Temple, Br. Wells said they who had worked upon the Temple had received their pay, and I say, more than this, I know of any man or member that are in debt, and they are the ones, generally that do so much work. The brethren would think of these things, and for the future strive to be Saints in very deed. Brethren and sisters, we have been called to truly covenants before the Lord.

I rejoice in what I know, what I have seen and experienced in my travels, and my sentiments with the Prophet Joseph and God, I will remark that you have here with you a few of us that have travelled with him in the Eastern States, and we know his ways and his sufferings, and we know that the greatest sufferings of the Prophet was his spiritual suffering was because this people would not live up to their privileges. Brethren and sisters, I am required to reveal that we have not learned yet, but he could not do it. He would sometimes talk to his brethren, and as though he were pouring up an ocean shell, and he would say, I want to see the people that act prepare themselves to receive the rich treasures of wisdom and knowledge that he could bestow upon them, and he would be great many things to us if we had been ready, and he said there were many things that he could not receive because we lacked that diligence and faithfulness that were necessary to enable us to make choice vessels for the kingdom. He revealed the doctrine of celestial marriage, and he said that he could receive cause many to stumble and fall away from the faith of their living if he revealed it, was their own fault and they have nobody else to blame.

I will in turn my remarks to the brethren whose names will be called to go on missions. I want men to get ready as soon as possible to be, and to go direct to their missions as fast as the means, ox-teams and steam ships will take them, so that they can do some good. And we want brethren who remain here to have the "green-eyed monster" of the missionary fund, and we have no objection to the rich merchants' "mispiracy," I suppose they are worth fifty cents on the dollar, and we will also take your gold and silver, and we will pay. I do not want of your money, but the missionaries do and the faithful saints that are already on missions need help from that fund, and we want to elicite sympathy from the rich and the poor, that during the absence of their husband and fathers. We are going to call upon young men and husbands to go on missions, and we want them to go and preach by the power of God, and we want the sisters to be ready to receive their boyish actions and trust in the living God whom we serve. They will not be in a hurry to do this time to the extent that they will if we send them abroad. We want brethren and sisters to be ready and prayerful to place them, as it were, on the mind of God, and we want the sisters to be ready and pray and yoi all know there is little danger of a ship that is out at sea when it gets beyond the reefs, but when in the channels and close to the shore there is great danger, and so it is with the people. It is not better for your sons to be placed in circumstances where they are called on to call upon the Lord, and it is to allow them to remain here where they are subjected to the influences of Babylon, and are continually receiving the counsel of their earthly fathers? You could not confer a greater blessing upon them than to send them into the vineyard of the Lord. It would destroy the power of my sons and of many of my brethren following in the footsteps of their fathers, and I would say that it would be a great blessing that can be conferred upon the mothers in Israel to have their daughters subjected to the requirements of the kingdom, and will bring forth sons and daughters that will be a crown of glory to their parents forever. Some of you would ask, "Would you go, Br. Young?" I say yes. Remember I have been there twenty-six years ago, and then I went again a second time, and I can tell you that those were the happiest days of my life. Here are hundreds in the Territory who have seen me in England as happy as an angel, preaching and baptizing for the remission of sins all those who believed and repented before God and they saw me laying hands on the people for the reception of the Holy Ghost, and every good man will bear me witness that the spirit of the Lord was with me. Let me say to those young men and to all Israel, live so as to respect yourselves just as your leaders have done, and then you are just as sure of salvation as we are that we are here to-day.

My sermon upon this subject are intended for the Elders. Brethren, do not yield to temptation, but live pure and holy before God and your wives, if the Elders who are in favor of carrying out the counsel that is given, let them say yes. (Loud response of "Yes.")

We want to feed the wives and children of those that are gone on missions, as well as to assist those that are now going. We want pork, beef, eggs and butter, and all kinds of provisions, and we want to bring up your wood, and everything that is necessary to make families comfortable. Now, do you see by complying with this instruction you are going to be prepared to receive those that go abroad for that express purpose? And how blessed are the women that step forward to assist in the Temple of our God? I can see women in this congregation to-day that would make good Elders, and I pray God to build the Temple in Kirtland, and for this they are and will be blessed, and God loves them in the heart and an obedient spirit.

Brethren and sisters, do you know this to be the work of Jesus Christ? I know I know this positively for yourselves? If you do, remember your responsibility, for faithful before God and your brethren, and prosperity and peace will attend you.

I know the familiar of those who are on missions to be amplied with the necessaries and comforts of life, and we do not want our Elders to be cut off from the rest that are scattered among the nations. We who first went, did not have half so much to do, but our circumstances are different now. We went to preach without purse or scrip, and then we were around and ever ready to strip our families of what little they did possess; some of them are now dead. We went to the Gentiles and unto death to preach the gospel, and we went to the Lamanites in Kirtland they would not give us a cent, because we were sick and looked rude, and they said we were a brazen set of men, if God was upon us. They will have to reap the reward of that treasure, they who were called to do so well be rewarded of the Lord, and he blessed them and their posterity in Kirtland for ever, if they continue faithful. It was designed once in Nauvoo to raise a colonelry on for us, and Joseph said, "Let the Lord have a cent of it you must go and make your own ways" and we went forth and did so. We had to go to be preached to all nations, and that too more quickly than it has ever been before, and it is the word of the Lord that we shall sustain the ministry at home.

We went and preached the gospel in Lonion, that is, President Young and myself, we established the work there, and we have asked the power for a penny. We paid off debts amounting to some two hundred pounds, and we paid our own way, and we fed our own funds, circulating the Book of Mormon among the people. We paid our own way, there were necessary for the advancement of the kingdom of God.

I was traveling with the Prophet Joseph when we were poor and penniless many times, and when we were sick, and we were the children of God, we were sons of our Father and our God to strengthen us, and he did so by the power of God. We were sick, we laid down and died on the way, and brother Taylor administered to us and we arose and travelled which he had to pass. I might also refer to the trials consequent upon the introduction of the doctrine of plurality of wives, but the time is almost expired, and therefore I will close my remarks. Brethren, you have passed through trials and privations of this life, we have passed through the same, which is promised to the people of God; and when that time comes, many will be ready to say and wish that we had be sorry that you have not passed through more.

Br-thren, I want to tell you that my blessing and the blessing of the Gods rest upon this land, and the blessings shall continue upon this people for ever. This land shall prove a blessing to them, but a curse to the inhabitants of the earth, and it will not have pleasure here at all, but the curse of God shall rest upon it. I will forbear. I say in regard to the man that was sent here to ruin over us, let the curse of God

be upon him from this day forth and for ever, unless he repents.

Now, brethren, be prepared when the call is made to hand over your money, your shoes and whatever is called for that will be useful to put into the hands of those women and children whose husbands and fathers are preaching the gospel to a dark and benighted world. Let us subscribe and put into this fund all that is necessary, and we shall all be blessed together.

I feel to bless all Israel, wherever they may be in the remotest parts of the earth, and I say, let us continue to increase in everything that is good and heavenly from this time henceforth and for ever. This is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

[From the Lucerne Union.

WAR.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

THE DEVIL.
Well met, good friend, I sought thee even now.
THE SPIRIT OF WAR.
And wherefore greet me with a frowning brow?
Art not content with what I have achieved?
Have I not filled the orders I received?
Have I not scourged the land from shore to shore,
Until its shuddering waters blush with gore;
Until the air is rife with dying groans;
And the earth big with dead men's mouldering bones,
Till night is weary of the widow's wail,
And human sorrow is an idle tale!
THE DEVIL.
Aye, thou hast done all this, and more, I know,
And yet, methinks, thy steps move wond'rous slow.
The earth has well nigh made around the sun
Two revolutions since the work begun
In this fair land, and yet there is but little done.
What are the boasted trophies in thy train?
Bethink thee now: a hundred thousand slain;
A path of desolation here and there;
The sounds of battle dying in the air;
Fair homes despoiled; the voice of woe and wail;
These give me no sensation—all are stale!
On, on! nor stay the devastating tread
Till thou canst count me full a million dead.
Spoil their highways, burn hamlet, village, town;
Sack their fair cities; tear their churches down;
Where there are h mes to waste or hearts to feel,
Send forth the flaming fagot, flashing steel;
Plow up their fertile fields with shot and shell,
Make their fair land the vestibule of hell.
On, on! I long to see the infernal play—
In Hades it shall be a holiday!
On, over hill and valley, river, plain,
Where there is life pour thou the leaden rain;
Leave them no remnant of their lustful wealth,
No trust in God, no love, hope, strength nor health.
Bring ruin, desolation on the land,
Till famine stalk from ocean strand to strand;
And men shall stand by their uncoffined dead,
And vex the ear of Heaven with cries for bread.

ALPHA IN THE DUMPS.

BY E. W. TULLIDGE.

Were you ever "in the dumps?" Gracious goodness, what a heavy, dull, melancholy sound dumps makes as it falls upon the paper, bringing to my mind musical reminiscences of my Sunday school days, when I used to sing with a chorus of juveniles, "And am I born to die,—to lay this body down."

Does any one ask me if I am in the habit of throwing my words on the paper to hear if they have the music in them? Why, yes, of course, just like I remember my dear old grandfather used to sound the silver on the counter, to hear if it gave the current jingle. Aye, and then he would put it to a biting test. Between his teeth it must go, and good bye to the metal that would not stand his testing bite, for it did not pass at his shop. So I always sound the words first on my counter—the paper, and then I put them, figuratively speaking, to the biting test, to try their quality. I ought always to do this; but when one is hurried into slovenliness, or when governed by the sublime bread-and-butter considerations, he cannot afford to give a second manuscript to dress his work, he often leaves it too loose to be strictly tight.

If the words possess the music to make the harmony of my passage, and if they embody a proper and discriminating quality, then I allow them to go out of my bank, hoping the discount demanded will not be more than that on "greenbacks."

There now is a lesson on composition, which I offer to those who will accept it "free gratis - for nothing," and I would recommend them never to use any such a word as dumps, unless to express a leady idea, or such a dull state of mind as that which Alpha has caught, or rather, which has caught him.

What! Do you echo he his "in the dumps," and ask for what? What for, indeed! Where is our theatre? Answer that! Gone—shut up—missed, until next season; and part of the dramatic association has been off to the sunny grape-growing south, leaving the public without any entertainment and nothing juicy in the city to make the recess a little jolly.

Now, had there transpired in the interval anything ridiculous or extravagant, one could have dragged oneself lazily along and filled up the gap between the theatrical seasons. Say, if there had been, for instance, some nice little episode of romance. Say, had some fair damsel been held captive in the castle of some yon g Bluebeard—had some afflicted heart-broken mother conceived the glorious idea of an assault and with heroic exaltation, led the brilliant crusade to her war-cry of Knight-errants To the rescue!—To the rescue! Say, that the valiant and renowned Knight-errants answer to the glorious voice of chivalry, and with a shout of strong oaths swear to rescue fair lady "dead or alive." Say, they assault, but are made prisoners of war, etc. Say, that at length a wonderful untying of the knotty knot is found. A Solomon comes to judgment—one as profoundly deep and as deeply profound that he dives deeper in making underground cellars of wisdom than any Solomon had done before. He shall be a sage as verdant as the sage that grows upon the Plains; and all our greenness shall bow in homage before him as he proclaims the glorious emancipation doctrine, that every lady fair under twenty-one must leave the castle of any creature that wears a beard, whether blue, black, or red, and go home to her mother and study the popular question—"Does your mother know you are out?" But who dare tell the extravagant tale that such an episode of romance has occurred to keep us out of the dumps? Here I must return to the eclipse in our theatrical heavens.

Phil's characteristic face is no longer to be seen, except shorn of the halo of stage romance; and Jane Chatterly is *non est* as well as her Jerry. When will they come back? That is what I want to know. Mrs. Marian Bowring no longer plays her taking Mrs. Pontifex, and no longer holds Elvira's state. Harry Bowring and Maggie are divorced; for his John Thomas and her Mary Jane have lost —"That Blessed baby." By-the-bye is it really true that his Excellency has found it?

I will beg the privilege of a Yankee's guess, that Mrs. Gibson is studying and practising in private during the interval, just as all the Association ough to do; and one may expect much pleasure from her improvement, and that she will win fresh laurels next season. A critical friend of mine—a person, who, like Alpha is much interested in this lady, has chided me for being unjust in my last critique, in merely saying that she "played with her usual success and her usual falling off in the higher efforts of her characters" He thinks that, in common justice it ought to have been stated in what that falling-off consisted. This reproach at my critical friend has added another shade of gloom to the dreadful melancholy state of mind under which I am so painfully laboring. Not, that a just critic ought to care for anybody's chiding; but as Alpha is highly interested in this lady, who, from her first appearance upon the stage became a favorite of his as an amateur actress of some promise, he does care much in being thought deserving of the reproach of his friend in one whom, as an actress, he is not less interested than himself. I here beg to offer to my friend, and very respectfully to the lady, my views to cover the cause of complaint.

Mrs. Gibson is very suited to the stage, and in those characters where Nature without much training or study has made her equal to the parts, there she has been happy. Hence, in her love scenes with a winning husband like our Alonzo, she is excellent; but when the scenes with Rolla come, she has parts full of power, natural grief and genuine distraction. To justify her cruel reproaches, Cora must show the distracted mind, rather than a scornful manner lacking the strong touches of real feeling, and throughout she must make those scenes full of thrilling effects and nice transitions. And when Rolla at least brings her the child that has cost his life, after having rescued Alonzo at his own peril, how tame must Cora be if the touches in her character most marked is delight to find her child again? What an opportunity for strong painting of feeling she would lose, showing a conscious ness of having done the noble Peruvian hero wrong, with tender regret because thereof, and all to be so nicely mixed with the mother's joy to clasp to her yearning heart Alonzo's child again. Saying that Mrs. Gibson is not so successful in such parts, as she is in her love scenes. I did not intend to depreciate the lady; for, if severely critical, as much could be said of many a professional actress of fair reputation.

Alpha has aimed to carry out his programme and illustrate his conceptions of criticism and the critic—not the fault-finder. He has aimed to be as critical as justice to an amateur corps allowed; for the public owe them many thanks, and they ought to be more liberally praised than severely criticised. If, at any time the decision—not perfect, has been given, it has been colored with consideration and a friendly hand.

I will acknowledge that Alpha has strong instincts for criticism, but, as a rule, he is equally strongly disposed for sympathy Yet, if the critical bump in his head get provoked or challenged, then he is ready to be as strict as desired; and he has often wished that those who have found fault with him for being too friendly, and much disposed to praise, would themselves come before the public to challenge a critic's severity. They would then find how merciless he can be.

When there is nobody to praise and no one to criticise, then Alpha gets into the dumps, and in case he is thrown out of the paper, some link of relationship is broken. For instance, when the DESERET NEWS threw out his critique on his Excellency's most excellent Thanksgiving Proclamation—excellent for the critic's sake, then there was a fond link broken between Stephen S. Harding and Alpha What if the lecture did get published when the musical accompaniment was cut off? In some future communication I will relate in full the history of how a strong attachment grew up in me towards his Excellency, and how the DESERET NEWS was the cause of the cruel divorce between myself and the Gov. of Utah. Gracious goodness! the very thought of that sad breaking up of strong relations makes my dumps the heavier and more leady as I again throw the word on paper.

But to return to the prospective view of theatricals, for nothing less potent can charm my heaviness of spirit.

Next season we shall see again Mr. Maiben, a good actor in his peculiar line. I have not seen McKenzie of late, (it's true I haven't been to the tithing office) nor expect to see him until he has finished his study of Shylock, upon which one would like him to be engaged. Dunbar, of course, is learning a new lot of telling songs, as telling as 'Who'd be Without a Woman,'" and much more applicable, for in spite of the fact that somebody has to a dead certainty found the wet rag to wipe us out with the "peculiar institution," that somebody can know that there is not a man in 'Mormondom' who would be without at least two women, unless, like Alpha, he was praying for better times and a day of repentance for the sin of omission.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Simmons, when he last appeared, rushed off the stage with "Never, never, though it should pluck my heart out!" yet I'm confident he will appear again, and that the whole corps will come on —of course much improved in parts.

This time I will not overlook that charming little angel that interested us so much as the child of Damon and the misanthropic Stranger. Will some one please beg her pardon in favor of Alpha for his neglect? It was owing to his not giving his manuscript neither a second copy nor as much as a reading after it was written. The printer's devil was at his elbow and took it away, and he saw it no more until too late, when he found omissions and errors—including Edward Kean for Edmund Kean.

Who is not interested in a child? Who would not apologize to a child? I sometimes wish that all the world were children, or that we all could retain that charming artlessness and beautiful nature of our childhood's days.

Professor Thomas and his excellent corps and Mr Morris were almost left out in my last "critique," from the aforesaid cause, when they deserved a chapter of praise; but I cannot write that chapter now, for Alpha is in the dumps.

SOME OF THE EARLY STRUGGLES OF AUTHORS.—In a notice of the new novel of Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. A. Braddon, a somewhat new star among English female novelists, the Philadelphia Press refers to her early struggles to gain public favor.

First Miss B. tried to live as a piano forte player and vocalist, but the public did not encourage her Next she played a small part or two on the stage but with equally bad results. Lastly, Miss B. collapsed into pen and ink, and wrote a sketch which with great difficulty, she succeeded in getting a small remuneration for, and an insertion in the Welcome Guest. This encouraged the author, and about a year ago she commenced Aurora Floyd, one of the best of modern novels, in the popular periodical Temple Bar. The Press says Miss Braddon will now obtain $15,000 for any work she may offer a publisher. Such are the ups and downs of authorship, and the press adds:

One remembers how Scott's Waverly lay unfinished for ten years in an old desk, because his friend James Ballantyne threw upon it cold water of his hostile criticism—how Charles Dickens had to entreat Mr. Black as a favor to admit his Sketches by Boz into the Evening Chronicle, as they were pronounced not good enough for the morning edition—how William Howitt's Book of Seasons, of which 100,000 copies have been sold, was rejected by every London Publisher, until, in very despair, he took the bundle of manuscript to Waterloo Bridge, determined to consign it to the Thames, but luckily met, on the Strand, Mr. Bentley, the only publisher he had not tried, who purchased the book at once—how Charlotte Bronte hawked Jane Eyre from post to pillar before any one would publish it—how Mrs. Stowe had great trouble in getting Uncle Tom's Cabin printed—how Mr. Thackery was in the same predicament with Vanity Fair, and seriously thought of burning it, in his anger and despair. Miss Braddon's name may be added to the list.

TALK ROUND IT.—An old lawyer was giving advice to his son, who was just entering upon the practice of his father's profession. "My son," said the counsellor, "if you have a case where the law is clearly on your side, but justice seems to be against you, urge upon the jury the vast importance of sustaining the law If, on the other hand, you are in doubt about the law, but your client's case is founded in justice, insist on the necessity of doing justice, though the heavens fall."—"But," asked the son, "how shall I manage a case where both law and justice are dead against me?"—"In that case, my son," replied the lawyer, "talk round it."

WHAT IT COSTS TO "READ" THE LONDON "TIMES."—No fewer than twelve individuals are daily employed in what is technically termed "reading" the London *Times*. The chief "proof reader" receives an editorial salary—but has to forfeit one guinea for every typographical error, even to a turned letter in a day's impression, but if he has marked the error on the proof, the compositor who neglected to correct it, pays the forfeit.

WHAT BEECHER THINKS OF HALLECK

The N. Y *Independent* recently gave enunciation to the following cas-tigating criticism of the President and his man Halleck:

Mr. Lincoln understands plain men. He selects wisely among men that have simple common sense. It is only when affairs demand a man of more than industry and routine sense, that he is at fault *He has no affinity for men of genius. They seem to terrify him.* He likes to ride a safe, strong, dull horse, that will keep in the road. But a blooded courser that knows how to leave circuitous roads, and make a strait road for himself across the fields, over walls, across ditches, through thickets—such animals Mr. Lincoln sends off to pasture as soon as possible!

It is this fondness for plain men, we presume, that has drawn Gen. Halleck to Washington. He is wise in military history. He knows what has been done, rather than what should be done If old battles were to be fought over again probably Halleck would be the best general. It is his memory and not his invention that is strong. Unfortunately, for the use of his best gifts, all our campaigns have required new ideas. He is patient and industrious. He pulls at the war with dull ox-like strength. As yet, he has shown nothing of genius. His plans and combinations, so far as developed, have excited no admiration for brilliancy, nor even for efficiency. Opinionated, obstinate, bitter in his prejudices, he seems unable to use to the best advantage the men whom he might command. But he is steady, strong, plain. He is just the man that the President understands and likes; a man without fancy, without novelty of idea without dangerous impetuosity;—a sober, solid, reading, reflecting, man, who could edit a Military Encyclopedia—if it took him a hundred years. Is it surprising, after all the past, that the people are not so certain of military success as they use to be? For example, should we meet reverses in the army of the Potomac, or at Murfreesboro; in what way could the be repaired? No recruits are raising. The Government has done nothing toward conscriptions. The very officers under the bill have not been appointed. It would not be possible to put new men into the field before autumn, and then they would be raw conscripts.

Is the administration still acting under that insanity of hopefulness that has for two years afflicted the country? Does the secretary of State diffuse in Washington that rosy atmosphere in which it is impossible to see anything as it is, and only as it exists in that shadowless land of phantasy from which come golden dreams and hallucinations?

FROZEN KINDNESS.—The world is full of kindness that never was spoken, and that is not much better than no kindness at all.—The fuel in the stove makes the room warm; but there are great piles of trees laying among the rocks and on the top of hills where nobody can get them; these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death for want of wood, in plain sight of these fallen trees, if you had no means of getting these trees home Just so in the family: Love is what makes the parents and children the brothers and sisters happy; but if they take care never to say a word about it, they keep it a profound secret, as if it were a crime, they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them; the house will seem cold even in summer and if you live there you will envy the dog, when any one calls him poor fellow."

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of a man as a good character. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth. No servile tool, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor seeker, ever bore such a character; the pure joys of righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature.

HOP VINES AS PAPER STOCK.—The *Hop Growers' Journal*, contains an interesting article showing that it is quite likely that a very good quality of paper can be made of hop vines. Already pulp has been made of some, which is very white, of fine texture and gives every indication of being capable of being manufactured into paper of a superior quality.

Hon. Mr. Laflin, of Herkimer, has made an experiment with a few vines which proved so satisfactory that he is anxious to procure five tons of them for further experiments.

—Is there anything in the world that can beat a good wife? Yes; a bad husband.

—A sailor dropped out of the the rigging on a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the lieutenant. "Wretch," said the officer, "where did you come from?" "I came from Ireland, your honor"

—If we didn't get Charleston in the late attack, it is some consolation to know that the rebels "got the devil," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—A Secesh officer sent his little joke across the Rappahannock the other day, penciled on the margin of a Richmond paper containing a report of the Charleston fight and the loss of the torpedo exploder: "We have got your devil and given you h—ll!"

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

ROUND VALLEY, HILLLAND CO., U. T., SATURDAY, May 16, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

DEAR SIR—On Wednesday morning last, the Pres ident and party left Cedar City with kindly feelings for its citizens, and arrived in Paroweap in time for breakfast. Every house in readiness at the several residences of the Saints; President Young took breakfast at Bishop Pulsipher's, and President Kimball at W. H. Dame's.

At 6 o'clock p.m. we assembled for meeting, when a large congregation was spoken to by President Young and Kimball and Elder Orson Hyde. The power and spirit of the Lord was with them, and they enjoyed themselves speaking about a while. I felt to write a little, but is reminded for the Reporter, G. D. Watt to report, and I shall, since, write in form.

Thanks to C. C. Pendleton for his kind entertainment of several friends with myself. We were interested with his gun and machine shop, which he operates and proves himself to be a man of considerable ingenuity. Here he was fitting a musket, of which he was constructing a fine lock; and durable fence in front of his residence, which did not require the aid of stakes and pins to keep it in place. He showed us also a machine for churning butter by wind power, which was superior to anything we had before seen in that line.

On Thursday morning we pursued our journey, and a few miles out from Beaver the Presidency were met by an escort, and all entering in the rear of President Young's two columns of juvenile—the boys on the left and the girls on the right—with flags, bearing appropriate mottoes, bowing and courtesying as we moved slowly into the town. The whole scene was well indicated that something was being done their for the education of children.

Caring for our teams—after dusting, washing and combing—the Presidency and others were received into the meeting house, where four long tables were covered profusely with rich and tempting varieties of food, which had been supplied by the citizens, and prepared under the direction of Sisters Dora Lyman and Mrs. Sisson Andrews. Having been and seen—hence returned to partake of the Bishop, President Kimball asked a blessing on the food. After partaking, we proceeded to a public meeting, which had been our lot to participate in for some time—President Young and Kimball and Pratt, as well as several name of the Twelve were inscribed upon pies and cakes. The tables were set for twenty-seven persons, which were filled three times by the company and citizens. Hence we say these were a free and generous, and evidence of public spirit and liberality observed and felt; and the hope and sentiments of respect for the people at Beaver.

After the tables were cleared and the seats arranged, the house was filled for meeting and the people were addressed by President Young and Kimball, and Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow. President Young mentioned the encouraging fact that Bishop Farnsworth had tendered to him his resignation of the bishopric of Beaver, which he said he had concluded to accept, and called a vote of the people to see if they also would accept his resignation. There was not a clear vote, but a little explanation placed the matter in a clearer light, and the second vote was unanimous. The President requested Bishop Farnsworth to act in the office until his successor should be appointed.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning we were in the saddle and moved rapidly over a smooth, rolling road, passed one hour at Cove Creek, and at 9 o'clock p.m. we arrived at Fillmore, sixty-four miles from Beaver. A few miles from Fillmore we were met by Elder Amasa Lyman, Bishop Callister and a few others. The President halted at the residence of the good friend Edward Hunter, where we were received with cordiality, by himself and lady. Here we found a large table, groaning with the most scrupulous neatness and taste, which I do not stop to describe, but simply say, Everything that heart could wish was there in abundance, even to the delicious honey, of which I have before made mention; the larger portion of the party were invited to the hospitable board of the brethren, and they did ample justice to make them comfortable. The high of night stole over us, in this place, we had begun to feel the need of the blessings of obvious sleep, when the dulcet notes of music woke quite celestial the sublimity of "A Serenade" was the musical response, "in honor of the esteemed visitors," and in the morning, vocation moved our thoughts to rapture.

The morning's dawn rolled up the drapery of night, and we again stepped forth to gaze upon the revealing glories of the gorgeous mountains and valleys, which surrounded us, had formed as the abode of man. At 10 o'clock a.m., we again stepped forward to attend the meeting house, by President Young and Kimball and Elder Lorenzo Snow. Feeling of a sanguinous dinner, we parted from Mr. Hunter, his quiet and liberal home, desiring peace and plenty to be their portion forever.

We arrived at Round Valley in good time. The President halted at the residence of Mr. Levi Savage, jr., where he was entertained, while others had received hand invitations to go for by the Saints. At 6 o'clock p.m. the Saints were addressed by President Young and Elders John Taylor and Geo. A. Smith. We are making good progress on our onward way, counting, Providence with us, in the good, and the good will soon restore us to friends and home again.

Yours, L. O. I.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

May 29, 1863.

On Saturday morning last, the President's party started from Round Valley. About one hour and a half from the present site, on the east side of the valley, the President, accompanied by Elder Kimball, dismounted, and selected a new location much higher than the present one, to which, at a future time, we will commence anew. Should we pass down another year, Round Valley may resume a very different and higher importance. Success to the citizens of that place. We reached Provo on Friday, and reached Salt Lake City on Saturday morning. We passed the Sevier and parched reptile ever good and pleasant country, interspersed with hills and grass plots. We rejoiced at Chicken Creek.

A few miles south of Nephi the Presidency were met by a escort, and we halted in front of Bishop Bryant's residence, an excellent brass band, numbering twelve intelligent persons and led by Mr. Wm. Wilson, stuck up a lively air, which cheered our hearts, and we felt ready to forget the fatigue of forty miles travel. The Presidency were kindly and hospitably received and welcomed to dinner, the remainder were invited to the homes of the Saints and made welcome to dinner. At 2 o'clock we met, and felt with Mr. David Udall, where every comfort was supplied.

At 6 o'clock we assembled for meeting in the new Social Hall, where a full house was addressed by President Young, Elder Smith, and Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow. The meeting was very interesting, and during the people to love! down their old fort walls enlarge their borders, and build up regions of orchards and pleasant walks, and still continue to add to their public improvements, and make Nephi a place of their pleasant site.

Among the curiosities here is a hat shop, conducted by Mr. Job Sidwell, which I omitted to mention in a former communication of the gratuation of the personal band, who received us into the delightful shade of a fine orchard, and, during the rising, swelling melody still warble in the regions of pleasure. Time, however, forbids to place never be less appreciated.

We started on Monday morning in the cool and pleasant morning, under auspices. The weather was pleasantly, and the roads were good, and the Saints, which will challenge comparison with any in Utah, struck up in the stirring winds, as we rolled away from friends true and faithful, and the hearts of the people, from Nephi, in Goshen, where we arrived at 2 o'clock p.m. Here we again took dinner with Bishop Peyson, on the southern slope of the divide near Summit Creek, and traveled the bottom lands, which spreads out its thousands of acres of rich and valuable farms. At 6 o'clock we turned near a south course and made a circuit of several miles, and, when we turned to the north, as it terminated at the place of our destination.

The distance travelled had not had more than two hours set or of our coming, yet they had assembled in all of which, however, we did not hallt, and forty-one meetings have been accomplished on this mission, temporal, spiritual, and intellectual, including Home manufacture, industry, mechanism, education, agriculture, science, and all the other branches of knowledge, make up the total of Mormonism, have been advocated and represented in a manner which has secured the permanent independence of the Territory from foreign importation. The Saints have made their own wearing shirts, pants, &c., which were carded, spun and wove in the home of the Saints, and the fabrics thus splendidly clad in their nice check dresses, and manufactured by the Saints, and the Saints themselves manufactured from the raw material, and in a few instances that the cloth and the fabrics of which they were made. It is a fixed fact, our mountain "Desert" is a succession of small valleys, very variety of fruit can be produced there in ample abundance, and in a few years will become the home of a wealthy portion of the State. Our Mountain Desert South are a land, which will hold together, and they will cut our fine flour, and we will consider the mountains and valleys, and we live together in harmony, for Israel shall flourish upon the mountains, and Jacob shall sing upon the hills, and the desert and barren places shall blossom as the rose.

Yours, with respect, and to end my narrative, hoping which I have written may be received with charity, and if I have done so, I would say if any person or locality have been misrepresented, I shall be most happy to rectify. Feeling under many obligations to President Young for repeated kindnesses, I beg leave to say, Adieu.

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

—Cleanliness of person is next to Godliness. Cleanliness of Clothing is Godliness.

—As much as $1,000 was paid for a seat in a window, to see the Princess Alexandra's entire into London.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse." "Served him right! Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman."

—The next legislature of Wisconsin will contain thirteen editors.

—At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the "middle kingdom?" When experience has made him sage.

—What is society, after all, but a mixture of master-ies and mass-eries.

—The Boston boast was given at Queenstown, Canada, lately:—"Dam your canals, blast your fences, stink your cold-pipe, down with your railroads, away with your electric telegraphs, and over with your suspension bridges."

—He who vouches for his own truthfulness by an oath, will tell a lie the next moment with a blank face.

—Time flies fast, but every minutean of any note can beat time.

—Wanted—pair of scissors to cut a paper; the pot-boiler of a pleasant blood boiled; a string from last Monday evening's ball; a short club broken of the league rule.

—A Scotchman asked an Irishman why were ball furthings coined in England? The answer was, "To give beggars a chance to apply to charitable associations."

—There are in Switzerland 1,483,298 Protestants and 1,040,409 Catholics.

—Hans, who is a judge of morals as well as money, says that being tenter to another man's wife is not worth a "Continental."

—"Go-d morn'n, Mr. Grimes; I come over to see if you lend our dad your pickaxe, to dig a well to-day?" "Go-d morn'n, I guess I put our dog in; he runs after our neighbor's cows, and he drives them out of sight any more, so we have to drink our coffee without cream or sugar."

—Young people are to be preparing a bill to present courtly to quotations, which he means to try before Parliament at an early day.

—Mr. Jones, who is about to be the teacher of a young ladies' grammar school, who was boasting of the proficiency of his pupils, but one of them would "decline" is business.

—Why do little birds in their nests agree? because it would be very dangerous to fall out.

—Prayer crowns God with the honor and glory due to him, and the soul with the God crowns prayer with assurance and comfort.

—Albert Gonn was recently discharged for the murder of a Mr. Gaston, while in a drunken fit at Washington. He discharge reads thus: A Gonn discharged for making a false report.

"No pains will be spared," is the quack said when showing off a poor fellow's leg to turn his toe out of the stocking.

—A gentleman being asked by a lady to send her his photograph, accompanied the request with the following epigram:

"I send the picture, (lay it on the shelf,)
Another time I wish your gentle heart
Would visit it in person, or my child will
And not (God bless me) send an empty
carte!"

—A young saint is like a morning story, he is like a peart in a gold ring. Among all the disciples, Jesus was the youngest and the most and best beloved.

—A printer, observing two policemen pursuing an ingenious but disconsolate pickpocket, wrote the following epigram:

"Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

—Private theatricals are rapidly growing in favor in London. The city fathers begin to regard the fact as an indication of the growth of a season of dramatic taste.

—Country lady, approaching fascinating cousin; "Pray, sir, are you engaged?" "Och, no, mum, I'm only just come to the country into this seven years, and have eight children!"

—An honest man's the noblest work of God—but the edition is small, suggests the N. O. *Pic.*

—A military officer wanted to compliment a negro by drinking with him. "Well, captain," replied Cuff, "I'ser very dry, so I wont ask you to do so, for I know it is too proud to drink with a military officer, but I think a little brandy and water would be very good as nigga—especially if the nigga is dry."

—Raising the Devil—Calling a printer's boy out of bed in the morning.

—Hair-dressing is now accomplished by machinery in London.

—When were there only two rows? In the days of Noah, before Ca' ed were born.

—"I don't blame Prince Alfred," said Mrs. Partington, "for not wishing to take the throne of Greece, he'd pull up as sure as you live."

Deseret News

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter recommended with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 23, 1863.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES IN AND FOR UTAH PREVIOUS TO THE CRUSADE.

A full history of the Federal Judges, which have been selected, appointed for and sent to this Territory since its organization, would be a voluminous concern, and would present a greater amount of turpitude and ignorance than was ever recorded of a like number of men, invested with crimine, since the discovery and settlement of North America by Europeans, who established and established upon the western continent the Jurisprudence of the countries or nations from whence the colonists came.

There have been some few honorable exceptions to the general dark picture of human depravity which has been presented by the Federal Judiciary in and for the Territory of Utah within the last twelve years, as three or four of the legion of Judges who have been sent here to administer the laws of the country and to sit as judges and jurors in the land and among the people, have done so to the best of their knowledge, judgment, ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens generally, by far the greatest number of the imported judges, unless some arrangement, agreement or understanding had been entered into or existed between them and those having the appointing and approving power before their coming, have betrayed the trust imposed by the government and violated the oath of office they had severally to take and subscribe before they were fully invested with the authority delegated to them, for they have neither held courts administered justice nor resided in the districts to which they have been assigned.

If an agreement, either expressed or implied, existed between the individuals who have disgraced the ermine by their diabolical acts and unprecaitations relative to the people of Utah and those who sent them here, that they should do everything in their power, first to the full extent of their ability to persecute, destroy and bring evil upon those who had come hither for the enjoyment of peace, then have the contriving parties been successful, but if there has been no such agreement or understanding, and the aforesaid and appointments have been made in reference to the honesty, virtue, learning and ability of the appointees, the Government has been singularly and extremely unfortunate, for with the few exceptions made, we have nothing to say that since man dwelt upon the earth, and any part of the human race dwelt over another, the people constituting a nation or any part of them, have been deprived the right of self-government, and have had governors, judges and other officers imposed upon them without their consent, or any state, colony or Territory was ever cursed with a more grateless set of government officials than Utah has been, so far as relates to the judiciary from first to last, and the prospects do not favor the hope of a change for the better very soon. Of the reported successor to Judge Waite we know nothing, he may be an excellent man, but from what has been there seems to be no assurance, that in the event of his coming, he will honorably discharge the duties of his office.

That all the unjust Federal judges who have been sent to this Territory have been unlearned in the law, we do not assert, but some of them have exhibited a pitiable degree of ignorance in relation to matters of law, and few, if any of them, have even professed to know the difference between Federal and Territorial Courts, but they have seemed to think that in virtue of their having been dubbed with the title of United States Judges, they had some very extraordinary, and, to the unpuzzlemake right to hold them wherever and whenever they pleased, regardless of the laws of the United States and of the Territory in relation to the time and place of holding courts for specified purposes. Severity they have almost universally manifested a disposition to do nothing according to law, and were such as to cause the people of respective districts, but with studied persistency have acted in derogation of indicated or prescribed rules in relation to all matters connected with the duties they have severally been sent to perform. They have, with few exceptions, persistingly remained in Great Salt Lake City, from the time of their arrival in the Territory until they either returned east from whence they came, or went west, constantly working iniquity, proclaiming to the government and to the world that they could not hold courts nor execute the laws, in consequence of the extreme aversion of the people, whom they have universally denounced as Mormons, rebels and mad dogs, and murderers, to such tribunals—a greater lie than which never emanated from Pandemonium.

The first Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as Judges are Kinney, Lawrence and G. Brandebury, of Penn., Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, and Perry E. Brocchus, of Alabama, appointed for the Territory of Utah, the first two former arrived here about the 20th of July, 1851, and the latter soon after.

On the 8th day of August following, Governor Young, in accordance with the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Organic Act, by proclamation, defined the Judicial Districts of the Territory, assigned the Judges and appointed the Marshals and District Attorneys in each district, until otherwise provided for by law. There were then but seven organized counties in the Territory. The First Judicial District was defined, and consisted of the counties of Great Salt Lake and Tooele; the Second District, of the counties of Davis and Weber; and the Third District, of the counties of Utah and Juab. Judge Kinney, Hon. L. G. Brandebury was assigned to the First, Hon. Z. Snow to the Second, and Hon. P. E. Brocchus to the Third Judicial. The courts in the First Dis rict were appointed to be held in Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Tuesday of April and October, at Ogden in the District to be held commencing on the second Tuesday of May and November, and in the Third District on the second Tuesday of February and August, each term to continue two days in each of the counties. Under that arrangement, each of the Judges had the privilege extended to them of adjourning their courts to any other county in Utah Territory, if they deemed it necessary so to do.

We refer to these items of history to show that there was no disposition on the part of the Judges, to prevent the Territory of Utah, from holding as many courts as they do and, or were necessary for the transaction of all the business required to be done in their respective districts.

The Judges were kindly received on their arrival in the Territory, and every respect due them was cheerfully accorded. Two of the Judges, Brandebury and Snow, had soon begun to display their true colors, and exhibit their dislike and opposition to every thing Divine, virtuous, and leading to the peace, prosperity and good order of society, and after having remained in the Territory about two months and without doing any legitimate business, and before the time arrived for holding the first court in their respective Districts, they went back to the States, belching forth venom and hate without shut, saying and doing everything they could devise to injure the people of Utah, but to little or no purpose. Their race was soon run, and they sank into oblivion, from which they have never emerged.

During the First Session of the Legislative Assembly, one new county was organized, called Iron, and Deseret was divided, so that the First District included Great Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Utah and Tooele counties; the Second, Sanpete and Millard counties; and the Third, Iron county. The Hon. Z. Snow, the only Federal Judge then in the Territory, was assigned to the First District, in which courts were to be held on the first Monday of January and July, at Great Salt Lake City; on the first Monday of April at Ogden, and on the first Monday in October at Provo, with a proviso that the Judge was to hold his first court at Great Salt Lake City, on the first Monday of October, in the year 1851, and omit the second term of that year. Judge Snow was also required to hold two courts each year in the Second District at Manti, on the first Monday of November, and at Fillmore on the first Monday in May, also to court each year at Parowan, in the Third District, on the first Monday of June.

The arrangement thus made was to continue "until the government should graciously furnish two Judges to supply the places of those who had absconded from the Territory, which was done in process of time, by the appointment of Leonidas Shaver, of Missouri, as the successor to Brocchus, and Lorenzo H. Reed, of New York, as Chief Justice, to succeed Brandebury.

Judge Shaver arrived here in the fall of 1852, and by an act approved January 11th, 1853, he was associated with Judge Snow in the second term of the various District courts they could hold, either jointly or separately, as they might agree. Judge Reed arrived in Great Salt Lake City, if we remember correctly, in the spring of 1853, and by an act approved January 13th, 1854, he was assigned to the Second District, comprising the counties of Juab, Sanpete and Millard; Judge Snow was assigned to the First, and Judge Snow, who had become a permanent resident of the Territory, and had never manifested any disposition to shrink from any required duty and had never objected to going wherever the Legislature directed, was, a compliment to the other judges, assigned to the Third District, and supplying the place of Judge Reed, and that courts should be held in the First District, each year at Great Salt Lake City on the first Monday in December; at Ogden on the first Monday in May; at Provo on the first Monday in March, and at Fort Supply on the second Monday in August. In the Second District courts were to be held at Nephi on the second Monday in December, at Manti on the last Monday in October, and at Fillmore on the second Monday in November. In the Third District a court was to be held at Parowan on the first Monday in November, but that was not we should like to know what would be considered a liberal provision for holding Federal courts. Judge Snow continued to discharge the duties of his office till succeeded by Judge Stiles in the fall of 1854. Judge Shaver also continued to hold courts in the Third District to the entire satisfaction of saint and sinner, till death ended his earthly career on the 20th of June, 1855. Chief-Justice Reed demeaned himself as a gentleman and a judge, for a short time, but we believe that he never held any courts, for, fearing the political guillotine of Mr. Pierce, who succeeded Mr. Fillmore as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853, he returned home before the time came for holding courts in his district in October of the same year, or next year.

The Fourth Legislative Assembly made some alterations in the judicial districts of the Territory by attaching the Third or Southern District to the Second, and constituting Iron county, in the western part of the Territory, the Third. In the mean time the Hon. J. F. Kinney, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah Territory, in place of Reed, appointed Associate-Justice, had arrived in the Territory, and were by the Legislative Assembly assigned, the former to the Second and the latter to the Third or Carson District, with a proviso that should Judge Shaver cease to officiate as judge of the First District, Judge Kinney was to be assigned to the First District, or successor of Judge Shaver to the Second District.

Soon after his assignment, Judge Stiles proceeded to the district and hold one court there. On the death of Judge Shaver, Chief-Justice Kinney, who had held all the courts required of him in the Second District, became the judge of the Northern District, with his headquarters, thus to speak, at Great Salt Lake, and continued to hold courts in his district, as prescribed by law, until his return to Iowa, in the spring of 1856.

By a resolution passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, approved January 19th, 1855, United States District Courts were appointed to be held on the first Monday of December at Great Salt Lake City, at Ogden on the first and at Provo on the third Monday of March, in the First District; at Nephi on the third and at Manti on the last Monday of October, at Fillmore on the second and at Parowan on the third Monday of November, in the Second District, and at the County seat of Carson on the first Monday of September in the Third District.

It would seem from the foregoing that there was no intention on the part of Governor Young and the Legislative Assembly to prevent the holding of Federal courts in the Territory, and that in a peaceful, law-abiding community no more could possibly be necessary than was then provided for, but her sovereign majesty might arise, there was an act passed and approved on the said 19th day of January, 1855, by which provision was made for the holding of special sessions of the several districts "upon the petition of not less than one hundred legal voters and tax-payers," when a greater number of like qualified persons should not remonstrate against the holding of such special session—a purely Democratic measure, to which no reasonable man could object, as by its liberal provisions the business could be held as a majority of the people might wish.

Some time in the summer of 1855, the notorious W. W. Drummond arrived here with a commission in his pocket authorizing him to officiate as one of the Associate-Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah, but he had a brief history of his brilliant doings while he remained in the Territory, or to refer to a hundred part of the pitiable lies which he fabricated and spread abroad, would take more time and space than we could devote to the subject, and we do not propose to undertake the task, but will simply give a few of the outlines of his acts and surroundings, from which those unacquainted with the creature and his peculiar system of mora's may judge what a miserable being he was.

He came to the Territory professedly as the representative of the "Little Giant," and to his interest he seemed anxiously devoted. Before leaving Illinois, from which State he boldly stated he was driven, he had "family and pecuniary circumstances (but whether at Douglas' suggestion or not he never stated, to our knowledge) and substituted a young harlot, whom he had seduced in Illinois, brought her to Utah, and unblushingly introduced her here as his wife, and that too among his old acquaintances who had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the facts in relation to his perfidy in a few weeks. He insinuated more than once, after the facts became known, that Mr. Douglas, if, perhaps, not the man, that bringing the prostitute with him was a part of the "Little Giant's" arrangements or programme, subsidiary, probably, to his designs upon the "American throne;" but enough of that for the present.

As the successor to Judge Shaver, he was assigned to the Second District by the act of January 19th, 1855, which, if report was not well pleased, and insisted on remaining in Great Salt Lake City, and officiating in the First Judicial District, alleging that it was indispensable to his health, which unquestionably was paramount to all law. He, however, held one or two of the courts, appointed to be held in the Second District, one of which was at Fillmore, commencing on the last Monday of November, 1855, and which was continued for a long time, the principal objection being that he was afraid of the Indians, as Indian war, as he issued many writs against Lamanites in that region, and managed to get nearly every man in Millard county summoned to be sworn in as deputies as a posse, to hunt after the Indians on the deserts and mountains, in the dead of winter, till nearly every body was disgusted, and manifested by the convenient lady, neurotic heavy expenses, which the government was not disposed to pay.

Some of the orders and decrees of the notorious villain who had associated with him on the bench the while, his beloved paramour, were superlatively ridiculous, particularly an order or decree abolishing the form of speech used by the Indians, to distinguish members from citizens, and making it a finable offence for a white man to call a Spaniard, a Mexican, or any non-legalized, murderer or other

scape-grace, passing through the country, an American, as the Indians did to distinguish them from other human beings. We do not remember the exact phraseology of the decree or order, but such was its import.

There were other orders made in court, and given in the streets or in chambers by this special representative, not calculated in their nature to inspire reverence, neither was he was not particularly opposed in his career, and continued to hold court as long as he pleased, unmolested, with one exception, of we remember right, and that was a matter, which at the time caused some little sensation. A Jew who was at Fillmore that winter was associated by a negro, belonging to Drummond, and, as the Jew alleged at the Judge's instance, in consequence of some offensive remarks which the Israelite had made relative to his Associate Justice. Complaint was made by the Jew, to a local magistrate, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Drummond and his negro, which was duly served, and the defendants were held in custody until released upon habeas corpus by Judge Kinney, in consequence, we believe, of some informality in the proceedings, and thereupon the injured Israelite proceeded with his tribunal without further molestation. It was subsequently ascertained to a certainty that Drummond did send word to the Jew, to shut the door, and kill him, if possible, for his freedom of speech.

In consequence of all the Federal Judges wishing to preside in Great Salt Lake City, the Legislative Assembly which met at Fillmore on the second Monday in December, 1855, having a desire to accommodate them as far as possible, changed the Judicial Districts so that the first comprised the counties of Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Summit, Green river, Malad, Greenwood and Deseret, the Second, Utah, Cedar, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, Beaver, Iron and Washington, and the Third District, Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Shambip, St. Mary's, Humboldt and Carson, which would enable two of the Judges to reside within the limits of, and the other within twenty miles of Great Salt Lake City, and at the same time to reside in their respective districts as required by the Organic Act. Chief Justice Kinney was assigned to the First, Associate Drummond to the Second and Associate Stiles to the Third District. Four years were appointed to be held in the First District by Judge Kinney, four in the Second by Judge Drummond and three in the Third by Judge Stiles each year.

To the best of recollection, Drummond held but one or two courts in his District after that arrangement was made. He located himself in Utah county after adjourning his Court at Fillmore in the winter of 1856, and managed to inaugurate an Indian war therewhich, as per estimate, cost the citizens of that county two hundred thousand dollars, and several other counties adjacent, not counting from the effects of the collision with the Indians, caused by his acts.

Having accomplished great much towards the destruction of the people of the Territory, he made an arrangement with Judge Stiles to he'd a court for him at Carson on the first Monday of July, in that year, and started for California, taking large quantities of goods he had managed to obtain, belonging to the Territorial library. His proceedings in Carson were in perfect accordance with his doings in this part of the Territory. The court which he committed, his famous charge to the grand jury which were not delivered, and many other acts connected with his career there—all tending to destruction—together with the petition got up by him in behalf of the fallen daughters of Eve in Utah, and circulated by his "Aid" for signature among the ladies of Carson, are all matters of history with which the people of Deseret, and many others are well acquainted.

After having finished his work in Western Utah, Drummond proceeded to California, where he also worked faithfully for his master, and from there he went to the States, where he became a great favorite with the clergy, and by his bias and misrepresentations, aided by priests, speculators and politicians, he contributed largely to the getting up of Buchanan's crusade. Judge Kinney returned to the east with his family in the spring of 1856, not, however, in consequence of any dissatisfaction on his part, and did not return, after his re-appointment under Mr. Buchanan's administration. Judge Stiles remained in the Territory, behaving himself passably well, till he commenced practicing the doctrine of Beelzam, as alleged, which induced him to believe that the Atlantic slope was more healthy for people of that faith than the Great Basin, and therefore he returned thither in the spring of 1857, the year in which the crusade was commenced against Utah, not without "a teaching priest," but without "law," so far as the Federal government was concerned.

From the foregoing brief sketch of the history of the Federal Courts and Judges in this Territory, from its organization up to the time of the retirement of Judge Stiles in 1857, it will be seen that people generally are made from time to time for the holding of courts in all the Districts, and that the reason that of those appointed were not held, was either because there were no Judges in the Territory to hold them, or because those who were here, neglected to officiate, the same as the two associates now do, and not, as has been alleged by liars, those who absconded, in consequence of the antagonism of the people to such tribunals.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been reported and confirmed that the Confederate General Van Dorn was killed by Dr. Peters, at Spring Hill, Tenn., on the 7th of May.

It is stated that orders have been given by the Navy Department for the construction of two vessels of greater speed than any war steamers now in service.

Gen. Curtis has been superseded in command of the Department of the West by Gen. Schofield, and rumor intimates that the latter will shortly have to give place to Gen. Grant.

The Springfield *Journal* announces that Ross, Sleel & Co. have contracted to build three hundred and fifty miles of the Pacific Railroad within the State of Kansas, and they intend to have some forty miles of it completed this year. The entire job is to be completed in four years, as per contract.

It is rumored that Gen. Beauregard has become a squatter—having taken up some two hundred acres of garden land near Nashville, with a design to raise vegetables for his army.

While Gen. Butler was at Fortress Monroe recently, he was puzzled, says report, to discover how the rebels get on Indiana, and regularly drunk until it was observed that they seemed to hold their guns up very straight, and upon an examination being made, they found that every gun-barrel was filled with whisky.

The statement is confirmed, that Dahlgren has been superseded as Chief of the Ordnance Department, and his big guns and balls with "Cow velocities" condemned as behind the age.

Prentice says, he will the shovelling around Vicksburg had been completed, the rebels would have been shoveled into the Mississippi long ago.

There seems to have been some difference of opinion existing between the Secretary of War and the President in relation to the provision of the Conscription Act, whereby a conscript, upon paying three hundred dollars, is exempted from service; the former assuming the position that it was permissive with him and not mandatory. There was evidently a little misunderstanding, and it resulted in relation to the matter. It was understood that the Attorney General entertained the opinion that it was optional with the conscript and not with the Secretary.

There have been contradictory rumors in circulation relative to the sentence of the military court in the case of Vallandigham, one report that he was to be sent to Chicago, another that he was condemned to imprisonment in Fort Warren, which appears to have been correct. It has since been announced that the President approved of the findings, but instead of the imprisonment he directed that he should be sent to Secessionism through Gen. Rosecrans' lines at Murfreesboro.

REBELDOM.—Gen. Craig, late Commissant of the Department of Nebraska, has tendered his resignation to the President. The cause alleged is the diminution of his forces for service against the Indians in Minnesota. Only four hundred troops are thus left to garrison Fort Kearney, Laramie and Halleck, and protect the Overland Mail and Telegraph lines.

SECRET EXAMINATIONS.

Having had frequent and repeated invitations extended to us, by preceptors and teachers of some of the principal institutions of learning in the city, to be present and witness the quarterly examinations of their respective seminaries or schools, and having been particularly solicited so to do, by Dr. A. Campbell Esq., the energetic Territorial and County Superintendent, acting upon a resolution previously formed, we attended on Thursday last the examination of Dr. H. I. Doremus' High or Select School, taught in the building known as Union Hall, 17th Ward, opposite Union Square.

Not having been advised as to the precise hour when the exercises would commence, we did not arrive in time to witness the examination of all the classes. The school consists of some eighty or ninety scholars, divided into two departments—the primary, in which orthography, reading, geography and the first rudiments of arithmetic are taught, being under the immediate supervision of Mr. Doremus, the Doctor's estimable lady, whose capacity for teaching juveniles was clearly evidenced, by the proficiency of the pupils in the several classes in her department.

The advanced classes in reading, geography mathematics; those learning to write, and the studying grammar, arithmetic, algebra, and algebra, are under the special tuition of the Principal—a practical teacher, as nothing superficial appeared in the examination. All the pupils appeared to have learned what they acquired thoroughly, and we were particularly pleased with the advancement of a class of small boys in the science of numbers, as evinced by their demonstrations on the "black board."

There were not many visitors in attendance, but Bishops, including Elders Woodruff and George A. Smith and Superintendent Campbell, appeared to be highly pleased with the proficiency of the scholars, and with the good order exhibited in each department. Such was the expression of the gentlemen named, with whom we heartily concurred.

On Saturday forenoon, having been so busily engaged in other duties, we did not arrive at Dr. Doremus' school room on Thursday, we attended the examination of the school taught by Mr. Bartlett Tripp, in the Fourteenth Ward Building, where we found their intellectual treat, although we witnessed the examination of only some five or six of the less advanced classes on reading, spelling and writing. The latter portion of the examination had been arranged for the afternoon, when it was not possible to be present in consequence of having to attend to other duties as mentioned previously, but from what came under our observation, we were fully confirmed in the opinion previously formed, that the Principal was well skilled in his profession, and that whatever his scholars were taught by him would be correctly and practically instilled into their minds, which is of paramount importance in the instruction of youth.

Mr. Tripp's school numbered at the close of the quarter some over one hundred scholars, who were so thoroughly disciplined that his presence was not necessary to secure the most perfect order. He had but one assistant—Mr. Jones—who was engaged in the primary department. The proficiency of the scholars, as exhibited, was commendable, and we were pleased to see so many at idors in attendance, as it was an evidence that the parents of the pupils were not so much engrossed or mindful of those in whose ed ucation they have more than a passing interest. Such exhibitions, when properly conducted, exert a greater influence in schools than many suppose. The scholar who would not make an exertion to exhibit as much or more proficiency in his or her studies as the other members of a class at a public examination, would be a dullard in very deed.

COOL WEATHER.—After the showers on Tuesday week the weather was quite cool, and somewhat cloudy for several days. On Thursday night considerable snow fell on the mountains east and west of Salt Lake Valley. The West mountains were white near to their base on Friday morning, and there was frost enough to be seen in many places, doing some considerable damage to vegetable crops. Since then it has become quite warm, and crops are growing finely.

WAR NEWS.

Considerable skirmishing is reported to have occurred between the Federal troops under Colonels Graham and Jacobs and detachments of Gen. Morgan's command, along the Cumberland, in Kentucky, about the 13th of May. The Federals are said to have been victorious and drove the enemy back across the river. Another invasion of Kentucky has been expected for some time, as large bodies of Confederate troops have been concentrating on the south side of the Cumberland for many weeks, and about ten days since it was reported that there were nearly twenty thousand men in Clinton and Wayne counties with over forty pieces of artillery. It was supposed to be their intention to dash Gen. Rosecrans Gen. Burnside out of Kentucky.

From the statements which have been published, derived from Confederate and Federal sources, it appears that Gen. Grant's army has been engaged in a series of battles since the first of May. A battle is reported to have been fought at Raymond, Mississippi, on May 12th in which Gen. McPherson, commanding the Federal army, was victorious. The Confederates, under Gen. Gregg, are represented to have lost eight hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The battle was of four hours duration. The Federal loss is stated at about fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. Jackson, the capital of the State, was taken on the 14th, after a battle between Gen. Grant and Gen. Johnston. The enemy's loss is stated at four hundred. Seventeen pieces of artillery are said to have been captured. The Confederate stores were burned, and it appears that an evacuation took place shortly after, but the cause has not transpired; the popularity of the Confederate troops probably had some influence in the matter.

A battle is reported to have been fought at Baker's creek, twenty miles west of Jackson, between Grant and Gen. Vicksburg army under Gen. Pemberton, in which, Gen. Grant was victorious. The slaughter, as per report, was great, and the enemy are said to have left the battle field so much more than their own. There was another fight at Big Black bridge on the 17th, in which the enemy was again defeated, and the next day Gen. Grant is said to have reached Vicksburg.

LATE FROM BANNOCK CITY.

From Mr. Conover of the Bannock City Express Company, who arrived here with the Express which left that place on the 12th and arrived here on the 20th inst., we learn that the killing by the Indians of a white man named Jeffries, a gambler who was sent to Gen. Connor for assistance was a humbug, invented by gamblers for their special benefit. All was peace there between the Indians and whites when Mr. Conover left, but there were some ill feelings existing between the Bannocks and some other tribes, which caused the transfer of horses and mules from one other occasionally. Neither party, however, stole from the miners, excepting it was through a mistake.

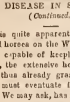
Every thing connected with the mining operations was in a prosperous condition. Provisions were plenty and many were turning their attention to farming, and the prospect was that there would be a large increase of grain and vegetables grown there this season. The emigrants enroute for the mines were getting along finely, as represented.

NEWS FROM CACHE.

By letter from Major Blair, under date of May 23d, we are informed that on the 13th Lieutenant Bishop and Sergeant Hall were arrested by a company of men in Marsh Valley and delivered over to Capt. Black, C. V., who has them in custody, strongly ironed, and will send them back on his return to Camp Douglas, which, report says, will be in a few days.

Gen. Connor was at Soda Springs at last accounts. The reports for the establishment of a post there, the Major says, are not favorable, but one further north would be selected. General Connor's return through Cache was expected within a week, after which, our friend seems to think, that the "military road" and the "new ferry" will be extensively patronized by the traveling public. His competitors have rather taken the wind out of his sails this week. We advise him to come to the city and patronize the "Deseret Store" also, it is certainly a great institution.

AGRICULTURAL.



DISEASE IN SHEEP

(Continued.)

If, on is quite apparent, there are more cattle and horses on the West Jordan range than it is capable of keeping in a thriving condition, the extensive herding of sheep on a range thus already grazed to its utmost capacity must eventuate in disaster to the owners. We may safely, then, put the indifferent condition of the sheep dependent for nutriment on the scanty fare afforded on that range, and some energy in the starving and fatal prevalence of the "scab" among our West-Jordan sheep, this spring? It is incongruous with the very nature of things, that live stock of any description can be retained for any considerable time in lean, weakly plight, without contracting or engendering disease. It is an axiom among wool-growers that the better sheep are fed, the more wool is sheared. That it pays as well to keep sheep in good heart as other domesticated animals, there can be no question. Indeed, we think that one of our useful quadrupeds feel more directly the effects of high or low feeding, or give so quick and profitable returns as sheep. Iowa farmers for years have been accustomed to rationed feeding a supply of corn as winter provender for their sheep—the visible increase in quantity and improvement in fibre of the wool bringing returns highly satisfactory.

We do not wish to infer that in Utah corn might be fed to sheep with profit. The lately sterile slopes of new-cleared mountainsides, it is not to be expected, may successfully cope with the broad, rich pasture of Iowa in corn-cropping. These mountains do, however, afford most excellent summer and fall feed for flocks, upon which they may luxuriate, with their lambkins, and flourish exceedingly. But winter pasturage they may be rationed to the homesteads of nutriment with hay or other fodder put up for the purpose; or, which may yet be found expedient as well as practicable, they may be driven southward to be herded during the winter months.

The necessity of devising some means of affording rejuvenation to that stock-wasted range has been a subject of consideration already with some of our oldest and most liberal sheep owners on the other side of Jordan. Yet the way to accomplish it with the greatest results to all parties concerned has been beset with some obstacles not by a single-figure to be surmounted. Perhaps most of these apparent difficulties may in reality have been more of the character of bugbears than of any impediment at which there was just cause for alarm. Should the residents and older settlers of West Jordan precinct, however, conclude to take their flocks into the mountains eastward of Great Salt Lake Valley, or elsewhere, from pastoring on that exhausted range, it would be no relief whatever to the stock left roaming there, if other individuals should drive their flocks to the range just vacated by the large flocks owned by those who have long and permanently resided in that district, and whose proprietor claim would be substantially recognized in advance of residents of other localities, or of transient stock-traders, or horse-jockeys. Against any such innovation we enter an unexceptionable protest. It would be as unjust as it would be unwise and unkind if such a reactionary state of affairs should be permitted to exist.

If sheep are herded at all on that or any other range, the preference seemingly belongs to those having farms and residing in the immediate vicinity and if, for the better sustenance of the herder, it is deemed by them advisable to remove a pen to some other pasturage, non-residents of such locality have no right to invade, and the presumption is that, with correct knowledge of the circumstances, no honorable, law and order-longsuffing citizen would permit his stock to be placed there.

Having availed himself of very reasonable means of preventing disease in the first place and of speedily checking whatever disorder may appear in his flocks of sheep, the neat care of the thrifty, progressive go-ahead farmer or wool-grower is to increase his flock in the greatest possible ratio. To multiply a healthy stock is as highly gratifying to the master stock-breeder as it is remunerative; but he by no means approves of the rapid propagation of that which is impotent or diseased. Of this grade he would rather the generation would altogether cease.

We have merely glanced cursorily at a few of the most prominent points deductive in our treatment of sheep with reference to their health. If we have called thoughts of thrifty wealth it has been with the intent of better illustrating and more forcibly impressing upon the attention of those immediately interested the vital, though primitive lessons in sheep husbandry which we have designed to impart.

Underlying the vastly-augmenting clothsupplying demand of the hardy settlers of the Rocky Mountains, the fact, that sheep raising interest is paramount one with us, as a community. As an individual enterprise, judiciously considered, there is not a branch of agricultural pursuits, yielding more profit, or, if carried to its utmost tension of money-making, would well nigh rival the almost fabulous achievements of Utah merchandizing.

LET US RAISE A LITTLE FRUIT.

A lady contributor to the Gersamtown (Pa.) *Telegraph* gives utterance to the following beautiful thought, which we commend to the perused, which may afford to other young housewives suggestions worthy their attention:

"I am not the wife of a rich man, but I can say a prosperous one. But this prosperity is the result of real, wholesome, industrious and judicious economy—not of luck or speculation. I have a family of children and the time has come when you, my husband, can and to read the papers—the Telegraph especially—and feel that I do, as well as you, owe much my own hands to the cultivation of flowers, and a variety of fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. It is true I do not perform the rough labor attending their cultivation, but it is done under my direction and superintendence. Well, said I, have been very successful, was I who suggested their cultivation and my husband, who is both a sensible and considerate man, intended it, and encouraged me in carrying it out. The ground occupied by strawberries, is a little over a quarter of an acre, and a clearing away of rubbish on one side has added a little more, gives me all the room I need for the fruit. I take a great pleasure in its cultivation, and supply all the family wants, with a surplus for our neighbors, all of whom have not yet commenced raising for themselves, and they show symptoms of doing so at an early day.

When once understood it is a great pastime to raise flowers and fruits, and has a happy influence on the children, who are fond of fruits, and look upon it as a great thing in obtaining for them all the fruit they can eat, (ten—nine and eleven—already feel an interest in their direction, and catch has a little bed of strawberries and a few raspberry canes, which produced some fruit last year, greatly to their delight.

THE "FARMER'S ORACLE."—Among the many new things shortly to be presented for the consideration of the public, and to which the attention of agriculturists is respectfully invited, the *Farmer's Oracle*, a semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the interests of the tillers of the earth, growers of stock and manufacturers in Deseret will be prominent. It will be published by our old friend J. E Johnson, Esq., at "Spring Lake Ville," Utah county, a town not as noted in the history of the country as will be the *Oracle*, we trust, at no distant day, after making its appearance, which will soon be announced. An agricultural paper ought to be extensively patronized by paying subscribers throughout all the valleys of Deseret, and without which no profit can accrue to the proprietor nor its readers. It should be patronized in this Territory region, where prices range so high and material comes for readily obtained even for cash. Of that, our friend, from experience, is well aware, and will, no doubt, govern himself accordingly. We wish him success in the enterprise, and solicit for the *Oracle* a liberal share of public patronage.

Since writing the foregoing the first number has come to hand.

A TECHNICAL ANSWER.—A witness in court, had been cautioned to give a yes-or-no answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows: "You drive the Rockingham coach?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this morning?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I ask you to say—I put it to you on your oath—do you not drive the Rockingham coach?"

"No, sir; I drive the horses."

KEMBLE AND THE DEBUTANTE.

At the time when the noted Kemble was manager of Covent Garden Theatre, a gentleman called to confer with him about an engagement for his daughter. It so happened that Kemble expected, at about that hour, the visit of a horse-dealer, from whom he wished to buy a mare. Kemble, imagining the stranger to be the horse-dealer, horse-dealer, asked at once:

"How old is she?"

"In May last she was sixteen."

"How, sixteen?—rather old—shem! shem! Does she kick? Does she bite? But the main point—is she quiet?"

"Certainly, sir. I have never known a more gentle creature."

"How long has she been in the city?"

"It is now about eight days since I arrived here from Grimmstead."

"Is she thoroughly sound—who-he?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Treadwell has been giving her lessons."

"Well, if your conditions are not too hard, I think we shall agree."

"As to my terms, sir, I leave it entirely with yourself. I think you will be perfectly satisfied with what you may fix before the public. She is down stairs, shall I bring her up to you?"

"Bring her up!" replied Kemble, with an ironical smile. "Thank you—no! Hand her over to my groom!"

"To your groom?"

"Yes. By-and-by I shall go down and examine her. Tell him to take her to the stable for present."

"What! to the stable?" cried the stranger, full of indignation.

"Why, where else? As you say that she's perfectly quiet, I will try her in a very quiet place. My friend Watson is just writing a melodrama, in which I have to play. As soon as we have agreed upon the terms, I shall take her down upon her back."

"What! upon the back of my daughter! you will do no such thing! Sir, do you wish to insult me?"

"A thousand pardons, sir. Do you not come from Cumberland?"

"No; I come from Grimmstead."

"Yes, sir, I know."

"Not with my daughter, with my child, you know! you mean me to hand over to the care of your groom."

"An error! Quite a mistake! I really am very sorry!"

The reader may imagine that it took several minutes before both parties had sufficiently calmed down to speak about the engagement of the young actress.

TAKING THE OATH UNDER PROTEST.—A few weeks ago a laughable incident occurred in the Supreme Court of Nashville, Tenn., worthy of record. A saucy, dashing young girl, of the Southern persuasion, was sworn in before other ladies, brought into the presence of General Rosecrans, in order that the Southern ardor might be checked by the administration of the oath of loyalty. The bold, high-spirited young lady was asked if she was willing to swear, but some of more delicate feelings, hesitated to swear, and swore she would not and would not. The officer insisted that she should take the oath before she left his presence.

"Well, general," said bright eyes, "if I must swear, I will, but all the sin of the oath must rest on your shoulders, for I swear on your compulsion. *G d d—ern every Yankee to h—!*"

And the defiant beauty tossed her dark curls, and swept out of his presence unscathed.—*Louisville Journal.*

—There are signs that Admiral Dupont will be disgraced, because he did not take Charleston with his 33 guns.

NOTICE.

TAKE to my care, one year old Brown Heifer, branded on the left hip (, Black Yearling HEIFER, branded on the left hip (and a Red Yearling, all ears bit off, branded on the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Also lost May, one Red CALF, no brand nor ear marks.

ALBERT MILES.

Big Cottonwood Ward, May 18th, 1863.—47-2

CABBAGE PLANTS.

PURE WHITEFAST and SAREAT DUTCH CABBAGE PLANTS, for Sale at 50 cents per hundred, by

47-6 G. S. HEASWAY.

WOOL CARDING.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that we have well started a New WOOLEN CARDING MACHINE, erected during the Great Ball, at the mouth of Cottonwood Fork Bonneville. Having complete machinery, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give satisfactory carding on your wool and grain and be accommodated with extra door and rolls as there notice.

BOND & GILLESPIE.

Bonneville, Cottonwood, Tooele Co.

47-4

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following Stray Cattle: A one-year-old HEIFER, pale red, white face; no marks or branding.

A one-year old girlish HEIFER; no marks or branding. Over-ed muscle cattle COW, 7 years old; no marks or brands.

BRAT. MCGUIRE, Pondtanper.

Ogden City, Weber co.—47-4

TO CATTLE HUNTERS.

STRAYED from John Pitney's farm, at Kaysville, a Red Ox, with a little brown on his back, yearling on the left side, and a little white on the face. Any person taking up said Ox, and giving notice to John Pitch, Kaysville, or Chas. Cooper, 15th Ward, G. S. L. City, will receive five dollars reward. 46-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

5,000 lbs. BUTTER,

47-2 AT WALKER BROS.

CARDING! CARDING!

LORENZO SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, manned by two good experienced men, we shall endeavor to accommodate those who may bring their wool from a distance.

45-3m L. SNOW.

WILL WHACKING UP HILL

ON the evening of the 24th of April, Two Yoke of OXEN, on return from the cotton country to this city, were turned into the south pasture at Provo. Has a dark brown and red spotted ox, with some white on hips or rather large size and in fine condition, and branded on TAIT on his horns. A red ox with some white on him; the other a red ox, with a little "speckled" white on him. Branded R. J. ANDERSON on their horns. Whoever will drive them to me, or inform me of their whereabouts, either by way of letter, horseback, telegraph, or on foot, shall be duly rewarded. Just try me and see.

G. S. L. City.—47-2 J. ANDERSON, 9th Ward.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, agree to TAX on the HALVES, the owners finding the grass for their portion of the upper meadow.

JOHN ANDREWS,
J. V. BUSNELL.

Nephi, Juab county.—47-2

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF BUTTER.
3,000 bushels of BARLEY.
2,000 bushels of OATS.
1,000 bushels of BEANS.
500 Cords Red Fine Bark.

BEEF CATTLE.
FAT SHEEP.
BEEF HIDES.

For which I will pay the highest market price.

I have on hand and for Sale a full Assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Therefrom can be supplied with every necessary article, comprising

BACON,
HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR,
BARLEY,
OATS.

WM. JENNINGS.

In connection with the above, JENNINGS & Pond have OPEN ON a STAGE in the Bear Mallin, where every pains will be taken to accommodate the Public, and keep a supply constantly on hand of Groceries and Provisions Made every morning. All orders attended to promptly.

JENNINGS & PRATT.

Stall, No. 1, South Side. 47-3

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO,
INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE;

SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite WALKER BROS.

46-tf

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. QUIRES
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 50th Ward. Bridal dress, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 41tf

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. H. Peterson's 20th Ward store. Salesman, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 41-2t

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet paid their Territorial Taxes are requested to do so immediately, as labor delay in the matter must be attended with additional costs.

The Assessors and Collectors diligently hope this Public Notice will be sufficient to remind the delinquents, and prevent the necessity of adverting to costs and expenses which will also be additional expenses.

23-1f ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR, G. S. L. CO.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC INK IS THE finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on liberal terms, by addressing or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 26-1t

LITERARY EDUCATION.

R. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited class number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23rd, at his residence, Bishop Cottage, Bishop Street, Great Salt Lake City. Terms per month four dollars. He will also render such assistance in give private tuition to families in their own residences. 25-1f

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER HUMMERS can be accommodated by MRS. BAILEY in HILLS, on reasonable terms.

BEERSHEBA STREET, Third House east of Social Hall, North Side. 43 3m

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS

C. P. WILLINGBEK,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in the Territory and for neatness and durability of work, he challenges competition in prices. All parts of leather him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and satisfy yourselves. 6 1y

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY

THE Subscriber has on hand a large quantity of Home Spun and Other Jeans prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Kersey, Linsey, Blankets, Flannels, Jeffersons, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also manufacture cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good JOURNEYMEN wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east old one Brick north of Richen Sharp. 41-3m

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. F. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a full supply of superior maple and hickory, all the sizes, at his Shop, 20th Ward, near Emigration Street, third house west of Red Temple Street, "Pin Yard, G. S. L. City. 40-1f

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.

THE only direct route to the GREASEWOOD RANCHES. Ferry at Parrish's, Ferry charges, Foot troops and baggage six cts. Teams with the Military Road.

Teams passing Ferry, Horses and Mules 2, passing through 3 Cents, Cattle, cross free of charge.

BLAIR'S FERRY,

which has the best Ferry Boats in the Territory.

The Military Road is considerably shorter and 20 miles the nearest and 50 miles the best route.

The settlements in Tooele Valley, on the Military Road, are 30 miles nearer the Good Mines than do any other road, or Mailed route.

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL

on the Military Road after reaching Cache valley.

The Military Road IS WELL WATERED;

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS and other SUPPLIERS of every kind in abundance through CACHE VALLEY, Cheap for Cash!

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Same as at the Lower Bear River Ferry. Legal Tenders current.

Troops pass and repass and are expected to pass through the Summer over the Military Road.

47-4 S. M. BLAIR.

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Is one of lightly and wonderful the age,
Full of mysterious and wonderful lore!
But the wonderful part the great thing is, reader,
To mention it here, every time, is a bore.
Electric powers and electric wires
Are wonderful, I know, and very fine and fine
Now matchless spirit and matchless powers
Offer earth to flash the glory of advancing mind.

Our present language has brought the news,
Impossible to our ancestors, of a time
That Electric Nerve Kinks will shake a frosted sinew—
That darkness treads on the heels of the Electric Match.
THE MATCH ELECTRIC is the point, reader,
Each hand that knows it, knows it, by its power,
To obtain every a-like the desired end.
And Great Illuminations, in a trice.

This ball and praise the FRESCO ELECTRIC MATCH,
And make home comfortable, a thing that
Could long to wait our interrupted calls,
And make—profusions, may at least shall—
With—for the whole—the Match will make for I and
Twelve pence a certain—Twelve pence—
And when the darkness that appears around,
And into a social Matchless Light—
THE NEW ELECTRIC MATCH is the shortest at
GREER'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY,
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
47-3 Great Salt Lake City.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN

OFFICE on Southern Side Wood, two doors south of Match Factory. 50-tf

Begs respectfully to inform the public and professional services for the last two years and Prop. Medical services, and hopes to receive their patronage in all kinds of problem labors.

W. F. A.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP

WALKER BROTHERS is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworking Machinery, Steam Engines and Mortiers, Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Gearing and Shafting, made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Screw cut at any place or pitch of thread.

Pattern City, Great Salt Lake. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATION,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Court House, Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has just received a large stock, and wishes to inform them that he will continue to merit their patronage by the excellency of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Hats Manufactured, Ready Made, for Wool, Fur, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by O. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 20th Ward, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Rates intermediate, quarter 7 6, and lesser instruments half 5 0. Lessons—$18 per quarter, $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Beds arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Ogden, at the Drug Store. 24-1f

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON

THE undersigned is prepared to work iron where it is at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, within the last few days, a new machine, of a superior quality, is attic manufactured in the Territory.

Liberal terms will be given for iron at heavy iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

Residence opposite 14th Ward Schoolhouse. 33-1f.

JAMES BADLEY,

DOCTOR!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THEM on resigned returns thanks for the public patronage, and that he has received for many years past, and hopes to continue to receive, the same. He will also receive a few Apprentices. Goods and good pay received.

Residence—2nd Ward, one block west of the Bishop's. 31-6m JAMES BADLEY.

DENTISTRY

DR. W. H. GROVER, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in the line of his profession.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled and Plugged, and warranted for years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, all warranted to give satisfaction.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Gov. Hooper, three doors south of Brigham Young's Office. 41-1f

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,

PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 16th Ward, near the school House. 46-3m

SILL FOR SALE.

THE SALT LAKE SAWMILL is for sale, together with the privilege of boring the whole. Now in good order and ready to saw logs into lumber. Terms probably to purchaser would find it to their interest to give the Mill a trial. Apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.—Price, cash down.

WM. DOUGLAS, Payson city.

N B I will also pay the highest market price for cattle, wheat and butter. 41tf W. D.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned could give to RUN A COACH weekly, for the convenience of the Mails and a limited number of passengers, from Great Salt Lake City and Brigham city, which leaves G. S. L. City (starting from the residence of Mr. Dunbar, Bishop Street, Brigham and Thursdays at half-past five o'clock, and arrives at Cache the same evenings. Leaves Cache, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half past six o'clock, for Brigham city, and arrives at Salt Lake at noon, and leaves at noon, p.m. to return to Cache. Leaves Cache Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Salt Lake City at 3 o'clock.

AGENTS:

G. D. STATON, Beaver Street, Cache Co., G. S. L. City.
DAN. C. BURTON, Brigham City.
SAMUEL SMITH, Brigham City.

CARPENTER & TAYLOR,

BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WOODWARD AND BRIGHAM STREETS, FURNISHING HOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to supply the Building Public, with goods, in order, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of each, general for the Trade.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We return thanks to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will be very accommodating in our dealings. We have manufactured Tools, so good an article in our line as the material and workmanship can produce.

Coffins, of the plain and a fancy and ornamental style, price Lumber, 6 x 8 and 7 by 8 sawn, 12 inches outside wood joints, $2 per foot. Wood 50,000 feet, at the Sawmill, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Tenders. 24-1f

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Boxes Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek, and the two of them have been thoroughly tested in our Cane Creek Mill, the Carding Machine in Weber Canyon, and in the Kanyon.

At the Cottle Room is arranged for home warped, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, will promptly accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

25-1f BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DOBBY GREER, Surgeon Match Maker, etc., desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Shop from Main street and opposite provender, situate east side of Main Street (lately occupied by Fielding Carter) where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical rates.

White pine lumber, spalting sap and red pine logs wanted in exchange for machines. 7-1y

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

THE undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture Weaving Looms, on the new and substantial principle and improved plan. WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with the trade. SPINNING WHEELS, Flax and Cotton WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to turn, Bible Lettering, on Cabinet Matters, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and timely dispatched.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHEELER,
J. G. HARDY,
Brigham City, Box Elder Co.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WHERE respectfully announces to the public that he has produced some new jeans, of the most approved style, and is now prepared to do any kind of weaving, and at the most reasonable terms. We keep wool, wool by the yard, and home manufactured cloth for wool, stuffs, cotton, twine, flax, linen, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, cash, and exchange.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE,

WISH to announce to the public that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDISE,

which, added to their former Stock, enable them to the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which with be sold at the usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1863. 28-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street between California and Sansome

SAN FRANCISCO.

26-1y

WOODMANSEE & BROS:

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,

TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmed, Glass, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES.

Cooperware, Cold Stalls, Chicken Tin and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 42-2t

10,000 POUNDS OF BACON

WANTED AT

WOODMANSEE & BROTHERS.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, Parties wishing to buy, or sell, any quantity of LINSEED OIL, Parties applying to Mr. A. Billig at the Chinese Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CHINESE OFFICE, No. 2,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jennings' Sadlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY begs the continued patronage of the Saints generally and the public generally to call present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical rates.

White pine lumber, spalting sap and red pine logs wanted in exchange for machines. 7-1y

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THE undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture Weaving Looms, on the new and substantial principle and improved plan. WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with the trade. SPINNING WHEELS, Flax and Cotton WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to turn, Bible Lettering, on Cabinet Matters, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and timely dispatched.

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LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1863. 28-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street between California and Sansome

SAN FRANCISCO.

26-1y

WOODMANSEE & BROS:

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,

TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmed, Glass, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES.

Cooperware, Cold Stalls, Chicken Tin and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 42-2t

10,000 POUNDS OF BACON

WANTED AT

WOODMANSEE & BROTHERS.

General Notices.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, Parties wishing to buy, or sell, any quantity of LINSEED OIL, Parties applying to Mr. A. Billig at the Chinese Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CHINESE OFFICE, No. 2,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jennings' Sadlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY begs the continued patronage of the Saints generally and the public generally to call present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical rates.

White pine lumber, spalting sap and red pine logs wanted in exchange for machines. 7-1y

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

THE undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture Weaving Looms, on the new and substantial principle and improved plan. WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with the trade. SPINNING WHEELS, Flax and Cotton WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to turn, Bible Lettering, on Cabinet Matters, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and timely dispatched.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHEELER,
J. G. HARDY,
Brigham City, Box Elder Co.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WHERE respectfully announces to the public that he has produced some new jeans, of the most approved style, and is now prepared to do any kind of weaving, and at the most reasonable terms. We keep wool, wool by the yard, home manufactured cloth for wool, stuffs, cotton, twine, flax, linen, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, cash, and exchange.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE,

WISH to announce to the public that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDISE,

which, added to their former Stock, enable them to the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which with be sold at the usual

LOW PRICES.

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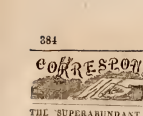


THE SUPERABUNDANT RECEPTION PREPARATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 19, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—I am indebted to Elder John Taylor for the following information:

Elder Taylor, having pressing business in Provo, did not continue in company with the President and Council of the Church of Jesus Christ continued his course direct to Payson, where he found the inhabitants of that place prepared on an extensive scale for the reception of the President and the entire company returning from the southern tour. It is needless to state they were much disappointed on receipt of the intelligence that they had taken the other route, and they were consequently under the necessity of manning all their local forces in the large hall, to demolish the amazing dainties which had been so amply prepared for the entertainment of the expected guests. Three tables were set the length of the hall, perfectly spread with every luxury that good taste and skill in the art of cookery was enabled to organize out of the best and most savory products of the country. The tables were filled three times—upwards of ninety persons being seated each time. The hall was also gaily decorated with evergreens and flowers from the mountains. Loads of the "perpetual snow" had also been taken from the mountain sides, that the thirst of the travers might be slaked with grateful drafts of pure cold water.

The dinner service being removed, preparations were made for a speech from Elder Geo. A. Smith, who also returned on the east side of the lake. Elder John Taylor, arriving at the junction, spoke words to a large and attentive audience, and having pressing business withdrew to Provo, leaving Elder Geo. A. Smith then succeeded him, and spoke for fifteen minutes to the people, relating the incidents of travel with the President's party—giving a brief description of the country and adjacent mountains. Then the evening, I understand, was occupied in the enjoyment of a social nature, when a good service was done in "stripping the light fantastic to."

Previous to Elder Taylor's arrival at Spanish Fork, he met an escort having a flag, announcing the approach of the President and on nearing the settlement a band appeared, accompanied by a large concourse of people. A cannon was fired, the streets were thronged with citizens, old and young, male and female. Beautiful children had ranges of young ladies horse backers with various mottoes. One of the mottoes borne by the young ladies was inscribed the motto, "Welcome home!" And one of the mottoes on the children's flag was "Long live Spanish Fork." Bishop A. K. Thurber advanced to Elder Taylor and inquired if the President was at the non-arrival of the President, and asked if the band should assist him, whereupon Elder Taylor replied, "No, they need not salute him, but to carry out their programme and be ready to receive the President of the Presidency." They then requested him to send to the band to go to the Spanish Hill, which was filled to overflowing. The people listened with great attention.

We are happy to learn that our part of the programme at Spanish Fork was the laying the corner stone for the foundation of a new meeting house. Success to Spanish Fork, and we expect to see it become second to greater celerity under the administration of Bishop Thurber, who has but recently been appointed.

At Springville Bishop Aaron Johnson has been notified the President were not coming that way, so no demonstration was made.

At Provo they were undecided whether the Presidency would return that way or not; but for fear they might be mistaken, they had made ample preparations to entertain the party at private residences. Bishop Wm. Miller is wide awake and stirring. Under his administration Provo will soon boast of a splendid meeting house, which is now about ready to be enclosed. Elder Taylor found the President's party again at the point of the mountain, at O. P. Rockwell's.

Yours,
L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

UTAH COUNTY ITEMS.

DEAR NEWS:

Quite cold and unpleasant to-day. Our farmers have about finished their planting, and have put in an immense amount of grain.

Nothing of stirring interest, unless we note the issue of the first number of the "*Farmer's Friend*," which is just out.

On Monday last we had quite a stirring time at Payson. It was previously understood that President Young's party would come at that place on Monday noon, as the enterprising citizens had commenced to build a bower to front and decorate their commodious hall with flowers and evergreens, and several tables were erected in front the length of the hall. These were densely populated with dishes of every imaginable nice, shape, pattern and use, each containing something nice and appropriate for the use of a hungry man.

But all in time, word came that the party would return to the city via Goshen and the west side of the lake—no word was given out—and at the proper moment some hundreds of both sexes, old and young, grave and gay, assembled to perform a duty expected by the President and his party, viz: to eat the immense piles of food prepared, and as all human history affirms,

"Great happiness for many, the hungry sinner,
Since first he spoke, spoke and depend on dinner."

So a portion of the party were disappointed and engaged in a mysterious cause:

"Oh! we are the people of plots, schemes and fears,
That mysteriously move in unknown spheres."

But the greatest good time was the result, and a most genial state of feeling existed, especially after dinner, when speeches were given by Elder Geo. A. Smith, who seemed to enjoy himself hugely, as many of his proportions must have been well pleased. The table groaned with wreaths and garlands of evergreens formed with the blood red of flowers denoting endant shades and various hues, and all the appointments were eminently creditable to enterprise in Prince Royal.

After dinner the hall was very uncomfortably crowded, and a dancing party, first in place and the company formed on auditory, who attempt to imitate "Lord of the Land." Remarks by Elder John Taylor, who happened along and made a short call, and by special request a short speech.

This was follow d by Elder Geo. A. Smith, who gave a description of the best of attributes for nearly an hour, when the meeting closed. Seats again removed, and in place—second repetition of the same with the order of the time, which was continued till far in the morning.

We had the honor of an invitation and the pleasure of being present at the dinner at Springville, we enjoyed ourselves about as well as one of our size could be expected to do under most of the circumstances.

ADOLIS,
JOHN.

SPANISH LAKE VILLA, Utah County, May 21, 1863.

THOSE HUMAN REMAINS.

On Thursday last, A. H. Raleigh, Esq., Justice of the Peace, went up to Camp Douglas to make some inquiries in relation to the dead bodies said to have been found near the Fort, and to refresh himself with a sight. He was courteously received and furnished with a statement of all the facts, so far as known. A surgeon was sent with him to the place, where the remains were found, but in truth there were no bodies, nothing but a few bones and some pieces of clothing, evidently worn by a man of small stature. The bones covered by a man named Gibbs, some distance up the creek, and about half a mile up the mountain, on the south side. They had been there, and undisturbed, since the first expedition of Dr. Williamson, by whom they were delivered to Mr. Raleigh, and can be seen, should any desire, at the City Hall, where they have been deposited.

Mr. Raleigh informed us on his return that there were no signs of a child discovered, and that the remains were wholly untrue. The woman, whoever she was, had died probably a year ago; as the bones what few there were, including the skull, were considerably bleached, and the pieces of clothing scattered about were very rotten. What the unfortunate being was is still a mystery.

ANOTHER SLAGE DRIVER KILLED.—On the 19th inst., the Western in-coming stage coach left Dry Creek, some time in the forenoon, with Major Egan and one or two other passengers and four soldiers, and had come about fourteen miles, when three shots were fired from some rocks by the road side, killing the driver, W. R. Simpson, instantly. The driver was on the seat by his side, and immediately seized the reins and prevented the horses from running away. Four more shots were fired in the course of a few seconds. The soldiers returned the fire; but as soon as the dead man could be got inside the stage, thinking discretion better part of valor, Major Egan, who became the driver's successor, left the scene of action as quickly as possible. The attack was made by Indians.

EXPRESSES.—Several companies of emigrants, for Nevada, Idaho and Montana, have passed through the city, within the last few days, with large numbers of horses and mules. On Monday a company of seventeen men arrived from Ohio, on their way to Nevada by the northern route, led by Capt. Norris; they had six wagons, about thirty horses and a few mules. According to reports, there have been from the East to the West and Northwest will be passing through by thousands in a few weeks.

PIONEER AND BATTALION FESTIVAL.

The Pioneers of 1847 and the officers and soldiers of the Mormon Battalion are hereby invited to attend a Festival, to be held in the New Theatre, in Great Salt Lake City, on Thursday the 16th day of July next, at two o'clock p.m.

The Festival will be celebrated by a Pic-Nic Ball, varied by songs, toasts, speeches, etc. As the New Theatre will afford ample accommodation for all the Pioneers and members of the Battalion with their ladies, none need deprive themselves of the privilege of participating.

It is particularly desired that all who intend to be present at the coming Festival, will, on or before the 4th of July, forward to us their names, with the number of ladies they intend to bring, as none will be admitted who fail to do so, unless specially invited.

One dollar and fifty cents per couple, and fifty cents for each additional lady, will be charged to meet expenses of music, lights, etc.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C KIMBALL,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Yesterday, per California Overland Stage, Messrs. Watt Sherman and Mr. Corning, son of Erastus Corning, of New York, arrived in this city. Mr. Corning, jr., per special contract of the Eastern Overland Mail Line, Messrs Ben Holladay, Proprietor of the Eastern Division of the Great Overland Mail and Stage Line, W. G. Fargo, of the Express firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.; B. P. Cheney, of Boston; and D. N. Barney.

THOSE PEAS.—Thanks to Mrs. Joseph Bull, the wife of a missionary, for those green peas placed upon our table yesterday, produced by her horticultural skill. We are inclined to believe, that there are not many among the wives of those absent on missions who have been more industrious and provident. Such persons are always blessed.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

ON Thursday 14th, from HEBER and Old Lake, branded 13 on the left side. It is supposed they have been with the Indians. Any person who will share to me, or inform me of their whereabouts, will be remunerated for their trouble. C. BINNEL, 7th Ward.

46-1

THAT WATCH

THE Man that received TWO WATCHES from me on the 11th inst., which I repaired for him, will please take another WATCH to THE WATCH No. 87, which I have him in mistake.

H. RIBBS, Watchmaker,
45-4 opposite Gilbert & Gerrish's Store, Main Street.

FARMINGTON CARDING MACHINE

IS OPERATING—Having obtained New Cards, we are now prepared to accommodate those who may wish to bring their wools.

45-3 WM. H. WALKER.

SOUTH WEBER, DAVIS COUNTY.

HAVE in my possession one red, yearling steer and HEIFER, marked with a hole in each ear and a slash in the right ear. The owner can have the above property on paying charges, and take him away.

46-2 ROBERT WATTS.

FOUND DEAD.

A BOUT three weeks ago, on Little Cottonwood, yonder, A a Sorrel, Mare, branded H on L W on her shoulder. She had been dead about twelve hours when found. She has a white hay mare colt about two years old, four days old. I took the colt to my farm. The owner can have the remaining mare by paying for the colt and paying a reasonable charge.

I will pay for the delivery to me of a two-year old and white HORSE, has a scar on the back, no brands, supposed to be in the region of the Cottonwoods. THOS. H. SMART, Union. 46-3

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

THIS IS WHAT CRY MY QUESTIONS:

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?

AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,

East side of Main Street. Board by the Week, Day, or Week. Meals at all hours.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

CROUCH'S Celebrated Soda, Mineral Water, and his Delicious CIDER!

He is always ready, day or night, to be had by the gallon or by the dime. A RICHMOND Sam is ready.

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US

CROUCH, at the NEW BAKERY, East side of Main street, where New Bread and Crackers, Pies and Confectionary of all kinds, can be had on every day.

IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR,

Cash, or any reasonable kind of pay.

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?

The best Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Cigars, Candies, Fruit and Stationery, with a variety of other articles, can be had at CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, East Side of Main Street, next door to Walker Bros. 45-6

THE OLD ROAD FOR EVER!

TO THE GRASSHOPPER GOLD MINES!

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED FERRY!
THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO THE MINES IS OVER

EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

Hints would be straitnit, but, distinting money-ony, it turns out a long way to get over a long range of mountains.

THE BEST ROAD TO THE MINES

is over EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

The new road would be hard and well trodden, but it takes young men to travel it.

GENERAL CONNOR AND STAFF,

with the bulk of his command, going north this spring, crossed

EMPY AND HUNSUCKER'S.

The Mormonites and a few the Infantry crossed at Blair's Ferry.

THE EXPRESS TO BANNOCK CITY

always goes over

EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

Blair's route is too short! The Express, of course, prefers the longest!

"NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL,"

but plenty of dust in your eyes, if you don't go by

EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

THE OLD ROAD

is abundantly WELL WATERED.

Wood and Water plentiful.

SUPPLIES

can be had near the Ferry, and within twelve miles of it, at Sterling City. The new road is 40 miles from Brigham City, where you strike the ferry.

EVERYTHING INSURED

that crosses EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

RATES OF FERRIAGE

low, Legal Tenders current.

TROOPS

have passed, do pass and are expected still to pass through the summer over

EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY.

LOST,

ON the last of April, between Cottonwood and Salt creek, Washington county, a new house-mule BUCKTAIL. If the finder will forward the same to Wm. Morrison, Mount Pleasant, Sanpete co., or communicate to the undersigned, it would very much oblige the owner. 45-1

AMERICAN FORK ENTRAY NOTICE.

OUT-LIER, pinto OX, 5 years old, has several brands on, has not a mate.

One five-year old RED STEER, strip of the back and R on the left hip, short tail.

Red and COW, also male, 3 years old, no brand.

One three year old RED STEER, strip of the back and R on the left hip, short tail.

Red and COW, also male, two years old, with the back, and a piece out of each ear.

45-4 JOHN BOURNE, Pondscoop.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS, OX BOWS, BACON AND HAMS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, PITCHFORKS, SCYTHES AND SNATHS,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO & TEA,

SOAP AND CANDLES, BRASS KETTLES,

POWDER AND LEAD,

HARDWARE, STOVES, OVENS AND LIDS,

NAILS, PEPPER, ETC.

All which will be sold at COST and FREIGHT, at Nixon's Old Stands.

W. T. STANFORD,
Agent for Wm. Nixon.

46d

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 49. SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered in Tabernacle, May 24, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I am thankful for the privilege of meeting with you here this morning, and I pray that we may all be able to properly appreciate the blessings we enjoy in the many opportunities we have of worshipping the Lord our God in peace and quietude.

Two weeks ago this day, we met with the people in the city of St. George, situated in what is called "Mormon Dixie." Our congregations there are not quite as large as the congregations that commonly meet in this tabernacle. We met a great many familiar faces, and for a season we could have almost imagined ourselves in Great Salt Lake City.

Our southern journey has been one of great satisfaction to me, more so, I think, than any journey I have formerly taken to visit the saints in this region.

Until this year Br. Kimball has not been further south with me than Hurricane. He could not refrain from speaking in fervent terms of the good spirit that was manifested through the thousands of cheerful countenances that were spilled in the settlements to greet us as we passed along. This was the numerous other indications and manifestations in their cordial greetings, of great and rapid improvement in the moral and physical condition of the people. We cannot be deceived in coming to this conclusion, for brethren enjoy the light of truth and has so lived as to increase the Spirit of truth within himself and testify to the workings of that Spirit upon the hearts, the countenances and works of the men generally. I speak for myself; I am sensible of the increase of the knowledge and Spirit of God within myself. Being the best case with myself, I can easily realize the increase of the same Spirit in my brethren. This is a matter of great joy and rejoicing to me and my brethren. I do not think that Br. Kimball intended meeting brethren as he did express his thankfulness because of the improvement visible in the faces of the Saints.

It would take some time to give you a detailed account of our journey. The DESERET NEWS correspondent has, through that paper, given you a pretty full account of our journey, and what of interest has not already been told, before the Saints, will appear in due time. I do not deem it necessary to make lengthy statements touching our journey south. Suffice it to say that the whole space of thirty days we traveled some eight hundred and fifty miles and held twenty-six meetings. I spoke in all the meetings except one, speaking conferring and encouraging words to the people. I believe that Br. Kimball spoke in nearly all the meetings we held during our journey.

It would be a source of great joy to me if I could speak of all the Latter Day Saints in the same terms of commendation that I can of a few. As people increase in the knowledge of God and godliness their joy will increase, though some seem to think that knowledge does not produce joy, neither peace. So far as my experience has taught me, the knowledge of God possessed by persons of good understanding, gives great satisfaction and joy, not only under ordinary circumstances but for more in the midst of great afflictions, when the Spirit of happy submission to the providences of God is not to be found. I have found that there is a lack of the knowledge of God pertaining to his purposes and designs regarding his people individually and collectively. As a people advances in the knowledge of God, and in the spirit of his worship, and bind in bonds or free, they can behold the goodness, the mercy and the long suffering of God to the workmanship of his hands. If we could understand ourselves, our own organization, the great plan of the heavens, the faculties with which we are endowed, exercising them to accomplish the purposes for which we were placed within us, we could be constantly happy in every circumstance and under every provocation. If we could see the spirit, our minds made to operate to behold only in part the humiliations of God, the operations, machinery of the heavens and the earth, the power by which all things are sustained, the harmony that prevails in the works of the hands, distributing his favors to all impartially, yet so wise as to adjust to the just and unjust, then can we be happy indeed in every changing and shifting circumstance of life. We are made to enjoy all that God enjoys, to inherit all he inherits, to possess all the power that he possesses, all the excellency with which he is endowed—all things are to be brought into subjection to him by his faithful children, that they may enjoy in fullness the fulness of all things and times bring peace to the heart that is opened to understanding.

Our teachers for the brethren and sisters south have been such as would meet the circumstances and wants, as our teachings are to the people here. You are to readily understand, without any particular explanation, that the teachings of the heavens are one, on earth, the same, it may say, a certain amount of sameness, varying as the providence of God says. The instruction is according to their circumstances, locations, wants and the dispensations in which they live. We have not preached faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost with the gifts and powers of the gospel, etc., but we have taught them how to build up a literal kingdom of God here upon earth. The first principles of the gospel have been taught this people, the counsels of God which they have been gathered, the ordinances of the gospel have been administered to them, and in this they have experienced great joy, but they are at the same time taught to gather to Zion where they ought be instructed how to live one with another without sinning, how to build up a city, how to organize and distribute, how to rise in the morning, how to take care for our cattle, how to feed them through the day, how to go to rest at night, how to feel one towards another and towards their God; not to bring heaven down, not to unveil the beauties and glories of the upper world, not to unveil the mysteries pertaining to the worlds whose face we could not behold in our present state, but we have been instructed how by teaching the husband how to live and deal with his wife or wives, with his sons and with his daughters, by teaching a wife how to live with and treat her husband and her children, and the children how to live and deal one to live with their neighbors, that all anger and hatred might be taken from among the people, and never again gain mastery over them. These are the mysteries that belong to the kingdom of God, and pertain to as to the mysteries pertaining to the Father and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the glories of the heavens and the fulness of the glory of Zion we shall learn in good time.

We have taught this people that the great purpose of religion is to prepare people to dwell in the presence of the Father and Son, in spirit of heart, become converted, then they are fitted to go forward as one mound, and to dwell with the Father and the Son in the kingdom of all eternity. This is a mistakey for they have been taught to prepare to be taken away from bad to good, from sin to holiness, here instead of hereafter. They are not prepared for the society they anticipate enjoying. They would not be nearly so well prepared for the society they are anticipating, as they are prepared to be taught up in the lowest classes of society, to live in peace and quietude, to dwell and conduct himself among the highest and most polished grades of mankind. Those who are counted worthy to dwell with the Father and the Son have previously received a knowledge of the ways of the kingdom, and have been made fully acquainted with every principle, and have had sufficient time allotted them to pass by the porters through the room into the celestial kingdom. We have been taught to the Saints that to refer and speak in a meeting is to bear the cross of Christ. How often we have our brethren to take up our cross by telling our experience before our brethren. We have in a small part of the experience and labor of the Latter Saints. I will prove you and try you, saith the Lord. We have in a small part of our experience you can be placed in a well ordered family, where we can be instructed in their derisive laugh, to the finger of scorn, and to the hatred of the wicked, then will I see if you will be willing to take up your cross and follow me. All this and more has the Latter Saints passed through to build up Zion. The City of Zion, in beauty and magnificence, will outstrip anything that ever has been seen upon the earth. We will be taken from the earth, and sin and corruption will be taken from us, and who will do this great work? Is the Lord coming here to do it? No, people, and turn down the veil of God, and let us behold what he spread the Jew? No. He is not going to come here to dwell in a tabernacle, or temple, or tent, or house, or place, made of the fruits of leaves or coals of skins, or work in brass and iron, for we have seen that he is not in it. He is not, he will not come here to teach us how to raise cattle, how to make spinning wheels, carding cards, how to card, how to make spinning machines, looms, etc., etc. We have to build Zion, if we do our duty.

In the first place we have to become sanctified, and I may here say that our views of sanctification are very much from the views held by some of the popular sects of the day, for they think that sanctification consists in entering the door and wandering in holiness against fulfilling the first commandment that God gave to our first parents. I will put my own definition to the term sanctification, and say it consists in overcoming every sin and bringing all into subjection to the will of Christ. God has placed in us a pure spirit, which has organs predominant, which feel at hindrance, and triumphs over the flesh and spirit, and governs and controls as the Lord controls the heavens and the earth, this I call the blessing of sanctification. Will ein be sanctified in heaven? No, it will not, for it not so designed in the economy of heaven.

All the Lord has called us to do is to revate our own hearts, then our families, excluding the principles to authorities, to the earth we occupy, and so continue until we drive the power of Satan from the earth and prepare the way for the place. This is the work Jesus is engaged in, and we will be co-workers with him. Do not suppose that we shall war in the flesh be free from temptations to sin. Some suppose that they can in the flesh be sanctified from every spirit and sin so as to be pure, that they will never again feel the effects of the spirit of the adversary of truth. Were it possible for a person to attain to this degree of sanctification, it would be a misfortune, neither remain in a world where sin predominates. Sin has entered into the world, and death by sin, and we shall be subject to feel the effects of sin so long as we live, and when we die, we are the only saints of God, not understand that in the flesh we shall ever be free from the power of sin to such a degree that we shall never trace sin in the flesh, for any such thing, though what we call sin, may be sanctified, yet it will open the door to a higher state of life, for the faithful, or let us say, the sanctified, it will be to overcome sin that it will not reign in our mortal bodies but will become subject to us, and we will be the rulers and dishers out of servant instead of our master. Those who are sanctified, we are to understand, they should never list to obey that which corrupts for in so doing we become servants to corruption. We are to live as to make the world and all its natural beings sub-servient to our dominion and bow to our sway.

The Latter Day Saints are improving, and are improving in the things they are doing for this account. Do they improve in building? Not as much as they should. Do they improve in the things they are doing for themselves? No; not as much as they should. Do they improve in their family, in their love one to another, they improve in the labor of the gospel. The people are generally improving in this respect, yet we are not as we should.

Great Salt Lake City is the first established city in the mountains, and we look for more improvement in the spirit of the people here than in any other settlement. The Lord expects this people to advance faster than in other places among all the settlements of the Saints. Do you pray in your families morning and evening? Do we leave our couches in the morning with anger in our hearts? Do we lie down to rest, afflicted and oppressed by the adversary? We can get rid of all this if we choose, and our hearts will be as pure and unit we overcome that feeling of discontent and anger, and overcome the influence of temptations and offspring, to the inmates of our habitation, to our flocks and herds, to our neighbors, to our fellow-citizens, to our rulers. We may say that our work drives us, and that we have not time to pray, hurry through our breakfasts. Then let the breakfasts go, and pray, get down upon our knees and pray with all our hearts and with the spirit of God, may say, my wife is hurrying me, and I feel angry, I will overcome it. I have risen in the morning filled with the good spirit, and I feel my wife the Elder who has come to bless you my children.* He feels to bless his wife and children, his cattle, his flocks and his herds, and everything looks pleasant to him, and he rejoices exceedingly in the works of God's hands. He cherishes no malice, no anger, the spirit of the enemy has no power over him. He blesses the person whom empowered with the man who is constantly tempting, tormenting, and teasing, making this his only end and aim. How the devil will play with a man who so worships God.

Let me say to the brethren and sisters, when you are chastened by any of your leaders, never consider that the enemy desists, he continues to use as a scourge to chastise the hand of a friend, and not as from an enemy. If your Presidents were your enemies they would let you alone in your faults. If you are beloved of the Lord you will be chastened; receive it with joy.

We are in one of the strong holes of Zion, and we discover love that our eyes and sights will be pleasant unto us, and never spend an hour without the light of truth beaming upon our understandings. I ask my friends who are with me daily, I ask my family, "What do you see one out of sorts?" You say, "We do not expect to see you angry, Br. Brigham; we do not expect to see you sighing but just right!" If you expect to see me just right, why do you not try with a little more determination to become just right yourselves? How is it my brethren and sisters? If I am superior to your Heavenly Father to live just right, is not the same expected of you? If I am are you not the only bound to so live as to enjoy the Spirit of truth, light and intelligence? Are you not under the same obligation to purify your hearts as I am? If any of the First Presidency of the Church speak to a single word, you consider it to be very much out of character, for we are not more privileged to speak angry words or to indulge in scolding it and quarreling with one another. The First Presidency are subject to the same, and if they have no such privileges why should you and each of us begin at home, and train ourselves until we become masters of ourselves, gaining the victory over every passion, if we have to pray one half of each day until the Spirit of truth reigns within our tabernacles.

Some think that they should not if they feel evil in their hearts, at the same time appear to feel good and speak words of peace and kindness in the least. The devil can quote scripture in temptations and tempting, he can feel show anger toward a brother when I feel it, I should be a hypocrite. Some of our Elders say they do not dissemble, and carry twofaces, do not show a pleasant countenance when you feel evil in your hearts. Some of our Elders say sailor not anger to rise in your countenance, be a hypocrite, speak words, one through your organs of speech, and in this way keep it down until you see free from it, or you would be a hypocrite. Br. Brigham understand evil must universally be made manifest before it can be overcome, and that hypocrisy is a trick of the devil to cheat men out of the knowledge of the Spirit of truth. By the word hypocrisy I do not here mean a counterfeiting of religion or good cause to gain social place or to obtain temporal or spiritual goodness contrary to the promptings of the evil one or the unregenerated impulses of the human heart. If the devil says you cannot pray when you are angry, tell him it is none of his business, and pray until that angry feeling is dissipated and serenity is restored to the mind.

We are inhabitants of a world of sin and sorrow, pain and anguish, every ill that can be brought upon humanity belongs to probation we are heirs to. I suppose that God never organized a world and peopled it that was ever reduced to a lower state of darkness, sin and ignorance than this. I suppose that is one of the worst worlds that ever the Lord Almighty created, and on that account is the probable reason that it will be one of the highest kingdoms that has ever had a creation. We are in a state of probation as it has been reduced so it will be exalted, with that portion of its inhabitants who will be faithful to God and to righteousness and acknowledged Godin all things. We hope this for the world to say, so shall we be exalted in the presence of our Father and God, through Jesus Christ and by the power of the Holy Ghost and Spirit. All this people will understand in due time through their experience and learn to rejoice even in the midst of afflictions.

We have taught the brethren south to raise their cattle, and to raise the sheep and to manufacturing cloth. We have also taught them how to cultivate the ground and raise the best of terms with each other. Two cases of difficulty have come before me since I have called upon to examine. As to Hugh Council and Bishop Courtis we have almost forgotten the nature of difficulty, but I think they Because we are continually importuning the brethren to faithfully pay tithing, and not let a few dimes and dollars at a little mistake infringe upon the fellowship of one with another. Perhaps a neighbor's cow is in his garden, and he is angry with his neighbor. Now this is a little time that we are so innocent as an angel. Nine hundred and ninety-nine cases of difficulty in a thousand arise from circumstances not worthy of notice. There are but few persons who really are brethren or sisters. I do not believe there is one man or woman in a thousand, in

this community, who designs to do wrong, though there are hundreds that do wrong, and some who do a great many wrongs, but they do not design to do wrong. They can truly say, with the Apostle Paul, "when I would do good evil is present with me." Paul had been a very wicked man; he had done all he could to destroy the Church of God, and consequently was given over to the buffetings of Satan, so that when he would do good the devil had such power over him that he had to keep up a continual warfare. Let us endeavor to do the good and leave undone the evil.

Some desire to do good all the time, still it seems that almost every act they perform results in evil; look upon such persons as they are, through eyes of mercy, and not measure them with your measure. If you are endowed with wisdom and understanding, if you escape the evil and do the good; thank God that you have knowledge, and do not condemn your brethren and sisters, who are weaker than you are, for falling into evil when they know no better. This is the teaching of the Spirit of the Lord all the day long.

When the books are opened, out of which the human family are to be judged, how disappointed the professedly sanctified, long-faced hypocrites and smooth-toned pharisees will be when the publicans and harlots enter into the kingdom of heaven before them; people that appeared to be full of evil, but the Lord says they never designed to do a wrong; the devil had power over them, and they suffered in their mortal state a thousand times more than you poor, miserable, canting, cheating, sniveling, hypocritical pharisees; you were dressed in purple and fine linen, and bound burdens upon your weaker brethren that you would not so much as help to lift with your little fingers. Did you ever go without food, suffer with tooth-ache, sore eyes, rheumatism, or the chills and fever? You have fared sumptuously all your days, and you condemned to an everlasting hell these poor harlots and publicans who never designed an evil. Are you not guilty of committing an evil with that poor harlot? Yes, and you will be damned while she will be saved.

Let us look at our neighbors as they are, and not as we want them to be; let us learn enough to know what we are ourselves and what our brethren and sisters are, and learn the true designs of their hearts, and then judge them as God judges them, and not according to outward appearances; then every contention will cease, every heart will beat high to build up Zion, and the follies and weaknesses of our neighbors we shall not think of.

We all know that we need material for clothing, then let us look out for it, and not neglect the matter until we are found in a state of nudity, without the power to clothe ourselves. These are the mysteries of the kingdom of God upon the earth, to know how to purify and sanctify our affections, the earth upon which we stand, the air we breathe, the water we drink, the houses in which we dwell, and the cities which we build, that when strangers come into our country they may feel a hallowed influence and acknowledge a power to which they are strangers, "for all is dedicated to the Lord and consecrated to him, and the Spirit and power of God reigns there, and the power of the enemy can find no place." When the people of the Saints have attained to this happy state, then will they say "give us more room to dwell," and they will never be driven from such ground. All hell may then give up the chase, for they never can drive the Saints from a spot that is hallowed by the faith of the Saints, through the medium of Jesus Christ by the power of the Father, for that place is dedicated and sanctified to him.

We are in possession of the valleys in the mountains, and the Lord has lead us here. We have tried to be admitted into the family of States, but we are scarcely permitted to be a Territory. We are here, and they can do nothing against us. They are not capable of afflicting this people, if we live our religion. Let every man and woman sanctify themselves and their possessions, dedicating all unto the Lord, then will we be driven? No, neither will our possessions be given to the kingdom of the devil; they belong to God, and he will hold them for himself, and they will remain uncontaminated and we with them, until we go back to build up the centre stake of Zion.

This season we called for five hundred teams to send for the poor; some of those teams came some four hundred miles and then started on the journey over the plains to bring in the poor. Suppose we should call for five thousand teams to go and build up the centre stake of Zion and establish it that it shall never be thrown down, would they be forthcoming? They would, and when that time comes, we shall leave a great many more in the mountains than are now here, and we shall see Zion rolling forth on the right and on the left, like the waves of the sea, which no earthly power can stem.

I will here mention the incident of two of our Elders, while on their way to the Sandwich Islands, being blown up and killed on a steam-boat. It is all right. If you wish to know how I feel about them, I will say that the Lord took them while they were in the humor of trying to do good. I would not have given a red cent for all the good they would have done in the vineyard. It made me think of an anecdote I have already alluded to, concerning the Jew whom the Roman Catholic priest pushed under the ice while he professed belief in the Christian religion. God dictates all these matters, and will work out his designs in his own way. He will deal with the Latter Day Saints for their good, and with our enemies for our good; and when a nation kills his prophets, he will deal with them accordingly; he will chasten them, as he is doing at this time.

I am for the kingdom of God. I like a good government, and then I like to have it wisely and justly administered. The government of heaven, if wickedly administered would become one of the worst governments upon the face of the earth. No matter how good a government is, unless it is administered by righteous men, an evil government will be made of it. The Lord has his eye upon all the kingdoms and nations of men, with their kings, governors and rulers, and he will sink the wicked to misery and woe, and we cannot help it.

Let us be just, merciful, faithful and true and let us live our religion, and we shall be taught all things pertaining to the building up of Zion. Let us train our minds until we delight in that which is good, lovely and holy, seeking continually after that intelligence which will enable us effectually to build up Zion, which consists in building houses, tabernacles, temples, streets, and every convenience necessary to embellish and beautify, seeking to do the will of the Lord all the days of our lives, improving our minds in all scientific and mechanical knowledge, seeking diligently to understand the great design and plan of all created things, that we may know what to do with our lives and how to improve upon the facilities placed within our reach.

This earth is as good an earth as need be, if we will make it so. The Lord has redeemed it, and it is his wish that his Saints should beautify and sanctify it, and bring it back to the presence of the Father and Son, yet more pure, more holy and more excellent than it was in its original state, with ourselves upon it.

It pleased me very much, when I returned home, to see a good many little boys learning to cut rock, thus doing good to their parents, themselves, and the kingdom of God. Send on some more boys and put them in the joiner shops, or learn them to make shoes, harness, and everything that will be useful and profitable. Every Elder should have at least one trade, and if possible more than one, and still continue to learn and improve in a knowledge of the world and all things pertaining to it, learning how to better the condition of everything that exists—in particular of ourselves and those around us. Let the husband make an improvement upon his kitchen and pantry, and upon his bedrooms, for the benefit of his family, and improve his gardens, walks, &c., beautifying your habitations and their surroundings, making pavements and planting shade trees.

Cease lying, cease taking the name of God in vain, cease being dishonest with your employers, with one another, and with your God, and the Lord will love and bless us. Let us learn our duties one toward another, the husband to the wife, the parents to their children, and the children to their parents; and let us all learn and practice our duties to God and his kingdom. God bless you. Amen.

SERMON

By Elder AMASA M. LYMAN, Tabernacle, Afternoon, April 7, 1863.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

I am glad to have the opportunity of making some remarks in relation to some matters that interest us as Saints. I do not feel disposed at the present time to seek either to please myself or you by undertaking to discourse in a very methodical manner, but I wish simply to talk of such things as may be suggested to my mind, and of such matters as will interest us and so effect our interests as a community. The character of our meetings are such as seem to render short sermons the order of the day; they are texts from which the people may preach their own sermons, and this will doubtless be most appropriate.

I have been much interested in the instruction that has been addressed to the Conference since its commencement; and the topics that have been talked upon are of all importance to us who are engaged in the building up of the kingdom of God. I have listened with pleasure to myself, and my thoughts and reflections have been pleasing, especially so because of the belief which I entertained that those instructions were directly connected with the working out of that salvation that we are seeking for.

I was much pleased and gratified with the allusions that were made, and the instructions imparted this morning, to that portion of our community who are called to preach the gospel and minister for the salvation of mankind, by acting in the capacity of teamsters to drive teams from various parts of Utah to Florence, and then back again to this point with their freight of Saints.

I have been led, from what I have observed to entertain some serious reflections with regard to these our brethren, believing in my own mind that they are too apt as a general thing to dismiss from their feelings, if the sentiment was ever entertained by them, they are too apt I say to forget that they are actually preachers of the gospel and ministers of salvation to the people, in their capacity as teamsters. I fear that they have thought themselves less honorable than others, because they had not to go abroad and simply tell the people of principles by which they might be benefited and saved; and because of their entertaining this feeling, a small degree of recklessness and carelessness in relation to their conduct have been allowed to gain the mastery over them. While we are acting as a lot of teamsters we do not arrogate to ourselves the dignity of being missionaries; we are apt to think that there is nothing in that kind of business that is calculated to ennoble and enlighten mankind. In the most honorable acceptation of the term we are only going to drive a team to the States and back again, and consequently there is little or no responsibility resting upon us, beyond that which may be placed upon those who are appointed to regulate our actions, to take care of the teams and to act in the capacity of Captains. If we do this duty as we consider it to be done in that way that will be considered well done, and so that it will be accepted by our brethren, then all is done that was embraced in the nature and character of our calling. I want to say to our brethren who are called to act in this capacity, that they are in every sense of the word ministers of salvation, and as such they should be men of pure feeling, they should be men honest in bearing forth pure and holy principles, and men that should honor God in every feeling of the heart, with every thought and every action, men who should be mindful of God and of their relationship to Him.

If this feeling could be cherished within those men, it would save them continually from recklessness; it would save them from the commission of many wrongs, from many evils that are done by those who are so unfortunate as to be destitute of the knowledge of the truth which has been daily imparted to our brethren. By this means we can not only be delivered from sin but we shall never suffer the evil consequences, and we shall know better than to say or do anything that will cast a darkening shadow over the otherwise bright fame of other individuals. I would really love to see men that would go to drive teams act as though to a certain extent, the responsibility of God's church and kingdom devolved upon them; I would like to see them act as men, as Saints and servants of God, and I would like to see them make themselves men of purity, the examples of the rectitude and propriety of their own conduct, so that their actions would be altogether commendable to God, and such examples as would be acceptable to all good men. The man who simply goes to preach the gospel is no more doing the will of heaven than the man who drives an ox team for the salvation of his poor brethren. The man who has horses to drive, and carry him along over the country to aid him in forwarding the purposes of heaven, should feel that the position is an honorable and responsible one. No matter what a man's sphere of action be, if he be devoted to his calling his labor will be acceptable. The man who has no oxen or horses to drive, but who has to pass over the country preaching the gospel, is very fortunate if he can get horses to draw him along through the district of country in which he is called to travel. Amidst all the difficulties which he may encounter he should feel that his position is both an honorable and a responsible one. If men have this feeling what will they do? Why they will pursue about the same course that those brethren will who have been called by this conference to go on a foreign mission. These young men are going out into the vineyard to become praying and preaching men, to become examples of propriety, and to let their actions evince that decorum and rectitude of feeling that will prove them to be all they profess—Saints and servants of the living God. This is a just and a proper feeling for them to entertain, and their conduct should be in strict accordance with their high and holy profession.

What are these brethren expected to do while upon this mission? What would naturally be expected of men called to act in that capacity? We would expect that they would remember God; but how should they remember him? They should not merely remember him at stated times, when they might by specific regulations instituted, be bound to offer their supplications to him in prayer, but they should attend to this in its time and season, they should remember him in secret that he might not forget them in public, and in this way they will not only remember God but they will have reason to think of his goodness, and they will always have him in their thoughts. Let them adopt this plan and then when you meet them on their journey or see them collected around their camp fire, their time will not be wasted in useless and foolish conversation, but their time will be occupied in the adjudication of such questions as will lead their minds to the understanding of the truth, and to the comprehension of the character of that God whose representatives they are called to be.

This is what we would expect of missionaries; we would naturally expect they should be praying men, that they should be God fearing and God loving men continually. And what we should expect from that class of missionaries, we should expect and we ought to see with and amongst every other class of missionaries, the teamster as well as the preacher. The teamster labors to build up the same kingdom that the preacher does, depending for its development upon the influence and power that the truth gains among the children of men. How is this to be accomplished? by laboring and gradually gaining strength and by obtaining a still stronger hold in the affections of the people.

Then I hope that the teamsters, and I suppose they are all present at conference, but if there should be some of them at home they will doubtless find the instruction good for them before they start upon their journey, and even when they are performing their return journey they can do much by favoring the improvement which there ought to be in this class of the ministry. I hope that they will study to be sober both spiritually and morally, and when they get to Florence I do not want them to harrow up the good kind feelings of their brethren the returning missionaries, by becoming slightly inebriated, and accept of my assurance that you can be credited with performing the whole journey, if you never get drunk once. It seemed to me when I was there last season that there was a portion of that same reckless spirit among our brethren that was manifested by the gentile emigration that I saw passing over the road. They seemed to feel that they had never performed the journey before, and they appeared to feel and act as though they thought that although they might have been drunk all their lives, still they must celebrate such an important event as the performance of a journey from here to Florence by getting drunk. I was sick when I was there, but the nights were made hideous and horrid by that mistaken class of missionaries who were sent out with wagons and teams to bring in the poor. There were some of them who did not see the nature of their business, the purity of its character and its holiness, but they would give way to recklessness, and to acts of immorality. I allude to it here because I saw it then as a thing to be corrected, and it is one that I have no doubt will be corrected.

There are a great many things connected with the accomplishment and performance of the duties of this class of missionaries to which is attached by some a great degree of importance, while to others, perhaps these things will be regarded with indifference. Now I suppose that I have entertained this feeling of attaching importance to this kind of missionary labor; perhaps I am wrong but if it is not changed the fact that I have entertained and cherished it as a correct and true principle, and as such I have taught it before the Saints shows that I feel interested in the proper management of our emigration, and solicitous that a good example be set before the ingathering Saints.

In our going abroad to proclaim the gospel, we go to preach its principles to the people, and there is nothing else that I know of laid upon us to perform but to preach the gospel and proclaim that righteousness to the people that has been made known in these last days, that those who believe may continue from their introduction into the church and kingdom of God to travel onward and upward in the principles of salvation. Well then if this is all that devolves upon us as missionaries abroad, then we have nothing else to preach or practice or which to engage ourselves but the performance of that duty. And permit me here to remark that I am exceedingly glad to see the change that has and is transpiring in regard to the manner in which our brethren go abroad, and the kind of treatment extended to those who are dependant upon them while they are absent. I believe I can appreciate these blessings. The appointed missionary has no excuse, there is now no reason why his affections should not be entirely devoted to the ministry; but there is no reason why his energies should be wasted in a useless anxiety about things which are entirely beyond his reach. We might as well try to change the condition of the dead as to think of turning all men in favor of our gospel, this will never be, but we expect to make many converts. In going forth to do our duty in warning mankind we should not have our minds troubled and perplexed on account of our families being destitute of johnny cake at home, and when we have the assurance that our families are provided for, then there is but one labor, but one branch of business in which may be enlisted every feeling of the soul. If a man has no agreement with or cause of trouble he can engage heart and soul in the work of the ministry, and think of nothing else but the work in which he is engaged. But says one I cannot forget my wife and child that are at home. You are not required to forget them. I could always remember my wife and my child, but did I sorrow over them and fear that they were starving to death? No; I did not. Why? One reason was that they had never starved to death before when I had left them; and I knew that we had traveled together, and appeared to walk hand in hand with the meagre hag, and that she had met us at every corner of life's path, but I also knew that our poverty had never produced starvation. Under these circumstances then when absent on missions we kneel down and pray, "God bless the distant ones at home, and then go on about our business.

I hope for the blessing and prosperity of the work of God, for its continued increase, and that the Elders who go abroad may feel to the extent they should the importance of the positions they occupy and true nature of the work of God. Brethren, do not think of anything but to increase the work in which we are engaged, for if it succeeds we should be sustained. There is always an increase of our individual work in the increase of the aggregate of Gods kingdom upon the earth. Why but says one, I do not know when I shall get that other wife, or those dollars I am after. Now wait a little, never mind those things at present, but attend to your duties in the church and kingdom of God. Why says one, have you got rich? No, I have not in one way, but in another I have. Some would imagine that I had according to the mountain boys manner of speech, but I have not got rich in this way; I have got rich in learning to wait my time for everything, and to be

patient until the proper time comes. I do not say that I have got rich, but I have gained. I wont say that I have gained as much as I might have done, but I am going to keep on gaining and adding more and more to my already acquired stock of patience, and I want to see all the brethren going on in this way. But says the young brother that has no wife, would there be any harm in me taking a wife? I presume that under certain circumstances there would not, and I presume equally that under other circumstances it would be wrong. Then when you are sent abroad to preach the gospel, do not take a wife, but attend to your duties in that calling. I have been abroad for almost thirty years, performed numerous missions, and I have never been commanded to go abroad to take a wife. I want to see the brethren who go on missions, give their minds and talents to the preaching of the gospel, that by their honest treatment of the people, the Saints may be honestly gathered, be taught and led onward and upward in the pathway of exaltation and happiness.

When men labor in this way, the prayers of the just will bless them; they will become rich—in what? In the faith and confidence of the souls that have become enlisted in the truth through their philanthropy. This will make a store for holy reflection, that will last perpetually and eternally. But if we would secure this in its fullest extent while here, remembering others as we think of ourselves, we must extend and manifest to them the same honest, truthful and proper conduct that we wish to have extended to us. There is none of us who would desire any wrong to be extended to us; we would not crave it; we would not ask for it unless we asked it in ignorance, but never while in the exercise of good judgment. If you would never have evil at your door, never carry evil and lay it at the door of your brother or sister, but be honest, pure and just. You can do this, if you cannot do everything; and elders in Israel who act in this way are always blessed. You never saw such men engaged in any labor but what they were blessed. You never see them go abroad but what they are blessed; and when the fruits of their labors flow in the homeward tide to Zion; that blesses them; it tells of their integrity, of the truth of their teachings, of their conduct, of their example, and of their actions, as well when abroad as at home. Those persons who were thus gathered tell of their teachings, of their counsels, and of the advice which was given to them by those elders, which was productive of salvation under all circumstances, at all times and in all places. This is the time when we might afford to weep, as the President said in reference to the young brethren that are going abroad; when they come back, having magnified their calling before God and the Saints, then he said he could weep, and who could not? It would be no grief of tears, no effusion of sorrow but it would be simply the overflowing of the feelings of joy and gratitude. This is worth all that has to be endured while absent from our friends. Does this privilege and blessing of holding the priesthood belong to these young missionaries alone? No, there are hosts of them. Why, the whole land is filled with Elders holding the priesthood of God; they are to be found numbered with the Elders' Quorum, with the High Priests and with the Seventies, and in fact all through the land you can hardly see a man who does not hold the priesthood of the living God. And the purity of life that should characterize the man who is a minister of Jesus Christ should be above the mediocrity of ordinary men. The man who administers the words of life and salvation continually to the people, should set forth that which he seeks to develop in himself, and he should seek to put away all that careless indifference of character which characterizes many others; he should have a sacred and holy regard for the truth; he should make life subservient to the truth always, and should never do violence to the principles of purity for any reason that could be urged, nor for any cause that could be plead, but he should be among the people an example of righteousness in whatever capacity he might be called to act as a revelator and a minister of God. By doing this, do you not think there would be a reformation? Yes, there would be a reformation and an increase of intelligence and of purity of life. Well, says one, do you not think there is an increase already? Yes, I do; but who does not know what has been the claim and character of men in times past; for instance, a man that has done one thing great and good, and has satisfied himself with that, hence he has made no further exertions to do anything in any of those quorums by which to raise and gather around him the ornaments of society.

Now, let us not be satisfied with these good feelings and influences of the heart; but let us be faithful and stand for God; let us say we have received much that has been good and precious, but still, good Lord, we want more. For that let us pray on, let us preach on, and practice purity of life, and still seek to be the ministers of righteousness that we may gain that which we have not yet acquired, and get that which we do not yet possess.

Now, this conference should be the means of carrying to the people suggestions and instructions of this kind, by means of the Bishops and their counselors. Supposing that these men holding the priesthood, instead of holding it as ministers of God and of the truth, should waste their time in idleness, and should make their office the means, where the opportunity was afforded to advance and make improvement, neglect that which was really necessary to be done, and turn the labor upon work that would be unprofitable, and that would involve the people in debt and difficulty, of what benefit is such a minister? The result would be that the people would feel burdened throughout the land, and there would be discontent among the citizens. But supposing the presiding officer should take the lead and say, here is a new interest, let us be awakened, and let us one and all unite to benefit the community, would not this produce a good feeling? Then let the Bishop, the Priest and the preacher, instead of introducing follies and nonsense among the people, spread out before them the principles of equity, and create within them a lively interest in the work of God. Let the subjects of their thought, and the topics of their conversation be such as will lead them to the acquirement of that intelligence that comes from God. But if the head gets sick and dull through age and the absence of the spirit of life, the heart becomes sick also. What do you mean? says one. I mean that the Elders can, by their faith, their energy and their life, instil into the minds of the people a perseverance and a determination to press forward, such as is not likely to be, unless an influence is used for that purpose. By taking this course they will secure the fellowship of the Holy Spirit and the confidence of their brethren.

Let me advise all men to be wise, and especially those who are not any older than I am; and if I am not considered to be old, I would say that I mean all men who are of my age, and also those who are younger, as well as those who are older; I would advise all such to be sober, to be sociable, and to do as much good as they possibly can, by setting a good example before the children, by being an example of propriety of action, and by striving to keep far from them faults of an evil character. Now, it does seem to me that my example will have its effect among my friends. For instance, if a man indulges in drunkenness, and if I refrain from this habit, when I meet that man he will endeavor to be completely guarded, and not be cursed by the evil consequences of his slavish habit. We want to be perfect in everything we do, and in all life vicissitudes realize that we do speak the truth, and let us be sure to remember one thing that the intimacy of our relationship with celestial beings is such that we should be strict examples to others in the keeping of our word. We should never lie; if we tell a falsehood to a brother, however friendly and kind he might be, he could not change that lie into a truth; therefore cease from lying. We are all guilty, more or less, in this respect; when I go and make a promise to a brother, or if a brother make a promise to me, I hold that promise to be sacred, although the man was under the necessity of promising something, because his business required him to do so, hence it is important that we be careful about making promises. I do not consider that we honor God, or worship Him any more by making so many promises. Let us especially be careful to abstain from all that is impure, unjust and unholy; for if we are going to be like God, our justice must be just, and it must have its exercise in the narrowest and smallest, as well as in the broadest avenues that are in life's relations, and we must be scrupulously honest in its administration.

Remember, my brethren, that honesty is the safeguard to our actions, and remember that every good gift comes from our Father and God. It is our duty to honor our Maker and God in all our ways, and I can tell you this one truth, that until we can love each other, and regard each others' interests, we shall fail to enjoy the blessings of celestial glory; and if you think of enjoying celestial glory, without this element as well as the many others that are required of us, let me request you to stop and pause, for you cannot do it; you cannot enjoy this at my house when I and mine are glorified; but we do not want anything that is dishonest about us. Let us be faithful and just in your dealings, and try to elevate ourselves in the scale of intelligence, and prepare ourselves for the benefits and blessings of Heaven's common education. This is the point that we have been striving, studying and struggling to attain. We want to be educated in God's way, that we may submit ourselves to God, and be willing to be governed by his law in all things.

We have got a little of the Lord's property in our possession, and we call it ours. Now, if you undertake to persuade some persons to go with you, the question immediately arises, what are you going to give us to pay us for going with you to Zion? This is about the feeling, but the property which we own and are stewards over, is just what the Lord has placed in our hands. He has stored away property for the benefit of his penniless children, and he will bestow it upon them in due time. It is hard to tell what the anticipations of the people are; but if they will acknowledge the hand of God in all things, and live by the truth as it is revealed unto them, they will increase in influence and power with God and all good men. When they have enjoyed all that they can enjoy in life, and of life's blessings, as they are gratuitously bestowed by God their Father, who do you suppose will be the most accommodated with the Temple that is to be built? If the Lord comes down to visit that Temple, he will come down to bless his people and not to benefit himself. Suppose he should come now, who are prepared to receive him? And who would share the greatest good and be the most accommodated by the building of this Temple? Why, the blessings would be the people's; the happiness and the benefits thereof would be for the people, and the glory that it would afford to the Almighty would only be that which the blessing would afford him of seeing his children happy in the enjoyment of the benefits of his mercy. This would be his blessing, and he would also enjoy the shelter that was made for him in the Temple of our God. Now, let us go to work with this feeling, remembering that we have a great deal of responsibility and care upon us; let us not cease to be active, for we have always plenty to do; we have always enough responsibility to keep us busy, and to keep the great stone of the kingdom of God rolling onward. It is a common saying that a rolling stone gathers no moss, but I do not care for this saying, for I know to the soul that lives in the gospel and enjoys its life imparting influences, there is a stream of imperishable wealth flows unto such a soul. A man cannot perform a good action without it bringing its corresponding reward, neither can he perform an evil one without its corresponding effects upon his life and character.

My invitation is, especially to the Elders, let us go abroad as men of God to build up the kingdom of our Lord and Master. Let us know nothing while upon our missions but that which tends to the interests of that kingdom to which we belong, and let all we do be done for the interest and upbuilding of the kingdom of God. Let us carry its interests with us in our hearts; let us speak of it in the private circle; do not let it be spoken of in the pulpit alone, but let it be spoken of between man and man, husband and wife, father and son, parents and their children, and in all life's associations; yes, let the light of eternal truth be kindled in every heart; let the fire that will consume the dross of our errors be lighted up in every soul, in every household, until every household becomes a sanctuary of the Most High, and until every family becomes a worshiping assembly such as will be acceptable to God, a people whom he will delight to own, to honor and to bless, and then whether a man have one wife or two, or a dozen, his home will be a happy one, it will be a little heaven below. It will be a happy one, because it will be a peaceful one, and because that home will simply be one sacrifice upon the altar devoted to God, to truth, to principles of purity and to heaven! But says one man, can a brother obtain celestial glory, if he has only one wife? Yes, he can have great glory with one wife. And, says this brother, would you not advise some men not to have but one wife? Yes, I certainly would. And who would you advise? I would give this advice, because I know that there are a great many more men getting more than one wife than are capable of treating them decently; I am sensible of this. But then I have no advice to give about getting wives at all, but I have some advice that I always have to give to those that have wives, and that is to treat them kindly. Well, but, says one. I would like to have my wives obey me. Well, then, I will tell you how you should act. You be obedient to those who are placed to counsel and guide you in the principles of life; and if you follow their counsel, your wives will not be likely to rebel against you. This is what I have to say upon this subject, and the reason I say it, is because I want to have that portion of intellectual humanity that is subservient to me understand their position and relationship to each other and to God. If I make myself before them a continual, perpetual and unceasing example of obedience, and then ask them to obey me, I shall have no fear about their compliance. I seldom, if ever, ask them to obey me. If they do not know that, and do not feel that I have honored them, they have not as much sense as I have given them credit for.

I would like my family to love God and keep his commandments, to abide by the principles of purity, to love to impart them to their children by practice, by teaching and by example, and by every means by which children can be influenced by their parents. Then, if this were carried out in every family, there would be something in the tendency of our lives that would have a regenerating influence upon the rising generation, physically and mentally. Then let us try to be Saints as husbands and fathers, Saints as children and friends, and in all life's relationships let us act truthfully and consistently. And if we who minister in the ordinances of the house of God were to do this, and were all to open our mouths in favor of the truth, where the truth is dropping and distilling upon the people like the dews of heaven; this would make everything green, fresh and lively throughout the land of Zion, and then Zion will increase and grow, and its never-ceasing embellishments will be seen in the conduct of the people, for Zion will be sanctified by the conduct of the Saints.

Now, my brethren and sisters, in conclusion, let me say, may God bless you and me in doing all the good we can, in practicing righteousness, in doing that which we know to be right, and in living that which we do not know but are taught by faith to observe, and thus fill up our lives in usefulness, then when we get to know the truth more perfectly we shall rejoice therein. If we only do this we will bring our application of the truth home and there allow it to do its work, for the fruits of the truth are here, and we shall realize the blessings of them forever. And that this may be your happy condition and mine, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

—What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water of a fountain? One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air.

THE NEW TABERNACLE.

The work on the New Tabernacle, which is being built on the Temple Block, directly west of the Temple foundation, is progressing rapidly, and the foundations to the piers will be completed shortly, and then the columns will begin to rise. The following plan of the stupendous edifice has been kindly furnished us by the gentlemanly architect:

PLAN OF NEW TABERNACLE.

Dimensions on ground, 150ft. wide; 250ft. long, with semi-circle ends, making one hundred feet of straight work on sides of building. The roof will be supported by 46 piers, 3 by 9ft. and 20ft. high, from which an eliptic arch will be sprung of 44ft. rise. From floor to ceiling, 64ft; width in clear, 132ft.; length, 232ft. in clear. There will be an elevation in the floor of 16ft., starting from the west radius of circular end, making 66ft. of floor on the level. The stand will be in the west end, with an elevation of 8ft., which will give every person in the house good opportunity of seeing the speaker, which is always very desirable. Between the piers will be openings of doors and windows, which can be thrown open at pleasure, which will make it cool and pleasant in the summer and warm and comfortable in the winter.

The sides of building outside will be 45ft. high from floor level to eaves of cornice. Roof, quarter pitch, with attic in centre, 50ft. wide by 150ft. long, on which will stand three octagon domes or ventilators.

The arches will be formed with lattice work 9ft. deep in the smallest part, with an increase in the centre and outer end, forming and corresponding with the pitch of the roof. The roof will be self-supporting, without a pillar.

It is the intention to have it enclosed this fall, and when finished, will seat nearly 9 000 persons.

WM. H. FOLSOM, Architect.

VEXATIOUS.—We received a note recently from one of our fair subscribers in Alameda county, California, post marked May 18, stating that she has not been in the receipt of her papers regularly for some time past, and when they have come to hand they have been three or four weeks, whereas they should not have been over eight or nine days in transit. Such delays and failures are vexatious, but how to prevent them we know not. The papers are regularly placed in the Post-office, and we have no doubt but that they are forwarded without delay. Had we the power, we would soon correct such abuses.

FAULTY.—Complaints have frequently been made that there are too many boys angling on and about the Lower Jordan Bridge for the safety of travelers, as horses are frightened almost daily by their operations. The little fellows ought not to ply their vocation there nor about any other bridge where people are constantly passing, and no rational boy will do so after having been told by his parents or guardian that the lives of travelers are endangered thereby.

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of Mrs. Hutchings, former name Wiseman, who came from Newbury, Berks, England, in 1851, and up the Missouri on the Saluda. Any information will be thankfully received by her father, Mr. Wiseman, at Mr. Bailey's, 1 Nelson Street, Chapel, Southampton, England.

WHO PRAYS THE MOST?—Talking of fasting reminds me of a story told of a Presbyterian clergyman, who came up from the South some time ago to Washington. He was discussing the war with a Presbyterian brother in this city, who is a warm adherent of the cause of the Union. "Well," says the rebel minister, "there is one point of contest—we believe in God, and the Bible, and in prayer. I am more convinced than ever before of the power of prayer, when it is put up by a whole people. God will hear any man, any people, who pray to him." The Washington pastor was a little "put out" by this assumption that God was the good friend of Jeff Davis and the rebels, for that was precisely what the rebel clergyman meant. So he mildly dissented—"But how can God answer the prayers of both sides in a conflict like this?" The rebel was ready—"He answers the people who are in earnest—the man who trusts in Him. I tell you Southern Christians have prayed in tears and blood and God has heard them. Much as you denounce Jeff Davis here at the North, he has continually acknowledged God in this war and asked his blessing upon it." "But you forget," says the Union clergyman, "that Mr Lincoln has done the same thing, and that he is a man of strong religious convictions. Think you that he has not also prayed for the blessing of God upon his cause?" "If he has," says the rebel, "the Lord undoubtedly thought he was joking!"—[Washington Cor. Springfield Republican.

—The Copperhead rallying cry—"Wake Snakes."

DESERET NEWS

ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....June 3, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES SINCE THE CRUSADE.

Before the crusade, or the coming of the army in 1857, the District Courts in the various Districts, for the trial of cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and for the adjudication of cases arising under the laws of the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act, were or should have been held at such times and places as the Governor and Legislative Assembly prescribed by law from time to time—the first six days of each term, or so much thereof as was necessary, being appropriated to the transactions of business in which the United States was a party, but so much as the Federal Judges appointed for Utah, who accompanied the crusade, had special duties to perform, either expressed or implied, for the furtherance of the desired object, Congress provided by an enactment approved August 19th, 1856, that the Judges of the Supreme Court in each of the Territories at a majority of them, should, when assembled at their respective seats of government, appoint the times and places for the holding of the several courts in their respective Districts, and limit the duration of the terms, with a proviso that there should be but three courts, (one in each District) held in a Territory annually, and that they should be adjourned without day, at any time before the expiration of the time fixed for the duration of such terms, when in the opinion of the Judge holding a court, the continuance thereof should be deemed unnecessary.

That the special provision thus made was intended particularly for Utah, we believe was never denied; but it was deemed advisable to make it general and not special, for obvious reasons. The operations of the law, however, notwithstanding the intention of its framers, have been extremely favorable to Utah since the establishment of law and order, which were to a great extent discarded and repudiated by the trio of Judges who came with the army, for it has had the tendency to disentangle the question of jurisdiction of Federal and Territorial Courts and officers, so that there is now no collision, and should a murder be committed, and the slayer be convicted of murder in the first degree, under the laws of the Territory, the United States Marshal would not be required to try the same criminal as was formerly done, although without authority of law. Under existing rules the Federal and other courts strictly conform to the law relating to jurisdiction and the expenses of Federal Courts are paid by the United States, and those of the Territorial Courts, by the Territory or the interested counties.

In all the Territories excepting Utah, or in most of them, if we rightly remember, it was held in the first instance, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, that the statutory provision, as relation to the Judges appointing the times and places for holding courts, was a plebiscite to Federal courts, and did not apply to, or take the Legislatures of the respective Territories the right to fix and appoint the times and places for the holding of District Courts for their respective Territories; but those courts, the Military Judiciary who came with the crusade while they remained here, neither regarded the laws of the United States, the statutes of the Territory, nor the rules and orders made and establishes by themselves, either "when assembled at the seat of government," or at any other place where they may be met together and assumed to act, and act, as in a judicial capacity. They held courts where, when and as long as they severally pleased, regardless of rule, order, law or right; in one instance, a court has been held as long as six months, when its duration had been limited to thirty days by the published order of the Judges.

The Federal Judges for Utah, appointed by Mr. Buchanan soon after his inauguration, were D. R. Eckels, of Indiana, Chief Justice, Charles E. Sinclair, of Virginia, and Delos Cradlebaugh, of Ohio, Associate Justices. Whether all or any of the appointees accompanied the army or any portion of it from the frontier to Fort Bridger where it went into winterquarters and remained till sometime in June, 1858, excepting Eckels, we do not know. In the history of those times, and of the ameliorations which were made at and at Fort Bridger while the army under General Johnston remained there, no mention is made of either Sinclair or Cradlebaugh, and it is presumed that some time after the United States had fall, they returned to spend the winter in more comfortable quarters.

The only record which is made or caused to be made, it appears, that some part of the army went into winter-quarters at Fort Bridger, D. R. Eckels, who had received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but as was subsequently made appear had not taken the oath of office, proceeded to hold what he called a court, without any authority for so doing, seeing that he was no Judge, at least he had not taken the oath which was requisite to qualify him to officiate in that office; the mock tribunal was held at a time when there was no Judge appointed by the Legislative Assembly or by the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the act of Congress of August 16th, 1856, and therefore the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which were of no more force and had no more validity than the doings of a board of Russell & Waddell's wagoners would have had, had appointed a prosecuting attorney, namely, Peter K. Dotson, who had received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Territory, and knew less about the duties of the office than any man who was not at the incumbent of a marshalship, and J. M. Hockaday an uneven use of some notoriety, who had received the appointment Attorney for the Territory, or had been dubbed as such by Eckels, were with the army, and aided this quasi Judge in his pompous display of what was called "Federal Justice."

On what day the mock tribunal was organized we are unable to state, but it was some time in December. It was styled "The Unites States District Court for Green River County, December term, 1857." The usual ceremonies and forms were observed, as near as Eckels, who had been a backwoods Indiana Judge, a lawyer, could remember. A jury was issued and served by Dotson, by summoning as many army followers as were called for, not one of whom was a citizen of the Territory. Dotson, Eckels were as grand jurors, and charged with great solemnity, as stated. The charge will be handed down to posterity, as a specimen of the jurisprudence introduced into Utah by the crusaders, or by the so called Federal Judges who came with it to perform a duty which was supposed to be required of the Army of Utah to do without their assistance, that is, they were the wicer assistants previously alluded to by the Little Giant, and Eckels seemed determined to do his part as to what was expected of them, and among other lies told them that polygamy was a crime against the laws of the United States, for which severe punishment had been provided.

During the time the tribunal was in session, that part of it called the Grand Jury, of which John D. Radford was the reputed foreman, presented several quasi indictments against known and unknown Mormons, for alleged crimes, how many were found guilty of, finitely to state. The most remarkable among these documents was what purported to be an indictment against Brigham Young and nineteen other persons named, and "a great multitude of persons" whose names were unknown to the Grand Jurors, for alleged treason against the United States, in the county of Green river, which was heralded from "Dan to Beersheba," as one of the greatest things of the nineteenth century, and that Brigham Young, causing great rejoicing among those who had originated the crusade and desired its success.

After having done everything deemed necessary to the success of the crusade, the indictment of which was to hang the President Young and all the principal men of the church, which it was thought would end the Mormon, the self-constituted court, which had held in the camp surrounded by armed men, adjourned or dissolved. It was one of the greatest judicial farces of which we have any knowledge, but did not exceed some which were subsequently enacted in baseness of purpose.

GOV. HARDING SUPERSEDED

Previous to going to press last week, it was rumored that S. S. Harding had been removed from the gubernatorial chair and that J. Duane Doty or Barron S. Doty had been appointed his successor. The rumor created some considerable excitement, but in consequence of the great uncertainty attending such reports of late it was feared that it was true, or in other words that it would and be "confirmed," although there were attending circumstances which seemed to indicate that the facts were misrepresented. We were apprehensive that it would be wrong for us to make so sensational as deemed it improper to make so announcement which might produce an unnatural expression of joy, and some impulsive youth might burn his powder for nothing. Had we known on Tuesday evening what was shortly after revealed, we certainly should have raised the consequences of announcing that President Lincoln was so far as related to the Executive, heard and favorably answered the prayer of the citizens of Utah, in this, that a better and more suitable man had been appointed Governor of the Territory.

If any one here positively knows whether it is Ex-Gov. J. Duane Doty of Wisconsin, now Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, or his brother Baron S., or some other man by the name of Doty who is nearly related to the Professor of Sciences in Delaying as Governor of Utah, we do not, neither do we particularly care, although we would prefer the man of our acquaintance to a stranger. That the present Governor has been appointed to the Consulate at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, is beyond persuasion, but we are not advised whether the record of the appointment of his successor will read "vice S. S. Harding removed," or "vice S. S. Harding promoted to the Consulate at Valparaiso." The salary of the consul at that port is only three thousand dollars, and we are inclined to the belief that it would not be a proper to call the change a promotion, as it would be to call it a "Paddy's hoist."

We were never much inclined to thank our fellow-kings for doing their duty when occasionally called for, in petitions, but in this case we cannot refrain from tendering to the chief Magistrate of the Nation our most profound and heartfelt thanks, for the favor thus bestowed upon the people of Utah. We will in masse we believe, heartily thank President Lincoln for the removal of what they consider a great nuisance, and we know we continue their supplications for the removal of the two obnoxious Judges, who are drawing their salaries from the government without performing the duties of their office.

RETURN OF GEN. CONNOR.

Gen. Connor returned on Saturday evening, the 30th ult., from his post-establishing, city-locating, country-exploring and road-seeking expedition, on which he set out on the 6th ultimo, having been eminently successful in the accomplishment of his designs in every particular, as per report. Sites for a fort and city were selected at Soda Springs and surveyed, or partially so, and should the selection of the former for a military post be approved by Gen. Wright of the War Department, the work of building the defenses, barracks and other erections necessary to constitute a formidable post will shortly be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. A Reservation of a mile square was decided by special or general orders for public purposes, and how large a plat was surveyed for the city which is to be built on the west side of the Reserve has not transpired, although, as we are informed, interested parties express the belief, that at no distant day, a great city will be built up there which will attract the admiration of the world.

The country between Bear and Snake rivers was thoroughly explored, and a route for a road selected running from Blair's ferry on Bear river on the north and to Soda Springs, thence to Snake river nearly in a direct course towards Bannock city, to be known in future history as "the Military road," the work of opening which will be pushed forward to completion as soon as circumstances.

It was reported before the Conrad's return that in accordance with the "last act of Congress," he had sent the emigrants who accompanied the expedition from Camp Douglas, to the gold mines—we know not, but, for as originally intended they are to be the laborers of the new city. Some to be the civilians who were not enrolled volunteers, aids or to avail themselves of the benefit of the General's escort as far as Snake river, on their arrival there went on towards Bannock city—among whom was Conrad. He, it was rumored had the mines in view before leaving the city, as indicated by the preparations which were made for such a journey. It is reported that he was ranked in Bannock, and had to be stopped at that "point of whisky" till it was no more, notwithstanding it had been provided expressly for "medicinal purposes," leaving the impression that he was in a very injured condition. Why he did not arrest the officers for theft our informant said not. Superintendent Doty also passed over Snake river with his interpreter and teamster, and proceeded north to have a "talk" with the Indians in that region, if he should be fortunate enough to find them in any considerable number, which we have considered doubtful.

Gen. Connor met with some of the red men in the vicinity of Meek's ferry, who professed to be friendly and averred that they had never molested the emigrants who had passed through their country, and did not belong to any of the bands which have committed the depredations in that region within the last few years. The General, as stated, gave them some good advice, and told them he did not want to hurt good Indians, but intended to kill all bad Indians he could find.

Capt. Black, with his company of Infantry, remained at the new post, which, we understand, is to be called Fort Connor. The cavalry company, constituting the General's escort, left for Camp City, returning to Camp Douglas on Sunday forenoon.

Nothing was seen during the march of Pocatello and his band, and it is understood that he has left the Snake band waters of Green river with his warriors, where it is hoped that he will remain for a long time to come. The establishment of a military post at Soda Springs, in the opinion of the writer, will not approbate, as it will be apt to operate prejudicially to the marauding business which he has followed for years along the southern borders of what is now Utah Territory.

WARM AND DRY.—The weather during the past week has been very warm. The ground everywhere, excepting on the bottoms and where it is swampy, has become exceedingly dry, water for irrigating purposes is not plentiful, and should there be no rain for some time to come, and the heat continue, we certainly do not indicate falling weather soon, crops in many places will suffer materially from drouth.

WOOL WANTED:

The opinion of any to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact which can be demonstrated very easily, that clothing is as necessary to the comfort and convenience of editors, publishers, printers and other persons employed in a printing establishment as to any class of beings laboring for the benefit of themselves and the good of community. How it may be with others we know not, but the men employed in the News office do not, with the exception, perhaps, of the "pressmen" and some of the junior members of the craft, in common parlance, consider their position so elevated in life that it would be improper for them to wear garments made of manufactory, and in most of them have wives and mothers, if not daughters, who have no dislike to the music of spinning wheels, and know how to spin, if not to weave, they are very anxious to procure some wool, out of which to manufacture articles of wearing apparel to make themselves and those dependent on them for clothing, as well as for food, comfort, and also to distinguish them from the aborigines to that extent that they would be measurably safe in the event of a war for the extinguishment of the Indian by the Europeans.

Knowing our individual wants, and participating those of the persons of whom we are speaking, long before sheep-shearing this spring arrangements were made for the procurement of some wool for the purposes stated, and obtained promises, in more than one instance, that as soon as clipped it should be forthcoming, but such a period has not arrived as yet. We hope, however, to be in the receipt of some part of the amount contracted for before long, and would like it if such be done, upon the terms, we contract for several hundred pounds more, not for trafficking, but for manufacturing purposes, and if any doubts are entertained we can give good and sufficient security that every pound of wool we may thus purchase shall be manufactured into useful articles before the close of the year 1863, no inhibiting cause intervening.

SUPPOSED THEATRE ARRESTED.—On Friday last two young men, William Burton and George Smith, were arrested in this city, having in their possession a yoke of oxen belonging to M. J. Schaeker, from which they had been stolen at Provo a few weeks since. They were taken to Utah county where the matter will be thoroughly investigated. It is understood that there is the same charge against who was indicted in the United States District court for complicity in the mule stealing arrangements of Ray, at Camp Douglas, last fall, and on being arraigned pladed "guilty" and was, on the 15th day of April, sentenced by Judge Kinney to sixty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary and, if so, how is it that the same shall be thirty as well? Can it be possible that under the odious "hiring out system" he has been placed in a position where he can follow his favorite occupation, and at the same time be stooping for sins previously committed?

THESPIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday last we attended the rehearsal of the above-named Association, and witnessed the performance of the Domestic Drama "The Lucky Horse-Shoe; or, Woman's Trials," which was very creditably given on the boards. The evening's entertainment concluded with a hornpipe, by Mr. J. R. Parry, and comic song, by Mr. Booth. We were well satisfied with the evening's amusement, considering the inconveniences they labor under in the smallness of the place, reflects credit on the members composing this dramatic school. We were also, on a previous occasion, pleased to witness the Drama, "The Robber's Wife," and the farce of "The Irish Post," but, owing to the want of space in our columns at that time, the notice was unavoidably omitted. We are glad to see a marked improvement in some of those young aspirants for dramatic honors since they opened their school.

AT LIBERTY AGAIN.—Ray and Talbot, the escaped United States convicts, whose arrest in Marsh valley was announced last week, are reported to have escaped at Soda Springs, from Capt. Black, into whose custody they were committed by their captors. They were chained together, but it is presumed that they anon loosed their hands on regaining their liberty, which was effected in the night time.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From the blunter made in California by professed Unionists, it is but reasonable to suppose that they fear that the dominion will pass from them to the "Copperheads," as Democrats are called. Their fears are unquestionably well founded, and it is not improbable that at no distant day the evils of civil war will be more fully understood on the Pacific coast than they now are, notwithstanding all the precautionary measures taken by the loyal leagues to keep the public excitement existing there from gaining ground, and assuming the control of the State Government.

As the course of the present year two very important elections are to come off. At the first election, on the 1st day of September, a Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Assemblymen for two years, State Senators for four years, a Harbor Commissioner and three members of Congress are to be elected. At the second election, appointed to be held on the 3d Thursday in October, a Chief Justice, to hold office for ten years, Associate Justices, to serve respectively four, six, eight and ten years, District, County and Probate Judges and a School Superintendent are to be chosen. The contests will be very hard fought, at times among politicians. The preparations for the several campaigns have already been commenced. A Democratic convention has been called to meet at Sacramento, on the 24th of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. The qualifications of the Union party are, "Loyal to the defend, are that they shall be in favor of the suppression of the present rebellion, and the re-establishment of the constitution and laws, by the suppression of the rebellion throughout the entire Territory of the United States. The Unionists have appointed their convention for the 17 h of June, also at Sacramento. The recent municipal elections in Sacramento, is said to have resulted largely in favor of the secession candidates. At the city election in San Francisco, on the 19th of May, there were two parties—the Union and Secession, as they were called, both of which worked hard for the victory, which was decided in favor of the People's candidates, by a majority of about 1,000 in about twenty votes. The number of electors who took part in the conflict, was as per statement, one hundred and four thousand two hundred. H. P. Coon was elected Mayor. The only successful candidate on the Citizens'—the Democratic ticket,—was Dr. B. A. Sheldon, Coroner.

The Indian war in Humboldt country, which has been of long duration, is represented to be still progressing, and the Indians have fortified themselves in a strong position, as long as did the Seminole war in Florida, in which so many brave men distinguished themselves, unless some more effective measures than those heretofore be instituted to bring the war to a termination.

On the 30th ult., Judge Burke administered the oath of allegiance to seventy-two teachers in the Public Schools in San Francisco, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature. Seven-tenths of the number are represented to have been ladies. Under such regulations it would appear that no Secessionist will be very extensively taught in the schools in that State. The Legislators probably believed that the children should be taught Republican principles, as now understood, on the supposition that they will not depart from them when they become old. A nation requiring such aids and pledges to keep its subjects must be considered in the last stages of dissolution, by the originators of such precautionary measures.

Grasshoppers, according to the Visalia *Delta*, have been committing extensive depredations in Tulare County, and in places have eaten up every green thing excepting fruit trees.

Heavy rains fell between the 15th and 20th of May, throughout the upper part of the State, materially benefiting grain crops, but injuring hay in many places considerably.

INFORMATION

Is wanted, at President Brigham Young's office, of the death, or, if living, of the whereabouts of ANN MARIA JOHANSEN, maiden name ABIGAIL JOHANSEN, said to have emigrated from Denmark to this Territory in 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

It has fully been made to appear from the reports direct from Vicksburg and from those received at Washington from Confederate sources, that Gen. Grant has done much fighting since the first of May, and the enemy has suffered severely since he abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburg by water and turned his attention inland. The battles at Raymond—the first fought after the capture of Fort Gibson—at Jackson, at Baker's creek and at Big Black have represented to have been singularly bloody—the enemy having fought with great desperation, and only yielded when compelled by superior generalship and an overwhelming force.

The battles at Baker's creek on the 10th and at Big Black on the 17th of May were represented to have been the most bloody of the war. The loss is represented to have been heavy on both sides. Gen. Hovey's corps of Gen. Grant's army is reported to have lost sixteen hundred, Gen. Bouton's division five hundred and Gen. Logan's division four hundred men. The loss sustained by General McClernand's corps and the divisions of Generals Osterhaus and Carr, at Jackson, and Lauter which were engaged, and that of the enemy he is not as yet been reported. The enemy's loss, it is said, were badly whipped and after the battle of the 17th Gen. Pemberton, who commanded the Confederates in person, retreated with the remnant of his army to Vicksburg, which was invested the next day by Gen. Grant.

The reports in relation to the operations against the defenses in the rear of Vicksburg from the 12th to the 20th, which have been permitted to be published, are not very explicit, but enough has been announced to show conclusively that during that time fighting of the most desperate kind has been carried on constantly going on with varied success—the Confederates claiming to have repulsed the Federal assaults with great slaughter on Gen. Grant, while on the other hand Gen. Grant was represented at latest reliable dates as progressing favorably with the siege, and the report of that gallant gentleman of the enemy and one of the gates of or keys to the Miss nippi was not a matter of doubt, although the accomplishment of the object might require a few weeks.

WAR ASPECTS IN VIRGINIA

The late reports from the Rappahannock represent that the army of the Potomac was in excellent fighting condition, and the prospects were that it would not long remain idle, as the Confederate army at Fredericksburg was known to be retreating in the direction of Culpepper by way of Gordonsville had been repaired, and large quantities of provisions and forage were reported to have been sent thither, and a large cavalry force had been concentrated at that point. The Confederates were represented to be massing troops at Richmond, from the United States forts, and they were unusually active on the Upper Rappahannock. The general impression at Washington is represented to have been that the enemy were retreating on Gordonsville, or that he was preparing to advance upon the Capital.

Gen. Schenck, commanding at Baltimore, and Gen. Curtis, of Pennsylvania, are represented to be sanguine in the belief that another raid into Maryland, and the invasion of the Keystone State is the objects Gen. Lee has in view. At latest dates the enemy was, as reported, moving supplies below Fredericksburg, and a large column of troops were reported to have passed through Culpepper and much excitement prevailed, for it could not be acquired from the movements whether Gen. Lee was intending to cross the Rappahannock and between the Federal army and Washington. News from Virginia is looked for with much anxiety.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

It is reported that Gen. Stanley, with a large cavalry force, was sent from Murfreesboro, on the night of the 21st of May, to capture the camp of two regiments of cavalry, near Middleton, twenty-five miles from Murfreesboro. Colo. Minty and Long were detached to attack the enemy on both flanks and in rear. The advanced guard of Colonel Stanley's column dashed into the enemy's camp and put the whole force, one thousand strong, to flight. Two hundred prisoners are reported to have been taken and about seventy primmies, including two officers, who subsequently effected their escape. Eight men were left dead on the ground. The enemy, in retreating carts and all apurtenances, was utterly destroyed.

The enemy on the south side of the Cumberland, under Gen. Morgan, at recent dates, were represented as being very active. A raid into Kentucky about the first of this month was considered quite certain, and preparations were making to give the invaders a warm reception.

The Confederate forces were on the 20th ult. represented to be falling back, infront of Murfreesboro, beyond Duck river. Their forces at Tullahoma were computed at about fifty thousand.

Considerable skirmishing is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of McMinnville, but no general movement of Gen. Rosecrans is reported or spoken of as probable very soon. His army remains to have become a stationary organization.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Since the discovery of the remains of a female in Red Butte canyon, there has been some anxiety manifested by many to know who the unfortunate being was who thus perished. We have been informed yesterday by Mr. McGregor, of the 3d Ward, that from facts which had come to his knowledge, he was fully convinced that the remains were those of Lavinia Middleton, aged about twenty-five years, from Pennsylvania, and whose parents died at "Winter Quarters," on the Missouri river in 1846 or 7. In what year she came to this city, our informant could not know, but stated that she had the reputation of being an exemplary, steady, industrious young woman till the year 1855 or 6, when one Eddy came to Pittsburg, and made an attempt to introduce the doctrine of spiritualism into these valleys, and succeeded in drawing a few weak-minded persons into the mere thus set for the propagation. Of the number was Lavinia Middleton, who soon became so effected with fancy that she was at times incapable of doing anything, and wandered about, never staying long in a place.

About four years since, she resided awhile, at Geo. W. H. Kimball's, from thence she went, as Mrs. S. E. Goodwin, to Provo, where she remained some time; after which she went to the 24 Ward and lived in the family of A. Mr. Reeves, who has since emigrated to Sanpete. While with the latter from the effects of lunacy, she is said to have had herself at times, imagining that somebody was trying to kill her. She left the house of Mr. Reeves, in October last, 1862, under such impressions; but from the fact that she had been in the habit of changing places so often, her departure attracted no particular attention. Her subsequent disappearance did not create much concern at the time among those most acquainted with her, as they supposed she would come back again after wandering about for awhile, as she never seen after leaving the house of Mr. Reeves.

After the remains were brought down from Camp Douglas by Esquire Raleigh, on seeing the clothing and the shoes, they were at once recognized by Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. McGregor, who were well acquainted with the unfortunate woman, and, in the case of the latter, from her disappearance, as before stated. Mrs. Kimball particularly recognized the pieces of a linsey dress found, as she made a present of it to the suffering woman while residing in her family.

From all the circumstances, as related by Mr. McGregor, there seems to be but little, or no doubt but the remains were those of the unfortunate named, and that she perished of cold, in that secluded retreat nearly three and a half years ago.

ARRIVAL OF OUR DELEGATE.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning, by the regular mail coach from the east, Hon. Wm. M. Bernhisel, late delegate to Congress for Utah Territory, arrived at his residence in this city. He left Pittsburg, Pa., May 19th, and layed some short days on the route—the making the trip from Pittsburg in about fourteen days. Hon. W. H. Hooper is expected to be at home in about two weeks.

The doctor's health in quite good, though in flesh somewhat thinner than usual, which may be attributed in some degree, at least, to the excitement incident to his labors. We extend to him, in behalf of his constituents, a cordial greeting and welcome once more to our peaceful "Mountain Home."

AGRICULTURAL.

MIXED FLOWER GARDENS.

It is a great mistake, truthfully, says an anonymous writer, to mix annuals and herbaceous plants in the same beds. They cannot thrive well together, and the one injures the effect of the other. It no doubt looks very picturesque, in a wild wood, to see trees, shrubs, vines and flowering plants mingled together, each a rivalry for the mastery, but a flower garden is or should be something quite different from natural scenery. It is here designed to cultivate plants better than when growing wild.

Every experienced gardener knows that few plants attain perfection when overrunning and shaded by trees, or in a soil penetrated by their roots. But this is the condition of many herbaceous plants when set in borders partly filled with shrubbery. They become drawn up, lank and spindling, or one-sided, and they make a comparatively feeble growth. Yet, how could it be otherwise when the soil is exhausted by the rank-feeding bushes? And besides, there is no harmony of effect between trees and shrubs.

For illustration, take an extreme case: tree awakens the idea of dignity and grandeur. One needs to stand at some distance to examine and comprehend it. The expression of an herbaceous plant differs in kind and in intensity of color and beauty of detail, and the eye must be brought near to examine it. To enjoy it one must look up; to enjoy plants he must look down. The parallel holds somewhat between shrubs and plants.

The works of the best artists are marked by unity of design, so will the works of the best gardeners. If we want to enjoy trees and shrubs let us have them entirely by themselves; the same of flowers. Too little attention is given to shrubs. They are beautiful in themselves, and form an appropriate link between trees and plants. Their habits, as to height, form, color, etc., should be made a continual study, and their arrangement in groups and scattered specimens should be as carefully planned as that of trees. They may be set in grass ground if the soil is kept well cultivated; but, in a few years, until they are firmly established, after that, the grass may be suffered to grow up to their stems. They should be set at suitable distances apart to allow of their full growth without becoming crowded into a confused, ill-shapen mass, as in a wild scene.

It was a standing rule of M. Loudin, that "as a garden is a work of art and a scene of cultivation, every plant or tree should be so placed as never to be mistaken for a tree or plant placed there by accident, or so as to prevent the practicable good cultivation being applied to it." This is a very good rule for the planting of shrubs and flowers as well as of trees.

Mr. L. Norrie, of Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, a contributor to the Germantown Telegraph, indulges in a most eulogistic strain on the beautiful flowers. Flowers, says he, have a language that speaks to every heart. When the bride comes forth in the purity of chaste love to meet the vows at the altar that unite her forever with her heart's choice, her friends place around her head the wreath of orange blossoms, a fitting emblem of the nuptial rite. Death, too, is decked with flowers, and we lay our friends to rest with the blossoms upon their bosoms. We strew such as speak to us of their character upon the coffin, and hope, that as our friends bloom again in spring, they will also blossom into immortal life in the homes of God. The language of love is written in the bosom of the sweet rosebud, and many a heart has uttered in the wildest joy when a bud was received from a fair hand, and eloquent eyes enforced the message it contained. How ennobling to the soul, then, is the culture of flowers! It expands the intellect, enlarges the affections and provides sources of real delight. The cares of life are sweetened by the healthy toil, and the soul feels in unison with the great heart that throbs through each opening flower. Count not lost time the moments spent in beautifying your homes and gardens. How sweet to send up praises to God on the wings of the wind, laden with the perfumed offerings of your best flowers!

The same writer enumerates the following new and choice varieties of seeds, which he offers to distribute gratis to any person sending him a stamped envelope, properly directed, so as to give him no farther care than to inclose the package in its Dianthus Hedewigi, (Hedewig's New Japan Pink) a splendid variety, with colors consisting of white, rose and violet, while some are delicately marbled—flowers from two to three inches in diameter. Hardy New Street Pink, a rare variety; with the following miscellaneous colors, which distinguish it from our old varieties: Violet-crimson banded, with amaranth center, and bordered, with white; crimson violet-purple ground on each lobe, and white belt; very rich crimson-mottled, with lilac-veined center; fine purple inner ter and lilac-purple outer; bright cherry-crimson, forked inner belt, on bluish-white ground; dark rosy-purple ground, with rich crimson inner belt; rich, bright crimson, with black belt; rose, with inner belt of rich crimson.

TO ARRANGE A BOQUET.

As the season for flowers is now with us, the following directions for arranging a bouquet may be useful, according to the taste of having flower gardens and wishing to excel in artistically combining them. Flowers may be arranged either according to the harmony or the contrast of colors. Red harmonizes with orange, orange to yellow, violet to red, indigo to violet, blue to indigo, and green to blue. Green to red is contrast to green, red to orange, yellow to violet, blue to orange-red, indigo to orange-yellow and violet to bluish green. To find the contrast to any flower cut a small circular piece from one of the petals and place it upon white paper, look at it steadily with one eye for a few seconds, without allowing the eyelid to close, then look from the colored circle to another piece of white paper, when a circle of another color will be apparent. This circle is called the spectrum, and is the true complimentary color or contrast required. Flowers are placed for arranging flowers according to their contrast or complimentary colors, is more pleasing to the eye than when arranging according to their harmonies. Consequently, a blue flower should be placed next an orange flower, a yellow near a violet, and a red or a white should be placed next an indigo flower; or, as some "White," says Dr. Lindley, "suits blues and orange, and better still, reds and roses, but it tarnishes yellows and violets. In all cases, intermediate colors do not injure, placing white between them restores the effect."

ON KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

A contributor sends the following article to the New England *Farmer*:

The subject of keeping accounts is too often or too strongly urged? I think not. In the estate of Dr Franklin, that, wherever he took any subject under serious consideration, he was in the habit of closing two sheets of paper, one for writing the arguments for, and upon the other the arguments against the subject. Following his example, I will first see what can be said in favor of keeping accounts.

1. We would be enabled to determine with exactness the profit or loss upon any crop.

2. We would see what crop is most profitable.

3. We could tell what crop is best adapted to particular soils, for although corn can be made to grow upon soils not naturally suited to it, yet if it takes expense to exceed the profit, it is well to know it.

4. We could determine what our produce cost, and knowing what it cost, we know what we can afford to sell it for.

5. It would rare much ill feeling among neighbors, and prevent many law suits, as it would be a rule for all to go by, and no one entrusted to memory.

6. We could find a good throughout the land be a source of much useful information, if we should study in need of.

7. It would substantially disputed points in agriculture.

8. It would be a source of much satisfaction at the end of the year, and in years to come, to be able to look back to the various transactions of the year, and tell the profit or loss on each, and in what you lost.

Now, what can we find upon the other sheets? Nothing; we have searched for something to say in its favor, but the sheet is blank, and we fear must remain so. If as you peruse these lines, you feel convinced that benefits would arise from the system, will you not determine to commence this year a new era, which shall ever remain upon the page of history a bright example of progress in the agricultural pursuits. Do not be deterred by the seeming difficulty in the task; they will vanish as you approach them.

The passionate love of flowers is a marked characteristic of the Parisians, and the "" of flowers in Paris is an extensive and lucrative branch of trade. It is computed that the various little patches of ground in the vicinity of the French capital, appropriated to floral cultivation, realize an annual income of 32,000,000f, and give employment to 600,000 persons.

JAPAN RICE—The Agricultural department are sending out the upland rice from Japan, recently received, to be experimented with.

The French horticulturists are said to have produced a blue rose.

A farmer, when dispelling two of his oldest "hands," said to them, "I hope he was doing, "Thrashing wild oats," was his reply.

It is said that an expert farmer down east has succeeded in raising a colt from the mare's milk.

EDWIN FORREST AND THE "SUPE."

When Forrest was rising the leading business at the old Pearl Street Theatre, in Albany a few years since, there was attached to the Tip stage a tall fellow, by the name of Diggory Conter. Diggory did the leading business in his department—was captain of the super—a position that he, no doubt, took as much pains and pride in sort using as did the American tragedian any of his stars.

Diggory was an old *attache* of the Theatre; he had been there for generations, through, by position was an humble one, he was exceedingly popular with all the frequenters of the house.

Of course Diggory's position never gave him an opportunity to "spread himself," although occasionally he was asked to make considerable of a show. He was particularly used in tournamentable bloody hand-to hand encounters with the enemy, and the city had become so adept in the use of the sword—no doubt, he could not "taken down" in the small or broadsword, Diggory, and on such occasions when he had to contend with an enemy—who he invariably vanquished—he never failed to "bring down the house"—the pit portion, certain. Diggory had never "had a chance to Forrest," to use his own words. He was very anxious to "put him through" and had repeatedly endeavored to make an opportunity. At last, however, he succeeded, for, as we said before, he is one of nature's "no-account" great tragedian super-dons.

They were one night performing a piece full of fight, and Forrest was in very great scene. Forrest, of course, took the leading character, did an immense amount of fighting and an equal quantity of blood. The scene was the last, and the agony was piled on—the fighting was desperate. Forrest up to his middle in blood—the dead and dying lying about him, and Diggory belonged to the opposing army, and, of course, had a show to distinguish himself. The fight was protracted, and into Ned Forrest he pitched—one up and one down, cut, thrust, &c. The fight was finally finished. Diggory was a muscular, broad-shouldered, bullet-headed and double-footed fellow—very broad, very same, "only more so." Well, the fight "grew fast and furious." Ned was getting "pretty tired, and he was, also getting grumpy.

"Down! down! fall!" said he to Diggory, rather sharply. Diggory was dead—but wished away with apparent by renewed vigor. The audience—of course—tumultuous—ecstatic—Cheers. The "pittery" were ecstatic. Shouts for Diggory and Forrest resounded from the hinder stage.

It was now evident to the spectators that some thing was going on not down in the bills. Forrest's eye was evidently increasing—his eye flashed fire—his big full neck expanded like a bullfrog in course of inflation—his strokes were severe and heavy, and mostly aimed at Digg ry's head. But Digg ry evaded them all, with a dexterity that would have been credit to a fencing master.

"Down! you scum dirt! Down down, I say!" Forrest yelled Forrest; loud enough, at any rate, for those in the pit to hear him. And then arose such a yell in the pit, as is seldom heard in the wide theatre at the present day.

"Go it, Diggory! sings out one.

"Make him down!" yells another.

"Don't give it up, old fellow! believed a third; while a fourth proposed, "Three cheers for Diggory Conter!" And they were given, with such a roar, that a crowd of strangers could have beat it. Forrest couldn't stand it any longer, and he let out a curse, loud and deep, he backed off the stage, followed by Digg ry, who was putting in the blows rapidly, and not very lightly, and some seconds after the curtain had fallen, the clash of swords could be distinctly heard.

Three more cheers were now proposed, and enthusiastically responded to; and a more apparently delighted audience never left the Theatre.

We believe this was the last appearance of Diggory Conter on any stage.

WOOL CARDING.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that we have started a NEW BUFFALO CARDING MACHINE, adjoining the Gristmill, at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon. Having employed the experienced carder, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give satisfaction. Do not be deterred by the seeming difficulty in the task; they will vanish as you approach them.

ROYAL A. OFFORD,
JOHN O. SALLEY.

6tf

SOUTH WEBER, DAVIS COUNTY.

HAVE in my possession one red, three-year old STEER, marked with a hole in each ear and a slope in the right ear. The owner can prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

6tf ROBERT WATTS.

FOUND DEAD.

ABOUT three weeks ago, on Little Cottonwood range, a Brown Mare, branded thus on the left hip, thus on the shoulder, and a crooked arrow thus on the front of the left shoulder. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and taking this notice with him.

I will pay liberally for the delivery to me of a bewhite, or brindle ox, with the IRON R. SHARP on the back, no brands; supposed to be in the region of the Cottonwoods.

GARDING CARDING:

OREGON SHORT'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, and ready to do good experienced work. Short notice to accommodate those who may have to wait from a distance.

6t 3m L. SNOW.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS,
OX BOWS,
BACON AND HAMS,
SHOVELS AND SPADES,
PITCHFORKS,
SCYTHES AND SNATHS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO & TEA,
SOAP AND CANDLES,
BRASS KETTLES,
POWDER AND LEAD,
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
OVENS AND LIDS.

NAILS, PEPPER, ETC.

All which will be sold at COST and FREIGHT, at Simon's Old Stand.

W. T. STANFORD,
Agent for Wm. J. Martin.

6tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Continuing to put on

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c.
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO,
INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE,
SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

40-1t

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,

MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 42tf

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Streikers, 9th Ward; also, Saleratus, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 43-12m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as longer delay in these matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector sincerely hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of advertising names and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
22-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The finest ink in market. Merchants and dealers furnished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 36-tf

LITERARY EDUCATION.

E. W. TULLIDGE will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the Art of Composition, on Monday, March the 23 d. at his residence, Bishop Callister's house, Seventeenth Ward. Terms, $5 per twenty-four lessons. He will also enter into engagements to give private tuition to families at their own residences. 38-tf

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER BONNETS can be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY H. MILLS, on reasonable terms.

EMIGRATION STREET, Third House east of State Road, North Side. 43 3m

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All parties favoring him with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 8-1y

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Carpets, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block north of
12tf Bishop Sharp

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a full supply of superior make and finish, at his old stand, the "Sack Factory," on Emigration Street, third house west of East Temple Street, 7th Ward G. S. L. City. 40-tf

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.

THE only direct route to the GRASSHOPPER MINES. General P. Edward Connor, with his troops and baggage wagons, travel the Military Road.

This road leaves Brigham City, U. T., passing through Cache valley, crosses Bear river at

BLAIR'S FERRY,

who has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory.

The Military Road is by mountaineers called 20 miles the nearest and 50 miles the best route.

The settlements in Utah Territory, on the Military Road, are 50 miles nearer the Gold Mines than on the old road, via Malad valley

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL

on the Military Road after reaching Cache valley.

The Military Road IS WELL WATERED;

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS can find SUPPLIES of every kind in abundance through CACHE VALLEY, Cheap for "Dust."

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Same as at the Lower Bear River Ferry. Legal Tenders current.

Troops pass and repass and are expected to pass through the Summer over the Military Road.

47 4 S. M. BLAIR.

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

THE GREAT CITY QUESTIONS:

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?

AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,

East side of Main Street. Board by the Meal, Day, or Week. Meals at all hours.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

Crouch's Splendid Soda Water,
and his Delicious CIDER!

Both always ready; the latter to be had by the gallon or by the glass. ICE CREAMS also in season.

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US?

CROUCH, at his NEW BAKERY, East side of Main street, where New Bread and Crackers, Pies and Confectionary of all kinds, can be had fresh every day,

IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR,

Cash, or any reasonable kind of pay.

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?

The best Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Fruit and Stationery, with a variety of other articles, can be had at CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, East Side of Main Street, next door to Walker Bros. 48 6

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Match Factory. 28-tf

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two, three and four years, are respectfully invited to settle their accounts. All kinds of produce taken. W. F. A.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALTER H. HUISH is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworth's Flouring Machine, Tenunts and Mortices, Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Cane Rollers, &c., &c., made on the latest improved plan and on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Payson City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their extensive patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their future favors by the superiority of his workmanship and the economy of his charges. Come and try.

Liberal prices will be given for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, Main street, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. String instruments, from 7 to 8, and brass instruments from 8 to 9 o'clock. Terms—$15 per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Golightly, at the Globe bakery 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

THE subscriber is prepared to work up Iron on shares at the Nail Factory in the 19th Ward, where, owing to late improvements in machinery, he can guarantee an article unsurpassed in the Territory.

Liberal terms for large quantities of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite 14th Ward School-house. 35-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY,

East Temple Street, three doors south of Jennings' Store.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the public patronage that he has received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article of Combs he hopes to receive a continuance. Grain and good pay received.

Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the State Road.

31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of business.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with gold, and warranted for five years.

Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side. 34tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE-WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 11th Ward near the School House. 40-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

THE HALF of that SAW MILL in Peteetneet Kanyon, with the privilege of buying the whole. Now is your chance for a gold mine close by your home. Those wishing to purchase would find it to their interest to give me a call soon, as I am determined to sell on reasonable terms.— Plenty of logs close by.

WM. DOUGLASS, Payson city.

N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for oats, wheat and barley. 41tf W. D.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned continues to RUN A COACH semi-weekly for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Great Salt Lake City and Brigham city, which leaves G. S. L. City (starting from the residence of E. Smith, 17th Ward) on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at Ogden the same evenings. Leaves Ogden, Tuesdays and Fridays, at half past six a.m., for Brigham city, at which place it arrives at noon and leaves again at one p.m. to return to Ogden. Leaves Ogden Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evenings.

AGENTS:

G. D. KEATON, Deseret News office, G. S. L. City.
DAN. GAMBLE, Ogden.
SAMUEL SMITH, Brigham city.
43tf T. J. KING, Proprietor.

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of sash, pannel doors, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with as good an article in our line as the material and facilities of the country affords

Wanted, one inch, one and a half and two-inch white pine Lumber; 4 by 4 and 3 by 4 scantling; 2-inch cottonwood plank. We want 30,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre. 24-tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Double Carding Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek and one or two of those I have imported this season, running in my former Grist Mill, now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, near the mouth of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

16-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT GREER Electric Match Maker, etc., desires to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his Business to more large and spacious premises, situate east side of Main Street, (lately occupied by Findlay & Martin) which premises will be hereafter known as

GREER'S
ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
AND
ANTI-VERMIN OFFICE.

By strict attention to business, moderation in prices and fair dealing, he hopes for a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally accorded him.

R. G. also manufactures Blacking, Black Ink, Anti-Bug Lotion, Fly Killer and Mixture to destroy Mice, Wolves, etc., all of which he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail.

Messrs. Eardly Brothers have also appointed him Sole Agent for the Sale of their Superior

POTTERY WARE,

at the same prices as sold at the Pottery, and will allow the usual rates for produce, wood and lead. 41-6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Stein, Agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City; and that no accounts, made on and after this date, against said Line at that point, will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order, and by him duly certified to be correct.

BEN. HOLLADAY,
Proprietor O. S. Line.
G. S. L. City, March 18, 1863. 38 3m

FARMINGTON CARDING MACHINE

IN OPERATION.—Having obtained New Cards, we are now prepared to accommodate those who may wish to bring their wool.

48 3 WM. H. WALKER.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following Stray Cattle:

A one year old HEIFER, pale red, white face; no marks or brands.

A one-year old grisly HEIFER; no marks or brands.

One red brockle faced COW, 7 years old; no marks or brands.

ROBT. McQUARRE, Poundkeeper.
Ogden City, Weber co.—47-6

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE the past season, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at our Machines on Spring Creek, north of Springville. Having men of years of experience in the business, we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

JACOB OOUTZ.
Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. O. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to BAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER every kind of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Soakers, in the latest styles.

Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentary; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholic; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cols; it cures corns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism, it cures sores and swellings, it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S
COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all billious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headache; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY
CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-tf

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Gill, at the Tithing Office. 6-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Establishment, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most economical charges.

White pine lumber, quaking asp and red pine logs wanted in exchange for furniture. 17-1y

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS.

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles on the most substantial principle and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with them; also, Whipple's Celebrated SPINNING WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, or to Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and turned, if desired.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. OARDY,
42-tf Mountain Dell.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved style; and we are prepared to do any kind of Weaving, and do it well, on reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares; we also exchange cloth for wool, rolls, spinning, hemp, flax, cotton, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not refused. 19-12m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 10, 1862, 33-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
206 and 208 Battery Street between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS;

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,
TINWARE,
BRASS KETTLES,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,
GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery,

COOKING STOVES,

Queensware, Gold Scales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 43-6m

MINUTES

Of a Meeting held at St. George, Washington county, on the 9th and 10th of May, 1863.

Present on the stand, Of the First Presidency of the church: Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

Orson Hyde, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow and Erastus Snow, of the Twelve.

Henry Herriman and Jacob Gates, of the Presidency of Zion's Band.

Robert Gardner, Ute Perkins, R. D. Covington, T. Willie, Henry Lunt, Edward Bunker, Bishops

Members of the High Council, and others.

G. D. Watt and G. A. Hunting, Reporters.

Saturday, 9th, 10 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by President. Snow.

Singing by the St. George choir.

Prayer by Lorenzo Snow.

Singing by the Swiss choir in attendance from Santa Clara.

President. P. Young expressed his satisfaction at meeting with the Saints in St. George; Said he did not expect to preach many spiritual sermons, as he considered the people were united in matters of principle and doctrine, but thought several temporal discourses would be delivered during the meetings, as the people were much in need of that kind of instruction. In speaking of the condition of the Saints having teachers in their midst to instruct them in their every-day duties, the President referred to the progress made in the Territory, and attributed the same to the willingness of the Saints to obey counsel, and they had a great deal to learn yet, before any one could be prepared to return to the centre a lake of Zion; he was not acquainted with one man who was ready to go there at the present.

Elder Orson Hyde illustrated by the light he had to set in the same place as his aged parents, or by the authority which another person may confer upon him to act in his stead, in his absence, he recalled the authority of the Priesthood being in the name of Jesus Christ, and the faithfulness and diligency of cultivating the influences of the Holy Spirit which would enable the Saints to develope the resources of the country, and to bring forth from the earth those things necessary to bring about the independence of his people, and with good advice upon the building up of the city and the preservation of the Saints in it.

President Kimball expressed his surprise to see so large a congregation in St. George. He had been told that few people came here, he had heard that there were but about fifty acres of land here, and that all the people were located upon it, but here is a city laid out almost as large as Great Salt Lake City, and a plenty of farming land. He advised the building of good barns and the study of economy in raising crops. He spoke about the tanner, the blacksmith, the carpenter and the builder, and all other mechanics who were at their own trades, and deprecated the idea of every man being a farmer.

Meeting adjourned till 2 p m.

Benediction by Elder Erastus Snow.

2 p.m.

Meeting opened by singing.

Prayer by Bishop Lunt.

Singing by the Swiss choir.

Elder Orson Hyde expressed a belief that there was no part of the Territory in which better facilities could be found for producing the necessaries and comforts of life. Said there were as many difficulties to be met with in settling St. George than had been encountered in the settling of the now fertile and city of Ancora, and in a very short time, by careful cultivation, St. George may be made one vast vineyard, and he could see no insufficiency of moisture from beneath, so that they would require irrigating.

Elder John Taylor considered that the Lord had brought us into this country to show us what the earth could do. He referred to the labors of the Elders in preaching the gospel abroad, who had done their duties faithfully, and it was our duty now to assist in gathering them to Deseret, and to instruct them how to build up Zion. The Saints who were in all of the Territory will go to and build good homes and plant good orchards and vineyards, the time is not far distant when streams of water will pass through the desert and the climate will suit our circumstances.

Prest. Young wished to impress upon the minds of the Saints that he desired them to raise cotton, indigo, olive and fig trees, and everything else that can be raised here, that the people need not fear raising too much cotton, for they would find a ready market for it. Messrs. Eldredge & Hooper intend importing machinery from the east, and then teams will come from the north to buy up the cotton, take it to Great Salt Lake City, and then bring it back again as a wearing apparel. Adjourned till Sunday at 10 a.m.

Benediction by Elder G. D. Watt.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Meeting opened by singing.

Prayer by Elder Charles Rich.

Singing.

Elder Lorenzo Snow compared the present positions of the Saints and the nations of the gentiles, saying, that through the goodness to-day are far in advance of us in the arts and sciences, yet, judging from the rapid progress made by this people since they have been in these mountains, it will not be long ere the pre-eminence of Zion will be fully established.

Prest. Kimball spoke upon the free agency of man, showing that it is impossible to save a man against his will.

Elder John Taylor followed with a few remarks, saying that while this people will be free in the profession and practice, God will prosper them, and they will feel blessed in doing right.

Prest. Young thought that as the dust was blowing upon the congregation in the Bowery it was a good time to speak about the building of a tabernacle. He did not know what accommodation it would be, but believed that one should be built 100ft. by 60ft., with a spire 150ft. high, and that the foundation of building be so constructed, that when it shall be deemed necessary the house may be raised to really temples. He said that St. George is the best location between the Sevier and Santa Clara, and he knew of no place where a place should have been located. I will tell you, said he, a very great blunder the city of St. George to be built upon. When I was on my first visit to Santa Clara and Tonaquint I thought, I saw in a vision the place inhabited by a multitude of people and large buildings put up and the city laid out beautiful. I shall yet see this with my natural eyes. It is proper for the Saints to build up a city, and I advise them to do any duty, to ask them to do it in a kind and affectionate manner, and not in a harsh and cruel manner.

On the suggestion of Prest. Young, that a committee be appointed, a committee was pointed for the transaction of business, referring especially to a committee of five, which had been appointed to lay out a road between Tonquerite and Harmony over the mountain. Prest. Young thought proper that said committee be dissolved, which was carried unanimously.

Beesley spoke upon tithing and the law of consecration.

Benediction by Prest. Young.

2 p.m.

Singing by the St. George choir.

Prayer by Elder Joseph W. Young.

Singing by the St. George choir, after which Prest. Young addressed the Saints.

Elder G. A. Smith spoke upon the subject of chastisement, and showed that with the great advantages which would accrue to the Saints in this country, if they neglected to improve also upon the cultivation of the gospel.

Elder G. D. Watt considered that we had been very much benefited by the instruction imparted to us during our meeting, and if the people would only be faithful and follow the examples of our leaders, we shall be a blessed and prospered people; but whilst our leaders are in the Bowery, enjoying so many beautifying cities, we must not forget the moral obligations we are under to God and ourselves.

Elder Joseph W. Young said he believed that God had reserved this place especially for the Saints to raise cotton in this the time of their exodus. He hoped that we will be faithfulness and diligence, for by so doing we shall secure the blessings of God.

Elder Erastus Snow said, whenever we have listened to the counsels of the servants of God, we have been prospered everything. He had no wish in his heart but to do the will of God, and he believed that some would yet be appointed a committee to take charge of, and transact business in relation to the cotton black ridge, but would like Pres. Young to make the nomination.

Prest. Young spoke of the experience necessary for leading roads, and said he knew a man who was well understandingly in such matters, then proposed Isaac Duffin as said committeeman. The nominee was unanimously elected. The President instructed the lumber of men to be sent from each settlement, and that the Bishops be sent over twenty ten instructions upon the transactions of both committees. Prest. Young read a letter from Gove's gener l invitation to the members of the Mormon Battalion to be in Great Salt Lake City on the 24th July and 25th, to be blessed the people in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Battalion will be proposing to all who will do right.

The choir sang, "Why the beauteous are their feet," and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Prest. Kimball.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Reporter.

A LITERARY WAR IMMINENT.

Our "devil" and one or two other hands in the News office who recently occupied that distinguished position have become displeased with "Alpha," in consequence of some remarks made in the Deseret News, over a little too much of personality. They also think that some of his words, although they may sound well enough when ring upon the ear, are too much made to do duty in formed into sentences. These youngsters, having a taste for literature and a superficial knowledge of the science of language, but not having qualified sufficiently to make them as sober as they ought to, and will be, in process of time, therefore to give the chief of critics—of some more than one—a little of their critical castigation. We have endeavored to persuade them from their purpose, pointing out to them the fallibility of such things and advised them not to enter the list for literary honors till they were further advanced in life. They have partly promised to forbear in the event that nothing more whatever shall be said about the "devil," and that the sires and theatricals shall enjoy an immunity from criticisms and eulogiums till such things shall be in more order. We trust the youth will heed our counsel, but so far as regards "his majesty," who is an Anglican youth, it would require removing powers of the first order to convince him of the fact that it is proper for any scribe to cite the attention of the public to what he may deem to be praiseworthy or censurable in a performer unless he, the scribe, shall call himself a critic and to the rules of the Rules of Arts, and he seems much inclined to favor the public (if he can get the chance) with his peculiar views in relation to such matters.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Tuesday, the 26th ult., as we have been informed, a boy aged four years, four months and seven days, the son of William and Sarah Parker, was drowned in a pond up the creek, above, on the Weber, near Ogden city, where Mr. Parker has been acting as miller for several years past. The child had taken a cup, for the purpose of getting a drink, and was on a plank resting on a foot-bridge leading from the house to the mill, when he evidently slipped off into the water, which was about five feet deep. Some time after, it is supposed about half an hour, a younger brother, about two years of age, went to his mother, and said, "Willie is in the water." Immediate search was made, when the lad was discovered at the bottom of the race. Every means was made use of to resuscitate him, but as life was extinct when found, it was unavailing.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As Major Gamble, Ogden, was hunting rabbits, on Tuesday, and occasionally attends militia parades in other towns than the one in which he resides, for the purpose of instructing officers and men in their duties, he, with others, may yet be acquainted in these days, was acting as drill officer at a parade in Brigham City on Wednesday last his horse became unmanageable, and, in his falling, stumbled and, in, injuring the Major severely, but not fatally. He is reported to have been insensible for several hours, but subsequently revived, so that he was able to take home the next day. He is said to be slowly reviving.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. R. Holliday, who arrived on Tuesday last, remained in the city till Sunday evening, when he continued his journey to the Pacific.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. EDITOR:—The Directors of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, at their late meetings, have appointed the following Committees:

Fruit and Flowers:—Messrs L. S. Hemenway, Levi Little and John W. Long.

Vegetables—Messrs. G. B. Wallace, Stephen Wilkins and Samuel M. Moore.

The Society has had the pleasure of distributing through the Territory several packages of cotton, upland rice, madder and other valuable seeds, received from the Agricultural Department through the politeness of Amos Reed, Esq.

ROB. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

G. S. L. CITY, JUNE 1, 1863.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a Stark Bay Bridge POINT, with a small star in the forehead, RIGHT HIND foot and shoulder. The owner is requested to come and take him away.

W. OLAUSE.

Farmington, Davis County, Utah.

49 2

REEDS! REEDS! REEDS!!

I HAVE just received from the Cotton country, and have for sale, a large quantity of REED of the finest manufacture, having double walls, and a quality of elasticity and strength that is unsurpassed. Old Reed repaired or made over.

I have also about Eight Hundred Pounds of COTTON for SALE, or to be Spun on Shares.

CHARLES FORD,

49 2 Reed Maker, 9th Ward.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS can be procured at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at the Court House, G. S. L. City, and at the Principal Stores throughout the District of Utah.

J. R. CLAYTON,

G. S. L. City, June 1, 1863.—49 4 Collector Internal Revenue.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give $5 for the delivery to me of the following described MARE, now, I have been informed, she has a raised scar on the back of one thigh, colored by a bullwhip. She is supposed to have a colt, and to be running in the settlement of Fort Herriman.

I will also give $5 for the delivery of a BAY COW, with white face, branded J. V. Long on her horns, and a little white calf, branded the same and white. When last heard from, she was at the mouth of Bingham's canyon.

I will also give $5 for the delivery to me of a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, with large branded R on the left hip, and a little white on right horn. She also ran to Fort Herriman. Address

J. V. LONG.

49-1*

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, at the house of Pearson Spring Bandell, one mouse, a little light, about 8 years old, branded on the left shoulder with a small brand, and a little white on the forehead. The owner is requested to come and take the mouse away, or I will sell the little thing, he has been here about one year.

ELAH CLEMENT.

49-1

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given for the return of the following Horses:

1 Sorrel, branded AWHAMS—One 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, with white face and hind feet, one 10 years old, branded AWHAMS, 15 hands high, with white face and hind feet, one 3 years old, branded AWHAMS, 14 hands high, with white face and hind feet. Also, one Bay Mare Mule, 5 years old, shod before, 15 hands high; one Bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, with white face and hind feet, branded on the left shoulder, O Hitchcock, of Salt Lake, will receive a reward of thirty dollars.

May 29th, 1863.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON the night of the 25th of May, from below the Warm Springs, One Roan HORSE, 8 years old, branded on the left shoulder, 4 years old, branded J ACOB on the left side. Also one Roan MARE, black mane and tail, branded on the left shoulder, 4 years old, branded on the left side, 3 years old, branded on the left side, 2 years old, branded on the left side, 1 year old, branded on the left side. Any one who will give information of the whereabouts of the above Horses, to A. SOUDER, Big Kanyon, will be liberally rewarded. 49 2*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Bowery, Salt Lake City, on the morning of the 21st of May, 1863, One Yoke of Cattle, one Red Ox, with white face, and a red ox five years old, branded with a mulehoof on left hip. Any information will be rewarded by S. S. Wild, Cottonwood, Summit co., will be well rewarded.

STRAYED,

FROM City creek, on Sunday last week, Two Work HORSES, one a roan sheep, four yrs old, branded J M S on the shoulder, the other a bay horse five years old, branded J M S on right horn, white in the forehead, and white on the hind feet. Also, one Ox three years old, brown color, branded also J M S on the shoulder. Any person who will give information of the above, to Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Wards, will be handsomely rewarded. Send to Wm. Wright, or to Isaac Morley, will receive a reward or bill.

49-4

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber wants to buy a good MILCH COW. Also TWO ROOMS to LET for Good Pay. In 14th Ward, South-East corner of Temple Block.

49-4 GEORGE ANDERSON.

DANIEL GRENIG

STILL KEEPS THE

HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY,

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

WITH the Best Assortment of Confectionery and Fruits with the very best the Market affords. Nearly Furnished Rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies, and Fashionable Rooms. Charges moderate. PLEASANT GARDEN attached with Refreshments.

ICE CREAMS BY THE GALLON.

He also keeps the Best Oysters and Sardines in the Market. Oysters Stewed, Fried and Raw, Always on. In fact, D. Grenig can furnish everything good to eat from a Sardine to a Turkey, and Wine to Whisky, which may be had at his Pleasant Retreat on Main Street, G. S. L. City.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Ton of COARSE SALT. A liberal price will be paid by

DANIEL GRENIG.

PHIL'S ON THE STAGE AGAIN!

IS the latest and most interesting local news that has yet been published in the Mormon Metropolis. He has a new performing, but on the boards, but on the arrival he has never now performed, yet beyond the amazing character of

HARRY HAMMER

In the "Golden Farmer." In fact, he has been bamboozling away all his life, to please the public, who will find it to be a very funny lot of fun.

ACTING IN AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT

Is better than being in a good act called to Prove to the backwoods. Too much cannot be said in favor of the Mormon Metropolis, which has opened for Phil. He is now performing in the old-established Blacksmith's Shop on Main Street, where he will also be found the Best Sample of internal of the public around him. All who honor him with all their patronage will be well pleased.

A REAL PHILER!

In fact character he will do for the public sight; it is a pleasure to see the Mormon Phil, and he will do the good on the iron work of their carriages, wagons, carts, horses and mules.

A NEAREST ROAD TO THE GOLD MINES

Than over Emigr and Immigrants Ferry, or even Mojo Pass, Mormon Phil's Blacksmith Shop, on Main Street, Mormon Metropolis, Blacksmith Shop, is the very nearest and shortest part of Main Street; the Mormon Metropolis, Blacksmith Shop, and the Mormon Phil, the most amusing and most entertaining of the most on the north side of Main Street, and everything, Mormon Phil, Blacksmith.

EMIGRANTS! Consult your BEST INTERESTS! Go, with your mule to Philip Margett's Blacksmith Shop, and he will mend your mule.

"THE LUCKY HORSE-SHOE!"

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 50. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery, May 31, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

We have met to commemorate the first day of the week, and we hope that every heart will be concentrated upon the business before us. We do not hold that the first day of the week is the only day upon which to worship God, for we ought also to worship him on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh. It was the custom of Christ's disciples to meet together on the first day of the week to break bread in remembrance of his death and resurrection; we follow the same custom. The Lord knows the wants of his mortal children, and has appointed unto them one-seventh part of the time for rest. Though we cannot say, in every sense of the word, that this is a day of rest to the Latter Day Saints, or to the professing Christians, some of whom are in the habit of rising at sunrise to hold prayer meetings; they then eat breakfast and hurry away to the morning service until noon; in the afternoon they again have meetings, and class meetings, prayer meetings, confessing meetings, etc., and so continue until nine in the evening. To such persons I cannot consider it really a day of rest. According to the revelations given to us it is a day upon which we are commanded to meet to break bread, to confess our faults to God and to one another, being determined to lay aside every evil, and prepare ourselves for the duties of the coming week; so we meet together to worship the Lord and to speak of his goodness, to wait before him, to be instructed and have our minds guided and directed in the ways of life, and to remember the Lord's death until he comes again. I am happy that we have the privilege this morning of meeting in this capacity, under the quiet shade of this comfortable bowery.

Our hearts have been made to feel the divine influence that comes from heaven to prepare us to build up the Zion of our God upon the earth in the latter days. That we may enjoy our meeting this morning, let us strive to concentrate our thoughts upon the object of our assembling, for there is a proneness in the mind to wander, and it often requires considerable effort to stay it upon any one purpose. The cares and wants of this life occupy our minds deeply, but when we come to understanding we shall learn that our Father in heaven takes cognizance of all these matters. "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin." "Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" "He giveth to the beast his food and to the young ravens which cry." If we are faithful we shall learn in due time that all things are sustained and endure by his all-wise providences. We are too apt to trust entirely to our own ability for procuring the desirable necessaries of life. We are too apt to suppose that we alone guide, govern and control our doings and their results. We are too apt to aspire to the power to control the whole world, and to make all bend to our wishes and dictation.

Man is the lord of the earth, but with his knowledge and power he is not able to tell how a blade of grass grows. All men must come to this very rational conclusion, that "Paul may plant, and Apolos may water, but it is God who gives the increase." It was not our choice that we came into the midst of this desert region, but through the providence of him who governs and controls all things we are planted in the midst of these deserts. There are reasons for this, and causes produce their effects; in short, we are here for the express purpose of preparing for the coming of the Son of Man, to bear off his kingdom to the nations, and gather up the house of Israel, according to the words of the ancient prophets and the revelations given to us in our day.

We are now gathering the children of Abraham who have come through the loins of Joseph and his sons, more especially through Ephraim, whose children are mixed among all the nations of the earth. The sons of Ephraim are wild and uncultivated, unruly, ungovernable. The spirit in them is turbulent and resolute; they are the Anglo-Saxon race, and they are upon the face of the whole earth, bearing the spirit of rule and dictation, to go forth from conquering to conquer. They search wide creation, and scan every nook and corner of this earth to find out what is upon and within it. I see a congregation of them before me to-day. No hardship will discourage these men; they will penetrate the deepest wilds and overcome almost insurmountable difficulties to develop the treasures of the earth, to further their indomitable spirit for adventure.

We are not in this region by choice, and there is no hardship that this people would not face and overcome. If there is a corner of the earth that can possibly be inhabited by mortals, the Latter Day Saints would venture there, if they conceived it to be their duty, and overcome every obstacle, and soon make the desert waste blossom as a rose. Such an undertaking is as easy to them, comparatively speaking, as it is to go from one town to another. It is marvelous to the world that the poor, ignorant, deluded "Mormons," as they call them, can make so much real improvement. Is there another people on the earth, with the same facilities, that can do what the Latter Day Saints can? There is not. Is there another people on this earth that are as united as they are? There is not. Is there another people on this earth that can be controled as easily as they can? There is not. There is a good reason for all this. There is a certain portion of divinity within mankind. This prompts man to seek in every possible way after that which will sustain him.

It is true mankind have wandered, and have fallen from that which they might have attained through the redemption made by Jesus Christ; but there is one point in connection with this statement on which I differ from the orthodox divines of the day. They say that man is naturally prone to evil. In some respects this is true, where the force of example and wrong tradition has become ingrained, but if man had always been permitted to follow the instincts of his nature, had he always followed the great and holy principles of his organism, they would have led him into the path of life everlasting, which the whole human family are constantly trying to find.

Every person is, to a greater or less degree, seeking to sustain himself, to obtain influence, power, wealth, wisdom and knowledge, all to further his individual aims. It is somewhat remarkable that wealth is considered the root and foundation of all earthly influence and power, when the truth is, that gold is not power. A man may possess all the gold, silver and precious stones in the world, which are called wealth, and yet starve to death. Wealth does not give true greatness. It will purchase medical aid in case of sickness; it will purchase food, clothing and shelter; but true wealth consists in the skill to produce those conveniences and comforts from the elements. All the power and dignity that wealth can bestow is a mere shadow, the substance is found in the bone and sinew of the toiling millions. Well directed labor is the true power that supplies our wants. It gives regal grandeur to potentates, education and supplies to religious and political ministers, and supplies the wants of the thousands of millions of earth's sons and daughters. There are conditions and panics in society that all the power of earthly wealth cannot avert.

How happy, how secure that nation or people would be who knew how to sustain themselves for ever and for ever. Had the rulers of our nation known how to sustain the Union to an everlasting continuance, this knowledge would have been beyond all price. Had they possessed wisdom to have maintained the nation in its true character, in all its liberal institutions built upon the Constitution and declaration of rights, the government would have continued inviolate in truth and purity and power, and would have continued to increase in power, importance and extent. True knowledge would have accomplished all this. True knowledge is true power, and power adds to power—influence to influence. If this had continued in our nation, it would not merely have annexed Texas to our flag, but would have added the whole continent of North and South America. What would the nation have given for the knowledge to accomplish all this? What would the present rulers give for knowledge and power to so control the minds of that portion of the people who are still in the Union as to continue themselves in office—the leading spirits of the nation—to dictate the condition, future life and prosperity of this great and magnanimous people?

When the pioneers came into these valleys we knew nearly all the families which composed the settlements in upper and lower California. Is there a man that has ever been elected to represent that people in Congress that has not bought his election with money? Men are willing to spend all they have to attain the accomplishment of their purposes in a political point of view. All this power can be obtained by political aspirants without money, if they possessed true knowledge. I could be sent as a delegate to Congress without giving one farthing for the office, because I have true knowledge. Teach the people true knowledge, and they will govern themselves.

Men marvel that I possess the influence I do over this people, no matter where on the earth they are located. If we had fifty thousand members of the Church in China, though they never saw me, they would obey my counsel, because I send true knowledge to them and teach them the principles that tend to their own good and happiness. Their eyes are open to see this, and they willingly obey my counsel. Men think the power and influence I possess are obtained by necromancy or some other evil power. The power of the devil is great upon the earth, but it is fast playing out, and the inhabitants of the earth must have true knowledge.

It has been told me from my youth up that opposition is the life of business, especially in the political arena. It is opposition that has ruined our nation, and has been, is and will be the ruin of all nations. In our nation slavery is the great bone of contention. Do we oppose the principle of servitude? I oppose it not in my judgment. If I have a man-servant or a maid-servant, they are flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone—they are the children of God as much as I am. In the providences of God their ability is such that they cannot rise above the position of a servant, and they are willing to serve me and have me dictate their labor. Then let them do service to me, and it is my duty to treat them kindly and reward them accordingly. All the nations of the earth are composed of one flesh and blood, and God will bring into judgment the nation that abuses the liberties it possesses. If he has given me power to rule this people, or to own a hundred slaves, he requires at my hands how I use this influence and power over his creatures, and he will punish me if I abuse it. If I were the dictator of the nation in which I live, I should be held responsible to Him for that power and influence. He would expect me to rule in righteousness.

This people is an astonishment to all the world. We pick up the beggar in the street in England—and we have baptised hundreds of them—we bring him here and put him in a situation to earn his living. They never owned anything before, but after they come here they soon begin to own a pig, a cow, a few chickens, and by and by a team; then open farms and soon become men of wealth. It is our business to elevate the beggar, and not keep him in ignorance.

If you wish to gain power in the minds of any people; give them the same opportunity that you possess to become independent and self-sustaining, and endow them with all the wisdom and knowledge that they are capable of receiving, and let them increase with you, and unitedly grow and become strong. Through their oneness the Latter Day Saints have become a terror to the enemies of truth. We do not buy the people with money, but we have striven in every way that is lawful and right to get a little money to bring the poor and destitute of other nations here and put them in a position to take care of themselves. I am sorry to say that some few have requited this kindness by joining hands with our foes against us, and have become our most deadly enemies. They, however, have no power to injure us, for God rules in the heavens; and if we pursue our course and the even tenor of our lives, the Lord will spread truth in the world, and all nations will possess it and be influenced by it; then they will know how to govern and control themselves, but now they do not. With all the power I possess I cannot prevent a man from cursing and swearing, if he is disposed to do so; the Lord himself has not influence enough to do it, what then is to be done with him? Guide his mind and affections into a better channel until he sees the folly of his course and understands the benefit of a more righteous way and a more manly life, then will he pursue the path to truth, peace and the fellowship of the Saints of God on earth and in the heavens; then will he increase in love, joy, wisdom, knowledge and power. Are not these things so? Judge ye, my friends.

I am accused of a thousand evils, but I have never feared but one thing with regard to myself—and that is, that I should be left to do an evil that people may truly blame me; while they cannot speak evil of me and tell the truth, it never harms me. I care nothing what false statements are made about me when I faithfully follow the counsels of heaven; they are no more to me than the croaking of the crane that flies over my head. If a High Priest, an Elder, or any other man that comes within the perview of my influence does wrong, I would as soon tell him of it as not and show him how to do right; if he is offended at me for so doing it proves that he is destitute of knowledge. If the angel of darkness reproves you for your evil deeds thank him for it, but tell him to keep at a respectable distance and that you will try not to need any more of his kind offices.

The nation that is angry at the reproof and rebuke of the righteous proves that it is on the high way to ruin. We do not coerce nor drive people. I am very much of the opinion that it would be useless for anybody to undertake to drive me to heaven or to hell. My independence is sacred to me—it is a portion of that same Deity that rules in the heavens. There is not a being upon the face of the earth who is made in the image of God, who stands erect and is organized as God is, that should be deprived of the free exercise of his agency so far as he does not infringe upon others' rights, save by good advice and a good example.

It is written in the scriptures, "If ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also, and from henceforth ye know him and have seen him. Philip saith unto him, Lord show us the Father and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long a time with you and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father, and how sayest thou then show us the Father?" The Father is a perfect man in every part, a person of tabernacle endowed with all the features and attributes of a perfect being.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." How vain it is for us to think that we are going to grasp all things independently of God. Monarchs on their thrones have taken unto themselves power to hold and control the destinies of the people over whom they reign, when suddenly death in some way has seized them, and their thrones have been left vacant for other aspirants to power and rule. When misuse of power has reached a certain stage, the divinity that is within the people asserts its right and they free themselves from the power of despotism. The nation that lifts itself up against God and rules in unrighteousness he will call to an account in his own way.

Elevation, exaltation and glory are the objects of the Father in peopling this earth with his progeny. Do not be afraid that I say too much when I call his earthly children his progeny. It is supposed by many modern Christians that the Old Testament has become obsolete; they regard it more as a book of history relating more particularly to past ages than to us; but we will quote from it in support of God's being our Father and our being his progeny. Moses gives us to understand that Adam was created precisely after the image and likeness of his God. And in the New Testament Jesus Christ says, "and call no man your father upon the earth, for one is your Father which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters for one is your Master, even Christ." Again, Paul says, "furthermore, we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence; shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live?" He is the Father of every spirit that has ever taken an earthly tabernacle. Again, Paul in writing to the Hebrews, says, "who being the brightness of his glory and the expressed image of his person," etc.; and "I and my Father are one," says Jesus; what, one body? No, it never entered the Savior's mind that such a rendering of this saying would ever enter into the minds of persons holding the least claim to good sense. They are no more one person than I and one of my sons are one person. If my son receives my teaching, will walk in the path I mark out for him to walk in, if his faith is the same as mine, his purpose is the same and he does the work of his father as Jesus did the work of his Father, then is my son one with me in the scriptural sense. "Then said Jesus unto them, when ye have lifted up the Son of man then shall ye know that I am, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things." Jesus was the express image of his Father, and he was so much like the rest of the people in his day that he passed and repassed among them as another man, without creating any special remark. "Hath not the Scripture said that Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem where David was?"

Christ and his Father are one in their faith, in their views, in their ministry, in their purpose and in their operations to accomplish their godlike designs. Jesus came from the heavens to the earth to subdue all things, and bring all into subjection to the will of the Father, "that they all may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them that they may be one, even as we are one. I in them and thou in me that they may be made perfect in one." No one can suppose that Jesus wished to be understood that he and his Father and his disciples were all one person.

We believe in one God, one Mediator and one Holy Ghost. We cannot believe for a moment that God is destitute of body, parts, passions or attributes. Attributes can be made manifest only through an organized personage. All attributes are couched in and are the results of organized existence. True knowledge will teach the people who they are and the design of their creation. We are the sons and daughters of celestial beings, and the germ of the Deity dwells within us. When our spirits took possession of these tabernacles they were as pure as the angels of God, wherefore total de-

pravity cannot be a true doctrine. "You must be a Spirit-Rapper, or a Mormon." Yes, also a free-door. I am not afraid to rebuke any person when necessary, nor to tell the truth anywhere when it is proper and I am called upon to do so.

I am limited in knowledge, and in the ability to convey the knowledge that is within me. I am not recent in gestures to convey what my language fails to impart; neither am I mighty in writing—I can convey or to be purchase this at the Deseret Store.

Do you wish to possess enlarged influence in a political sense? Do you desire to be a big poor and honest of mankind and be now your charming self? Do you delight to know the use that clarify is almost unknown, and yet nobody but supply them is but very little? Do you desire on the study of means and at the same time afford food, raiment and shelter to the inferior, in this age of sham? Do you desire to be a benefactor to its race. Let him instruct those who are ignorant how to cultivate the soil—who know not how to plant gardens and orchards and vineyards—in all things needful and profitable requirements. Let him teach them the use of animals, and how to profit by their labors and products. Let him teach them how to raise the wool and the flax, let him teach them how to make a clothing of various kinds. Now they have their food, meat, clothing, medicine, fruit and dwellings which they have produced by their labor under the direction of the rich, good man whom capital has enabled to make wealthy those poor persons from a state of destitution and poverty to a state of comfort and comparative independence. Now, I ask, has he not gained great influence among the people? and as they increases will not his influence become more extensive? Then let him teach them the truth, and not divide them up into whigs, tories, democrats, etc.

Will the man who is capable judge between man and man? The man who is the most capable of judging between man and man, and let him sit upon the judgment seat, and do not allow himself to be a democrat, a whig, a tory, or a republican. He is a poor man, and will his reader an impartial judgment? If so I pass not to the subject of Spirit-Rapping, I am content that he should adjudicate between me and your friend.

We teach the whole human family the way of life and salvation. The Latter Day Saints have the advantage of the same power that revealed to Peter of old that Jesus was the Christ, "Flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven."

The Latter Day Saints and every other person who is entitled to salvation, or all except those who have sinned against the Holy Ghost, may know that Jesus is the Christ in the same way that Peter did. Not all necessarily do not give this knowledge to mankind, though they may and will be a witness or testimony to the believer. The apostles of Jesus were witnesses to the world, they suffered him to be put to death as a deceiver of mankind, and one possessed of a devil.

If miracles prove a person to be divinely sent, then are we authorized to declare to the world of Kaiser, who raised up Samuel, and the magicians of Egypt, to be divinely sent, and will have it printed and sent to the world that no miracle is any proof of a man's being sent of God to perform miracles in his name—though Jesus Christ wrought miracles before the eyes of the Jews, when his garments were blood and said "Crucify him, crucify him, and let his blood be upon us and our children." This has certainly come upon them. Jesus Christ said what would befall the nation of the Jews, and it has been literally fulfilled. Were I to bring a proof in favor of our religion I should quote the prophecy of Jesus in this nation, of that man whom God has sent in the latter day to restore all things, that there is more solid proof in favor of a prophet's being divinely sent, when his words are fulfilled, than all the miracles he can do.

The nineteenth century is not destitute of miracles; we have caterpillars, grasshoppers, spirit-muttering, table moving, and the curing of diseases by long standing, and same influence and power. "And when they shall say to you, seek unto those familiar spirits that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead?"

If all men understood the great work of the Lord in the latter days, and by the power of God and its ultimate results, they would invest all their capital, and all their influence in union. We are for self, for power, for knowledge, for riches, for dominion, for eternal life. We are for the kingdoms that God has ordained in his righteousness, and they have received great and precious promises. Behold, behold all things are your; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life or death, or things present, or things to come; all are your's, and you are Christ's, and Christ is your's. Hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife or children, or lands for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." He has chosen the poor of this world rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom of heaven, and he will give them all things. We are serving a good master, and he will give us all he has promised. Will you all enlist and serve this great Captain of our salvation to the end of the war? Then shall you obtain all the influence and power you can wish for, in the government of God there is all the security desired in a political system, and there is in their individual rights and property are effectually safe. Very well, millions of money I should wish to invest it under a government that would keep it under its protection and security. God rules in the heavens and on the earth, he controls the winds, the harvest, winter and summer; he controls the good and the evil, and stays the evil and the plague when it has answered his purposes, when the contending armies of our nation have served his purpose, he will say peace, and be still, and the civil strife will cease.

My brethren and sisters are anxious for your safety; you will see our danger; I know better than they do when there is danger and when there is safety, and I am larger at the feet of the Lord than they are, and I know more of the spirit of the Lord, and impunity, and within twenty-four hours after twenty-five seasons, the world in my path. I know when I could go to Washington and they would hold me as one friend and brother, and I know that I could go and would soon be reversed. Joseph Smith knew more than I do, and he said to Cyrus, "Let God go to death, I pledge a lamb to the slaughter; I go to my death as a lamb to the slaughter; I go to my death as a lamb to the slaughter." Do respect that rules in the atmosphere and in the hearts of the children of men are aware that the hour of our enemies is coming, tomorrow as to-day. Many men have greated to my house and have said, I am acquainted with which one man is great another, and have to the same thing; feelings have changed to the same deadly hatred. Sentiments have left the human family; there is but little subordination, and there is but little, if any, confidence can be placed. We have to redeem the world, we have to be true and true to ourselves, to one another and to our God from this time henceforth and forever.

I suppose that more than half a million of the human family are now in the world, in the dust in consequence of what I consider an unnecessary war. Where are all the dead? They have left their wives and children, expected to be with them in another world, a fractidal way, and what are to become of them? Can remember the scripture which reads "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord?" I mean that they were fall, a day took them from every of all nations, kindreds, and tongues, and in the latter times now, my sons, take unto yourselves wives of the daughters of men, and raise up a seed unto God, and teach them the way of life and salvation and the arts of peace, and live in peace and love forever. And they will gather up the old mountain and mountain, and the old rock making such devastation, and convert them into instruments of husbandry and useful machinery. By and by it will be said, the servants of God, "go down and see if there is any left to tell the story of the war of nations." "They men shall fall by the sword, and thy widows to be left to tell the story of the war; women shall take hold of one man, saying, we will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by your name, to take away our reproach."

Let us labor for our own religion, and learn what our present lives are worth.

I will close with a sentiment that can be blessed in my prayer all the time: Amen.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall have power to appoint and commission all postmasters whose salary or compensation for the ensuing fiscal year shall at the time of such appointment be estimated at the sum of $1,000 or less, $1,000 per year, and in all other cases the Postmaster General shall appoint such postmasters and postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to be appointed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General, all postmasters, and employes of the Post Office Department, and the General Post Office, or in the case, outside of the seat of the Post Office Department, or employed, shall, previous to entering upon the performance of their duties, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, respectively take and subscribe the oath or affirmation, in writing, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the office, viz.: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me by law, and refrain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the Post Office, and the Post Office and post roads within the United States, and that I will account for and pay over any money belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control, so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mails of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, for robbing the mails, or injuring or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws, and shall be in the employment of the post office and post roads, provided, that the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for almost one quarter, for which the postmaster shall be responsible, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postage stamps and envelopes and of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office or from the Post Office Department, or from any other source, and of all payments on account for postages, and all payments for box rents, and of all other receipts on account of the part of the postal service, and of any other information which shall be required by the Postmaster General; and these records shall be at all times subject to examination of any person duly appointed to examine.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the income of the present year, or any or naval force near any post office, unoccupied buildings, shall be deemed by the Postmaster General to be hereby required to make a special order, allowing proportionately reasonable compensation to postmasters, and other postal service, during the period of such extraordinary occupation.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of postmasters, at the close of a quarter-yearly account, to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, of all emoluments received by them respectively received for boxes or other receipts for boxes or for other receipts for papers, and by them charged for to individuals or for the delivery of letters or papers to or for the public, or any other, or other emoluments, receipts, and profits that have accrued to them respectively, for boxes, or broach post offices, and no postmaster shall receive or retain for himself, in the agency, more than the amount of his salary. And the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to require, by a form to be prepared by him, such additional quarterly accounts, allowing the quarterly account of any or all postmasters for the effect that the amount of fees in such account truly stated the entire amount of postages, box-rents and all other receipts for the quarter, and the amount paid by him at his office during such quarter; and if any letter or other mail matter shall be permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage shall not been paid at the time of delivery, and that subsequently tently account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire amount of the office will be duly collected thereof, and the entire sum which shall be paid to the Postmaster General therefor, as he verily believes, and that the entire sum of the office will be duly paid, as he verily believes; and any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to regulate the periods during which uncleared letters shall remain in any post office, and the times such letters shall be advertised as dead letter office, and to make regulations for the delivery of letters from the dead letter office, when he is satisfied they cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are authorized also to order the publication of the list of non delivered letters at any post office, in his discretion, by posting, or causing to be place or places, or in any daily or weekly publication of the place, or in the nearest post office delivery having the largest circulation, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, and to make such delivery, such list may be published in any daily or weekly publication of the place, or in the largest circulation within the delivery of the nearest post office, and the Postmaster shall shall compensation for such publication be paid out of the proceeds of the office for such letter so advertised; and no such publication shall be made except where the Postmaster General shall decide that the public interest requires it: Provided, That let rates adressed to the Postmaster General may be published in a journal of the language most used by the nation, or nations, to which the published in the same, or an adjoining delivery.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That dead letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the department, and shall be opened only when they can not be delivered to their address, nor to the writers, and the contents of such, if valuable, shall be included with the receipts of the Post Office Department, and the amount thereof shall be shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to redemption by either the party addressed, or the writer, for four years, if they register thereof, careful account being kept of the same, and if not claimed of the value of or importance to the party addressed, or the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either the addressee, or the proceed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to make regulation for the disposition, for the benefit of the Post Office Department, of any mail matter which remains in any post office, or in the dead letter office, and for by the party addressed, but the postmaster General shall publish in one newspaper or periodical of the place when any mail matter shall remain in the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice shall be sufficient for the regulation to be provided by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the action of the Post Office Department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall be employed at such post offices as the Postmaster shall direct for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post office is established, and for the services they shall a verally receive such compensation, as the Postmaster General, not exceed ng $250 per year. Provided, That on satisfactory evidence of their diligence, fidelity and experience as carriers, the Postmaster General may increase their respective salaries from time to time by an sum not exceeding $1,000, at offices where the postage on mail matter, and the receipts for box rents, yield a sum or is than sufficient to pay all expenses of the carrier system at such offices, and the balance of the salary, if any, be found, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the faithful and prompt delivery of all letters, packets and moneys received by him.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Postmaster General shall have ordered a city carrier system in any district as so, in his judgment, to justify him in so doing, the postmaster of the delivery within any prescribed post office, or at mail matter by letter carriers, as frequently as the public convenience in such district shall require, and shall make all proper regulations for the delivery.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is authorized, when in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices, in any city, town or other receiving h ses, for the safe deposit of letters, and to fix an allowance for clerk, and in case of such establishment of a branch post office, the postmaster of the place shall be appointed, and his salary fixed, as in the case of a letter carr er, and the bike bond required; Provided, That the branch office in charge of the branch office may also be the depository of the mail matter, and shall be liable to him for that purpose by the postmaster of the principal office, and shall be liable to a proceed one-half of the penalty of his bond.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all expenses of the branch post offices and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be paid out of the revenue of the office, and from the or inny postal expenses of such post office, and shall be shown in comparison with the receipts of the office in the postmaster at such office, in order that the Postmaster General may be able to fix the salaries for that branch of the postal service by the postmaster and therefore, and all expenses shall be paid out of the income of the post office at the district in which they are incurred.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster General shall provide that letters are employed may contract with the publishers of newspapers or periodicals, and with the publisher of any other matter, the delivery by postal carriers, within his district, of any such matter, of any matter coming through the mails, at rates and upon terms and conditions, such contracts rates and terms being equally open to all like publishers; but such contracts shall have no force or effect until approved by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster General may prescribe rules and regulations for the delivery by such carriers of small packets or their parcels of mail matter not exceeding in the maximum weight of ma ble packages; but such packages must be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall receive to be conveyed by the mail any letter or package which shall weigh more than 4 pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That upon the following mailable matter the postage shall be prepaid in full by postage stamps, unless otherwise expressly provided by law:

1st. Upon all domestic letters, whether passing through the mails or collected or delivered by postal agents or carriers.

2d. On all transient printed matter.

3d. On all books, catalogues, maps, charts and scienc, and all pamphlets, books, book manuscr and proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, blank deeds, blank bonds, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter paper, envelopes, envelopes, paper, and photographic representations of different types.

4th. Upon all other matter in the mail not otherwise herein provided for.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That upon the following mailable matter the postage shall be paid before delivery for not less than one year nor more than five years, or such payment for a term may be made either at the office of mailing or at the office of delivery if the term commences at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, such payment must be made to cover the additional quarters, and also for the next following quarter; otherwise the postage shall be collected on delivery on transient matter:

1st. Upon all weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and daily publications, and all other matter, when issued from a known office of publication and delivered to and sent to regular subscribers.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That no mailable matter shall be divided into three classes, namely:

1st. Letters.

2d. Regular printed matter.

3d. Miscellaneous matter.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the first class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the second class, the second class embraces all mailable matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without any

dition by writing, mark or sign. The third class embraces all other matter which may be offered for transmission by law declared mailable, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, printed manuscripts, and proofs sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographs representation of different types, scoals, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and seeds.

Sec. 21. An be it further enacted, That the maximum standard weight for one single ounce of letter postage is one-half ounce avoirdupois.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on all domestic letters transmitte in the mail of the United States, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform, at three cents, and for each ounce, or fraction thereof of additional weight, there shall be charged an additional rate of 3 cents, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps plainly affixed to such letter.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on all letters not transmitted through the mails of the United States, but delivered through the post-office or its carriers, commonly described as local or drop letters, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at 2 cents, and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof of additional weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the envelope of such letter; but no extra postage or carrier's fee shall hereafter be charged or collected upon letters delivered by carriers, or upon letters collected by them for mailing or for delivery.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the standard letter rate of postage is established for all mailable matter which is written in partly in writing, or to be marked as to convey any actual or further individual information than is conveyed by the original print, or copies of printed matter, or enclosed in violation of law or regulations of the Department or touching the inclosure of matter which shall be in excess of the standard rate, and for all matter introduced into the mails of the United States at a rate less than the rate: Provided, That book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of printed matter: And provided further, That publishers of newspapers or periodicals may place or write upon their publications sent to regular subscribers the name of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may enclose therewith receipts for payment and bills for subscription thereto.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That on all matter not exceeding a certain stated weight and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, there shall accompany the same, if mailed, the rate, of the same shall be forwarded, is established at the rate of letter postage.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any matter on which postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall remain in the mail office without delivery, the postage shall be prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is an hereind to provide by uniform rules, for the transportation free and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States to destination; and all other letters written from accilent or neglect appear to have been deposited for mailing without prepayment of postage, where in the latter class, the written is not known or can not be ascertained, and of his default; but in all cases of left are not prepaid, except certified soldiers and naval letters, the time shall be charged and double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That when any not a letter or mailable matter, or is prepaid shall endorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, with a request that the same be returned to him if not called for or delivered within any number of days, (not exceeding ten days) any such letter shall not be advertised, nor treated as a dead letter, but shall be returned, but shall be returned as requested, charged with the proper postage at the prepaid rate, to be collected on the same, if delivered, and if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the postage on dead letters, and dead letters returned available, shall be three cents for the single rate; on returned dead letters, registered, six cents; double rates shall be charged.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found with additional charge of postage therefor.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General shall have authority to pay, or cause to be paid, a reward not exceeding two cents each for all letters conveyed in any vessel or steamboat, and not delivered by the mail, from one port or place in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port within the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. But such letters shall be duly posted in the post office at the port of arrival for mailing or delivery, and if delivered within the United States shall be rated with double rates of postage, which shall be charged to the vessel. No fees shall be allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That, for greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the payment of the postage, as well as a registry fee for not exceeding 20 cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time order, however, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not exempt the Postoffice Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof, and provided, that it may be by regulation for a return receipt to be given to the sender, or to be given, and registered letter was delivered, which receipts may be recognized in courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the maximum standard weight for the single rate of postage on matter classed as printed matter, or newspapers, shall be subject to the exception in the next following section thereof.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on transient mailable matter of the third class, and also on all miscellaneous mailable matter of the third class, shall be uniform at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof counts each any one package to one addressee, and shall in all cases be in advance, prepaid by stamps, plainly affixed to the mailing matter. Double rates shall be charged for books. Unsealed circulars and printed matter in bulk, shall be at the single rate of 2 cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for each ounce or fraction thereof, and restricted to one address. No extra postage shall be charged for sheet music, or for the premes upon an involve or wrapper. These shall be mailed at the rate of cases the prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, shall be one cent for every frequently from a known office of publication, and shall be prepaid by stamps, affixed, as follows: Upon newspapers and other periodicals, weighing not exceeding the standard weight of 4 ounces, when sent through the mails for postoffices of the United States, shall be two cents for each quarter of the year shall be for publications issued weekly, or more frequently than two a week, 10 cents; issued three times a week, 15 cents; issued six times a week, 30 cents; issued more than a week, 50 cents, and in that proportion, adding one rate for each ounce or fraction thereof of the excess for weight exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, an additional rate shall be charged, and on the same rate for additional rate for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof. Such rate of age must be prepaid for a term not less than one quarter, and shall be payable at the postoffice where paid; and no such publication shall be delivered, nor shall the publisher be entitled to the benefit of the publication, unless payment is made; but the publishers of weekly publications may prepay the postage to subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on matter of the third class, and on all other matter of the second class, issued less frequently than once a week, shall be one cent for every four ounces, and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as follows: Upon newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, weighing not exceeding standard weight of four ounces, and to the United States between any point therein, the rate for each such publication shall be 1 cent, and an additional rate of 1 cent for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof. Provided, That the master-General may provide by regulation for the transportation of such publications in packages at the same rate by the standard weight, and in packages of not less than three; and the rates herein provided must be prepaid at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the publisher, for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, and shall be payable at the office where the postages upon their packages as received at the office of publication, or upon semi-annual subscribers who pay postage quarterly in advance.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That publishers may enclose in their publications such receipts for payment of bills for subscription thereto without any additional charge of postage, and may place or write upon the wrapper thereof, the name and address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription will expire but any other enclosure or addition in writing or print, shall be subject to the letter postage, which shall be collected before delivery.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General may from time to time provide by order the rates and terms upon which rolls agents may receive and deliver at their car or steamer packages of newspapers and periodicals delivered to them by publishers, or their agents, for the news agent in charge thereof, and not received by them, nor designed delivery at any post office.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General has authority to prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters, and if not so wrapped and secured, the same shall be subject to letter postage. He may also provide by regulation for overstamping by franked lists, by affidavits or otherwise, whether publishers send or not any such publications unpaid through the mails to other than their regular subscribers.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That postmasters, at the office of delivery, are authorized and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and franked matter, and charge, with letter postage, any such matter not franked or prepaid for next-issuing whether there is upon, or connected with, any such publication or not such package any matter or thing which authorizes or requires the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General may prescribe an affidavit in form, to be prescribed by general regulations, to be taken by any publisher, or any clerk, agent, or servant of such publisher, of any paper or periodical, which, by the laws of the United States, is entitled to the privileges without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that he, or any other proprietor, clerk, agent, or employee, of the publisher knowing, and, or, believing, it is intended to be sent, through the mails, without prepayment by postage stamps, any copies of such paper or periodical (mentioning it), except the same were sent to bona fide paid regular subscribers therein. And it be ascertained that such papers or periodicals have been than unlawfully sent with the knowledge or consent of such proprietors, or of the agent or clerk in charge of that business, or if such affidavit, when required by the Postmaster-General, or by the special agent of the Postoffice Department, shall be refused, the person guilty of such offense, or refusing such oath, shall be liable to a fine of $50 in each case, to be recovered by suit, or note any court of competent jurisdiction, one half of which when recovered shall be paid to the informer.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That authority is frank mail matter is conferred upon and limited to the following persons: 1st. The President of the United States, by himself or his private secretary. 2d. The Vice President of the United States. 3d. The chiefs of the several executive departments. 4th. The principal officers, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks of each such department, to be used only for official communications, and in the manner directed by regulation prescribed. 5th. Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, including delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover communications to and from them, and all printed matter, or issued by them, including speeches, proceedings and debates in Congress, but not including matter to be used in their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected and to expire on the first Monday in December following such term of office. 6th All official communications addressed to the heads of executive departments of Government by an officer responsible to such department. 7th Letters in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official" with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. The members have also the franking privilege for official documents transmitted by the Postmaster General. That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official" with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such endorsement of "official" franking privilege, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay $300. 8th. Petitions to Congress, which may be franked, and sent in the mails. 9th. All communications addressed to any of the officers, agents, or employees, of the Post Office Department, and not charged with letter postage, must be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That the stationery, and all other articles required, and papers which shall not exceed 16 ounces in weight, shall be allowed to be franked, and all publications reciprocally free of postage; Provided, That such exchanges shall be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1863.

—A young married woman whose husband has "gone to the war," heard a conversation between two gentlemen, one belonging to the cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she was very much surprised, and, at the same time with a sigh, that if more infantry was needed she thought it would be better send some of the volunteers home again.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of May, 1863, at G. S. City, Utah, by W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer		
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26 550	20.510	26.620

Thermometer attached.		Monthly Mean.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
52	72	62

Therm-meter.	Monthly Mean.	Open air.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
53	72	62

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Dry Bulb.
9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
62	72	62

Thermometer.	Monthly Mean.	Wet Bulb.
56	60	59

The amount of rain water that fell during the month measured 305, which is a little more than one-third of an inch over the sixty days.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1 Clear.
2 do. do. clear; p.m. hazy.
3 Clear.
4 do. do.
5 do. windy.
6 Mostly clear.
7 Clear.
8 A.m. clear; p.m. hazy.
9 Mostly clear; showers at evening.
10 do. do. at 3 p.m.
11 Clear.
12 do.
13 do.
14 Partially clear.
15 do do shower at 2 p.m.
16 Mostly cloudy; showers.
17 do do windy.
18 Clear and hazy.
19 Flying clouds; some rain and windy.
20 Mostly cloudy and cool.
21 Stormy and windy, cool.
22 Clear.
23 Partially clear.
24 Clear and warm.
25 Partially clear.
26 do do
27 Clear.
28 do do
29 do do
30 do do
31 do do

A CENTURY'S CHANCE.—One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio. Now, Ashland, Lorain, or Illinois Territory Then, what is now the most flourishing part of the country was as little known as the country round the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1776, the gallant Colonel Daniel Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first pioneer of Kentucky. The first settlement in Ohio was made 20 years after that time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people.

A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was maintaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago the United States was the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the eve of a war which was to sever it from the colonies which within a score of years thereafter established the great Republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four universities in North America, and not then been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. Let us come back back to it through the vista of history, we shall find that the time, the place, and the men allotted to more important events, in the progress of the human race, are but little, than almost any which has elapsed since the creation.—[Chicago Journal.

DAD'S HEART BY SON OF HARP.—It is a sore trial when a stripling of a boy goes to his father's opposition. A little hard-hearted ness and aversion to a reconcilement is almost unnatural. Yet it is a fact, and it is, as it is, perhaps, the wisest. His best-loved son had formed a most unpromising alliance, had eloped with the last man in the world he, the father, would have chosen for his son. But in a casual encounter, he met her in the parlor, and was struck by Susan than the member the mild virtues of William Dockey, Esq. What said the parent to the disobedient child, whose knees faltered under her at the sight of him? "Ha, Sukey, is it you? Come and dine with us on Sunday!" then turning away, and again turning back, "Ha, Sukey, I hear you are married." "Yes, Dad," said Sukey, do you hear? bring your husband home to dine." "Ha, Sukey, I have heard from him. Need it be added that the parlour match made by Susan than the world expected.—[Char—

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....June 10, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

With the array under General Johnston, which, as it was away from Fort Bridger to the "other side of Jordan," passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 20th of June, 1858, came Dr. R. Eckels, appointed Chief Justice for Utah; but as before stated he had never taken the oath of office, and did not it, after the Department had called his attention to the omission once or more, when on the 19th day of July, next following, he took and subscribed the prescribed oath, before the Probate Judge of Great Salt Lake county—Charles E. Sinclair, Associate Justice, arrived here soon after, assuming to be the successor of Judge Stiles, and as such claimed to have been assigned to, or that he had the legal right to officiate in the Third Judicial District, without any reference to the action of the Legislative Assembly.

The two Judges, Eckles and Sinclair, on their arrival, as herein stated, notwithstanding they considered themselves assigned, the former to the first and another District, in the successor of Judge Kinney, and the latter to the Third District, as the successor to Judge Stiles, or rather assigned themselves to those Districts, found some difficulties to surmount before they could get to work, even in their own way, for Sinclair, with all his prejudice, corruption and meanness, had so professed to have some little regard for the usual forms of law, disregarding, however, those prescribed by the Territory. According to their interpretation of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 19th 1850, there could be but one term of court held in each District in one year, the times and places of holding which, were, by the Judges, when assembled at the seat of Government, to be fixed and appointed, and they also held that at the said term of court, all matters Federal or Territorial, both civil and criminal, were to be adjudicated, and that the United States Marshal, in all cases, was the only ministerial officer of those courts in the Territory, and that no Territorial officer, either marshal or sheriff, could legally serve any process in the Territory in truth, they condemned not only the Territorial officers, but too have which had been established by the Legislative Assembly, and all the rules and regulations which had been established for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws in accordance with the organic act.

The law in relation to holding District Courts in the several districts of the Territory in force at the time of the arrival of these Judges, prescribed that the District Courts should be held at Farmington as the first Monday, at Ogden on the second, and at Brigham City on the third Monday in June, and at Grease River on the first Monday in May. In the Second District the law prescribed that the courts should be held at Provo, on the second Monday, and at Manti on the fourth Monday in April, at Fillmore on the second monday in May, and at Parowan on the first Monday in June. In the Third Distr ct, the times and places fixed and established were in Carson on the first Monday in July, in Tooele on the third Monday in October, and in Great Salt Lake City on the first Monday in November.

In their majesty and dignity, as special representatives of "Federal Power," Eckles and Sinclair, notwithstanding they had considered themselves assigned to the first and third Districts respectively, would not hold courts in those Districts at the times and places designated, and, being determined not to acknowledge any act of the Legislature as legal, they found themselves involved in a difficulty in relation to the Seat of Government, as it had been changed from Fillmore to Great Salt Lake City, which place all the Federal officers who came with, or soon after the crusade, would have been glad to have made Government the capital, for they would have done so without involving other questions, which might interfere with their plans to bring as much evil upon the people and Territory as to make innocuousness as possible—objects which they kept in view from the time they arrived until they took their departure from the Territory, as the history of their doings abundantly proves.

The time for the holding of the annual session of the Supreme Court of the Territory, had, by the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the Organic Act, been appointed to be held on the first Monday in January, at Great Salt Lake City, but these judge al wiseacres, bent on mischief, determined not to comply with the requirements of, or honor any Territorial law whatever, and not determined to wait until the time and place for holding courts as prescribed by the act of August 16th, 1856, should be fixed and appointed, by the Judges of that court, at Judicial term, they determined the same law would not even admit, then, as they afterwards did, to suit their convenience, that Great Salt Lake City was the seat of Government *de-facto*, they resolved to go to Fillmore as Fillmore, so that they could say that they had "assembled at the Seat of Government" to fix time and appointed the "times and places of holding courts in their respective districts."

To go alone and unattended was considered too low for such dignitaries, so a guard was applied to Gen. Johnston for an escort, which was readily furnished, and the two criminal knaves or idiots, proceeded to Fillmore, the late capital, and without any regard to the forms of organizing and holding a court, and without having a clerk or record there, they made a mock proceeding and exhibited a scrap of paper on which was written the following, viz: the handwriting of Eckles, if we rightly remember.

1st District court will be holden at Farmington on the last Monday in September by R. Eckels Chf Justice.

3d District court will be holden at Great Salt Lake City on the 1st Monday in October by Chief Justice.

2d District court will be holden at Fillmore city in the first Monday in Nov. by Mr. Justice Cradlebaugh.

Supreme Court meets at the City of Fillmore on the 1st [Monday] January in each year.

D R ECKELS.
Chf Jus of Sout ct.
C. E. SINCLAIR,
Justice of Supr ct.

Aug. 28, 1858.

Each Term of District court w ll be for 30 days if the business shall require it.

This wonderful document was, after its publication, reviewed and amended as to read "Each term of District Court will be held for 60 days, if the business shall require it," and, further record of the proceedings of the due while at Fillmore, was made, showing thus exhibited which they seemed to suppose was one of great importance, and would effect a revolution or mighty change in judicial proceedings in Utah, as upon, in according to their expectations, hung the fate of thousands. It so happened, however, that neither that nor any other mock proceeding which was made, had, or institution, or change two villinies, or by their associate, Cradlebaugh, ever had, or ever bring the time they claimed in the Territory, and the standing they were permitted to have every-place, were, enabled them to accomplish their hellish designs, to deprive the objects of their hate—President Young, and the principal men of the community—at life and liberty—which they evidently believed they would easily accomplish, and thereby acquire immortal fame.

Judge Eckles, who, according to the showing, was to have held a court at Farmington on the first Monday in September, which in that year occurred on the 5th—about ten days after their return from Fillmore; made no move for a few weeks he returned to Indiana to attend to a law suit, as he alleged, which had been commenced by his agent against an individual contrary to instructions, and which would result disastrously to him, Eckels, in the event certain evidence, which he alone knew how to obtain, should not be produced at the trial, intimating that he had a peculiar way of procuring evidence for clients as well as for himself, in matters of litigation of doubtful character, as he had made use of on that special business, as stated, Eckels was absent from the Territory six or eight months, which was a blessing duly appreciated by the people generally.

Judge Sinclair, in accordance with what was written on the scrap of paper exhibited after their return from Fillmore, having made arrangements therefor, commenced his court on the first Monday, the 6th day of October, with great "solemnity," and on the second day, adjourned the same till the 1st of November, without doing any business further than to effect an organization. At the time of the 1st of November, he adjourned again till the 15th of November, at which time it met again, but inasmuch as the machinery for doing the great work expected to be put in motion, by the two Judges, had not been ready, no business was done, and another adjournment for a week was taken, after ordering the clerk to issue venires for the summoning of a number of men for the panel of the grand jury and four to fill up the list of petit jurors, that number of vacancies appearing on calling the roll, occasioned by the departure of ministerial men, who had been summoned in the first instance by Marshal Dotarn, who was an extremely ignorant man, and did not know how to do his duties, without passing through the Territory was a competent jurror and could be compelled to serve, if summoned by a "Federal officer," particularly when cited by a "Federal Judge," Brightly's Digest, which was an insignia of office, and the judge was not much further advanced in the knowledge of law than the Marshal in relation to such matters, notwithstanding it was so marvel lous a large majority of those first summoned were transient men of doubtful character, half of them not in the Territory before the adjournment of the court.

On the 23d of November the court met again pursuant to adjournment, when the judge delivered a long charge to the Grand jury, in which he so elaborately called the attention of the jurors to the crime of treason and to the prohibitation of the Statutes of the United States, particularly in relation to Indian affairs, to detention from the army, the purchasing of Government property from soldiers, the preparation of court records, resistance to officers and intercourse with Indians, alleged to have been violated by the citizens of Utah, referring extensively to the law, in each particular case, and concluded with a lengthy harangue on the subject of polygamy, concerning which he charged the jury specially to make presentment.

The Court continued in session till the 15th day of January, one hundred and six days from the time of the commencement of the Judicial term, during which time the most strenuous exertions were made by the judge to accomplish a thing that would immortalize his name, by getting some of the chief or principal citizens of Utah, such as Brigham Young, and convicted of crimes for which they might be either fined, imprisoned, fined, or punished in some way that would redound to his honor in the eyes of those who were expecting great benefits to result from the crusade, and from the doings of the Federal judges in particular, but by some means or other, it was found, too difficult, and after the adjournment of his Court, he, before, he was nobody but "drunken Charley Sinclair."

The business done during the week ending Nov. 27th, after the grand jury had been sworn and charged, was the ordering of two Indians, who were under arrest for heinous offences committed in Utah county, to the Second District for trial, ordering some tables and seats for spectators, admitting one alien to citizenship, discharging a number of transient jurors, who wanted to go back to the States or forward to California, swearing in a few minor officers, and ruling on one two questions that were raised by members of the bar. The question of jurisdiction of Federal and Territorial officers was argued, but the question was not decided till some time afterwards, when the judge ruled that no officers appointed under the laws of the Territory could officiate in the District Court.

From Nov. 29 to Dec. 10 the entire time of the court was occupied in the consideration of a case which came up on motion of D. H. Burr, for the expulsion of Gen. James Ferguson from the bar. The judge then spoke of the "dignity of the bench and honorable profession," in an alleged murder case, notwithstanding the grand jury was in session, thinking he had got hold of something out of which he could make some capital, after sending the prisoner case, in which an indictment had then been found, was resumed and continued to occupy the time from day to day till the 11th of December, when it was left to a jury and was soon ended by a verdict of "Not guilty."

The grand jury found true bills of indictment against about a dozen transient fellows for stealing, and without calling up a single case after that against Gen. Ferguson was dispensed of, the Court adjourned "until the next court in course."

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

General Connor started for Fort Bridger on Wednesday last, and rumor says that on the 15th he made a treaty with the Shoshones, at or near that place and received from them a large number of stolen horses. If he has succeeded in making arrangements with the red skinned rascals, which will secure permanent peace to the citizens and emigrants passing through their country and insure safety to the property of the Overland Mail and Telegraph company, which might have been accomplished long ago had judicious measures been taken, Gen. Connor should have the privilege of taking a seat assumed to some field where greater honors, and more glory can be won, if desired, than can possibly be achieved in the Great Basin, where there will be no war and no prospect of acquiring military fame. It is unjust to place Indians in a position they cannot distinguish them lves and that too when the country has need of their services.

A KNOCK-DOWN AFFAIR.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 5th, two inebriates—a Scotchman who boas's, when "corned," which has often been the case with him, of having fought one or three weeks, of his opinion as a "Texas Ranger," and a C. V. from Camp Douglas, met in a cooper's shop on "Whisky Street." The C. V., feeling "strong" and under the influence of some liquor, at once began to boast of his prowess, which gave offence to the Scotchman, who, a short time before had been vaunting of his ability to put down anything in his way, and he was not long putting himself "in position" for a "knock down." A bystander, seeing that a collision was imminent, "thought proper to interfere or off" (meaning "off" the table, as understood, both parties refused, and the "irate gentlemen" received a telling blow from the C. V., which knocked the Scotch out of the way, and made no further effort to do a "knock-down" or prevent the hot-heads from determining in their favorite way which was the "better man." The Scotch, after which he followed, the Texanized North Britisher, who he familiarly known as "Capt. Jack," came off victorious, the C. V. having given him a severe pounding before a police force appeared for the purpose of arresting the combatants.

At the approach of the police with their truncheons, the C. V. fled or retired into a back yard, and subsequently took refuge in a cellar, where, after diligent search, he was found and secured in the "black-ugly" for safe keeping for the time being. He was subsequently taken before Alderman Clinton and fined, according to the matter, and the C. V., who commenced and was the principal actor in the affray, was fined in a small amount—ten dollars, we believe—and sentenced to be locked up till the fine should be paid. The city prison did not, however, hold the fellow long, for before he had been confined therein two days in default of paying the amount deemed necessary to make things right, he, by the aid of some outside friend, effected his escape, and, as supposed, returned to Camp Douglas, where all such patriotic belonging thers should be kept.

MILITARY DRILLS AND PARADES.

The spirit of improvement which seems to be pervading all classes of citizens in these progressive and exciting times, does not appear to be confined only to the development of the agricultural, manufacturing and other resources of these mountain vales, and to the attainment of useful knowledge so requisite to the proper discharge of all the varied duties of civil life; but the citizen soldiery are evidently waking up, and emerging from that lethargic state into which the military had reclined, consequent to the continued peace which the people of Utah have enjoyed for many years. We see no particular cause for the awakening, further than it is always considered wise to be ready for every the emergency, emergency, or exigency which may arisand that it is well "in times of peace to prepare for war."

We do not wish to be understood that the Deseretans have not generally been ready to make a demonstration at short notice, but that they have not of late spent much time in drilling or in studying and learning the science of war. In that respect there has been considerable improvement manifested within the last three months and military drills and parades have been quite frequent of late. Not much time has been spent in such exercises, but we have seen squads and companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery and cavalry out for drill, an hour or two, after the usual labors of the day have been performed, nearly every week, and some of them have made considerable improvements in the manual of arms and perform the evolutions of their respective corps with greater promptitude and more scientifically than undisciplined troops.

On Saturday last, in the afternoon, Col. Burton's cavalry regiment, commonly known as the "Life Guards," was out for drill inspection and review. We did not visit the parade ground, which is on the bench near the arsenal, consequently we cannot state whether every thing passed off in the military style or not; but after the regiment was dismissed and the several companies had "broke ranks" (we believe that is the phrase) as the officers and men came riding down from the hill, we had a splendid view of them, having taken a post low on the balcony of the News office expressly for that purpose. They were some little time in passing, and rode on irregularly that it was not possible to determine their number. As they came near, it was observable that there had not been a "dress parade" so neither officers nor men were in uniform and no military trappings whatever were discoverable.

The first who came along were evidently "new recruits." They were equipped mostly on bronchos and ponies, the speed at which the riders were severally endeavoring to increase by various means, indicating that they had a few things to learn before they could be considered scientific horsemen. Some of them sat very ungracefully in the saddle and leaned forward too much to present a very graceful appearance. They were seen, as before, endeavoring to make a little extra display on retiring from parade, where they had probably been somewhat constrained their wonted liberty for a few hours, and a rigid disciplinarian might have considered them on that account, "slightly demoralized." They were unquestionably better at a mass than a rank more by surely, but without discipline they would not, in our opinion, make very effective troops for any service excepting "raids."

After these well dressed drying squads had passed, most of the other members of the regiment rode along in soldier like order, generally mounted on fine chargers, of divers colors, sizes and hights, owned, unquestionably, by their respective riders; that is they were neither hired nor borrowed steeds. There was considerable discrepancy particularly in the ages, hights and sizes of the men; some were very tall, others short. Some were young and there were not a few whose silvery locks evidenced that if they were in the States, they would not be subject to the conscription law. To our certain knowledge many them have seen hard service and taken an active part in more than one campaign and are yet on hand to perform any requisite duty.

That the "Life Guards" are a military corps there is no doubt; but like most citizen soldiery organizations a little more drilling, would do them no harm. It is presumed nevertheless, that when on parades they make a better display than when riding promiscuously through the streets.

SANPETE GOING AHEAD.

It has been a long time, till within a few days, for reasons to us unknown, since we have been in receipt of any communications relative to the progress of affairs in Sanpete county, from our correspondents in that, at present, somewhat out-of-the-way part of the Territory, and we were pleased to receive by last mail from there, two communications which appear in this number, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the reticence of its writers, Sanpete is in progressing with a fair prospect that the citizens of that agricultural valley will keep pace with the times and not be surpassed by younger or more recently populous districts in the Northern or Southern portions of the Territory in things pertaining to temporal prosperity. The county of Sanpete, we believe, not having been a resident of Deseret, at the time, and not as well versed in the minutia of the history of the first settlements in these valleys, as of those more recently from, was the fifth or sixth in the order of settlement and organization in the State, under the provisional government, and has ever ranked among the most agricultural counties in the Territory. Like all other new settlements, it has had difficulties to encounter; some of them attributable to its isolated situation, which probably may, at no distant period, be removed. Whether or not, as anticipated, the principal thoroughfare through the Territory, from North to South, will be established through Sanpete valley, by way of Spanish Fork river, we are unable to predict, but it is pleasurable to be informed that the spirit of improvement is doubtless, at last, about to become up more fervent, and that other than agricultural pursuits and interests are beginning to attract attention. That great facilities for the rearing of manufactories, there can be no doubt, and should the spirit of progress, in all that tends to wealth, and to the enjoyment of life, continue to increase, if the efforts of the industrious and pleasure loving are not now aware that the elements of social independence exist there in profuse abundance, it will not be long before they will become convinced of that fact, and many of those capitalists other than those now residing in their midst, with proper exertion, those elements will be developed and that manufactures, instead of grain, as heretofore or hitherto, be used as mediums of trade or exchange in the absence of silver and gold.

We wish our friends in Sanpete, as well as elsewhere throughout Deseret, success in all their efforts to develop the resources of the country of whatever nature they may be, and shall be pleased to announce from time to time, the advancement that may be made in the attainment of whatever may tend to make them more happy and independent.

THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening, being the last of the season, the performance of the above school performed the interesting Drama, "The Idiot Wi' wes," followed with the amusing farce of "Ici on Parle Français" by Mr. Booth, concluding with the laughable farce "Diamond Cut Diamond." We were present on the occasion, and were well pleased with the night's entertainment, which, we believe, was satisfactory to all.

THAT SALT.—We have been shown a specimen of the salt manufactured by Messrs. Vickers and Salsbury, at their salt works, near Nephi, last county. The sample we saw was very good, and we think superior to any we have ever seen manufactured from the waters of Great Salt Lake. Messrs. Vickers and Salsbury are, as we understand, producing large quantities and intend to supply the market, not only in that part of the Territory but in this, where they are confident they will succeed in competing with the boat that can be made at the Lake.

RETURNED.—Mr. T. A. Lyne, the accomplished dramatic actor, who left this city for Denver nearly two months since, after closing his winter engagement at the Theatre in that city, returned last week. He intends taking a short tour through some portions of the Territory, and, in conjunction, on his return, again to the city he will favor us with some Shakspearean readings—due notice of which will be published.

A BUSY SCENE.

The Temple Square, which is in full view of the balcony of the News office, has for weeks past, presented a very busy scene. The stone cutters, masons, hod carriers, and other artisans at work on and around the foundations of the Temple and the new Tabernacle, together with the carpenters, joiners, and other workmen, who are busily at work within the walls surrounding the square, every day, sundays excepted, constitute a large constructive force—how many we cannot exactly state; but a like number of soldiers would make a respectable sized regiment, perhaps not quite equal to the maximum of those organized and marched into the field, but more than most of those months which return home or go into quarters at the close of a campaign in the prevailing war.

The foundations of the piers of the new Tabernacle have been mostly placed, and some of the columns are being raised. The work on the Temple foundation, or basement, is being pushed forward with rapidity. The displace the stones already laid, or to throw them down or take them up, so that there would not be left one resting upon another, as was predicted and fulfilled in relation to the foundation built at Jerusalem, would require more work than hunters for hidden treasure, in these days, would be willing to undertake, and it is not probable that an equal of that kind will ever transpire. The scarcity of gold and silver in America at this time notwithstanding the vast amounts of the former metals that are obtained from the inferior rocks and sands, so universally occurring in the regions of the "everlasting hills" "on the sides of the north," will not be apt, in the future, to be mentioned in the history of the times, to induce the belief in after ages, (in the event these valleys shall again become populous) that which by the Jews by has not been predicted or foretold by the prophets that may was hid or secreted under the massive rocks placed in the foundation, so far beneath the surface, and it will certainly be as easy matter to secrete any around the walls after they shall have been completed; consequently the belief in entertained that the foundation of the Temple now built in Great Salt Lake City will remain as placed long after the wicked shall have "shaken out of the earth," wave cease, and peace universal shall reign "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

The amount of unhewed rocks does not seem to increase very fast, as the hewers probably feel that the work about as fast as they are hauled. The sounds produced by their hammers and chisels are not unpleasant, the sonorousness of which is far more agreeable to our ears than the clangor of arms or the din of war.

SECRETARY FELTZE.—From the Virginia (N. T.) *Daily Union* we learn that Secretary Frank Feltze is now in that city; also that he has been admitted to the bar. The *Union* intimates that Mr. Feltze will probably become a resident of Nevada.

WINEY.—For much of the time during the past week the wind has blown tremendously, carrying about clouds of dust in every direction, rendering outdoor life extremely unpleasant and by reminding the inhabitants of sensations it has blown so furiously that shade trees, in exposed locations, have been prostrated and uprooted and things of a similar nature have blown about profusely. Much injury has been done to fruit and fruit trees. It was thought by many that rain would follow the high winds, but not yet.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Cleveland (O.) *Plain Dealer* announces the death of "Heber Kimball, the great Mormon Prophet, next in authority to Brigham Young," by the explosion of his steaboat, Ada Hancock, of San Pedro, California. The individuals named was Hiram Kimball, with whom, no doubt, Heber C. Kimball is frequently and inadvertently confounded. President Kimball, First Counselor of President Brigham Young, we are most happy in announcing, yet live, enjoying good health, and daily accomplishing vivacity of spirit, as fully as ever, and his public discourses on the Sabbath he still edify, and his private interviews are as instructive as ever, that he has not the remotest idea of ever ceasing to oppose wickedness, whether in high or low places.

THE PACIFIC MONTHLY.

We have before us the June number of this excellent California magazine. The Hesperian, a lady's magazine, having changed hands, the new proprietors—not liking the idea of "separating the sexes in literature any more than in schools, churches, families or social life," and to convince their "bachelor and Benedict friends" that their labors for them as well as for the ladies, have changed the name to "The Pacific Monthly." It is elegantly printed in small plica, contains 96 pages, is adorned at $3 per annum—with a beautiful steel plate, embossed—is a very creditable production as a literary work of Western origin.

ERRATUM.—The Reporter, in "Minutes of a meeting held at St. George," printed in our last issue, should read instead Prest. B. Young's invitation to the "Mormon Battalion, July 16th," instead of July 24th, as will be seen by referring to the notes signed by the Fire Presidency in the News of May 27.

THE WAR NEWS, though exciting, is not decisive. The sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson up to June 3d, were progressing. Much fighting had occurred, some, and there was every prospect of its continuance for a time—the Confederates defending their strongholds with a desperation worthy a holier cause.

WIND STORM AT PROVO.—It is reported that on Wednesday last there was a heavy wind storm, which, injured several houses and caused moveable objects in the street to change location without reference to ownership or consequence. The damage so claimed is said to have been not inconsiderable.

A DAYTAWLEY ACT.—A short time since some miserable fellow, for reasons unknown, made a hole in the fence in the pasture of the owner, C. E. Bolton, Esq., near his farm house on Mill Creek, in the night time, and after driving a number of his sheep some considerable distance on the public highway, shot it dead in the road. The man who did the deed, he he who he may, and whether from malice, hate or revenge, is a fiend of darkness, or mere or criminal act deviceable by a fiend, and would make but little if any difference between taking the life of a human being on that of an animal in the case of real or supposed injury, or from any motive, in compliance with the promptings of a corrupt heart.

UTAH COTTON.—The St. Louis *Republican* of May 21 notices the exhibition there of a beautiful sample of some seven thousand pounds of cotton raised in Utah Territory, and now on its way thither. The *Republican* pronounces the sample as of the sommerelst grade known as "*fully fair*," of five fibre and as white as snow. For common fabrics, it says, this variety is not esteemed so highly as the product from our Southern States; but for the manufacture of fancy goods, would meet a demand.

MEXICO.—By a dispatch from San Francisco on the 7th inst., we have a confirmation of the reported capture of Puebla by the French, on the 17th ult. Some treachery in surrendering, spiked his cannon, buried his gun carriages and destroyed the infantry arms. The Mexican General Regules and his aides, also an escort of cavalry, probably, fell into hostile prisoners, shot themselves dead. The advance of the French army, on the 19th, was at Cholula, 6 miles beyond Puebla, with a view to the capital. All Frenchmen had been ordered to leave the capital within eight days. It is stated that the Mexicans design defending its approaches and the capital to the last.

NO TEMPORARY REPRATURE.—Since Saturday night we have had nothing over the lines from the East, till yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a terrible storm continuing during the most of the intervening time East of Salt Lake.

EMIGRATION.—Great numbers of emigrants are now daily passing into this city, on their way to the Idaho, Nevada and California gold and silver mines.

LEAD ORE.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of lead ore, found by Mr. Hooper Salsbury, in Bingham's canyon, West Mountains, south-west of the Big Grove. It is pronounced by competent judges the richest yet discovered in this Territory.

AGRICULTURAL

WHO WILL NOT CULTIVATE THE PEAR?

Of all the fruits, which are excellent, none is more excellent than the pear; of all the health-imparting properties possessed by fruit, the pear holds, in our judgment, inferior rank to none.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, having a soul overflowing with generous, extended philanthropy, accompanying a communication on the nuisance virtues of the pear, sends a basket of the most delicious fruit, giving directions that it be forwarded, by the first running flag of truce, to Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, at Richmond, supposing that they will exert a beneficial influence upon his mind and feelings, and persuadingly, coloring his fierce error of his ways and induce his return to the allegiance he is presumed to owe to the Federal Constitution.

What change effects they might have had upon the Confederate Chief, we regret to state, cannot be defined, as, upon the reception and examination of that tempting present, the editor of the *Observer* confronted the pears, hailed and all, without doubt, under pretext of the extreme difficulty of transmitting packages to Richmond—pears being among the commodities allowed to pass under the protection of the white flag. To make all amends within his power, however, the gentlemanly editor—who, it is doubtly to be wished, eats as much of a dessert, as in the present instance he personified himself an efficient observer—agreed that, should it suit the convenience of the *Observer* establishment to when peace shall have been declared, he would hold himself liable for payment in Confederate scrip.

The unpropitious denouement of this interesting experiment in physics is exceedingly to be regretted. Who can tell what its effects might have been? What might not a basket of luscious Flemish Beauties have accomplished toward softening the asperities of the great Confederate intellectual? Such a prescription might have been far more potent than a volume of Crittenden compromises.

This generous correspondent that happily expatiates on the virtuous properties of the pear:

The pear is the king of fruits. Rich, luscious, delicate, it has no rival. Take three of a good family, well bred, highly cultivated, and they constitute the most attractive feature of the dessert on any table. It combines the most exquisite and refined flavor of the peach, the plum and the grape, and then it is a salad for eight months in the year. I can in occasional remark in your paper I suppose you have a glimpse, at least, of light as to the excellence of the pear, but I fear you have not attained to the true appreciation of its vast superiority over all other fruits. It has a wonderful power in soothing a troubled spirit. As the human mind, soured by one another, melt in your mouth, a calm quiet inward satisfaction makes you forget all your troubles and disappointments. Do you remember an incident in the life of Charles James Fox, showing by what means he had control over his mind under the strongest temptation to discover? I will relate it. Fox (My reverend and learned friend, who once used this incident with great force and beauty to illustrate an important principle which he was discussing, might, perhaps, blame me for taking his version, even in this private and strictly confidential letter, but, as my application of it is so much more eminently intellectual, I think it may be allowed.) Fox was, at an early period of his life, a gambler, and on a certain occasion, after having lost large sums of money, rose from the table in such violent agitation that some of his friends followed him home, apprehending that he might be tempted to take his own life. They found him holding in his hands, not a pistol or a dagger, but a book, which, he was already *in detaillis*, reclining before the fire, apparently lost in the perusal of his favorite Greek author, Herodotus. You might have supposed that his temper had not seriously affected him, and that the apprehensions of his friends were groundless. But you would have been greatly deceived. He had well-grounded fears for fortune, remorse and shame to end all by laying violent hands upon himself was strong upon him. But, knowing that if he should yield up his mind to dwell upon the subject he would be overcome, by a violent effort he had fixed his mind upon a tension and was absorbed in the deep interest of the great historian. The children of this policy, his grand sublimity of the father of history, with the indescribable music and grace of the Ionian Greek dialect, were moving upon his spirit as the pears of eternal soul. He had passed out of the gloomy sphere of his own personal agency and misfortune across the gulf of three thousand years, and emerged in the soft light of blissful days of ancient antiquity. The pictures of the earliest civilizations of mankind on the banks of the Euphrates, the Nile, and the Illyssus were moving before him. The heroes and philosophers of Greece and Rome passed again in his presence. In the mean while, the dark hour of his temptation was passing away from his mind, and, upon whose wisdom and eloquence hung the destiny of a mighty empire.

Now, what the ancient classics were to Fox, pears are to me. I perpetually reflect upon the question, what do—I feel an extra pear with my dessert. Do matters look darker than usual? Do I feel a little out of sorts? Anxiety in reference to our national troubles has cast its gloom over my heart. Dull and sombre, while our fortunes were wavering, I kept in good heart on Dayton's Mountain, Mr. Bowen Berry's delight. I had just commenced on the Bartletts when the Bull Run defeat drove me to the Beurre Gris Dorée. The news of McClellan's splendid triumphs in Maryland gave additional relish to my extra Louise Bonne de Jerseys, (crown on dry, warm, sandy soil, the tree open to the sun and air) Bella Lucciviana and Beurre Diel, etc. But it required all my philosophy and a large supply of Doyenne Bossu Bosc's stock to keep my spirits up when the President's proclamation and indemnity to secession came out. My nerves received a severe shock, and I hardly know what I should have done, had not the Bosc's Bellows were just beginning to "come." Three quarters of an ounce, averaged the excitement. I have taken them regularly ever since with the Lafayettes and Bellas, I think now that I should have stuck Rescrame, or the radicals should destroy McLellan; I should survive, although at the cost of an extra dozen Bosc's of Sheldons.

Did you know that Jefferson Davis was very fond of good fruit? and did it ever occur to you—it has to me—that if a nice basket of pears could be sent him with an intimation that there were plenty more of the same kind to be had upon the sole condition of laying down his arms, that we should see another repetition of Captain Smith and Pocahontas? my rate it may be worth the trial, and I send you a basket, which please forward to him, if you think it best, as you know, I think that it cannot be sent to General D. immediately, for the Yankees would not allow it to pass. If my first effort does not bring peace I shall try the dergin. My power of persuasion in this form is not confined in one basket. I do not stake all upon a single trial.

I received a letter from my brother editor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, gave to a young friend of mine on that account. The young gentleman was on his first visit to the great city. He called at the office of the *Independent* to see Mr. Beecher, who was his father's friend. Mr. B. informed him how to find his way to Brooklyn, and then, in the kind of him some instructions as to his department. He told him to stand up straight, look bold, speak distinctly and positive, and he should would not suspect he was from the country, and consequently would not attempt to charge him. "But," said the young man, "what shall I say, Mr. B., if I do get up to it him a little?" "By no means," was Mr. B's reply "make it a rule, young man, always to hold something in reserve: never make the mistake of exhausting all your resources at your commencement, but keep something to fall back upon."

I am trifling with this crisis. If Sheldon's do not accomplish the purpose, I have Winter Nelis, Van Mons Leon Le Clerc, Lawrence, Doyenne de Maines, Easter Beurre, etc., to be sent on after another. If these all fail, I think we may as well gritty our teeth and friends fear at that and divide the Union. By the by, President of Mr. Beecher, could use his theology be improved by eating the right kind of fruit? Some of his letters show his horticultural taste, but it evidently is not well instructed. A man's mode of thinking is often very much affected by the character of his dessert. Many of Mr. B.'s heretical notions (I have always connected immediately after dinner) may be accounted for by his wrong selection of pears. His theology in this direction seems never to have gone beyond Bartlett, Seckel, Bergamotte, Osweda, Vicar of Winkfield, Gloat Morceau, and that class. Indeed, from some of his articles, I should fear he had been fed mostly on the Bon Chretien. I think I could prescribe for Mr. B. a pear regime that, if strictly followed for six months, would make him almost orthodox.

The Genesee Farmer.—The May number of the *Farmer* is presented to our table. It is a capital number. All our agricultural and horticultural friends should take the *Farmer*, if they do not already do so. It costs only sixty cents a year, and for this small sum you get three hundred and twenty-four pages of matter, well illustrated, and abounding with information of the greatest value to all engaged in rural pursuits. Send the sixty cents by mail to the publisher, Mr. Luther Tucker, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive the paper by return mail.

"The Farmer's Oracle."—We are in receipt of the two first numbers of *The Farmer's Oracle*, published at Spring Lake Villa, Utah county, by J. E. Johnson, proprietor. Although it is not a large it is a spirited "institution," and if the editor and pub lisher's ever-active Utah be seconded by the agricultural and mechanical classes of the community to that extent which is due, it is to may be prophesied that it will be a most valuable journal for its continuance, whether extensively patronized or not. The subscription price is only two dollars per annum, which few are so poor they could not pay as well as not.

A very Choice Plant.—Mr. B. F. Langworthy, of Cincinnati, a short time since at Stockton, Cal., from the interior of Sonalora, some nursery of rare and choice plants of Zanzibar, among other curious p edections of that country, brought with him a small plant, of rare flower resembling the lichens, and known in Mexico as the "live forever," which has this remarkable property, it may be plucked up by the root and dried in the sun for years, yet when being saturated with water for a day, all its orig nal greenness and vigor return in every part. The specimen exhibited, when first taken out of the box was as brown and dry as a leaf in December, but after being kept in water for twelve hours, it became as green as a fir leaf.

"Sally, I've a sweetheart—such a nice young man! He's a profession!"

"Oh, Jemima! don't use such very wicked words."

"Is it? a wicked word at all, Sally—It's a profession!"

"Business, Jemima, what business?"

"Course, Sally, what it is. It begins with 'H.'"

"I know, Jemima—It's a butcher?"

"Yes, it isn't, though; it's something much better than a butcher."

"Why, a grocer—a beverage merchant—that's it, Jemima?"

"Ca, ca, ca hateful thing—to think of anything wicked!—He's a hoctioner."

———

—I cannot remember a night so dark as to hinder or prevent the coming day; nor a storm so furious and dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and cloudless sky."

REEDS! REEDS!! REEDS!!

HAVE just returned to my Cotton Factory, and intend to follow the REED MAKING business that I have been working heretofore so closely at Boston, for Reed Cane for that purpose. Old Reeds repaired or exchanged.

There is a very poor article of Reeds in some of the stores made by some one that has not had extensive making them. You will find my Reeds branded on the Cane, and warranted to be the best in use. Also, a large assortment of Cane by the Pound or CUTTING FOR SALE, or to be Spun on Shares.

48 2 Reed Maker, 9th Ward.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

REED STAMPS can be procured at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at the Court House, G. S. City, and from the Deputy Collectors throughout the District of Utah.

A. W. BURTON, Collector Internal Revenue.

G. S. L. City, June 1, 1863.—48-3m

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid for the delivery of the Bay Mare, Branded on the left shoulder, 7 years old, height 15, 9 or 10 years old, with shoes on. Stolen from Mill Creek, on Sunday, 28 June; thinks she may have taken her tracks back to the Canyon. Any one overhauling the thief will receive a reward of thirty dollars.

Mill Creek, June 29, 1862.—49-3m

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Pound, Salt Lake City, G. S. L. City, on the morning of the 22d of June, a Black Horse, Branded on the left shoulder, 4 years old, but other features and branded with a mule shoe on the left hip, supposed to be ridden by a Boy. Any person giving information, or bringing the horse to the Pound, shall receive a suitable reward.

DANIEL B. ALLEN,
ROYAL B. ALLEN,
JOHN C. BAILE.

49-3

DANIEL GRENIG

STILL KEEPS THE

HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY,

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON

WHERE the Public at large can be accommodated with the very best of the Market affords, in Furnished Rooms, and good accommodations at all reasonable hours. Oysters cooked to PLEASURE. PASTIES supplied with delicious flavor.

ICE CREAMS BY THE GALLON.

He also keeps the finest Cigars and Segars in the Market; ICE SODA WATER and LEMONADE Iced, Brandies and Cordials constantly on hand to drink to refresh the thirsty or feed the hungry, which may be had in this PLEASANT RETREAT on Main Street, G. S. L. City.

COOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

49-3m* DANIL GRENIG.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Rider herd last fall, one Bay OX, the 3 years, 2 years old, branded 2 P on left horn. Two Black, three-year old STEERS, branded U on the ribs and crop off left ear.

Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the oxen to Jr. Nebeker, Big Elder, will be liberally rewarded. 49 4*

FOUND DEAD.

A BOUT three weeks ago, on the Cottonwood range, a Sorrel MARE, branded I M on L W on off shoulder, supposed to be about five years old, 15 hands high, has a little bay mare colt near her, about four days old. The colt is black in color. Whoever can have it by establishing his claim thereto, and paying a reasonable charge.

I will pay liberally for the delivery to me of a two-year old gelding HIGH-LEG, known in the herd last fall, or brandy vaqueros to be in the region of the Cottonwood. THOS. H. EMERY, Provo.

CARDING! CARDING!

THE OREGON CITY CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by two good experienced men, who shall endeavor to accommodate those who may favor their wool from a distance

49 3m L. SNOW.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS,

OX BOWS,

BACON AND HAMS,

SHOVELS AND SPADES,

PITCHFORKS,

SCYTHES AND SNATHS,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO & TEA.

SOAP AND CANDLES,

BRASS KETTLES,

POWDER AND LEAD

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

OVENS AND LIDS,

NAILS, PEPPER, ETC.

All which will be sold at COST and FREIGHT, at Nixon's Old Stand.

W. F. STANFORD,
Agent for Wm. J. Norris.

4748

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,
HICKORIES,
DENIMS,
TICKINGS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, &c

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
TOBACCO.

INDIGO,
BORAX,
BLUE STONE,
SCYTHES,
HOES,
AUGERS,
BRASS KETTLES,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

49-3t

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block north of Arbor Shop. 47tf

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at 50 lbs. 3 or more, 9th Ward, also Bakeries, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXPAYERS.

THOSE who have neglected to pay their County taxes for the last quarter their Territorial taxes, are requested to do so immediately, as business in those matters must be attended with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector appointed for those districts will be recorded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of additional costs and property which will also incur additional expense.

R. T. BURTON,
22-tf Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

JOHNSONS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC JEY ICE.

THE Great Ice Manufactory, Salt Lake City, has finished on fair terms, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, 3 MILES SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY. 36-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a Black Bay Ridge POINT, owner will prove ownership, and pay for the work and advertise. The owner is requested to prove property and take him away.

49 2 W. H. JENNINGS.

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES requiring best and fashionable SUMMER BONNETS can be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY MILES, on reasonable terms.

REFORMATION STREET, Third House east of State Street, 20th Ward. 46-tf

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in the Territory, for superior beauty and finish, excellence of workmanship and economy in prices. All work warranted with their order will be fully satisfied. Come and try. 6 tf

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned begs to inform Wool Growers and others that he is prepared to work up Wool into Flannels, Jeans, Linseys, Cotton, Broadcloths, Sheeting, Petticoats, Quilts, and all kinds of Wool Goods in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths at every kind of wool or produce.

A few good SPINNERS wanted.

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one block south of Arbor Shop. 12tf

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!

S. J. LEES,

MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand a large stock of superior maple and dogwood, of the old stand, the "Black Factory," on Kinsman Street, Second House west of East Temple Street, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City. 40-tf

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.

THE Only direct route to Camp Douglas, Camp CONNESS, General D. Edward Connor, with his troops and baggage wagons, passed this Ferry.

This road leaves Brigham City, B. T., passing through Cache Valley, crossing Bear River.

BLAIR'S FERRY,

who has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory.

The Military Road is by mountaineers called 20 miles shorter and half day sooner.

The settlements in Utah Territory, on the Military Road, are 20 miles nearer the Gold Mines than on the old road, or Mormon valley.

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL

on the Military Road and no Mormon Guards valley.

The Military Road IS WELL WATERED

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS can find SUPPLIES of every kind in abundance through CACHE VALLEY, Cheap for Cash.

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Same as at the Lower Bear River Ferry. Equal Tenders current.

Supply trains and owners and Government authority to pay ferriage both winter and summer, by Blair's ferry is the shortest route to the Gold Mountains passing over the more easy route Military protection.

P. S.—Mormon Guards Valley, Cache Valley, Brigham City's leaving Camp Douglas on the 12th inst., to Camp Connor by BLAIR'S FERRY.

57 4 S. M. BLAIR.

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

THE GREAT CITY QUESTIONS!

WHERE SHALL WE DINE!

AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,

Said after a long search, and found to be Stored by the Meal, Day, or Week. Meals at all hours.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

Crouch's Splendid Soda Water,

and his Inimitable CIDER!

He is always ready the latter to be had by the gallon or by the quart. 37 tf CHARLES CROUCH.

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US;

CROUCH, at his NEW BAKERY, East side of Main street, where fine Bread and Pastries, Pies and Confectionery of all kinds, can be had fresh every day.

IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR,

Cash, or any reasonable kind of pay.

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?

Tea and Tea, Sugar and Sugar, Molasses, Candy, Fruit and Stationery, with a variety of other articles, can be had at CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, East side of Main Street, next door to Kelsey, Ward & Co.'s.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of Ward's Factory.

EXPERIENCE knowledge and practice indicated to the professional services for the last two, three or four years, are now fully merited to settle the claims of all kinds of produce taken. W.F.A.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALKER BROTHERS is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

Woodworking Machinery, Mortising Machines, Tenoning Machines, Shaving Machines, Cane Rod machine, &c., made on the latest improved plans, and warranted to work.

N.B.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

N. B. WALKER, JR.
Proprietor G. S. L. City, March 18, 1868. 29 tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Camp Benton, 14th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and wishes to assure them that he will continue to merit their custom by a strict attention to the manufacture of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Straw children's Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

Liberal price for Furs, Wool, Beaver Wool, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lambs' Wool. 29 tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 14th Ward, opposite the old Post Office, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Terms immediately from 7 to 9, and from intermediate hours, at the rate of Twenty-five per quarter; $5 in advance.

Arrangements can be made for private lessons during the day.

Music arranged for Bands.

Piano Fortes tuned. Orders received by Richard Oldknight, at the Academy. 21-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON!

HE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has set up a Nail Factory in the 13th Ward, where, owing to the improvements in machinery, he can supply nails at any place in the Territory.

Always on hand for sale a quantity of heavy Iron. Nails for sale. Charcoal wanted. GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

Residence opposite Tithe Ward Bell-tower. 38-tf

COME! COME!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMMERCIAL ACTUARY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Deseret Store.

HE on' ingsired returns thanks for the public patronage, which has been received for many years past, and by manufacturing a good article and dealing on the square, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

Brigham—Sith Street, four blocks west of the State House. 31 6m

JAMES SADLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. H. GROVER, Graduate of Philadelphia College of Dentistry, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of profession.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth set on gold plates and warranted to wear years. Teeth inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

All diseases of the mouth, particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the residence of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, South side. 34tf

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,

PLASTERER, &c.

WILL WASHING done in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 16th Ward near the School House. 46-tf

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

HE SHALL or that SAW MILL in Potesbeet Kanyon, with the right of way through the canyon. Now is your chance for a good job of lumber. Apply to

W. W. DOUGLASS, Bergin ens.

N.B. I will also pay the highest market price for good wheat and barley. 41tf W. D.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned continues to RUN A COACH weekly for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers between Salt Lake City and Brigham City, which leaves G. S. L. City (starting from the residence of R. Smith, 12th Ward) on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past six a.m., and arrives at Brigham City the same evening. Returning, leaves Brigham City on Tuesdays and Fridays at half-past six a.m., which place it arrives at noon, and leaves again at one p.m., so as to arrive in Salt Lake City Wednesdays and Saturdays at half-past six p.m., and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

AGENTS:

G. D. WATSON, Corner Main and G. S. L. City.
DAN. CAMBLE, Ogden.
ELIJAH SMITH, Brigham City.
41tf T. J. KING, Proprietor.

CARPENTER & TAYLOR,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS, &c.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches, both in town and country. We shall keep on hand a good supply of ready made Coffins, &c., &c.

Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Orders from country can be accommodated with Coffins on shortest notice.

We would return our sincere thanks, and invite those indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate those who wish to make our acquaintance with a good article and give up the old system of credit facilities of the country and city.

Our Warehouse is 40 feet by 80 feet and two-thirds wide, 3 stories high, with a good Lime Kiln, and Lime and wood plenty. We want 50,000 feet, at the old stand, 1st South Street, one and a half blocks east of the Theatre. 34tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Burrs Carding Machines, the one that has been run on Cedar Creek, and one of two of those I have now fitted up for a Woolen Factory near the Mouth of the Kanyon, Cottonwood.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machines can be put in operation in winter, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

15-tf BRIGHAM YOUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have appointed Mr. Nat. Ross, agent of the Overland Stage Line at Great Salt Lake City, and that no passengers, or any other, can take Coaches, unless a ticket for the same will be paid, unless made by him, or upon his order. Any such Passengers will be Prosecuted.

H. S. GERRISH, Agent.
G. S. L. City, March 18, 1868. 29 6m

FARMINGTON CARDING MACHINE

IS OPERATING.—Having obtained New Cards, we are now prepared to accommodate those who may wish to bring their wool.

46 2 WM. H. WALKER.

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a Set of Carding Machines, MACHINE for the seasons, and are now prepared to do Wool Carding on shares, at the Factory of McAllister on Spring Creek, south of Springville. Having no use for pounds of experience in the business, we shall be ready to give satisfaction.

Springville, April 7, 1868.—41tf JACOB HOUTZ.

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. G. S. LEES respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE, CLEAN, or ALTER every Lady's Straw Hat, Bonnet or Shakers, in the neatest style.

Residence two doors north of Bishop Sharp's, 12th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It never pals industry. It cures Chokers and Operators; it cures Consumption and Chokers; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Faintness and Sickness; it relieves the Dyspeptic; it cures quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT

It cures rheumatism and spasms; it cures sprains, bruises, falls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and wounds; it cures pain and aches; it cures cuts and swellings; it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve costiveness, they cure fever and ague, they cure sick headache, they cure all bilious complaints, they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they and health to the system, they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete *Adhesive Plaster*: it is an excellent ointment; it cures pain in the side and breast; it cures weak and lame backs; it cures cuts, wounds and bruises; it cures all sores; it cures boils; it is good for everything, *every* family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared in the laboratory of the inventor—Lydia Lake Ward, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents throughout the State.

J. R. JOHNSON.
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 38-tf

PHIL'S ON THE STAGE AGAIN!

IT is a well known and interesting fact that Phil has reached the Library and Intelligence Office. He is prepared to do all the work in the line of his profession. He has never now very successfully played the shifting scenes.

HARRY HAMMER.

In the "Golden Pheasant." In fact, he has been hammering away all his life, to please the public, who will now have a chance to learn the trade.

ACTING IN AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT!

Makes never formed so good an artist to figure in the Theatrical Line. The stock stage of business in the proper place! Mark Street is the place for Phil. He is most perfectly at home in old-fashioned Gentlemanly Gentlemen's dresses; where he will also be happy than to chase the ever-changing fashions. All who honor him with their custom will find that he is

GREAT PHILOSOPHER!

In this character he will do for the public anything in his line; and for Restaurants he will do all they need for their tables, and will cater to their customers, whether early, late, or at midnight.

A SHARER ROAD TO THE GOLD MINES

Can now Enter and Homesteads Ferry, or even Major Blair's Military Road, is not discovered. The ferry road, Major Blair's Blacksmith's Shop, and Phil's Restaurant, are all on the Street of Main Street! the nearest shop to find—also Phil and the best establishment of the kind on the east side of Main Street, and everything Gentlemanly and Cheap.

ENIGRANTS: consult your BEST Interests! Go with your work to Philip Margetts Blacksmith's Shop, and Phil will do the rest.

(THE LUCKY HORSE-SHOEIN

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT R. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of Linseed Oil. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,

CABINETMAKERS, &c. &c.,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Saddlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite an continuance of their friends and the public generally, of their patronage. Remembering, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most reasonable terms.

While plain bombay, quaking asp and red pine lots wanted in exchange for furniture.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

BE Understood when to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles of the most substantial principle and improved style WEAVING LOOMS and CHAIRS, Spinning Wheels, Chairs, and, Wrought Spindles, Reels, Spinning Wheels and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Sides of Lumber, as Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and warranted, if desired.

Cl, cb and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

M. W. MAGLEBY,
J. G. HARDY,
Mountain Dell.

43-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

GEORGE BONELL, 19th Ward.

WO hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have produced some samples of the most beautiful Cloth, Cassimere, Jeans, Linsey, and Flannel, for Wearing, and do it well, and reasonable terms. We buy wool, or work it up on shares. We also do all kinds of work, rolls, spinning, weaving, dying, cutting, merchandise, stock, goods, produce, etc., etc., cash and returns. 19-2m

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WILL to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDISE,

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 19, 1868. 32-tf

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS',

AND

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,

206 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

32-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,

SHEETINGS,

COTTONADES,

DENIMS,

HICKORY,

BLUE DRILLS,

SATINETTS and

CLOTHING.

HATS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

SPADES,

SHOVELS,

HOES,

AXES,

FILES,

SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,

TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES,

Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,

GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Pins, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery,

COOKING STOVES,

Quicksilver, Gold Scales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, all wholesale and retail.

CORRESPONDENCE

ITEMS FROM SANPETE COUNTY

MANTI, SANPETE CO., U. T.,
May 25th, 1868.

EDITOR NEWS:

DEAR SIR.—Lest you should imagine that Sanpete County and her correspondents have ceased and dried up, or that the ice in this section are ashamed to report ourselves, I have concluded to say a few items because—"Out out of the way," while I try to write something to the readers of the Deseret News.

We have had a most favorable spring, and prospects are still very bright to both farmers and graziers in their respective departments. Our fruit growers are especially elated with the fact, that for the first time the frost has not injured the peach and apple blossoms, leaves a prospect for a very fair crop. The citizens of Manti have recently completed a very important and extensive undertaking in the shape of a canal, about 6 miles long, 6 feet wide and 2½ feet deep. The object of which is to intercept Cottonwood and Spring Creeks, and turn their course or portions of them from the Manti bay lands into said canal, and thus not only obviate the difficulty attending cutting hay in wet swamps, etc., but extend the area of the cultivated lands. Great credit is due the officers and members of "the Manti Bay Land and Forage Company" for the energy and energetic manner in which the work has been managed and accomplished, and doubtless the success of an enterprise that will accrue, will amply repay them for the outlay expended.

Enterprise seems to be the moving spirit throughout all the towns and settlements of this county, particularly that of Ephraim, the thriving and rapid growing towns of Moroni, Gunnison, Centerfield, Spring City and Fort Ephraim. In each of these places has been built and other improvements seem to be daily springing up, and though in some instances they have had to clear off the land, on account of having a preponderance in shape of stickeens, distinguished not only for their numbers, but for the unusual interest they manifest in Territorial matters in general, and Church matters in particular, still I think that other towns are doing well in emulating the industrious spirit so manifestly manifest from one end of this county to the other.

It may be "better late than never" to mention, that great and cheerful exertions were made in this county to fit out the teams that have gone east for this season's emigration, and I say without to any, that the people are generally very anxious and zealous for the prayerful breathings to the God of the Saints, that safety may be vouchsafed to the present enterprise. I think it would seemingly indicate could they see the unanimous union with which our entire communities accomplish such things.

We have recently had a series of reviews of the Militia of this county, and to judge from the words—"Well satisfactory," that I learned from the lips of Col. Allred, commandant of this Military District, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the improvement made in this military organization.

Our Postal arrangements here still continue to be a source of considerable dissatisfaction with the entire community, and the patience of their complaints are too apparent to be called in question. The nature of which I have already acquainted with. The main point however, I may repeat, is that our mail matter lays over at Nephi from Friday to Wednesday following, and even makes no appearance here late rather old, though it is always welcome.

The agricultural organization of this county is not yet old enough to wean, hence a little more nourishment from its mother will be necessary to keep it from dying.

Our Judicial atmosphere remains in statu quo. What sits the Judicial Chief of this District? Has Judges Drake gone after *wild ducks* in "Manti swamp," or has he gone to parts unknown singing,

"There's a good time coming, Boaties,
Wait a little longer."

In conclusion, our favorite Generals here are, General Peace, General Improvement, and General Plenty.

Yours as ever,

P. C. ROBINSON.

MANTI CITY,
May 29th, 1868.

DEAR NEWS:

In the midst of my journeyings I have turned here a few days to assess the "income" portion of the Excise tax, and in the interim myself with the unbounded resources—agriculturally and mechanically—of this portion of this part of the Territory. In viewing and listening to the tales of discoveries, I could not help but think with what rapidity the mineralogist would result over the alum, copperas, saltrocks, soda, coal and iron which seem to exist in nearly every settlement in this county, and have the thought that if the gentleman residing in Cache who desires the manufacture of glass ware, he should come and be of the opinion that no county presents more inducements for the starting of a glass manufactory than this very town from which I now write. Certain it is, this county presents the backbone of such enterprises, viz.: the great abundance of the agricultural products and large quantities of stock, including thousands of sheep which graze on the fertile plains and have thought it would be wise to come here and manufacture the wool into fabrics, and thereby save the expense attending the transportation of raw material.

The manufacture of glass here is not problematical, having been by accident discovered at the Sixty, and at Gunnison, the quantity and abundance, as also salt—the most preserving quality of salt—is unknown, as it is not to be found in any in the Territory. The manufacturer in search of water-power, wood, and timber, will find it here, and I have seen these bound in this county in sufficient quantities for all purposes and purposes.

I discover an itching in some, nevertheless, to remove these facilities on the great desire to the farms are worn out, which is true in part because that these silent pioneers pursued the cultivation of the bottom lands, nigh into town and never returning any of it in the shape of fertilizer, which would have made it thus literally walking wealth underfoot.

I have spent the greater part of this week in tobacco, and the whole county has sprung into new life since hearing that there is a probability that a factory will be built. I see the telegraph stretching its friendly arms up through Sanpete Valley to Ephraim, the last to receive the boon of this county, and see it stretch along the Sevier river, to the fertile lands of the upper square county beautiful, where for cities and towns, and in see travelers south through Kanarra, and see the mines of Iron, fired and water to Cottonwood. Enter Hyde, Cedar, Parowan, and see the same abundance of good here in many ways, is now turn my his attention to the south through Sprnah Bay and the Sevier shown named.

There are large quantities of wood grown here in Sanpete, and the manufacture of woolen and cotton factory here would be a great blessing, and many would be to assist in the enterprise if the products of the soil are needed, which I deem they are.

A company of men in this county have just completed an extensive ditch to drain off the water from some of the most fertile bottom lands near Manti, which will greatly increase the crops next season. Spring and distance reminds me of the labor performed at Gunnison in bringing the water on the bench land—not yet accomplished, but I have strong hopes that it will be done, and certainly for a company that great facilities for the building materials are abundant.

Fifty thousand pounds of salt taken, I find there are in this county nearly 15,000 sheep and vast herds of young, thrifty stock.

The Sanpete Stake property has materially increased in every settlement by the late visit of President Brigham Young, and there are more saw-mills and more mechanics who will make their trades. Many excellent threshing machines have been made here, which compare favorably with any imported from the east. The manufacture of Brooms has commenced, for which good clay has been found, and the material for the broom corn grows, and great facilities exist for the establishment of a pottery for the manufacture of queensware.

I am sorry to chronicle the death by drowning in the Sevier river of Mr. Thomas Ashbrook, an Englishman, who lost his life while attempting to cross the river, but he leaves some cattle who was no swimmer. He was buried with the rising and setting of the sun, but his body was recovered in ten minutes after he sunk. I do not know whether the proper remedies were used or not, but I fear they were, perhaps they were and perhaps not, for it seems to be a very fatal thing in this place.

Come, capitalists, this county abounds with wealth. Would that the spirit emigration is doing good by coming here and helping the county of Sanpete to enrich a who e people and thereby enrich themselves?

Having spun out my yarn about this end of the county of Sanpete Manti in particular, I wind off by wishing you and your excellent sheet, as also all who are laboring to develop the resources of our country, not forgetting the *Farmer's Oracle*, success.

Yours as ever,

D. CANDLAND.

Died:

In this city, on the 21st inst., THOMAS, son of John Lyon, formerly of Ireland.

[Mil. Star please copy.]

In Spanish Fork city, on the 27th of February last, JAMES WARNER, aged 2 years.

[Mil. Star please copy.]

In Richmond, Cache co., May 11th, REBECCA LOUISA, only daughter of Orson and Rebecca Lewis, aged 14 years 7 months and 24 days.

At Plumbrite Creek, San Pete co., May 19th, AMANDA, wife of Jesse Smith, aged 18 years and 2 weeks.

At Centerville, San Pete co., May 3d, WILLIAM EVAN HALLIDAY, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

At Tooquerville, Washington co., of hooping cough, on Monday, May 4th, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of James and Alice Jackson, aged 1 year and 3 weeks.

At Fort Perth, at the residence of H. Moorehouse, Esq., on Thursday, the 23rd of April last, in the 42d year of his age, JOHN A. LEWIS, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly captain of the 3d Regiment Lewis Militia, and for several years warden of the Cincinnati Penitentiary. Cincinnati papers please copy.

He was father of Alex Adams, of American Fork, and of Barnabas L. Adams, of this city.

New Advertisements.

HOME MANUFACTURE!!

ZION'S MASTER POLICY IN THE WARFARE OF ECONOMY!!

HOME-SPUN!

JAMES McGHIE designs to carry on the business of the Home-Spun Factory, in the

20TH WARD WEAVING FACTORY,

and hopes the patronage of the Saints and those ready to become Saints, will be given him.

He also hopes to dispose wool the ere and where that it is prepared for sale, in Sanpete, Sevier, Iron, Juab, Illinois, Cache, Bannock, Shoshe, Pottinoma, or any other of what is to be now in the Territory. He will also Exchange Cloths of every kind for wool and Cotton.

FIRST-CLASS SPINNERS WANTED.

Factory—Two Blocks east and one north of Bishop Sharp's. 50-1

LOST.

ON Saturday last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing 22 dollars. Any person finding the same, and returning it to the "Deseret News" Office will be suitably rewarded. 50-1

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE SUMMER TERM of the SCHOOL in the Eighth Ward, will commence on the 1st of June, and continue every June the 15 to 8, and a CLASS especially for BIBLE STUDY will be formed at the same time to continue with the establishment. 50-3

LOST

ON Friday last, June 5, 1868, between the Bells of Salt Creek Canyon and the Pension Springs, a CARTRIDGE BOX, with a leather cover, and a brass plate on the cover, with the inscription the same as a pocket, Mortal, will be suitably rewarded. 50-1

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on Friday, the 29th, about nine years old, branded M on the thigh hip, also scarred on the left hind leg, and the same side a cut of the spring with here. Also a Roan HORSE, about eight or nine years old, branded S on the neck shoulder. Any one giving information of the above property shall be liberally rewarded by applying to W. Murray, residing 18th Ward, G. S. L. City. 50-3

TAKE NOTICE THIS.

A SET TARRANT'S North Quinton.—Just commenced business on FAN and LEATHER in Shares. Any person having Fan and Leather, can have their work done, when tanned, on the shares, by applying to

THOMAS FAIRBANK,
North Quinton.

LOST.

A BOOK the last of May, a Small MEMORANDUM BOOK, of no use to any but the owner. The finder will please leave it at the "Deseret News" Office. 50-1

WANTED,

TWO Sister's NEW MACHINES! Known work and the Raiding of Wool. For Boots and Shoes. Apply to E. S. YOUNG,
Sugar House Ward.

THE GOLD ROAD FOR OVER!

TO THE GRASSHOPPER GOLD MINES!

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED FERRY IS THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO THE MINES IS WAITING

EMPY & HUNSACKER'S FERRY

Which seems to stumble but, distinctly name only, it turns east a long road to get over a long road to Grasshopper.

THE BEST ROAD TO THE MINES

Is over Empy & Hunsacker's Ferry.

The new road would be hard and well trodden, but it is shorter and generally passable

GENERAL CONNOR AND STAFF,

with the bulk of his command, going north this spring, crossed

EMPY AND HUNSUCKER.

The Merrifiles and a few of the infantry crossed at Blair's Ferry.

THE EXPRESS TO BANNOCK CITY

always crosses over

EMPY & HUNSACKERS' FERRY.

Blair's ferrie is too shoal The Express of course, prefers the longest

"NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL,"

but plenty of dust in your eyes, if you don't go by

EMPY & HUNSACKERS' FERRY.

THE OLD ROAD

is abundantly WELL WATERED.

Wood and Water plentiful.

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Very Liberal Tariffs current.

TROOPS

have passed, do pass, and no expected will to pass through the summer great

60-1m EMPY & HUNSACKERS' FERRY.

DECLARATION OF WAR!

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
G. S. L. CITY.

GEN. GREEN, late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Utah, Forces to her Majesty Queen Victoria's army, hereby sends greeting to the whole of the States of America.

HIS PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, after a terrible slaughtering of her Majesty's Army, the Indian Kingdom of Green Bottom, General Green has been led by the spirit of destiny across the mighty waters, and has landed in the Mormon country—the land of the free and the home of the brave? He has dared upon Great Salt Lake City headquarters, from which he will have all his proclamations issued, and his Army, to carry out his orders throughout the country. Following the illustrious US apostrophe—"Let the Mormon Country be known to the world as Zion's ours and our lands conquered and our lands apportioned to our Army, and our Government established in the Mormon Country, and the Stars and Stripes, and in virtue of this high authority, he declares

WAR! WAR! WAR!

against all the women enemies of the United The number of the Army, and the number of the Army, and the women and widows and all such obnoxious force shall left behind the Mormon Provinces of the great Anti-Vermin Control. Nor will he end his hence war upon the vermin enemies of the United States, and the Army of the United States, and its united enemies states shall cease to his force in the Mormon Provinces of Utah, and he shall job the authority

Subdued the conquering here comes.
Hail! hail! hail! hail! hail! hail! hail!
Hail! hail! hail! hail! hail!
Hail! hail! hail! hail! hail!

The General's War Material to be had at the Anti-Vermin Office, Best Side Main Street. 50-1

LOST,

BETWEEN the Temple Block and Sugar House Ward, a large-sized POCKET-BOOK, containing two Promissory Notes, one of which is payable to order, with a few passage memos. In the property of Mr. George Bean, Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake City.

Finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to J. T. Lee. 50-1

MRS. E. G. READ,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

OPPOSITE THE SEVENTIES HALL AND NEAR 10 WARD.

INFORMS her Friends and the Public in general that she has just received an assortment of Hats and Bonnets Clothing, Silks, Dyes Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Etc.

Cash given for any quantity of Straw Plat. 50-1

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE in my premises a BROWN HORSE, about years old, both hind feet of hobble, left fore foot white, shape of a saddle on back, branded on the left hip grapevy, pay charges and take him away.

J. W. WITT,
Plumbitrery, Sevier city.

50-1

LOST, THREE HEAD OF CATTLE.

ON June 6th, one Brown COW, with a large one on the hips. One brown COW, white spots on the face, and a pin mark, one Brown Heifer, 2 years old, branded through the horns, six years only were all to out on the range at the West Jordan Ward Meeting House, on the fall. Anybody who can give any information of said stock will receive a liberal reward.

J. LEMBROID,
12 A Ward, G. S. L. City.

50-1

LOST,

FROM the Subscriber at Bingham city, and strayed to the bare bleats by Indians last Christmas Eve, a BROWN MARE, pacer, 10 years old, branded on the right hip, 4, one forehead and one hind foot white, small spot on face in face. Any information will be thankfully received and a liberal reward will be paid.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

DESERET EYE INFIRMARY,

MAIN STREET, PROVO.

DR. COOKSLEY
Has the pleasure to say to the inhabitants of Utah and all mountain hospital that he is in the city where he will treat EYE and the EAR in the most approved principle.

His experience in the of Boston, Paris Institutions, and his successful practice in the Territory, and his in offer services to the public.

Advices will be given for every known disease of the EYE and EAR, and treatment will be accompanied with all the principal Eye Institutions in America.

For the present Dr. Cooksley will combine himself to Ophthalmic Patients.

A COMPOUND HICROSCOPE, etc.

FOR SALE.

THE above MICROSCOPE Magnifies from 700 to 1,000,000 times, and is fitted up, with objects, etc., in a beautiful case.

An English ROASTING JACK, all complete.

A complete file of the VALLEY TAN' Newspaper.

BOOKS in several languages. SUN DIALS, etc., etc.

ALSO—WANTED In Part Cash, or Wheat, Barley, Oats, Butter, etc., and in cash prices.

Call at JOHN A. LEWIS' COMMISSION STORE, next house east of Bishop Hooper, Public Square, 9th Ward. 50-1

ROLLS! ROLLS!!

FARMINGTON ROLLS AND SPINNING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

HAVING obtained NEW CARDS, we are now prepared to accommodate our customers with Rolls made from wool.

ROLLS FOR SALE at my residence, 16th Ward, one block west of Union Square.

57-3m W. H. WALKER.

NOTICE.

THE Power, who on Wednesday the 24 inst., about 1 p. m. entered my store, entered on my entrance situated at the south-west corner of the new gral stores, 10 S. L. City, and then and there did cut and take a pair of Boots, and a pair of Ladies Gaiters, will see and hear of something to his advantage, when his name must be exposed, and he dealt with as the law and justice dictates.

G. S. L. City, June 5th, 1868. J. P. ROCKWOOD.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 51. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863. VOL. XII.

REMARKS

By President DANIEL H. WELLS, Bowery, G. S. L. City, May 31, 1863.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I feel grateful for the privilege of bearing my testimony to the truths of our holy religion in which I hope to live all the days of my life. It has taught me things that are of importance to my soul's welfare here and hereafter. It has placed me upon a basis of improvement and knowledge which leads to understanding, wisdom and power in the counsels of heaven.

What true conception had we of God until our minds were lit up with the truths which the Almighty has revealed in these last days? We did not know in what capacity he was our Father; we had no rightful conception or knowledge of God, or of his Son Jesus Christ, of whom it is said to know is life eternal.—The learned divines of the day could not inform us anything about him, or give us any information in regard to our own origin. All this we have learned by embracing Mormonism, or the truths which the Almighty has revealed in these latter times. Now we know he did reveal himself in former days. We can now see and understand what these things mean that have been written by former prophets and servants of God who were inspired by the revelations of Jesus Christ; but these things we could not understand until he revealed himself again and we have received this knowledge through his servants in our own day.

The orthodox churches have taught us that those who are of the orthodox may possibly be saved, but for the hetrodox there is no chance of salvation at all, they must go down to, and be damned in an endless hell, must be doomed to the bottomless pit. They however had no just conception of the design of the Almighty with regard to our being, and could give us no knowledge with regard to our origin or destiny. Another class of religionists would save all in the kingdom of God—bring all into his presence indiscriminately, no matter whether they are in their sins or not; the plan of salvation they say is sufficient to save them all.

There is a plan whereby all who have not sinned the sin unto death may attain to a certain glory and salvation. There is a principle revealed in the great economy of heaven by which we can act for another, whereby the generations which have died in ignorance of the gospel may be administered for by the living, that they may be judged according to men in the flesh. This principle has been revealed in these last days, and it is a great and glorious principle; one that gives great joy and satisfaction to the believer. It throws a mantle of charity over the whole human family; our heavenly Father does not consign to an endless misery his children who have not been informed in the plan of life and salvation, and who have not lifted up their hands knowingly against him; it provides a way in which they may participate in the blessings of our common Father which he dispenses to his faithful children. Our holy religion teaches us to extend charity, knowledge and power to all mankind. Are they not our brethren and sisters? Have we not a common origin? Have we not a common Father who is the Father of our spirits? Then are we not of one family, brethren and sisters indeed, and should we not so act towards each other?

How great should be our satisfaction, joy and thankfulness to our Father in heaven that we have become the recipients of this knowledge, that we can place our feet upon the rock of salvation and become messengers of salvation to all people; to take them from their low and degraded condition and elevate them to the knowledge of God. Is there no reward in this? Is there no glory, no blessing in this? Time will disclose whether there is a blessing or not in reaching forth the helping hand to the honest poor and needy among the nations to deliver them from the thraldom of sin, and from the poverty that presses heavily upon them; by these have they been chained down hand and foot and could not help themselves. We break their chains asunder and bring them into the liberty of the gospel; we not only unbind their spirits but their hands and their feet, and we place them in a condition to take care of themselves. This is true charity. You may give a piece of bread to a hungry person, and when the cravings of hunger returns some one else must administer to his wants again; to put that person in a position to earn his own subsistence is true charity; in this way you direct his feet in the path of true independence, he is then only dependent on his own exertions and on the blessings of his God.

When people are taken from the pernicious influences that are too prevalent in the world and directed in the paths of sobriety, truth and heavenly intelligence, what is there to hinder them in the midst of the Saints from walking in those paths? The effort to do right continually under such circumstances is nothing in comparison to what it is when they are continually surrounded with evil influences, and evil examples. In this they are benefited and blessed, and here again is the mantle of charity and love thrown over the poor and destitute, who hunger and thirst after righteousness, as well as for those means necessary for their temporal subsistence.

These are a few of the opportunities and privileges which are conferred upon this people of doing good. They have the greatest opportunity of doing real substantial good to themselves and their fellow creatures of any people on the face of the earth. Those who come up here and assist in the great work will also participate in the great blessings which will be their reward. Let these precious opportunities which are thrown in our way be eagerly improved, for it is a great and glorious work in which we are engaged, and one which is full of benefit to the human race at large.

Why then should the world seek to subvert, overthrow, persecute, destroy and make waste those who are engaged in so great and beneficial an undertaking? There is no reason why men should tread upon the oil and the wine. There is no reason why men should not sustain holy and righteous principles that will elevate and exalt mankind if they will let them. There is no reason whatever why people should oppose the Latter-day Saints or seek their destruction and overthrow; when they do it they do it without reason; they do it because they hate righteous principles, to satisfy their own wicked intentions and desires; they love to lie rather to speak the truth, and they do it at the instigation of the devil without any rational feeling or reason whatever. They will be condemned because they love darkness rather than light. They have the power to do evil, and inasmuch as they list to obey the powers of evil they will be damned. They have the same privilege that we have of obeying the truth, and of receiving light, knowledge and intelligence from heaven, and may participate in the same blessings we enjoy.—When they choose the path of evil they do it on their own responsibility. A great portion of the world will reject the good and cleave to the evil; this has been so from the beginning; as astonishing as it may appear, a vast majority of mankind will not receive the truth, but they will reject it, and trample under their feet the oil and the wine, crucify the Redeemer afresh, slay the prophets and overthrow truth and righteousness as long as they have power to do so.

But the day has now come when those principles will be sustained on the earth.—They have already obtained a foot-hold in these valleys; the Almighty has set his hand to work to establish his kingdom on the earth never again to be thrown down or to be prevailed against.

We are here in the mountains, thank God for that; and we hold the principles of life and salvation for all the world; we send forth the heralds of life to proclaim them, and they are taking deep root in the earth. The power to bind and to loose is here, even the power of heaven and it cannot be eradicated again and overcome. That day is past. We live in a day fruitful of big events. The Lord Almighty is walking about and we have heard his footsteps. He is at work in the midst of the nations; this is very manifest to us who dwell here four thousand feet above the level of the sea; from this elevation we can see clearly and have a better understanding of the movements of God among the nations beneath us. The Lord has anointed our eyes, and we see through a purer atmosphere.

I believe we appreciate as well as we can these great mercies and blessings. There is one of them which we certainly can appreciate very sensibly, and that is the blessing of peace and quiet in these sequestered vales.—The Lord has greatly blessed this land and caused it to bring forth in its strength nourishment for our sustenance; he has planted our feet by the still waters, and given to us health, wealth, peace and quietude. We can appreciate these blessings now if we never could before, when we see desolation and misery which has been foretold coming upon the wicked and ungodly nations. A river of light and intelligence flows to this people from the heavens through the holy priesthood. The fountains of life eternal are opened for all to go to and drink. Can we think of this without being melted in thankfulness to our Father and our God? Should we not put forth our best endeavors in the channel of our duty? Should we not be honest, faithful and true with that which is committed to our trust, and diligent in the performance of every duty?

Can we pursue unerringly the course marked out for us by him who is the choice of Israel, to lead and guide Israel in the great interests of life. He instructs us to draw from the elements that which we consume, and become independent and self sustaining. We have enlisted to walk in this channel, a great many have done so. Can we continue to improve still more, and produce still greater results by a still greater perseverance?

I was pleased and gratified beyond utterance at the report brought back from the south by the President, when he said there was a decided improvement in this people; thank God for that; but it is a great thing to improve. Let us continue to improve inasmuch as we have fallen short heretofore, and let us seek to remove every obstacle out of our path and bring about the temporal improvements we are told to perform with greater celerity. I allude to these things because they give us comfort, pointing as they do to greater freedom and greater independence; at the same time we will not forget to improve our minds, and progress in the knowledge of God and in the things which pertain to eternal life and glory hereafter. We will not forget to enstill into the young minds of our children principles of honor, of truth and of righteousness towards God, and obedience to him, to his servants and to his laws, for it is this that will make them honorable and great in his eyes, and will exalt them in his presence.

If any of us have been guilty of dishonest practices, let us eschew evil and seek to do good instead, let us eradicate the poison of sin from our own bosoms, and let the Spirit and power of the Almighty reign there and have free course to run and be glorified in us, and let this influence spread abroad through every ramification of society. These are my desires and most sincere wishes. Let us be united in our love for God and truth, for in unity there is strength, and in unity of this kind is made manifest the almighty power of God. If we do this everything is for us; nothing shall be withheld from those who love God and keep his commandments; all things that are worth having will be give to them. These are blessings and mercies which are enjoyed by no people besides this people.

The self styled orthodoxy of the day will do no person any good so far as giving them a title to an inheritance in the presence of God is concerned; there is no balm of Gilead in all they can do, say or bestow on mankind; for the fountain of life and intelligence is not with them. So far as they inculcate morality it has a salutary influence in restraining mankind from sinking back into the worst phase of barbarism, but it receives no impetus, no progression from their teachings, for those who make no profession of religion at all are generally more strictly moral, more strenuously honest, and more faithful to the duties of life than those who profess the religions of christendom.

The religion we profess is the fountain of intelligence; it inculcates morality, truth, virtue and every principle of true knowledge, and this leads to true power and true excellence; it has with it the vigor of life, and leads to exaltation and to the presence of our father and God. Let us appreciate our blessings and be careful not to hurt the oil and the wine; let us be careful that we do not trample upon the principles which our Father has revealed for our guidance, but let us be constantly actuated by the influence of the Spirit of the Almighty which is within us, and let us never grieve it away; if we do this we shall not wander into forbidden paths, into darkness nor into error, nor be left to believe a lie that we may be damned. If we will follow out the principles of our holy religion we will become the greatest and the mightiest people upon the earth, and we shall have power given to us to go forth in the mighty power of Israel's God and redeem the earth from the thraldom of sin and its consequence, and raise high the banner of freedom, the banner of salvation to the human race. There is a nucleus formed where all the honest in heart may rally; where they will find safety for themselves and their means; here their rights will be respected and their means protected. All people can rally to this standard because it is firm and steadfast, and the individual rights of all will be respected; and it is the only place on the face of the earth where this assurance can be given, all else will crumble and go to pieces and be wasted away. This kingdom embraces all that is permanent and lasting; it will endure throughout time and throughout all eternity, and we with it. We do know that the Lord has commenced his great and marvelous work, and he will continue it, and break in pieces the wicked and ungodly nations until they shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, and his kingdom which is now being set up will continue forever and ever. This is our testimony to all men; our cry is come out of her my people lest you partake of her abominations and of her plagues which have been decreed upon her. May the Lord help us to take a course that shall lead us onward and upward, that we may receive and hold the dominion for God, and that it may continue to increase and spread abroad until the earth is redeemed, and Christ shall possess the kingdoms under the whole heavens; which is my prayer in the name of Jesus; Amen.

DISCOURSE

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Bowery June 7, 1863.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

I have a few things to say to the Latter Day Saints with regard to ourselves. From the first of our coming into these valleys we have instructed the people concerning the facts that are now so visible and manifest in the nation to which we are attached. It was then understood by us, and was as plainly before our minds as are the facts that are now in their progress.

We also have a warfare to engage in, and, as the Apostle says, ("the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds;) casting down imagination, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ; and having in a readiness to revenge *all* disobedience, when your obedience is fulfilled."

The warfare that I wish particularly to speak of to-day is that which wars against all opposition to economy and to the obtaining of the knowledge of God and that wisdom which comes from him pertaining to self-preservation. My warfare is and has been for years, to get the people to understand that if they do not take care of themselves they will not be taken care of; that if we do not lay the foundation to feed and clothe and shelter ourselves we shall perish with hunger and with cold; we might also suffer in the summer season from the direct rays of the sun upon our naked and unprotected bodies. We have striven for years to convince the Latter Day Saints that rags and *ruffles* will cease being brought to us *from a foreign* market, though a struggle is still made to bring them here. We have warred against the principle of promoting and making wealthy those who wish us no good, and we have found it hard to convince our brethren and sisters that the saying of the Saviour is really as true when applied to us as it was when applied to his followers in his day, "He that is not with me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." Thousands of this people this day will not believe that saying. We have this to war against, and the warfare should be engaged in by every Latter Day Saint. The same responsibility, the same influence, the same power and the same objects to be attained should rest upon every person, who is a member of the Church, as much as upon me and my brethren who are contending with me constantly for the permanent good of Israel. We have contended long to convince this people that they must become self-sustaining.

I can, notwithstanding this, endorse all that br. George A. Smith said this morning concerning the great improvement of this people, and the *good feeling* they manifested to us on our southern trip. The people who have settled in that country are certainly contented. Many of them said to me, "We love to live in Great Salt Lake City, love to go to meeting there, but we should very much dislike now to be counseled to return there again to make our permanent abode. We like the country and climate here, we like our calling and situation, and we are happy and contented." I am ready to endorse all the goodness and good feeling that were manifested, and I can truly say that love, union, faith, fervency of spirit and faithfulness to our religion are greatly on the increase among the Latter Day Saints, or I am much mistaken, still the warfare is not ended in regard to our being self-sustaining.

We have evidence now before us which sufficiently proves that the ruffles and the rags will not continue to come here for a great length of time, and we shall have to do without them or make them ourselves. Sixteen years ago, when we were camped upon this Temple block, I told the people that there existed in the elements around us in these mountain regions wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, silk and every element for producing the necessary articles used by man for food, raiment and shelter. We breathe it in the atmosphere, drink it in the water, dig it when we dig in the earth, and walk over it when we walk. Here are the elements for every cereal, vegetable and fruit, and for every textile material that grows in the same latitude and altitude in any part of the world. No country in the world will yield more and a greater variety of the products of life than will portions of this mountain country. We have proven all this to be true. There is not a better wheat country than this, and we can raise as good rye and corn as can be produced in any part of the earth; we can also raise as good vegetables as I ever saw, and in as great a variety as need be asked for. We have raised hemp, flax, cotton and silk, of the best quality. We can make ropes and sacking, and cotton, silk and wollen goods in

abundance; we have the elements, and the skill to combine them

There is no better sheep country than this. Some farmers suppose that their failure to raise wool is owing to ill luck; this is a mistake. I have expended more, in the early settlement of this country, to produce wool than any one man. I have bought sheep by hundreds, but I never saw the time that I could go out and herd them myself, consequently had to depend upon others. The treatment that sheep receive from most of those having them in care is by no means conducive to their thrift The lambs are too often left for the wolves and dogs to herd, or to the care of an inexperienced boy or girl. Large numbers of sheep are often huddled into little, filthy pens and kept sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, in their own filth and stench. For this you will be called to judgement, and if there is no one else to charge you with the wrongs I will There is not a better country in the world to *produce* wool than this mountain country, if the sheep are properly taken care of.

Now then, I ask, how many of my brethren and sisters will enlist with me in this warfare, not to contend with and against carnal weapons, but against the foolish traditions, pride and vain imaginations of the people called Latter Day Saints? Will my wives and children enlist with me in this work? I have striven, with all my might, to set a good example before this people; I have striven with all the power I possessed to introduce every good into their midst. I do not know of an evil practice that I am not willing to *part with this hour to do good to* this people. If there is a wrong in my practice, religiously, morally, politically or financially, I wish some of you would let me know it. If I strive to do right and to take a course to save myself and this people, should not the people do the same? Myself and my brethren who are with me heart and hand are always ready and willing to do everything in our power to promote the kingdom of God upon the earth and to save the people who profess to be Saints, and all the inhabitants of the earth that can be saved. Then why should not all the Saints do and feel the same? Are we not all under obligation to be Saints, to build up the kingdom of God, to bring forth righteousness and deliverance to the honest in heart, to gather up the lost sheep of the house of Israel, to send the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, giving all a privilege to hear and believe it, and to build up the Zion of our God upon the earth? Is not this obligatory upon every member of this Church and kingdom, upon one as well as upon another in their calling and capacity? You all answer in the affirmative. Then why not begin from this day to sustain ourselves and cease feeding and clothing those who wish us no good and giving them our money for that which is comparatively worthless?

Is br. Heber C. Kimball willing to enlist with me in this work? I can say yes for him. Are his wives and children willing to enlist with him and then with me? Is br. Daniel H. Wells willing to enlist with us? I can answer favorably for him and for a great many others. Why not every man and woman go to with their mights and try to do something towards sustaining themselves?

The feelings of many are, "how are we going to get gold to buy what we want—to procure what we consider the necessaries of life?"

You have read that piece of excellent advice called the "Word of Wisdom" I shall not say you must obey it; you can read it over again and refresh your memories, and I give the privilege to the Elders of Israel to cease using tobacco, and if they will not cease using it, then raise it; and then, also, to cease using spirituous liquors to excess. At the time Mr. Holladay kept store opposite the south gate of this block, he annually received not less than $20 000 for the article tobacco. His books will now show this. Into Livingston's store I presume this people annually paid for the article tobacco not less than $35,000, and that, too, when we were but few; what must our bills be at the present time? I think I am safe in saying that we have paid, for tobacco alone, at least $100,000 a year during the last thirteen years. Now, especially ye elders and leading men of Israel, will you do yourselves a favor by letting it alone from this time? Br. George A Smith says that the twopenny institution of Jackson & Stewart, in Provo, took over $15,000 a year for tobacco alone. If you will let this article alone, you will benefit both yourselves and the community. If you will cease drinking spirituous liquors you will thereby be benefited individually and benefit the community. A man who indulges in any habit that is pernicious to the general good in its example and influence, is not only an enemy to himself but to the community as far as the influence of that habit goes. A man who would not sacrifice a pernicious habit for the good it would do the community is, to say the least of it, lukewarm in his desires and wishes for public and general improvement. Tobacco is not good for man; spirituous liquor is not good for a beverage, but in many cases it is good for washing the body.

Dare I venture to invite the sisters to favor themselves by letting alone the article called tea? Some of that which is imported to this country from California, and for which you pay from three to four dollars a pound, is not much better than hay. I merely wish to say that you now have the privilege and invitation tendered to you to cease drinking the filthy stuff. Again, I kindly tender you the privilege of making your own bonnets from straw or grass. There are no handsomer bonnets nor trimmings for them than are and can be made from straw. I have raised rye year after year for the express purpose of having the straw manufactured into hats and bonnets, and have invited my sisters to gather and use it and welcome. Some thirty years ago, at a State fair held in the State of Ohio, a young lady took the premium on leghorn bonnets, and her sample of leghorn was made of the common red-top grass of which we grow an abundance in this valley. You can have the privilege of gathering the red top grass and preparing it to make leghorn bonnets and hats for yourselves and your children I will invite my brethren to procure and plant the multicaulus or mulberry tree, to your wives and daughters feed silk-worms with the leaves and thus produce silk for ribbons, for dresses, for bonnets, for scarfs, shawls, neck-ties, gentlemen's vests, etc, etc. We have skillful artizans among us who can dye and weave the silk into every possible design for beauty and utility. Let us be active in procuring machinery that will manufacture our cotton and flax into fine yarns for the aids of every number and fabric of every quality; then our sisters can knit and manufacture in different ways their frills, ruffles and laces to suit their tastes

I am perfectly able to send to the east and buy what I and my family need, but there is a mighty influence in a good example, and what would my precept be worth without my example besides the conscious gratification of having performed my duty to my God, to myself, to my family and to this people?

I have engaged in this warfare and I have tried to teach my family, my neighbors and their families the necessity of our leading out in these matters, and thus set the example for the whole church to follow. This hat was made of straw which grew on my farm near this city. It has been my handsome hat for twelve years, and does it not look well yet? It is all home-made excepting the ribbon. Trimmings made of straw are the neatest and richest for straw bonnets and straw hats.

Shall we make our light clothing of the cotton which we can raise here in abundance? They will raise more more cotton in our *southern settlements* than we can possibly use before another crop comes off. Shall we buy their cotton from them and manufacture it into clothing, or pay the stores seventy-five cents a yard for cotton cloth? We have power to perform this useful labor, or to neglect it and tease husbands and fathers to buy at the stores the articles which we think we need.

Who will enter with me and my brethren into this warfare with their whole souls? I call it warfare because it has been so with me for years; it has continually been a heavy weight upon my shoulders. I have for years been pleading with the people to take a course to sustain themselves. Some few are trying to do so, but it would be a great relief to me if I could in truth say that we as a people are trying to do so. I could sound the feelings of the whole community upon this subject by organizing clubs and societies for this, that and the other, all pointing to and having in view the great self-sustaining principle, but such clubs, societies or firms are apt to clash more or less and run into sectional differences and sectional feelings. This I do not want. When we say we will do a good thing, I want the whole community to be of one heart and of one mind in that matter. If we say we will sustain ourselves and be independent of foreign productions and a foreign market, let the whole community at once become a unit on this point by forthwith beginning to supply themselves with the necessaries of life produced in their mountain home.

Some will argue that they could not wear in warm weather a garment made of the cotton yarn spun in our little factory in Parowan I do not think the argument a good one. It has been strenuously argued by our ladies that hoops are a cool and comfortable fashion, but I cannot understand how they derive the benefit that is claimed for crinoline, when the accustomed quantity of clothing is still worn This argument is something like the one often used in favor of drinking spirituous liquors.—"We drink liquor in summer to cool us, and in winter to warm us." "We put on crinoline and the accustomed number of garments in summer to keep us comfortably cool, and in winter to keep us comfortably warm." I argue that a dress made of Utah yarn worn over a reasonable quantity of *underclothing* would be more light, comfortable and healthy than the style of dress now used by our ladies.

What do you say? Shall we make ourselves clothing from Utah cotton, from Utah flax, from Utah silk, from Utah Wool, and wear cloth from Utah looms, or go without? And you, my sisters, my wives, and my daughters, come here to meeting clothed and adorned with the workmanship of your own hands and rejoice therein; and do the same if you have occasion to go to a party, and tell your neighbors what you have done

The wicked and selfish portion of mankind are constantly engaged in pandering to their own selfish and avaricious desires, regarding not the wants and sufferings of their fellow beings. Were the biographies of all the real great and good of mankind known to us, we should know that they lived to do good to their fellow beings, to benefit and bless their families, neighbors, friends and the human family at large; each men have proved themselves worthy of their existence Let us all seek diligently to know what we can do to benefit our fellow beings. We must try with all our power to overcome every injurious tradition and custom we have learned from our fathers and teachers.

We must learn to think for ourselves, and know for ourselves, and provide for ourselves. We can here produce any amount of the raw material, and we are importing machinery, and shall continue to do so until we shall be victorious over the traditions and customs which oppose themselves to our becoming self-sustaining and independent I never mean to give up the conflict; I never mean to yield one point until I see this accomplished; while every obstacle surmounted, every object gained, every purpose accomplished and every aim in view is to build up the kingdom of God upon the earth, save and redeem the house of Jacob, and save all the inhabitants of the earth that can be saved.

I shall not worry while I am struggling to gain this great conquest, but I intend to live and feel well about it. The man who fights with coolness and calculation in moral and domestic reform will win every time. Let us apply our minds to know what our life is worth, and what we can do to sustain it and the lives of those who are connected with us, instead of continually whining for something to satisfy "great. big self," instead of wanting this and that, instead of being miserable because we do not do this or because we do that, instead of being unhappy because this is so or because that is not so, all of which we cannot help with all of our complaining. Let us see what we can do to do good to our children, to our neighbors, to our husbands, to our wives, to our brethren and sisters, and then to the inhabitants of the whole earth. Let us make ourselves capable of doing at least a little good, and this will occupy our minds upon something that is indeed profitable to others, and will somewhat divert our attention from worshipping ourselves and blaming every body that does not do the same.

I will now address the Bishops, and the people through their Bishops and Teachers. Why are we not as willing to pattern after good as after evil? Since we again commenced labor on the temple we have been much troubled and perplexed with regard to getting tithing labor. I immediately put on the work two good mule teams with a good man to manage each, then I put on two good common laborers to work on this Block; I feed, clothe and pay the men, sustain the teams and keep the wagons in repair. I shall receive credit for this on labor tithing. Besides this, I have kept two and sometimes three teams with drivers traveling to and from the country settlements to gather and bring in butter, cheese, eggs, etc., for the hands who work on the public works For this team work I ask nothing but labor tithing. I have given other men the privilege of doing the same. Have they done it? No, not one, with the exception of Br. Daniel H. Wells' having one yoke of oxen and a wagon on the Public Works.

Since I have been in these valleys, when I have received fifty cents, fifty dollars, or ten thousand dollars, I have invariably put it into the general fund; not every dollar, because I have my family to support. Who has followed that practice? Very few, if any. They may not have had the means, nor the advantages for getting them that I have had. Do those who have the means do this? They do not. From the beginning I have striven with my might to get men to bring machinery into the country, to get them to raise sheep and wool, have the wool made into cloth and then wear it. Who has followed my example in this? Instead of bringing in machinery and in every way within my power encouraging home production, suppose I had brought large quantities of goods from abroad, encouraged gold mining, trading, traficking, speculating, erecting whisky palaces and gambling saloons, I should have been hailed as a great prophet, a wise leader, and a great financier by those who love to swim in such waters, and hundreds would have been with me heart and hand.

When there was no whisky to be had here, and we needed it for rational purposes, I built a house to make it in. When the distillery was almost completed and in good working order, an army was heard of in our vicinity and I shut up the works; I did not make a gallon of whisky at my works, because it came here in great quantities more than was needed. I could have made thousands of dollars from my still, which has ever since been as dead property. Have others followed my example in this? They have not, but there was a whisky shop established here, and another there. Some have even told me that they would starve, if they did not make whiskey. I said to them, make it then, and be damned, for they will be damned anyhow.—Am not I able to make whisky? Yes! There stands the still and still house to this day, which I have never used, and from which I might make thousands of dollars. Have I made whisky, and sold it in what some call whisky street? No. Had I done so how many would have hailed me with, "You are a good man, Br. Brigham, and you are the right man to lead Israel, thank God for such a man; he keeps a whisky shop, drinks liquor, trades with our enemies and hugs them to his heart as long as there is any money in their pockets, and takes them to his house and introduces them to his wives and daughters; what a blessed man Br. Brigham is."

I will now confine a few of my remarks directly to the people who live within easy reach of this Temple Block. They say they pay labor tithing. If the farmer, merchant, and mechanic are asked to pay a little labor tithing, "O yes, and we mean to be credited for it in full." "When will you pay it?"—"When it is too cold, wet and stormy to go a fishing and hunting While we can work in the field, go after wood, or go to shoot ducks with pleasure, we will not pay you one day of labor tithing." They come in the winter to pay it when labor is not wanted. Who pays labor tithing? "Every body." Who pays their grain tithing, their stock tithing and their money tithing? "Every body."

We feed and clothe some two thousand persons on these public works Let me ask the Bishops of this city, and there are twenty Wards, how much money have you paid into the public treasury these five years past?—Then ask the Bishops of the different Wards throughout the Territory the same question, and I think, if they answer the question fairly, it will be found that they have not paid one dollar to where we have had to pay out five hundred in cash or its equivalent. Our public hands have hats coats, vests, shirts, garments, pantaloons, shoes, etc. Who buys these articles of clothing? They have to be bought and the money paid for them. The wives and children of our work hands are well and comfortably clothed; who buys and pays for this clothing? Br. Wells could tell you a story about this, if he had a mind to do so — I say to the public hands henceforth, if we have not the articles on hand that you want we shall not go to the store and buy them, neither will I permit Br. Wells to do so; if he does, he must pay the debt for I will not.

I will now say to the Latter-Day Saints, though this belongs to a general Conference, will you do me the kindness to cease paying tithing from this time forth, unless you pay it in a different manner than heretofore? They pile up wheat in Cache County, in Utah County, in Sanpete and every other county, distant from this city, in bins and houses where much of it becomes musty and good for nothing. Will they draw it to us here where it can be put to use? Not much of it. They will let it spoil, unless they can have the privilege of using it themselves, and in many instances they have had the use of it. If wheat in the distant counties could be sold for a dollar and a half a bushel in cash, we should get a comparatively small quantity of wheat in this tithing office. If they would give us fifty cents for every bushel of grain they pretend to pay in on tithing in some kind of property that we can make use of, we would be much obliged to them. We cannot even get this; too many manage through their Bishops to pay their tithing in a way to do us but little good.

If the people will cease paying tithing and let us understand it, we can build up the Temple ourselves, for I can put forty more teams to work on the Public Works, if I say the word. Pres. Kimball and Wells can do the same.

I am going to give the people the privilege to build the Temple by donations; as to saying that it is being built by tithing, it is not so.

Some hundred thousand dollars a year are paid out by the community for tobacco and the cash tithing paid on this money expenditure probably does not amount to a thousand cents. How can the people be justified while committing such errors only upon the score of ignorance? We are trying to instruct you in the knowledge of the truth, that you may learn better. I do not condemn the Latter Day Saints for all this

It is almost useless to ask any man possessing means to pay a little labor tithing; if any is paid in the season when it is wanted, the poorest portions of the community pay it. The 2d Ward is one of the poorest wards in the city, and I have observed, when I have been at the Bishop's meeting, that that ward has responded to the calls of the Bishop better than any other ward in the city.

I will now give the privilege to Bishop Hunter to put a good mule team to work on this Temple Block, and there sustain it and let it work until we say it is enough I give br. Kimball the same privilege. And there are Bishops Raleigh, Cunningham, J. C. Little and Leonard W. Hardy, to whom I give the same privilege, and they need not ask one farthing, only to be credited on labor tithing. Then there are Bishops Sheets, Pugmire and Edwin D. Woolley and John M. Woolley, and all the rest of the Bishops, with the members of the Wards who are able, I will give them the same privilege, that we may have what team work we want. I wish you all to bring your free donations to this work, and not seek to put your property in a shape that it cannot do the good we wish, and then say you owe no tithing.

If the people have a mind to pay tithing, pay it as it ought to be paid. I would rather have fifty cents a bushel in good available property, than to have all the grain that is paid in where it is not available, for it would do more good. The argument generally used is, "I pay my tithing, and that is all that is required of me." But have you no care, no responsibility beyond this? Do you not feel that the interest of this kingdom is your interest? And should you not feel anxious that the kingdom of God should be built up, become mighty, able to protect itself, and independent of all other kingdoms? Should you be entirely indifferent as to how the financial affairs of God's kingdom on earth are managed? If this kingdom suffers, will you not suffer with it? If it prospers, becomes wealthy and powerful, will you not prosper and become wealthy and powerful with it?

I am willing to give you an account of my stewardship. Let every man have a care for the public property which is devoted for the public good If a man knowingly puts a horse

dred bushels of good tithing wheat into a bin of smutty, unsound wheat, but thinks that it is none of his business, he does an evil and his offering is not acceptable to the Lord; it is his duty to see that his good tithing wheat, or anything else, is deposited where it will be taken care of and properly appropriated. We will either stop the paying of tithing, or have it paid in a way that will do us good.

If we want a job done, we will tell you about it; then we want you to do it in the proper time and place, but we do not want labor tithing paid in the winter. The Lord requires obedience of his people, which is better than sacrifice.

There is a warfare in which we are all engaged, and there is a victory which we have to win to become self-sustaining and independent, preparing ourselves for the days that are fast approaching.

May the Lord bless you: Amen.

[For the Deseret News.]

A BRITISHER'S GROWL.

BY E. L. T. HARRISON.

Growling is an Englishman's privilege, and I avail myself of my constitutional right. Growling I have been credibly informed, is a part of the glorious heritage bequeathed to me by King John and Magna Charta, and shall I relinquish my ancestral rights? Never indeed!

"But what have I to growl about?" What, sir, is even the mere satisfaction of growling denied me unless I can show cause for it? But that I feel unusually lenient to mankind in general, I would scorn to answer such a question; but I have been reading a small work entitled "Show Mercy to the Ignorant," and I condescend to reply.

First, then, I was born on the island of Great Britain, and that is vexatious enough, for it gave me all the trouble of coming when I had to be here, when I might just as well have been born right on the spot, for anything I can see to the contrary.

But that is not all I have to complain of, by a long way. I was brought up for many years of my life impressed with the peculiarly pleasant idea that Providence had, out of particular regard to my special merits, caused me to be born on the most free and enlightened portion of the inhabited globe, while others more undeserving had been sent to America and such out-of-the-way places to meet their proper deserts.

Now I ask any unprejudiced person whether such an idea was not highly calculated for one's happiness? If so I want to know what business had fate "or any other person" to disturb my peaceful dream by sending across my path certain gentlemen of American extraction, tinctured with the peculiar doctrine that no nation could be free or enlightened that didn't live under a flag adorned with an eagle, any amount of stars, and a large number of stripes, much less one that could only boast a dissipated looking Lion and a care-worn Unicorn "fighting for a crown."

Shall I narrate, dear Mr. Editor, how with pious enthusiasm I resisted the unhallowed doctrine? How I pointed to the irrefutable fact, learned in my school days, that one Englishman could, vulgarly speaking, "whop ten Yankees any day?" How, in their blindness, they refused to admit even this patent fact, offering to "whop" me by way of settling the argument, which, however, I politely declined, and being of a diplomatic turn of mind, fell back on to moral arguments for my strength?

"Didn't all the world know, I confidentially asked, that England had always been the refuge of the destitute, and that her institutions were based on the most liberal scale of any nation existing?"

Here, of course, I felt as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. Judge, then, my feelings when drawing my attention to a small work entitled "Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America," they triumphantly pointed to the following words as a political article of faith of the great combination of States from whence they had come;—those words were these: "All just governments have their foundation in the consent of the governed."

Here, without the least regard to my feelings, I was asked, "had I, as an Englishman, a government that confessed in deep humility of spirit, as of course the American nation did, so much dependence upon the people?" "Well no—not exactly." "Wasn't the sentiment glorious?" "Why, ye—yes, it was rather." Hadn't I better "own up" then, confess myself beaten and admit that for liberality of sentiment I only lived in a second rate nation after all?

Must I admit it, Mr. Editor, here I fell from my pinnacle of glory; even the great "whopping" doctrine of my boyhood faded from my remembrance, and I humbly waited to hear what further my conquerors had to demand. My humiliation was not, however, yet completed—I was to be humbled still more. They again drew my attention to this singular document, and showed me what great, free, glorious Columbia had to say to all the world; what, on the banners of her constitution, she blazed before the eyes of angry despots and unfurled as the harbinger of hope to the downtrodden millions looking upwards for redemption and equal rights. Hear it, O heavens and be silent, O earth, while Columbia proclaims!—"All men are born equal;" "all men have the inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences;" "all men have the indefeasible right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." I bowed my head in lowly submission; the Britisher melted before the declaration of religious liberty and the doctrine of equal rights and that still broader doctrine which declared all governments unjust whose enactments were not consecrated by "the consent of the governed."

"Do they believe these things in America?" I asked; "Certainly," was the triumphant reply. "I will see that country; I will enlist under its banners; England isn't the greatest nation after all; Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle!"

Shall I describe, dear Mr Editor, how anxiously I waited for my departure from those benighted shores where the government wasn't based, like it was in America, on the consent of the governed?—how I longed to see the people that accorded equal rights to all?

The happy time came at last. I embarked on board the "Monarch of the Sea," which, however, was not a very great monarch of the sea after all, for she had a most uncomfortable way of letting the sea tumble her about, and what was very remarkable, whenever she stumbled I got into a very ridiculous habit of stumbling too. What of that? I was going to the land where creeds made no difference. My quarters were four feet wide by three feet deep. I had to crawl headforemost between two rows of shelves which, out of an extravagant sense of courtesy to the carpenter, had been nicknamed berths. Twenty-three of us breathed an amount of air sufficient for half a dozen. Who cared? The land where the governed dictated was ahead! What, if like cats, we prowled about between decks until, like them, we got used to it? What if on one occasion, endeavoring to wash myself, after staggering about like a bewildered humming-top and describing all kinds of geometrical figures with my arms and legs, I majestically seated myself in the soap-dish, looking for all the world, as Shakspeare says, "like Patience on a monument smiling at grief" and looking, furthermore, like the aforesaid Patience ready greased preparatory to sliding down again? Nobody cared! I enjoyed my sufferings, for was I not a martyr to the cause of religious liberty and equal rights?

The glorious time came. I put my feet upon the land of liberty. Seeking me a home upon its broad domain, I was thumped and jostled over 2,000 miles of railway—a further sacrifice to freedom! I walked at the fearful speed at which oxen usually travel over the best part of 1,000 miles of prairie land, with a delightful prospect stretched before me of sand and sage-brush, varied only by the equally delightful prospect of sage-brush and sand. I was stung within an inch or two of swearing by half a million of mosquitoes—walked over sand-hills and waded through the eternal crossings of that straightest of all rivers—the Platte. I scaled the little mountain, which, however, was plentifully big enough for me, and by "pushing up behind" helped some knockneed oxen to scale it too. Trials were nothing, weariness was nothing, for I was on the land of Jefferson and Washington—great teachers of the faith that had won a Britisher's allegiance and his love.

I found myself then in Utah, a Territory, or colony if you please, of the great Republic at last. Now, thought I, ignorant Britishers, you may expect some scathing illustrations from my pen of your miserable condition for I am under a *Federal* government!—a great paternal system!

I wanted to be able to send my countrymen an illustration of the proceedings of the government that diffused its blessings so equally to all. But what an illustration did I find? I found a people in this Territory who, by offering blood and life, had helped to add to the United States the very Territory upon which they had made their home—a people who had subdued the most sterile and uninviting portion of the American domain, and done it too when situated a thousand miles on one hand and seven hundred on the other from the helps of civilized life. I found that this government, when asked in Congress for the common rights of new settlers, not for the extra rights due for settling such a country as this, had scornfully flung back the request ungranted in the teeth and eyes of the toilers of the desert, declaring that they were polygamists and could not have an inch. They said it was immoral to give polygamists land. They said it, when the only land ever given to man by God, the almighty author of morality, was settled by him upon polygamists and their children forever. The fact was, I suppose, the Almighty had given away so much land to polygamists in his day that they could not think of giving any more now lest they should become as bad as him. They never had been particularly guilty of imitating the Lord, and at that late hour of the day it wasn't very likely they were going to begin.

This, Mr. Editor, seems a very novel way of knowing no distinction of creed, or knowing no distinction of creed must be a blessed sort of a creed to live under, for it apparently ensures to one the privilege of being denied every legal right if one's creed happens to differ from that of anybody else.

But is this all I have to "growl" about? No, Sir! I found in these valleys about eighty thousand people who had been led here and dictated by a man known and associated among them from the beginning. This people requested with one heart and voice that this loved and tried friend should be appointed their governor. A government that avowed all governments unjust that were not based on the consent of the governed, granted their request by turning round immediately and offering the governorship to every person under the heavens but the one to whom the people did consent; and when they thought they had secured a man likely to be opposed, they sent him here with several thousand bayonets to expedite the affections of the people. But this was all right; they did it, of course, to sustain and uphold the doctrine that "all just governments have their foundation in the consent of the governed!" Doubtless they did it that darkened Europe might learn to regard the voice of the people from their example!

Where was the doctrine of the consent of the governed while these troops were marching up and down Ham's fork?—those worthy sons of Ham! Where was it? It is hard to say, excepting in certain neatly bound volumes of many a senator's and congressman's library, from whence once a year it is taken down and dusted to be huzzard over, and then carefully put away to be violated on the first occasion.

And what more have I discovered? Why I found that this people, refused the common rights of citizens, insulted and trodden down had, in a time of the nation's trials, when half of its children had turned their swords into its bosom, requested the privilege of coming into the broken Union as a sister State and of associating itself with the government in the hour of its distress.

I found, then, that this people, who have entered into polygamic relations for near a score of years, till its ties and bonds and influences are felt in nearly every family in the community, were politely invited to bastardize about one-half of their offspring, put the brand of infamy on the greater portion of their marriage relations, break up the thousand fold relationships of husbands and wives, brothers, sisters and cousins, fathers and mothers, by which the whole people have been for years united, and become a sickly, self-damned, self-convicted people in the Union of sister States!

Was it to share such glorious privileges as these that I was converted from "limited monarchies" and such like barbarisms into Columbian light? May I not justly ask here whether this prospect, even to one of my amiability of temper, isn't enough to make a Britisher "growl?" Is it to share such benefits as these that I am invited to "renounce all foreign princes, and especially Queen Victoria?"

A short time since the savage Maoris of New Zealand rebelled against the British government, considering their rights denied by the Executive of that colony. The British Government took the case of these savages into consideration, and knowing that they were attached to one Sir George Gray, who had previously been their governor, removed the then governor from office and sent Sir George Gray to take his place.

It appears then that on the whole, as a speculation, it would be preferable to go over to New Zealand, paint one's self black, repudiate pants and set up in business as a Maori savage, for then at least one could have the privilege of having a governor after one's own heart, and live without fear of being invited to bastardize one's own offspring and inscribe HOUSE OF ILL FAME over the posts of one's own door!

BLOWING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Denver *News* has the following:

A Virgin City cotemporary a short time since, announced with a flourish of trumpets that a conveyance had been filed in the County Recorder's office, which bore revenue stamps to the value of ninety dollars. A *California* paper copied the item, and replied by the announcement that a deed had been filed in the Recorder's office over there, bearing stamps representing some one hundred and twenty dollars. Washoe played back a deed with two hundred and twenty dollars in stamps, which swept the board and closed the game. We never would have thought of blowing, but for the hint from our western neighbors, but after seeing that concluded to "take a hand." Stepping into friend Buell's office—County Recorder of Gilpin County—a day or two since, we asked to see some of his big deeds. Turning to his book he pointed out one from Marcus Walker to Messrs. Cox & Pierce, conveying the undivided interest of the former, in the old Boston Mining Company, which bore upon its face two hundred and eighty dollars in revenue stamps. Another deed from Messrs. Cox & Pierce, conveying the entire property above referred to, to the new "Boston Mining Company," had stamps to the value of eight hundred and eighty dollars. The property is in Nevada Gulch, and comprises mines, mills and tunnels. Some conveyances of property at Gold Dirt, filed this week, will require over one hundred and sixty dollars. A conveyance made by the Stege Company, and filed in the records of Gilpin County, before the passage of the revenue Law, would have required under its provisions, over eight hundred dollars in stamps. If these figures don't settle it with our Virginia neighbors, we'll take another look.

THE CANDID PHYSICIAN.—A gentleman called some time since to consult a physician with regard to a rheumatism which caused him much pain. The doctor immediately sat down and wrote him a prescription. As the patient was going away the doctor called him back. "By the way, sir, should my prescription happen to afford you any relief, please let me know, as I am myself suffering from an affection similar to yours, and for the last twenty years have tried in vain to cure it."—[English paper.

TECUMSEH'S ELOQUENCE.

Claybourne, in his Life of Gen. Sam. Dale, says, I have heard many great orators, but I never saw one with the vocal powers of Tecumseh, or the same command over the muscles of his face. Had I been deaf, the play of his countenance would have told me what he said. Its effect upon a wild, superstitious, untutored and warlike assemblage may be conceived. Not a word was said, but stern warriors, the "stoics of the woods," shook with emotion, and a thousand tomahawks were brandished in the air. Even the "Big Warrior," who had been true to the whites during the war, was, for the moment, visibly affected, and more than once I saw his huge hand clutch, spasmodically, the handle of his knife. All this was the effect of his delivery, for although the mother of Tecumseh was a Creek, and he was familiar with the language, he spoke in the Northern dialect, and his speech was afterwards interpreted by an Indian linguist to the assembly. No one has, or can do his speech full justice, but I will repeat the substance of what he said and almost his very words:

TECUMSEH'S SPEECH.

In defiance of the white warriors of Ohio and Kentucky, I have traveled all through their settlements, once our favorite hunting-ground. No warwhoop was sounded, but there is blood on our *knives*. The *pale faces* felt the blow, but knew not from whence it came.

Accursed be the race that has seized our warriors. Our fathers, from their tombs, reproach us as slaves and cowards, I hear them now in the wailing winds.

The Muscogees was once a mighty people. The Georgians trembled at your war-whoop, and the maidens of my tribe on the distant lakes sung the great deeds of your warriors and sighed for their embraces.

Now your very blood is white—your tomahawks have no edge—your bows and arrows were with your fathers. Oh! Muscogees! brethren of my mother! brush from your eyelids the *sleep of slavery*—once more strike for vengence, once more for your country.—The spirits of the mighty dead complain.—The tears drop from the weeping skies.

Let the white race perish.

They seize your land, they corrupt your women—they trample on the ashes of your dead!

Back whence they came, upon a trail of blood they must be driven.

Back! back, ay, into the great water whose accursed waves brought them to our shores!

Burn their dwellings! Destroy their stock! Slay their wives and children! The red man owns the country and the pale faces must never enjoy it!

War now! war forever! War upon the living! War upon the dead! Dig their corpses from the grave! Our country must give no rest to the white man's bones.

All the tribes of the North are dancing the war dance. Two mighty warriors across the seas will send us arms.

Tecumseh will soon return to his own country. My prophets shall tarry with you.—They will stand between you and the bullets of your enemies. When the white man approaches you the yawning earth shall swallow *him up*.

Soon you shall see my arm of fire stretched athwart the sky. I will stamp my foot at Tippecanoe, and the very earth shall shake.

MEDICAL FACTS.—Merchants generally die of the bilious, printers of the typhus, and brokers of the remittent fever.

Masons generally go off with stone, gravel or dropsy.

Brewers are constantly ailing.

Glaziers are never without pains.

Most tailors leave the world in fits—though their customers rarely do.

The children of coopers are never free from the whooping-cough.

Lovers have palpitation of the heart.

Our congregational orators are never troubled with shortness of breath, although with them flatulence is not uncommon.

Dyers are often subject to the blues and scarlet fever, and cloak-makers to the tic-douloureux.

The king's evil is not known in this country, and is becoming rare even in Europe.

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said: Give me books, health and quiet, and I care for nothing more."

I asked a miser, and he said "money, money, money, money!"

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, "bread, bread, bread!"

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly called for strong drink.

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words, "wealth, fame and pleasure."

I asked a poor man who had long borne the character of an experienced Christian: he replied that his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said: "I greatly desire three things—first, that I may be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be like Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ."

DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 24, 1863.

FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

Some time after the commencement of Sinclair's long court, in which not a single cause either civil or criminal was tried, with the exception of that instituted to disbar Gen. Ferguson, which occupied one day's session and before that case was terminated John Cradlebaugh, of Ohio, arrived in the Territory, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme court. According to what was set forth in the Eccles-Sinclair document, a court was to be held at *Fillmore*, in the Second District, on the first Monday in November, "by Judge Justice Cradlebaugh," but certain it is that no Court was held there by him and he spent the winter in Great Salt Lake City and at Camp Floyd, afterwards Fort Crittenden. While in this city he generally attended the daily sittings of Sinclair's Court, but some considerable part of the time he was sitting "as a committee man, in lieu of a judge" at his and Sinclair evidently considered of vast importance, and the principal thing they were sent here to do; that is they were to do everything in their power to commit as many of the people who were called Mormons to prison as possible, as the military step for the usage of the boys of Company A and the Sta es expressly for the use of the Government hangman, Marshal Dotson, who expected to immortalize his name by hanging more or less of the Saints in pursuance of duties issued by the Federal Courts. It so happened however notwithstanding they had everything their own way, that no person professing to be a saint was gibbeted by the accursed crew—the Judges their aiders and abettors—and but very few became victims to the "humanity" policy so extensively pursued by those minions of the sectarian clergy who were principals in the inauguration of the crusade.

While Eccles, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh remained here, all thieves, murderers, gamblers and other law breakers, professing to be christians and in favor of establishing the principles and practices of modern christianity in these valleys where they had never been successfully introduced, enjoyed a perfect immunity from punishment and were Grand Juries presented instances against any of that class of beings, in the District Courts, there was generally some means devised to enable them to escape the grasp of the law and in the event any visitors of the panel statutes of the Territory were tried and convicted in a Territorial Court, of any crime however heinous, the convicts were set at liberty on habeas corpus, and turned loose upon community, to follow their respective pursuits and practices, go in search of issues, to teach and practice the principles of civilization, as understood by the crusaders. Sinclair was a little more scrupulous than his other two in some respects, but he was not disposed to bring any to judgment, when it would be avoided, excepting such as were not called christians, unless he deemed that something might be gained or effected that would re ound to his glory, consequently not one of the two twaddles indicted for larceny at the long term of his court, were arraigned and tried, as they should have been, and as justice demanded. Several of them were admitted in bail for appearance at the "next Court in course" and seen a were left in prison without any order having been made concerning them. It was well understood, that if the trials of those scapegraces, who had been committed by local magistrates, and subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, were postponed, that it would be impossible to convict them, as the witnesses, being mostly transient men, who had been the sufferers by their thieving operations, would leave the country on the return of spring, consequently they would not appear to testify against the accused.

At or the adjournment of Sinclair's Court, and his future, with all the facilities in his power, to carry out the desires, including transient and transient Jurors, ready for anything in their supposed line of duty, under instructions from the Court, to accomplish his desires by some prominent citizen in Imbo, Judge Cradlebaugh, the greater knave of the two, concluded to try his hand and see what he could do towards carrying out his designs of persecution, and whether having had priority for so doing, so an appointment had been made by the Legislature, nor by the Federal Judges for so doing a Court term, he was a Proven and convenient what he called a Court, on the 8th of March, 1859, the proceedings of which were published as they transpired week by week in the Dec. 1859 and Jan. and Feb. Nos of the ninth Volume of the DESERET NEWS, and were of the most execrable and diabolical nature immaginable, as from their inquisitorial spirit, they were not invested with ermine, or assuming to act in the capacity of a Judge, ever exhibited more malignity, virulence and corruption than Poyen and Cornwall, though during the continuance of his mock military tribunal, which continued from the 8th of March to the 4th of April, he made a show of fairness, but it is not believed, that in America, a more farcical, insulting, or contemptible proceeding was ever instituted for the wholesale persecution of a community however much prescribed.

After having determined on holding a Court of his own kind and appointment, regardless of the Legislature, and without any special arrangements to get the thing in motion, in which he was assisted by Wilson, the United States Attorney and Marshal Dotson—as will appear hereafter—he set to work in the kind knowledge of law, who attended him to the bar, but the laurels won, as the sequel proved, were not such as he anticipated, for it was universally admitted that the concern was decidedly a failure, by those who were sanguine of its success when first inaugurated.

On opening the quasi Court, at 11 a. m. on the 8th of March, those summoned to serve as Grand Jurors, were called, and after having been sworn, Cradlebaugh addressed them at great length, principally concerning the Mountain Meadow Massacre, the Springville affair and the Potter Conspiracy, which by perpetrators of which, without stating their names, he gave evidence as though he was an eye witness to those occurrences; alleged that the Indians were innocent of the crime, and charged the Jury to indict those implicated in that they might be brought to justice. He was exceedingly bitter in his invectives against the Mormons, and said that the Territory and the people generally as a community, for not bringing offenders to justice, after declaring that they had no power nor right to do so, in the Territorial Probate Court, which he inadvertantly admitted had not been held in the District since the alleged crimes had been committed. Notwithstanding thus venting his hate and malice in unseemly terms to the jurors, a detachment of infantry about one hundred in number, from Camp Floyd, under Capt. Heath, surrounded in the city and surrounded or cramped near the Sanitary in which the so called court was held, and forced there, to the great annoyance of the citizens, till its termination on the fourth of April.

After having finished his venomous speech and the jurors had retired, Cradlebaugh took a recess for a few hours, and then had the jurors brought in again, and gave them another specimen of his peculiar eloquence and inquisitorial powers, which he determined upon in order that they might properly understand the duties they were expected to perform.—The Grand Jury, under instructions, was very diligent, and shortly commenced presenting indictments against offenders, in cases in which sufficient evidence could be obtained. They continued their labors about ten days examining all the witnesses that came before them, when on the morning of March 21st, they were brought into Cradlebaugh's presence and asked if they had any business to present, and on being informed by the foreman that they would have all the business before them finished up in a short time, he proceeded to discharge them, using in his speech, on that occasion, the most insulting and vindictive language possible for him to utter. The same day the petit jurors were in like manner discharged immediately on rendering a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of "the United States, vs. John Carter" on a complaint for assault and battery, which was which he carried on business as "committing Magistrate" till April 4th, committing three men, A. F. McDonald, H. H. Kearns and Thomas Barb lessees, for altered mortar, who were at the close of the illegal and cursed proceedings, taken by the soldiers to Camp Floyd, and incarcerated in a military prison where they were detained till about the 10th of July following, when it became evident that such proceedings would not be tolerated by the rulers of the nation, except as they were, and through the press, doors were opened and the prisoner suffered to depart; but whether it was Gen. Johnston or Judge Cradlebaugh, who was the cause of their release, fearing the consequences which might follow has never transpired.

Subsequent to the dismissal of the Grand Jury, Cradlebaugh commenced—but failed—to indicted for rape, and two white men accused of a sailing Government property near Camp Floyd, were discharged without trial, and released on their own bonds, Judge Cradlebaugh Wilson desired that they might be held under bail at least on their own recognizance. The "potentiaries" of receiving those prisoners, were sufficiently enough opportunity for a trial, but his animus which he did not fail to improve. At a Court held by Judge Cradlebaugh, at Nephi, which was commenced on the 23rd of March, 1863, the two Mormons, who were taken to Camp Floyd before they were, in the woods of Cradlebaugh, turned loose upon community, were called for, as also were Mormons, who had furthermore, while they were unlawfully imprisoned some four months and discharged at Camp Floyd without process of law, as a rule was entered by the Court, against the Sheriff of Utah County for not producing them, when he well knew that they had neither of them ever been in his custody. The rule, however, was never enforced, and on the adjournment of the Court was disposed of by continuing it till the next term, which has not as yet been held.

The Grand Jury's speech, which had been in operation a few days, another detachment of troops consisting of ten companies under command of Maj Paul, with several pieces of artillery, was marched from Camp Floyd to Provo, and stationed within range of the Court House. Governor Cummings immediately requested Gen. Johnston to remove them as they were sent there without his knowledge or consent and in violation of orders and instructions from the Government of Washington, but the General refused compliance. Governor Cummings then issued a proclamation setting forth the facts in relation to the matter; but Gen. Johnston refused to order the removal of the troops, and they remained there to terrify the people and subvert justice till the judicial force terminated. Immediately upon the close of the Grand Jury's speech, the Sheriff of Utah County outside the town, marched in and joined those stationed around the Court room, when they took the prisoners held by Cradlebaugh, who were in custody of Cap. Dodge, and marched for Camp Floyd. Cradlebaugh also proceeded thither, acting on the way like a madman, and vociferating about the Indian war-path, trying to find some one who would swear that Ex Governor Young had hired or directed him to kill somebody, falling in which, after his arrival at Gen. Johnston's headquarters, he soon took his departure for Carson, to which District he had been assigned, and to the joy of the people he never returned to this part of the Territory.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been hot, the thermometer rising to 94° in the shade and 109° in the sun on Friday last.

ANOTHER HORRID INDIAN MASSACRE.

How many attacks have be n made by Indians on the Overland Mail Stage, and Stations along the line, between Great Salt Lake City and Carson, and how many men have been killed by the exasperated, murderous, revengeful and unrelenting savages on that route since the C. V. crossed the Sierras, for its protection we know not, but a great many more than generally known, and more than ever before, in the same length of time, since the commencement of the Overland Mail service. Instead of those murderous attacks becoming less frequent, they seem to occur oftener, as time progresses, and there is no doubt but that unless they put a stop to or decrease under existing arrangements, so far as we can discover.

On Wednesday last, the 10th inst, between the hours of 10 and 11 morning, a most daring attack was made on the incoming Western Stage, on this side of Fort Crittenden, and within about two miles of the Jordan river ferry, by a party of Indians, resulting in its capture and almost total destruction, and in the massacre of the driver, Mr. Wood J. Rogers, and a employee named Thomas O'Simmons, as stated, who was on his way to the city, the bodies of whom, after they were killed, were mutilated in the most horrible manner, with knives and tomahawks devise. Fortunately there were no passengers, for had there been, the circumstances indicate that escape would have been impossible, as it would have shared the fate of the driver and the unfortunate employee, who was on his way to the city. The circumstances as far as they have been related, or have come to our knowledge, were as follows:

On Tuesday afternoon or evening, Mr. O. P. Rockwell, who, at the request of Mr. Ricks, left the Jordan ferry, coming to this city, was taking out an extra coach with a span of mules, sent it forward to Fort Crittenden from his station at the Hot Springs, twenty miles west of the ferry, by a young man in his employ named Frederick Scarlett. The ferry boat having been sunk that day by the prevailing high winds, an undertaking had to go by way of the Ford, which is the route which he was informed by some person that it would be well for him to keep a good look out, as the Indians were said to be about to be advancing on the West side of Utah Lake. It is supposed that the man gave but little heed to the information, and whether or not he was aware of the fact that the Indians were at Fort Crittenden has not transpired. He neither saw nor heard anything further concerning their presence between the river and the Station, at Fort Crittenden, and the outgoing coach, which was filled with passengers, among whom was Col. Evans, arrived there that night luckily without molestation.

At about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the incoming stage left Fort Crittenden for this city, and when at or near the top of the hill west of the ferry it was attacked by a band of Indians on horseback, estimated by a man who saw them at a distance as they were passing, at about twenty-five in number.

The young man who left the extra coach to Fort Crittenden, on Tuesday evening, started back early the next morning with the horses, riding one of the animals and leading the oth r, and was not more than three or four miles behind the stage when it was attacked by the Indians, and was within a mile or two of the place where the attack and murder was commmanded he heard the report of a gun some distance off. He soon after saw some blood on the road, which increased in quantity as he advanced. The coach was next discovered about a quarter of a mile from the road, and he immediately proceeded, supposing that the driver was away but on arriving at the wreck he was horrified at the sight presented, for the ley had cut off the two mutilated men as the coach side of the coach—stripped naked and mutilated in a most horrid manner, pierced with balls, arrows and spears, cut with knives and scalped in an unusual way, as the hairy part of their heads had been literally flayed. Two of the horses were also lying dead, and mutilated unnaturally, and the fourth was missing. The coach was completely dismantled, and riddled with balls.

The mail sacks were missing, having been ripped open and emptied of their contents, which was principally or wholly recovered. At the Wells, Fargo & Co., New York, was missing, but was found next day by Mr. Wiman, of Fairfield, about one hundred and fifty yards from where the bagged was enacted unhipped, and had been forwarded by the agent at Fairfield, to whom it was delivered. The in tans had evidently dropped it in their haste to get away. Mr. Hallaway's whitness, saw a bill in the by, for an Indt a, Scarlett returned back towards Port Crittenden, till he met a man on horse back, when the two returned to the wagon, and on ascertaining that the spectator on the hill was not an Indian, they beckoned him to their assistance. The three men put the dead bodies into the coach, thinking that all the mail matter they could find, hitched on the animals Scarlett was bringing back, and started for Rockwell's station. A few miles out from the station, they met Mr. Rockwell, who had been informed by a messenger from Lehi, who had heard of the occurrence, of what had transpired—On arriving at his station, Mr. Rockwell came on to the city with the coach as quickly as possible.

The bodies of the murdered men were taken in charge by Mr. R. S. Rice field, agent of the Overland Mail Company, and prepared for interment and prepared for burial. They were interred in the city cemetery on the aft noon of Thursday, the 11th, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Indians are reported to have fled Southward from whence they came, by way of the mountains West of Utah Lake, and subsequently, as we learned, secreted in the Willow range, in some of the recesses of which they are now probably concealed, unless they have gone east.

THE VALLANDIGHAM QUEST.

Our readers have already been advised of the fact of the midnight arrest of ex-Congressman Vallandigham, at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, by a posse of United States troops; of his being peremptorily hurried to Cincinnati, and thence, on the 8th day of May, torn out to special order issued by General Burnside, he was arraigned and tri d by a court martial, over which Brigadier-General Robert B. Potter presided, of the offence of the sentence of the court-martial, closely confi ing him in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of the 9 par ment of Ohio—General Burnside—there to be kept during the continuance of the war; of the app eval and confirmation by Gen. Burnside of the proceedings, finding and sentence and directing that the sentence with said sentence, Clement L. Vallandighamb be confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. Affirmation has also been made in the columns of the News to the correctness of the court-martial sentence by the President of the United States, ordering that Vallandigham be sent to Louisville and thence through Nashville to Tennessee Dixie.

All these startling proceedings have been the subject of tele, raph e dispatches and we have successively laid them before our readers in the chronological order of their occurrence, but, to the repeated inquiries as touching the moving cause of the arrest and is sequence we have been hitherto unable to make any satisfactory reply. That there was some alleged offence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham deemed a sufficient and justifying reason for his being thus summarily deprived of his liberty we did not believe, and we are now, by regular course of mail, greeted with the announcement, as made to fully apprent from the charge, specification and finding of the court-martial, that the offence consisted in the mi ttance of language, or the declaration of sentiments obnoxious to the court by them construed into treason, and to be treasonable and comfort to the enemy.—an offense greater than which could not be committed against any government.

The Washington *National Intelligencer*, in a very labored and learned disquisition on the "Law in the Case" takes strong ground against the legality of the court-martial proceedi gs, alleging that the case was strictly and exclusively within the juris ictio n of and e gulatedly by the courts of the United S tes —so determined by the special legislation of the late Congress.

In sup, art of this position, the *Intelligencer* cites the following section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person shall forfeit to the United States, or shall, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or shall aid, abet, or give comfort to the enemy thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of his slaves, if any he have, or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the United States shall have full power and authority to make all such orders and decrees, issue process, and do all such things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Referring to the trial of Judge Leavitt, to whom Mr. Vallandigham petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, the *Intelligencer* argues that proceedings under that writ are to be expected whenever and wherever the privilege of the writ has been suspended by the President—which was not the case in the State of Ohio, that a departure from the "usual course of the administration" was only justified or a time, at the outbreak of the rebellion, when the government was called suddenly to arms, "Congress was not assembled and not anticipated and for which Congress had not provided; but now, since it was precisely in view of such an emergency that Congress had passed the act above cited, there was no just ground for a suspension of the writ in the present case—the only justification heretofore assigned for such suspension—the necessity of the case—a loyal population no longer existing and the "normal course" of proceeding now being plainly marked out by the law made and provided for the final emergency—and it will give "aid and comfort to the enemy" and "who are" citizens of States in which the administration of the law is continued unimpaired in the Federal Courts."

That the arrest, trial, conviction and sentence of a citizen by a military tribunal, under such embarrassing circumstances, should create an almost overwhelming burst of indignation and dread for the safety of our sacred liberties is not to be said matter for marvel. The great mass of our people, in the energy, vigor, and strong a pe ple so traditionally if not whimsically jealous of their liberties as are Americans. Had proceedings against Vallandigham been based on the charge of treason, a, truly it could have detracted not a whit from the holy dignity of our country's institutions, and, under the smart of such alleged outrage, exhibited a vile and contemptible spirit and privileges of American citizens, it cannot be regarded as extraordinary that the inquiry should, from many fevered lips be heard, "Is the Law dead? Has Liberty fled to the moon sun?"

There is, however, a more favorable view of this case, which, at first appearance, casts a shade of gloomy despondency over our country, and anarchy, despotism or anarchy tear from us the last relic of civil liberty and inalienable rights. Treason, implied or expressed is the foremost of all crimes against our noxious germ must be rooted from the body politic, lest its infectious influences work immeasurable destruction.

The charge in the trial—which occupied two full days—May 6th and 7th—Mr. Vallandigham said:

Gentlemen of the Court, very briefly and respectfully I refer to the charge, thus preferred:

"Arrested without due process of law, without warrant or any judicial authority, or military mission, I have been served with a charge and specification, by an officer not in civil or military commission. I am not in either the land or naval force of the United States, I am not a citizen of the United States of the United States, and therefore not liable for any crime by any such court, nor do I come within the express terms of the constitution to arrest only by due process of law, and to be tried by a grand jury, upon indictment, and by some officer or court of competent jurisdiction, for trial of citizens, in the State of Ohio; to be confronted with witnesses against me; to have compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, the assistance of counsel for my defence, and evidence and argument according to the common laws and the usages of judicial tribunals; and I do not consider that I am any right as a citizen of the United States and under the constitution of the United States.

"But the alleged offence itself is not known to the constitution of the United States, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open political meeting, held by and peacably assembled under the constitution, and upon full notice. It is words of criticism of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by free elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the constitution or resistance to the laws or lawful authority. I never have.

"Beyond this protest, I have nothing further to offer.

To give expression to the h "righteous indignation." and utter their solemn protest against the act by which they deemed so tyrannical and despotic, mass meetings have been held in the chief towns of the Northern States, composed of eminent citizens of all political persuasions, and in these meetings, the arrest and sentence of the distinguished of the order of Gen. Burnside, they have met language by no means very choice or conservative.

A great indignation meeting was held in Albany on the night of the 16 h ult., at which Hon. Erastus Corning pr sided. Speeches were made by Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Erastus Corning, John Murphy and others, from the principal cities of the Empire State. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and pronouncing the assumption of military power.

The following letter from Gov. Seymour was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } May 16, 1863.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinions in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Such an act has been a great disturbance upon our country. It is full of danger to our personal and social rights. It is a step toward a conclusion violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of secret informers, shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the home of an American citizen, and forcively took him away to military trial, conducted by officers of the government, in the presence of civil judicial tribunals. The transaction involves a class of offences against the most sacred rights. It interferes with the freedom of speech; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes; it allows unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced a citizen guilty of treason, for words, which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wounded The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence charged, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in violation of the rights of the people of all liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government and sanctioned by the people, it will be a great misfortune to the country. It is a revolution; it will not only lead to military government, but it will be a military government in the respect it must be a capted, or in the respect it will be a military government. It is a revolution; it will not only lead to military government, but it will be a military government, security of our property, will be arrival, opens the door to all kinds of military rule; it opens a way by placed over us while our Constitution and laws will be trampled on. Let us now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Northern States have spoken, and they have before the despotic power claimed and exercised by military men who have been placed in the midst of our laws. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us, and which, if it is not averted, will end the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country know well which is decent and which the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given its generous support to the war, we have a right to expect of government it is for which we are asked to give our lives and our treasure. Let this action of the Administration will determine in the minds of men. It will be a fearful thing to see the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy the rights of citizens at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

An effort was made by returned soldiers to break up the meeting, which was well-nigh successful. The proceedings were brought to a complete stand-still; the chairs on the stage were broken in pieces and great excitement prevailed. The soldiers, however, were finally forced to retire.

The city council of Baltimore, Md., passed resolutions approving the action of the authorities in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; the radical Republican presses have, of course, sanctioned it; but may it be conservative Republican—and even some half-hot disunionists among the Radicals, uniting with the loud wail of the enraged Democracy, have unreservedly and unhesitatingly condemned it.

At the present critical juncture of our national affairs, when instances are not lacking of power conferred for the maintenance of freemen's rights being wrenched from the hands of political jugglery, sometimes prejudicial to those rights, and when military authority—a power not recognized in the Constitution—is vaunting to position paramount to civil rule; when insolent soldiery, which is discharged or in the service of the government, may with impunity forcibly interrupt citizens, of whatever political hue, peacably assembled to deliberate upon matters of public expediency, the following remarkable language, uttered by George Washington in defence of the freedom of speech, is most opportunely recalled:

"It is a hoarded right, a fleeble privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, village and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drowned in controversy. It is as unbounded as the right of breathing the air and walking on the earth. It is a right to be maintained in peace and in war. It is a right that the Constitution of the United States and constitutional liberty. Hence this right should be jealously and profoundly. Let the freedom of this country with a zealous care, whatever they are prepared for chasm and anarchy."

We discover all inter st in and sympathy with the contemptuous, truculent party treatment that we have received. We have no confidence in them—or have we anything to ask of their leaders. That we have nothing to expect from them the record of the past is an unfavorable one, renders painfully apparent. We can have no object, therefore, in accepting the gauntlet, or joining issue in any of the minutiae of the constitutional political questions now, like fierce and fatal thunderbolts rending asu der the national firmament. We much prefer the majestic calm portrayed in the extracts above. We can, however, to give and our readers have ranson to expect from us, a fair and impartial exp ation of the most important occurrences, as we hear, which are crowding incessantly upon us.

FROM THE EMIGRATION.

By letter from T. B. H Stenhouse, Esq., we learn that the John J. Boyd, with seven hundred and sixty-four passengers, mostly Scandinavians, left Copenhagen, in charge of Elder W. W Cluff, assisted by Elders K. R. Brown and Wm S. Baxter, arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 20th ult., and would leave the 4th inst. for Florence, also that Elders Matthew Lyon, Charles Kimball, Findley Free and Lindsay Sprague arrived there on the 27th from Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

A dispatch from Gen. Eldredge to Prest. Young, received yesterday, announced the arrival in Florence on the 12th inst. of the emigrants of the Saints, about eight hundred in number, in charge of Elder W. W. Cluff. The emigrants will, as per instruction, be forwarded on from Florence as soon as they shall arrive, or as soon thereafter as possible. Cattle are scarce, and cost from ninety to one hundred dollars per yoke on the frontiers.

THE "TEXAS RANGERS" ORDERS.—Capt. Lane, of the Rangers, gives the strictest orders concerning the rencounter between him and the C. V., last week, there was not quite distinction enough made between the provoking and provoked party. Lane should have said of a nature so to be endured by a brave man without resentment and thinks that he could have knocked the C. V. into pieces, and yet he would have no interference by a fellow soldier in favor of the C. V., from whom he received the principal injury—a kick in the face after he was down. We know nothing about the fight, only what was reported, but presume that the Alderman who investigated the matter did not consider the "provocation" as such as would have made any man indulged him in a small sum, expressive of the "opinion of the Court."?

SILK WORMS.

Last week Mr. Octave Ursenbach exhibited in our office a basket of cocoons and silk worms—a quantity of about three thousand—the product, in a single year, of some two dozen worms. They looked vigorous and healthy. The coc ons were mostly of superior quality. We are exceedingly gratified at our success last year, when they were first procured. We then spared a desire to see the silk produced. We are exceedingly gratified in tendering the announcement to our readers that our eyes have been greeted with a view of our silk, and not less gratified with the assurance that the enterprise is not to be abandoned in its infancy.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Bissell for a bill. *St. Louis Daily Republican.*

AGRICULTURAL

INTERESTING FROM THE COTTON COUNTRY.

The following letter, written to the Deseret Gardener's Club of this city, we take pleasure in laying before our readers on account of the unusual amount of condensed information contained therein, respecting the productions and the obstacles encountered by the early settlers of Southern Utah. It will be worth perusing by the farmers in future:

GRAFTON, WASHINGTON CO., U. T.
Feb. 2, 1863.

To the Domestic Gardener's Club:

Gentlemen:—Feeling that a few lines would be acceptable to you, I improve this opportunity.

The present winter has been a little colder than last. The health of the people is good. The thermometer rose to one hundred a number of days last summer and sometimes a little higher. I have not noticed any thing of offensive breezes here yet. The air is soft and the climate good.

Corn and cane grow well. Cotton promises well. From twelve years experience I raise six hundred pounds of Green Seed Cotton, ginned, to the lb. for crop.

Gardening has been very little or no benefit to the planters into their do better. Carrots are a good crop, though they require much care in the summer. The largest orange carrot which I have yet seen was twenty inches in circumference. Cabbages are about as long as they can be. Turnips have been no good except raised in the part of the country where the molding crop. Squashes are cut up by the bugs during the summer, and I never succeeded well. Onions promise well the larger onion I raised this year weighing one pound and seven ounces. Tobacco does well. My Sumatra, one small piece of ground, produced at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the acre. Peas, a very poor crop. Irish Potatoes, a poor crop, though some varieties do pretty well. Lettuce does better than in Salt Lake Valley.

Last year I planted fifty rods of ground to cotton. The amount of cotton from said piece was one hundred and four and one half pounds of good cotton, ready. This piece of cotton was planted May 1st, and I commenced picking out on the opposite piece of ground I have. It was well cared for till in July, when I thought it was sufficient to get too dry, the water being wanted elsewhere. The next thing, it was well wet,—then went off without any further treatment with the dropping of the spinner, after blooming.

The amount of frosted or poor cotton is so small I have not noted it.

The nursery business has been an up-hill business. Before I landed in "Dixie" I was told that I was an idiot to come to Dixie, and because there was a nurseryman there. I looked around for a good place and found myself hard to please. I finally drew a city lot in Grafton, and went to the river. I saw no trees and grafts on a bank descending to the north, not far from the river, where they received much of the force of the flood.

On this spot I watched the river until it was nearly up to the bank, and the lower side it happened to a dark hour of the night. I immediately commenced moving the bank up an hot lower row and losing no time until the last branch in the upper row was moved. At this time the water had spread over and the lower side was nearly two feet deep in the water. The retreat was made in good order and without confusion—saving all except the peach pits, which were left to go down with the flood. I then had to take peach pits on shares.

The amount of stock which my small trees, apple seeds and cuttings represented at that time out in good order was a little more than one half of an acre. The apple seeds were coming good when the worms commenced cutting down—a kind of cut worm that travels all over the ground night. These worms were very destructive—cutting the dormant buds of the peaches, apples, &c, and gnawing the bark off the stumps, as well as by night cutting at the young trees, and carrying up to day.

I applied for a stump around the trees which were set for orchard and dug a ditch around the small trees and seedlings, which was straight up and down on the inside. Then I collected red ants against all the worms that were on the inside of the enclosure. The ants soon conquered the red as it came up out of the ground by surrounding the worms in two numerous to count and were very destructive. I was defeating these ants and gophers not a little all summer.

The amount of seeding apple trees which I have proof can be used for stock was thousands. The Cherry lost a world. The Peach and Pear promise well. The English currant, which I brought here with roots on, all died during the summer. The cuttings which I set are many of them alive.

The wild currant thrives excellent. The wild bush cherry are splendid. The land seems to be in a wild state, but rich in mineral properties. It needs cultivation and regular tile manure for gardening, then it will give satisfaction. In proof of this, out from Mr. Young's gardens, Oct. 20th, were brought here in excellent condition. Others a little later, are reported good.

I am satisfied that two year old, or fruit-bearing trees, with proper management, can be moved or set for cuttings easily in October and brought from Great Salt Lake City to this place with safety—frost or no frost.

I have written a little of my experience in this place. That when I have not written has also been somewhat of an up-hill charge.

I have one acre ready to put out to grape cuttings, and I should be able to utilize the cuttings. I think the piece can be made a very fruitful place. I would be pleased to receive a few grafts from the Clerk if you can afford it. I am ignorant of what you call the American Golden Russet.

THOMAS H. WOODRUFF.

That our readers may be further posted in reference to the doings and objects of the association of amateur and professional gardeners, we publish the following, written in reply to the above. Much more interesting about the time the regular meetings of the Club were suspended, a prompt acknowledgment could not be officiently recorded:

G. S. L. CITY, June 11, 1863.

Mr. Thomas Woodruff:

Dear Sir:—Your interesting letter has been received, and I read to the Club, and intend to be posted in our scrap book. Such communications preserve the history of the establishment of horticul ure in "dixie" and the chronicle the opposition our pioneers had to overcome, and the harrass plants were solved or the deserts made to blo-om on the rose.

We wish you the best of luck from you in relation to the obstacles to be overcome and of the insects that destroy vegetation, which infest our country. Your letter, some future day, be able to send you books that will teach you how to overcome the difficulties of destructive propositions of this insect. We are waiting the mails to be opened as the time may be of benefit to the Horticulturists of Utah.

Our meetings were suspended during the busy time of sedding, they are now resumed. Yours truly,

Respectfully yours,

G. S. L. CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Cor. Sec. Domestic Gardener's Club.

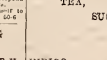
We understand that a Gardener's Club has been formed at Payson. Will the Secretary or some public spirited member thereof favor us with a me account of their experience and investigations?

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

There is good sense—says the Germantown Telegraph—in the following suggestions from a writer residing in the State of New York, relative to the late transplanting of every greens. Everyone especially should be firmly staked when planted in the manner recommended, or the stake can be driven in afterwards and set at an angle of 45 degrees, the apex looking northeast, a strip of leather or cloth being wrapped round the tree where the stake touches it, to prevent rubbing. A piece of mulch will answer better than eight inches, as it can be removed if necessary:

I wish to your numerous readers rules for transplanting evergreens, for I think them as easily transplanted as the apple tree. I transplanted one a about the 10th of June or 4th of July.

DESERET EVE INFIRMARY,
MAIN STREET, PROVO.



MR. COOKSLEY
Hi wishes to say to his friends and the public that he will be in Provo on the 1st of every month, and will stay where he will be HERE on the second, prepared with principles. His experience in

the "Health Reformation" and his successful practice in the Treatment, has his confidence in his ability to cure the Sick.

He will be given for every known disease of the eye. Advice and treatment contracted to a frequent price at the uniform Fee that business is America.

For the convenience of the Sick he will receive patients at his Residence.

50-6

DANIEL GRENIG

STILL KEEPS THE

HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY,

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

WHERE the Public at large can be accommodated with the very best the Market affords. Ready furnished Rooms, and good accommodations on all reasonable terms. Charges moderate. PLEASANT PARTIES supplied with delicately flavored

ICE CREAMS BY THE GALLON.

He also keeps the finest Oysters and Drinks in this Market; ICED SODA WATER and LEMONADE, &c. &c. Having cash friends, everything stands ready for drink to refresh the thirsty or feed the hungry, which he will do at the PLEASANT RETREAT on Main Street, G. S. L. City.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

49-3m DANIEL GRENIG.

ROLLS! ROLLS!!

FARMINGTON NEW CARDING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

HAVING obtained NEW CARDS, we are now prepared to accommodate those who may wish to bring their wool.

ROLLS 7 RAIL at my present price, 10c Yard, and back wool of Union figures.

40-3m R. WALLACE.

WOOL CARDING.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that we have purchased a New ROLL CARDING MACHINE, and have the Cards fitted up at the south end of Main Street, Bountiful. Having adopted an improved carding, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give entire satisfaction. Rolls per yard as plain and as good as manufactured with extra Roll and back wool at cents.

DANIEL R. CURRY.
ROBT. A. COLLIER.
JOHN G. NAILE.

47.

CARDING: CARDING:

FOREST GROVE'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by one who has experienced a trade which enables us to accommodate those who may bring us Wool from a distance.

42-3m L. SNOW.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE

WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, FOR FOLLOWING GOODS:

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS,

OX BOWS,

BACON AND HAMS,

SHOVELS AND SPADES,

PITCHFORKS,

SCYTHES AND SNATHS,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, TEA

SOAP AND CANDLES,

BRASS KETTLES,

POWDER AND LEAD,

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

OVENS AND LIDS,

NAILS, PEPPER, ETC.

All which will be sold at COST AND FREIGHT, at Nauvoo, Old Stand.

W. T. STANFORD.

4612 Agent for Wm. J. Noble.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Confiding in part of

DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO; INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE; SCYTHES, HOES; AUGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,
West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Rooms, opposite Sash on Admin Sharp. 6-27

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Schettler's, 9th Ward, also, Molasses, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Citizens of Salt Lake County, who have not yet satisfied their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, or the property will be advertised and be attached with additional cost.

The Assessor and Collector cannot longer take friendly hints will be remarked by those who are delinquent, and proceed to advertise and collect immediately and properly, and this will incur additional costs.

ROBERT T. BURTON,
Assessor and Collector, S. L. Co.

INK, INK.

JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSIVE JUST INK, the best Ink in existence, for sale by the Subscriber, resident on Fort Street, by addressing an order or calling at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 26-2

LOST.

FROM the Stockyard at Brigham City, and supposed to have been driven off by Indians, a Dun Cow, with a Bob Tail; has BARR, four years old, branded both of ears. Hip d. and branded on the left side, and a small white spot in face. Any information leading to her recovery will be rewarded by

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

THE Person, who on Wednesday the 3 inst., stated to have taken a cow, entered to me as missing, stating that she was taken by mistake, will please return it to Brigham City, and in the place did not and carry off GRAY'S Cow, and I have found out and have taken her back to my place, where she now is, and unless she is made my property, and he did with my property, and he has.

A. P. ROCKWOOD.
G. S. L. City, June 6th, 1863.—3-6

TO THE LADIES

WHO are expecting their Husbands home, SHAWLS & BONNETS can be accommodated by Mrs. REED, 3d Ward, Salt Lake City.

FALSBURGH THEATRE, Third House east of State Road, Jan 1st, 1863. 43-tfm

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOE MAKER in the Territory and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and durability of leather. All parts of Boots and Shoes with their ordering be fully satisfied. Come and try.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS always on hand well sorted Hardwood Rods and Rods, all the old stands, the "Black Pegs," on Brigham Street, Salt Lake City, between Mr. Hoyt's Store, 9th Ward, G. S. L. City. 40-tf

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.

THE only direct route to Camp Douglas, Stockton, Rush Valley, Government Stores, Tooele, Camp Floyd and Beaver.

Take road leaves Brigham City, U. T., position through Box Elder Canyon, and Ferry at

BLAIR'S FERRY,

which has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory.

The Military Road, by the Subscriber, called 20 miles the nearest and all the best road.

The settlements in Utah Territory, on the Military Road, are the Ward, Tooele, the Gold Mines than on the old road by Mudd valley

NO MOUNTAINS TO CROSS,

and the Ferry Boat after reaching Cache valley.

The Military Road will be kept in

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS can find SUPPLIES of every kind to advantage through CACHE VALLEY, Change for Goods.

RATES OF FERRAGE.

Per Wagon and Team, and 1 cent per head for any will pass, both in ship and company, by Mudd Valley to Camp Floyd or Salt Lake Springs. Emigrants passing by the Ferry Boat, upon different conditions.

The Subscriber and Company will send a boat on trade, with wagons, jewelry, and other goods, to Salt Lake, to Camp Floyd or BLAIR'S FERRY.

4-1-f B. M. BLAIR.

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

THE GREAT CITY QUESTIONS:

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?
AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,

East side of Main Street. Board by the Meal, Day, or Week. Meals at all hours.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

Crouch's Splendid Soda Water,

Cool and Refreshing Drink Cheap.

Such always ready the latter to be had by the gallon or by the case. 1 DOZEN CASES also in season.

WHO WILL LODGE WITH US?

CROUCH, at the New REST, East side of Main Street, where Bows Bread and Crackers, Pies and Confectionary at all times, can be had fresh every day.

IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR,

Beds, or any reasonable Articles of Merchandise.

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?

The best Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Pickles and Sausages, with a variety of other articles, at the CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, East Side of Main Street, and Cor. Gold to Water Sts. 43-tf

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of Dutch Factory. 23-tf

Private knowing themselves indebted to me for professional services for the last two years, and have, or apparently intended to settle their accounts, will kindly do so.

W. F. A.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALSH H. HUTCH is now prepared to make to order all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Waterwheels, Flouring Machines, Tenoning and Moulding Machines, Lathes, Machines, Drills, &c., &c., and provide the latest improved plans and on the shortest notice.

H.—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Factory Cor. Utah Sts. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Gear Mercantile Store, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has received from the public, he has made arrangements to carry their future favors by the only flattery of his workmanship and the economy of the Hat, Cap, Gloves and Shoes.

Literal prices will be given for Wool, Furs, Rabbit, Beaver Tailing, and Furs. 37-tf

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 13th Ward, Mondays, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons; Saturday mornings. Boring instruments, Violins, Violoncellos, Bass Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Trombones for operatic Sabbath services.

Also, Instrumental Music, and private lessons during the hours of 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Music arranged for Bands.

Pianos, Harmonies, Organs received by Richard Goldsby, at the Salon factory 24-tf

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON

HE so rather is prepared to make nails on shares for half of Cary in the 13th Ward, warm, cosing and hospitable, and the Cary, he will do the work. Literal terms for large quantities of heavy iron. Nails for sale. Cleavage

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Fort Street, 13th Ward, Salt Lake City. 26-tf

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Joseph Smith's.

HE has additional reasons thanks for the public patronage, and would inform the public that he has been prepared by manufacturing a good article of Combs. He begins to make the equivalent of Combs, and the rooms of R. Skinner—20th Ward, room blocks west of the State Road.

20-6m. JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY

DR. W. H. GRIFFITH, Surgeon Dentist, Mental Dentist, Professed to perform all operations to his line of profession.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Inserted with gold, and warranted for 4 years.

Teeth Inserted on vulcanite base, from a single tooth to a full set, and perfectly adapted to the mouth.

Office opposite the Council Hall, Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, South side.

OIL FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WILLING to give his services to the public, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, 13th Ward, Fort Street. 40-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

HALF of that SAW MILL in Parowan Kanyon, with the grist mill, shingle, lap and wheel. Enquire of the Subscriber, or at the office by your house. Wanted to purchase mill 2 or 3 in the Territory to give me a full order, I am determined to sell to the highest bidder.

W. M. DOUGLAS, Parowan City.

N. B. I will also pay the highest market price for oats, wheat and barley. 41tf W. D.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned will see to RUN A COACH every week to offer the conveyance of the Mails over a mileage of 400 miles between Great Salt Lake City and Bridgeton City, which leaves G. S. City twice a month from Bridgeton on the 1st and 15th days of each month and Thursday at half-past 4 a.m., and arrives at Bridgeton the same evening. Leaves Logan, Franklin and Eagles, at half past 4 a.m. for Salt Lake City, and arrives at Franklin and Logan, and connects with a stage to return to Oneida, leaves Oneida Wednesday and Thursday at half past 4 a.m. and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

AGENTS:

G. D. STATON, Drover Home office, G. S. L. City.
BAN. CO. MAIN, Oneida.
SAMUEL SMITH Bishop office.
ELIJAH ELLIOT, Franklin.

CARPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WARE ROOMS FURNISHED UNDERTAKERS.

HAVING greatly enlarged our premises, we are prepared to contract for Buildings, either in part or entire, and to furnish materials. Shop, Shop on South side of Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Furniture of all descriptions on hand or made to order. The public can be accommodated with Coffins on the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite them indebted to pay their bills. And we will try and accommodate them in the future. We are determined to work as good an article in our line as the market and we will sell cheap for cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good Cabinet Maker, one Journeyman Cabinet Maker, and one Apprentice. Also, Wanted, Cedar Posts, Pickets, Shingles, Lath, Lime, Sand, Stone, Brick, Cedar Posts, Pickets, Shingles, Lath, Lime, Sand, Stone, Brick, and a half Bushel Cord of the Thirteen.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

AT about the 5th of November I expect to have Two or more Russian Finishing Machines, the one that has been run on City Creek, and the other of those I have now fitted up for a Woolen Factory, in the Bowery, Big Kanyon, Cottonwood.

As the Carding Room is arranged for being warmed, the Machinery can be run without regard to weather, and will probably accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

OPPOSITE THE SEVENTIES HALL AND NEAR TO THE THEATRE,

INFORMS her Friends and the Public in general that of the Ladies, Misses Boys Hats and Bonnets, Dress Caps, Gloves, Boys Straw Hats and Brooms, on most reasonable terms.

Cash given for any quantity of Straw Hat. 5tf

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our machines, imported a new Russian CARDING MACHINE that will card wool, and finish it for the Factory, in one operation, at a cost of 4 cents on Spinnerette, merits of Springville, and 5 cents per pound, for other Mills. Wool will be received at Springville, Provo, Lehi, Salt Lake City, Bountiful, April 3, 1863. JAMES BROWN.

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. C. S. SAYLES respectfully announces that she is now prepared to CLEAN, PRESS, CURL, BLEACH, DYE, Straw Hats, Bonnets and Shakers, in the most fashionable manner.

Also, Ladies' Dress Hats of Beaver Hats, Silk Hats, Ward, G. S. L. City.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

This new preparation, it cures Cholera and Dysentery, it cures Diarrhoea and Cholera. It cures Tooth ache and pain in the face it cures Cholera, Cholera, it cures all Fever-Ague, it cuts quick and mighty.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT

It cures rheumatism and sprains it cures sprains, it cures Rheumatism, it cures Rheumatism, it cures chronic it cures ague and it unsatisfied, it cures scalds and burns, it cures inflammation and pains, it is good for man and brute.

BUY JOHNSONS

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they cure pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure colds, cure colds, pains and headaches, they cure fever, they give health to the sky and add life to life, they are an anti-fever cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a cure for Scrofula Disease; it is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures sores and boils, it cures tumors and swellings, it is good for bunes and scalds, it is good for every kind of family sickness.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared and for sale by the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah Co., Deseret, and sold by Small and Wholesale throughout the Sale.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, at reasonable terms. 23-tf

PHIL'S ON THE STAGE AGAIN!

THE latest and most interesting local news that has been published in the Literary and Fashionable Line, now presenting, but on the boards, but on the stage, the Subscriber, the Author, and Actor, playing the striking character of

HARRY HAMMER

in the Golden Farmer." In fact, he has been hammering away at it, in the past, to please the public, who will be so lenient to let him that is now

ACTING IN AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT

Nature never forms of so small an artist to fashion the public taste, but he has been laboring in the proper direction, and will continue to do so for Pay. He is now performing in the old establishment, and hopes to continue to do so, since he will be a forgo indeed to benefit the interest of the public around him. All who hasten up with their orders will find that he

A REAL PHIL-EIR!

In his character he will do for the public anything in the line of Boots and Shoes, he will at all times be the fact of the fresh work of their carriages, wagons, carts, harness and saddles.

A NEARER ROAD TO THE GOLD MINES

than over Bangs and Manchester's Ferry, or even Major Blair's Military Road, is just discovered. It is through Phil Knight's Boot and Shoe Shop, at the very corner of Main and the Internal Sale, and the Sale of the Internal Sale to Sale—the best and the best establishment in the Sale, and the best sale of Sale, and the best of Sale, and the best Sale. Sale Knight.

Wanted, Immediately, many Men! Determined to stick to work, to Phil Knight's Boots and Shoes, Shoe Shop, and Shoes will last and go far.

THE LAZY HORSE-SHOE!

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of Linsed Oil. Parties wishing to procure any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLIBY,
CABINET MAKERS, &c. &c.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(Next to Jenkins' Sadlery Shop.)

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their present Shop, where all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to at the most reasonable charges.

Within close hinges, quicking sage and red pine kept constantly on hand for the trade. 17-tf

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS.

THE Undersigned wishes to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture Weaving Looms and Spinning Wheels, of the most approved pattern and warranted equal to any Weaving Looms and every article required for the Loom, and Spinning Wheels, and BOBBINS, and BOBBIN, Shuttles to be all made in the Right.

They are also prepared to furnish Iron Looms and Cabinet Makers, Turner Banned to Order, in good style, and neatness, Tf-Sept.

Et Co and all kinds of precise taken in exchange.

J. W. HIGBEE,
J. G. HARDY,
Tooele City, Tooele Co., U. T. 42-tf

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE have respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new Jennys of the most approved pattern, and are now prepared to card wool, and to make it into cloth, on reasonable terms. We have wool, or will exchange it, or we can exchange cloth for wool, cotton, calicoes, twill, drugs, medicines, merchandise, stock, grain, produce, and other articles.

Tf-Dec

GREAT INDUCENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

Will be welcome to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to their former Stock, makes it the largest and best assortment ever offered in the Territory, which will be sold at their usual

LOW PRICES

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb 10 1862.

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c.,
200 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

20-1f

WOODMANSEE & BROS:

NO 7 office for SALE their well-selected STOCK,

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,
SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,
TINWARE,
BRASS KETTLES,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,
GLASS,

Four Tumbler, Gin, Pints, Aqueous, Glasses, Sauce, Spoon Kettles, Table Cloths.

COOKING STOVES.

Cooking Stoves, Gold Scales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, Wooden and Steel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A JUDICIOUS ARRANGEMENT.

Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., June 7th, 1863.

Editor News:

Dear Sir:—I am requested by our good Bishop to acquaint you that the inhabitants of Mount Pleasant in public meeting on the 6th inst. unanimously resolved that from the earliest practicable date, we would send for the News and all other mail matter to Springville through Spanish Fork kanyon every Thursday, returning again on the next day (Friday.) Said messenger to bring with him the parcels of Deseret News, dispatches and mail matter *generally* for this place and Fairview, or North Bend as it has been called of whose co-operations we are this evening fully advised, Bishop Seeley having sent personal communication of our intentions. They have cordially entertained the idea and wish to co-operate and participate in the benefits of the enterprise.

By this means we can have the News, etc., on Friday evening instead of the Wednesday following, and we can forward all our communications northward almost if not quite a week in advance of our existing postal arrangements via Moroni and Salt Creek kanyon.

If this arrangement was published and all correspondents to either of these settlements would henceforth address their communications to us of Mount Pleasant and North Bend or Fairview as it is now called, by Springville instead of by Moroni and the Postmaster at Springville be advised thereof. It would, I opine, at once be fully understood and adopted.

If, therefore, you resolve to give this publicity, it will at once facilitate the business and much oblige the parties interested.

Yours very respectfully,

Wm. Morrison.

N.B.—Our messenger *will call* for the Deseret News at Springville on Thursday, the 18th, current for the first time.

W. M.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS.

Provo, June 12, 1863.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir:—There is considerable anxiety in relation to the present state of feeling of the Indians. It is reported that a band of fifty warriors passed this place last night, in the direction of Fort Bridger. Another band passed up Hobble Creek, where they supplied themselves with beef, without the consent of the owners. Cattle were also killed by them on the Spanish Fork bench.

Several attempts have been made to steal horses, and exorbitant demands have been made of the citizens for beef and other provisions in the south part of this county, and where their demands have not been complied with it has produced angry feelings.

It is reported that about thirty lodges, embracing women and children, are encamped on Salt Creek, in Juab Valley. *Several Indians* led by *Shuacook*, armed with a few guns and with bows and arrows, passed down Salt Creek in the direction of Goshen, early on Tuesday morning.

Brigadier General A. Johnson, commanding Peteetneet Military District, with his Adjutant A. F. Macdonald, Colonel C. B. Hancock and staff, returning from a visit to Goshen, where they had been to organise a Battalion of the Militia, encountered this party of Indians, who placed themselves immediately in hostile attitude. Gen Johnson's party being unarmed, found themselves in no enviable position, until Col Hancock and two others, by their knowledge of the language and address, were enabled to avert the danger.

Shuacook evaded all questions in relation to his purposes or that of his confederates, and they were very anxious to obtain beef.

It is further stated, that the Pauvantes and other Indians from the south-east are moving in this direction in large numbers; whether they are going to Bridger expecting to hold a treaty or some other movement less pacific we can only guess.

Isaac Potter has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, for cattle stealing. At as early day Gen. Ferguson will argue a motion for a new trial or an appeal. Pending the decision of this question, Potter is at large on bail.

This day has been excessively hot.

G. A. Smith.

Wood for Camp Douglas.—We have noticed, lately, passing our office, some loads of wood more huge than any that we have ever read of in the history of this continent. Our notoriously small marvelousness being thus vigorously assailed, we involuntarily asked, where are those woodpiles going?—and were at once, to our astonishment, informed that they were bound for Camp Douglas. Our next reflection was—what in the world won't money accomplish, with some folks.

THE WAR NEWS.

Reports from the seat of war are of so conflicting a character that we cannot, with any sensitive regard for truth, give place to the unwieldy mass of rumors that have, for the past week, come pouring in upon us. It is very evident, however, that the long contested occupation of Vicksburg is still in progress and, according to Federal reports, with some prospects of a favorable issue; while it is quite as apparent that the Confederates are by no means disheartened.

At Port Hudson fighting is of daily occurrence, according to reports—the two belligerents being, as they also are at Vicksburg—within speaking distance of each other.

In Tennessee and Kentucky considerable blood has been shed and much property destroyed if reports are true.

A cavalry fight—said to be the fiercest of the war—took place on the 9th near Beverly ford between Stuart's Confederate and all the available Federal cavalry at Hooker's disposal. Both parties suffered severe losses. After driving the enemy five or six miles, fearing lest they should fall into the hands of his overwhelming forces, the Federals retired in good order to the north side of the Rappahannock. General Buford, commanding the Federal forces, and Col. Davis were among the killed.

Late rumors assert that Gen. Lee had crossed the Rappahannock and was moving northward with ninety thousand men and that there was great consternation prevailing throughout the entire North. The designs of Lee were a mystery, but it was believed that he intended to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania and perhaps Western Virginia and Ohio.

GONE AT LAST.

Stephen S Harding, Ex Governor of Utah, having delayed his departure longer than seemed necessary, after having been appointed Consul at Valparaiso, finally left for the East, by the Overland Stage, on the 11th inst.,—Thursday last—with less pomposity than he manifested on his arrival here, early in July last. His gubernatorial career has been exceedingly unfortunate, and he has fully demonstrated that men of his stamp are peccable even when occupying "high official stations," and the greater the power they may represent, the less particular are they relative to respectable associations.

From reports, the manners, customs and morals of the people of Valparaiso will render his residence there very agreeable, should he accept the appointment, which is somewhat doubtful. While here, some thought that he was a fool, others an innate knave, while not a few considered that he was demented, and there are good reasons for believing that all were more or less correct in their conclusions. We have maintained a studied reticence in relation to some of the doings of the executive, and have withheld from publication the authenticated documents in our possession relative to the posthumous (?) child whose birth caused him so much anxiety, lest it might effect the action of the "Court and Jury" in the event the Selectmen of the county should do their duty; but, in our liberality, if he shall ever publish a history of his eleven months' sojourn in Utah, and he shall so desire, we will furnish him with copies of some of the most interesting papers on file, to embellish a work of that kind and make it more saleable.

Utah is now without a Federal Governor.

SHAKSPEAREAN READINGS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that on Saturday evening, 20th inst., Mr. T. A. Lyne will give a dramatic melange, consisting of scenes from Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Richard Third and Patriotic Poems, in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms—doors to be open at 7.30—reading to commence at eight o'clock. Cards of admission, 50 cents; tickets to be had at Mr Lee's boarding-house, two blocks east of the Theatre.

This, we believe, is the first opportunity our citizens have had of recreating themselves in the chaste and popular readings from the immortal Shakspeare. They have deservedly been classed with the highest order of literary entertainments, and as such, when ably supported, have been as liberally patronized as the more full *dramatis personae* presentation of the play.

PIONEER AND BATTALION FESTIVAL.

The Pioneers of 1847 and the officers and soldiers of the Mormon Battalion are hereby invited to attend a Festival, to be held in the New Theatre, in Great Salt Lake City, on Thursday the 16th day of July next, at two o'clock p. m.

The Festival will be celebrated by a Pic-Nic Ball, varied by songs, toasts, speeches, etc. As the New Theatre will afford ample accommodation for all the Pioneers and members of the Battalion with their ladies, none need deprive themselves of the privilege of *participating*.

It is particularly desired that all who intend to be present at the coming Festival, will, on or before the 4th of July, forward to us their names, with the number of ladies they intend to bring, as none will be admitted who fail to do so, unless specially invited.

One dollar and fifty cents per couple, and fifty cents for each additional lady, will be charged to meet expenses of music, lights, etc.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

Grenig's Saloon.—Whoever wants an Ice Cream, a dish of Strawberries, or wishes to assuage the cravings of hunger, can be accommodated at Grenig's celebrated establishment. That he knows how to prepare a dish of Strawberries and make Ice Cream we can testify. Of the former we are particularly fond having a great relish for most kinds of fruit; of the latter we have not as much need as others have who are of a more caloric nature.

Married:

In this city, June 6th, 1863, by Elder Wilford Woodruff Mr WILLIAM F. NESLEN and Miss ELEANOR A. MITCHELL, both of England.

May all the virtues in and round you blend,
With bound o s blessings as life's years roll greet;
'Till through the order Priesthood doth intend
A host of NES(T)LIN(G)s crowd around your feet,
To form, when time eternities shall drown,
At once your kingdom and your regal crown! Com

[Mil. Star please copy.]

In Goshen, on the 17th ult., by Bishop William Price, Mr. EDWARD MORGAN and Miss SARAH WEST.

Died:

In this city, June 11, 1863, of inflammation, MARTHA B., wife of Col. F. W. Emerbeck, aged 27 years, 1 month and 12 days.

In this city, May 31st, ANNELLA, daughter of Joseph Augustine and Ann M. Peck, aged 18 months and one day.

In this city, on the 27th ult., of dropsy, after a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of William Capener, aged 58 years.

[Cleveland (O.) papers please copy.]

In this city, May 23th, after a short illness, JAMES ALBERT LANGFORD, adopted son of Charles Colebrook, born Aug., 1851, in Milan co., Texas.

In this city, on the 31 inst., of a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Bolmerdine, formerly of Stockport, England, aged 42 years.

[Mil. Star please copy.]

At Grantsville, May 19th, ARIELLA H. BROWER, of hooping cough, aged 4 months.

At Logan Cache co., U. T., on the 18th ult., DEWI ELVED JONES, late of Wales, aged 54 years and 7 months, of consumption.

D wl Kired, di-oilfydd,—r parod
A'r peraidd ganiedynol
O'l newydd du; daru dydd
Eio ben nog. bwd og brydydd. Y. Ddu.

At Logan, Cache co., May 24th, MAR daughter of Wm. and Esther Jane Dell, aged five year, 7 months and 17 days.

In Farmington, on the 28 hult, ERASTUS HARPER RUDD, after a lingering illness of 4 years—aged 43 years.

In Tooele city, Feb. 24th last, from the effect of an accident by scalding, which occurred on the 23d, LARS NEILSEN, of Scandinavia, aged 31 years, 1 month, and 24 days.

He survived only 18 hours after the accident happened. He died as he lived—a Saint.

[Scandinavian Star please copy.]

In Payson, on the 6th inst., MARTHA ENGLISH, aged 61 years, late of Sunderland, England.

She lived and died a

[Mil. Star please copy.]

New Advertisements.

WAR WITH BRITAIN!

Let every Man tell every Lady that R. BRITTON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, has REMOVED his business from one door east of the "NEWS" Office, to the second door north of Godbe's Drug Store, Main Street, where he is ready to make all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewelry and Ornaments; Jewelry neatly repaired.

Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange. Now is your time; bring on your Gold and Precious Stones, and have them worked up. 51-3

STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS.

JAMES CABLE, from New York, having imported machinery of the newest style, is now prepared to MANUFACTURE STOCKINGS, Stockings, Stockings from Cotton or Wool, on the most reasonable terms. Also Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, silk elastic Watch Guards, Corset Laces, etc., etc., which he will sell at the lowest market price, at his Store, four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store.

Stockings, Silk Elastic, Silk Cord made to order.

N.B. City and Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Don't forget the Store—four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store. 51-4

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

At Farmington, Davis co., one black HORSE, no white on him, branded X on the left shoulder, about six years old.

Also, one sorrel MARE, one white foot, branded B R; also Spanish brand on the left thigh, and vented on the left shoulder, two white spots on the neck, collar marks, six years old.

Any person reporting the whereabouts of the above described animals at the "NEWS" office, or to Bishop W. Miller, of Provo, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST YOKE OF OXEN.

Two weeks ago, near the Hot Springs, I lost a pair of OXEN, both red, with white faces and legs. One was branded N on left horn, and white spot on hip, the other O O on left horn. Both white bellies.

Whoever will give information of them or return them to me shall be liberally paid for their trouble.

SWEN CARLSON,
51-2 Logan, Cache Valley.

HUZZA EVERYBODY.

I WILL SELL CHEAP. If you don't believe it, try me, TWO Good FARMS, with Hay Land to each, and other useful property, for one large family, or two small ones. Any moveable property, or a small place in G. S. L. City, taken in part pay. I want to buy a good light wagon also.

THOMAS HALL,
51-2* Wellsville, Cache co.

FRENCH SOAP.

The Undersigned wishes to announce to the Public that he has commenced manufacturing a superior article of MARSAILLES SOAP, which he offers for sale at a moderate price. Those desirous of purchasing an excellent article of Soap, which cannot be surpassed in any country, please call and see

FREDERICK URSENBACH,
51-1* 16th Ward, 4 blocks East of Tabernacle.

NOTICE.

The Taxpayers of Tooele county are hereby notified that their TAXES are NOW DUE, and those wishing to save the additional five per cent., can do so by paying up before the 1st day of September next.

The Assessor and Collector or his deputy will be in attendance at his office on Wednesdays of each week, where it is expected that those indebted will call and settle their taxes. Those indebted for the years 1861-2 will do well to call and settle immediately and save cost. Two-thirds must be paid in money and one-third can be paid in Territorial orders.

Remember! my office is at my residence in Tooele city.

REDDIN A ALLRED,
Assessor and Collector.

Tooele city, June 8th, 1863.—51-5

STRAYED,

From Mountain Meadow range, taking a northern course, a large dark brown American MARE, very heavily built, brand on left shoulder D A, shod all round, and heavy with foal.

Any person giving information of her whereabouts will be amply rewarded by L. L. WOODS,
51-2 St. George, Washington co.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

40,000 SHINGLES FOR SALE—white pine, of good quality.

Also, on hand and for sale, any quantity of first-class ADOBES. G. B. WALLACE,
51tf 17th Ward.

TAKEN UP,

One dark red OX, 6 or 7 years old, dark red, branded J D on left hip. Also one small red and white STEER, 3 or 4 years old, with ear marks.

51-1 D. PETTIGREW, 10th Ward.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give $5 for the delivery to me of the following described MARE:—Light brown, medium size, has a raised scar on the back of one thigh, caused by a cut with a scythe. She is supposed to have a colt, and to be running in the neighborhood of Fort Herriman.

I will also give $2 50 for the delivery of a RED COW with white face, branded J. V. LONG on left horn, and with the Church brand on horn and hip. When last heard from, she was at the mouth of Bingham's kanyon.

I will likewise give $2 50 for the delivery to me of a certain RED COW, with white face, branded H T on right hip, and f. ACOMB on right horn. She strayed from the 13th Ward herd three weeks ago.

51-f J. V. LONG.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

I INTEND to leave for the East the last of August, and will act as AGENT, Attorney in Fact and Law, in the Settlement of Estates, Selling Real Estate, and in the Collection of Money for any persons in this Territory who have interests IN ANY LOCALITY in the loyal States.

Office in the north-west corner of the State House.

JOHN F. KINNEY.

Salt Lake City, June 15, 1863. 51 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At GREBB'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY and General Commission Store, East side Main Street, G. S. L. City:

10,000lbs COTTON.
10,000lbs. FLOUR.
1,000lbs BACON.
1,000lbs BUTTER.
1,000lbs CHEESE.
1 000 doz. EGGS.
1,000 bus. WHEAT.
1 000 do. OATS.
1,000 do. BARLEY.
1,000lbs DRIED PEACHES and
100 gals. MOLASSES.

In Exchange for Furniture, Crockery Ware, Boots, Shoes, Brushes, Baskets, Matches, etc., etc. 51-1

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

NO. 52. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sunday, June 14, 1863.

REPORTED BY D. W. WATT.

I am very fond of hearing my brethren speak to the congregations of the Saints, it affords a pleasing variety of the talent and ability that exists in the Elders of Israel. The object of our meeting together is to learn, and to make use the knowledge which is of truth. Truth cleaves to truth and light to light? No man possessing the spirit of the Lord can arise to speak to the saints without imparting something that is beneficial. We are blessed with a great privilege in being able to worship the Lord our God and to speak a few living words to each other.

It would be very gratifying to me if I had the ability to speak to the Saints as to divest them of every error they possess and give them eternal truth without so the least rolling their kindings. But we therefore have to work ourselves, and in many instances to each other, but we have the grace and blessing of increasing in faith and in the knowledge of God and Godliness. We have the privilege of learning more and more of the earth where we inhabit, of the object of its creation, of the people that dwell upon it and of all things pertaining to mankind.

The Lord has revealed to us many precious principles to this people, and knowledge which cannot be obtained by the sun, or the lectures of the world. Who are willing to learn and never come to the knowledge of the truth. Yet, the greatest blessings that can be bestowed upon the children of men is to have true knowledge and understanding, concerning the human family, and the designs of Heaven concerning them. I can also great blessings have to be bestowed, if knowledge in a way to produce the greatest good to mankind. But, the power of earthly wealth cannot give this knowledge and this wisdom.

If mankind could know the object God has in their creation, and what they might obtain by doing right and by applying the science and fountains of wisdom for information, how quickly they would turn away from every evil and cleave unto good. But as the prophet says, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" morning cloud, and as the early dew that passeth away, so the Lord will be driven with the whirlwind out of the floor, and as the smoke out of the chimney." Ignorance reigns among the world, and for other Christ. They are led by their own imaginations and by the traditions of their goliath will, which will lead them in the end to miss the object of their pursuit. We are so long gone out of the knowledge that we look of kings, rulers, philosophers and wise men the end result of their pursuits, they cannot tell you. This I believe, and I think it is quite evident, according to the light I have received.

What object we have, we might ask, for having the present war that is spreading dismay through our once happy land. Is it to kill off the African? No, he is too valuable by close freedom to a human that are bound, and in many instances the Lord has made them would fly the foundation for their own destruction as well as that of the object of their pursuit. Those whom the Lord has opened to see and understand the purposes of the Most High are made happy in a humble deliverance from approaching evil. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hidth himself, the simple passes on, and are punished." We have the priceless privilege of applying our hearts to wisdom, and of being the pilgrims of God while the wisdom of the wise men of the world criticize and the simple are punished, prudent is bid.

I can say, for the satisfaction of my brethren who have spoken to-day, that I do not know that I have ever heard them say a word but truth, they have advanced good sentiment, good ideas, even to having our clothing last us for years; I should be quite willing to dismine last for a great length of time. The cost I am now wearing has lasted me six eight years, and I would like to have it last me six or eight years longer, and use my money I might be saving, for instance, to deliver some honest, poor, starving soul who is deprived of the blessings and comforts of life. I would like to take the care of this coat and send it abroad to gather the poor and place them in like circumstances as we are now enjoying, that they may have the privilege of coming to the same fountain that we do for food, raiment and intelligence. The old adage has it, "Little back will wrap, but the belly will not." Hundreds of our brethren and sisters are now dying, or are in a dying condition through want of food. If my son, wife, husband, or child, or brother had a century or a whole one, and I had the means every yet to buy myself a fresh supply, I would thank God for it and use my heart to send that means to gather the poor.

The doctrine is correct, the advice is good for this people to be saved, and will that have course them, and not waste their souls in hell. Mr. George D. Watt was to speaking this morning I could not entirely free this people from the mutation of shamefaced, and my discretion, by making a person of the substance which God has so kindly and so abundantly given to us, and has exerted by br. Watt to be product, saving, fragment, and consequently, to be to gather the good things of life around us in abundance, to extend our possessions on the right and on the left, and to be all the good of life we are permitted to gather around us gold and silver and precious stones, and to be instead of hording them up in iron chests, or burying them in the ground for use in a future day, let us use them to send the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, to gather the poor, to bring them from the ends of the earth from the rocks and caves and dens of the earth to the house of Israel. It is the duty of every person to than put their money and other means to work. We should all learn to use the blessings of God in the world, and with the greatest possible economy, doing good with the means he puts into our hands, and the world large our means and our capacities, and we should be the greatest of great deal at the soul. I can bless with plenty of food and raiment, with good houses and lots, I say to you, that I do not know good man that is worth his million would be worth a million of dollars, and that he would be thankful, and give every dollar of it to the building up of the kingdom of God, and Saints, building the temple and tabernacle or any thing else to do good and build up the kingdom of God, and the Lord commanded, afresh to make more property.

There are a great many things with regard to the provisions of God which this people do not yet understand. The Jews did not understand that the Lord was in the temple was building up his Church among them in Christ, and the Jews, in the days of Noah, none blinded the world in the days of Noah, and so it is in the days of the coming of the son of man.

My brethren who speak this morning Br. Little exceed the brethren, this morning, in the spirit of the Lord, and I feel to bless him and add to br. Brigham's big pile. Brigham's understanding is enlarged, and he is in reality so should have only one news chest, one place to deposit, one store house, one place to put his treasures, and one place on earth, it is the only store house there is for the Saints to deposit in, and I am glad there or deposite, the only place to invest our capital. This is rational to my, and I who control the rational element, a person "exists independent of the springing of God will's power." I appreciate my brethren, the tragies, houses, lands, locks, herds, etc. The Lord has blessed me with property, and his providence; I have not run out of it, or sought it, in the Lord's, if I could this consideration you agree to add to Brigham's "pile," I am willing you should do so.

The Lord has manifested a great interest for all the good and silver upon the earth, or in the mountains, and I feel to bless the goods and chattels, will not be gone, in the great scene of the world. I feel to bless all the ordeals that God has ordained that his children shall pass; until have overcome every sin and every temptation, and have crowned in the celestial kingdom of our Father and God in the Lamb. Amen. Know that which God has put in my possession, it will be taken from me and be given to some other person, the divinely "pile," no individual store-house. I do not think a man or woman in this Church, or in the world, that ever knew Brigham for an individual interest in the property, or goods, or chattels, he has devoted upon him in the kingdom of God, and I feel to bless the Lord for the good I have, and I have on hand. I take the Lord at his word, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." I do not know but that he will give me a little more than I need, and I feel to have and let me become a beggar, and if that is his will I would as soon be a beggar for the kingdom of God, as to be a king of God and will add glory and honor to his kingdom, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," if the Lord adds "all other things," all right, and if he does not, it is all right.

Scores of my brethren come to the gold and silver and wealth of this world, if their minds were right before the heavens, as they should be, the Lord would pour into their laps an abundance of gold and silver until they would be ashamed of it, if the Lord knew it would damn them. He withholds it from them, and they are ashamed of it, and it is not given to withhold from me and this people every thing that will do us an injury. As fast as we prepare ourselves for the blessings the Lord has in store for us, so fast will the Lord pour them upon us.

Thirty years ago, when I first began to tell the people about the gospel of life and salvation, I said, just as I do now, that the kingdom of God will extend, increase, spread and spread abroad on the right and on the left, and by and by, the inhabitants of the world will know that the Lord is G-d, and that he is able to build again to gather Israel and establish for ever the kingdom that spoken of in the prophecy of Da iel, which we now see, for the time is at hand that it is all things upon the face of the earth. Let those who have the spirit of God, let those who heard it take an empty sound; only let those who have the more sound, the more rational, the more sound, the more preparation for command and make into the heard. But let me say to all the inhabitants of the earth, the Lord is coming, coming, coming, but to those who are afraid of truth and justice, fear on, and those who are afraid of truth and justice and truth and the attributes of God, may than they dread and fear anything else.

Let us be true, truth, truth, truth, I believe, and say that when God raises on the earth he will be a righteousness, dealing out mercy to all such persons and they will be perfectly happy in the reign of Christ. But they who have sinned to repent and forsake sin and not to forgive not dread the day when Jesus Christ comes, for it will come, and it will come about that time, and it will come and the Lord will come and go forth, "Be ready, ye the west, to the south, and to the north, and to the east, and ye who have lift up their voices against the rule and mercy of God, and of God." In those every have will bow and tremble, and say, "Lord, we have sinned and I look forth to that day with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction, knowing that the righteous will reign upon all the face of the earth.

We are all liable to err; are subject, more or less, to the errors incident to the human family, and I feel to bless the Lord for it without these errors, and many may think that I am a very good man, and I am perfectly as such thing if you would on my theme, but I am a moment you would have me perfect, for I am not perfect, and the Lord knows it, and Paradise quicker than you was do be willing to be perfect, and I am willing to be so, and I expect to be just perfect enough to lead you to Christ, and I am a little more than you know, you may increase as fast as you can, and I will keep just a little ahead of you; I know what I know, it is, and, you know what whether the Lord is not capable of still leading me, and I am, as we & an instrument at your humble servant.

I feel to say to a great labor before us. The building of the Temple of God is a far to a rocket-ship when compared with the labor we have to do. I feel to say that I do not know we have build the Temple by stinting, and that the Lord said of old, "My servants, I know well you build that Temple." Our reply, "Lord, we do." I could build I alone, if required, as well as I could build any other building, and the Lord would throw every thing into my hands that I needed for the work. It is God who gives the increase, he throws all things into our hands, and we do. Every man and woman ought to know that the care of the world is not upon us, and I feel but there is an abundance of stinting and more than we need, if it could be had in the hands of the people, and consequently no costs as nearly as much as it is worth to build the Temple, and we should not throw on a fresh the responsibility of caring for the world, and for our property, and property?—and should not a mutual interest be felt for its preservation and proper disposition?

When the brethren come to work out their salvation, they do not expect to have tools then and find them tools to work with. I expectually know one thing when I go to work and might have known it before, if I had only thought of it. I went into a little bit of a store, and I have was a little over a hundred pounds of bacon, I said, you have some meat? "Yes, I have." "Have you a large roof for this meat?" Try the experiment, I go to the counter here to pay labor tilling, get up a boarding house and board him, a clothing store and clothe him, and the labor that is done will not cover half the expense of feeding and clothing them. What did we expect you to do, when we said, in the Circular, take a little of this and a little of that? We expected the people to bear this expense, and not throw it upon the Church. We thought that what should have come to the tithing office for meat and clothing, we should ask the tithing office for meat and clo hing to fit out what teams I have sent, and never thought of it. When we first called for teams to go to Florence, we called for thirty; twenty seven went and I counted more than half of them, and did not ask the church to do so much, but others have said they have have all of this, that and the other they want of the tithing office, and if a Bishop gives ten dollars in money or other good pay he is more to manage to do so, a load of wood or brush to some person in his Ward, charge the church with ten dollars, and put the money to his own use, and we build a temple on such terms?

Where are the baron and eggs that should come to feed the workmen? I had my teams ready to go out for such articles, but they are say to me that the Saints will be scattering the meat, the lard, the eggs, the butter, the cheese and everything is gone to the shrine—We have said to the teamsters who have gone out, we will give you receipts on their tithing, and we have to board them too, have we? by and by, saithen on to fail wagons for them You can see how men can think and contrive how to get up this and that—and they go all the butter, all the eggs, all the meat, all the cheese and all the produce of the place we cannot and wheat at any price, then you poor starve who work on the public works may take it and build up the kingdom of God. This is a little harder than I spoke last Sunday, but I feel to tell it all as you please. "Do you know all this to be true, br. Brigham?" Yes.

I do not wish any of my remarks applied where they do not belong. If there is a prodigal son, let him be prodigal, and I not equally weak myself under obligation to see to his wants, and I feel to bless him like to see him. Some may be careless, uncontrolled, and wasteful, but rather spare them, or try to accommodate for themselves, but will promise such that they will stick to the Church, and be faithful to our covenants, and their names will be forgotten among man, and I feel to bless them, and I know God, and cause for ourselves under obligations to do so, and let us remember that only our high and holy calling before the heavens. We have the privilege of preparing ourselves to be saviors on Mount Zion, and I think the school people on earth that has the same reason and the same privilege, and I feel to have power to overcome temptation, to subdue their passions, and to rise higher and higher, and more reason to be thankful than those who have not than overcome. Let us have compassion on our brethren, and let the strong tenderly move the weak into strength, and the weak and strong can see gods, the kind they can see the way for themselves.

I feel to say to Bishops and the people to do better. Do not charge up my brethren hundreds and thousands of dollars when it is where I cannot have it and do good with it. I could have made this whole people rich long ago, if I had preserved their confidence, as I should, but if I had made them rich, through the blessings of the Lord, I expect it would have destroyed them. I do not, however, ask your confidence any further than I can use it to the glory of God in Christ and use love the world and the things of the world, I feel to have confidence in the world to be my injury and to the injury of this people, but I really fancy in myself that if this people called Latter Day Saints were devoted perfectly to the building up of the kingdom of God, I could be a great deal more influence with them than I now possess, and I would be able to control their passions a well as their souls.

Some who they come here are in the depths of poverty, but when they find that they can stand above and become a little independent, they forget that they forget their God and their religion for that which is of no value, and I feel to pray for these things which will do us good, hurting in the kingdom of God, to know what is right, and we shall come off conquerers and be crowned with eternal glory, and live a life of eternal lives in the celestial kingdom of our Father and God. I hope this will be the case with some of you, and should like it to be the case with all. I would delight in seeing the inhabitants of this Territory to enjoy all the glory there is for the faithful.

May the Lord help us. Amen.

WIND-STORM AND SHOWERS.—On the evening of Saturday last there was a tremendous wind-storm seemingly co-extensive with this valley, enveloping the whole country within the range of vision in a cloud of dust and sand. During Sunday and Monday there were several slight thunder showers in different parts of the valley, but so far as our information extends, the clouds, that seemed not water the ground very extensively in any direction.

THE SHIPWRECK.

A LYRIC POEM.

BY H. T. L.

He sleeps beneath the waves,
His ship lies on the reef
And roaring billows toll his knell,
When the storm revenge of the sea.

The heaven shone bright
As the sapphire vault,
With her sails bare to winds from each quarter
Rode the noble ship
And each heart beat high,
While the thought, ours are home safe at last.

But hark! A change comes of the scene,
The distant thunder mutter low
The lightning's flash darts through the gloom,
Before the storm has left mutterings,
The clouds in heavy masses rear,
Their vanguards dark across the sky
The whitecapped waves roll angry forces,
And sails on yards in tatters lie.

The good ship rock beneath the shock,
Then simultaneous cheers her crew
And dashing on before the gale,
Seeks rest within the distant coast.

But still waits hope for those who hope,
A sea, a sea, the sailors cries
The waves dash over and on the gale,
In hours every one is swept off
Dark forms float round and grasp at nothing,
In vain endeavour life to save;
Hope's anchor sinks in the sea,
Very slipp'd for down in one deep grave.

Beam ing billows,
Still that hoping
And stay spirits
Alone can feel
Their fate.

G. E. L. City, May 30th, 1868.

ANOTHER CRICKET MATCH.

On Monday morning last, 15th, a cricket match came off between the Deseret Union Club, of this city, and the Ogden Union Club. The game was played on the 8th Ward Square, in this city—with the following result:

DESERET UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
S. Cooper, b. Cook,	29
E. Wheelwright, b. Jessop,	0
W. Williams, c. Frost,	0
W. Cooper, b. Hinchcliff,	28
C. Duff, b. Jessop,	0
J. Platts, not out,	18
R. Wells, b. Jessop,	3
A. Stainer, b. Hinchcliff,	3
E. Hoper, c. Wake,	3
C. Kaigell, b. Jessop,	0
H. E. Bowring, c. Frost,	8
Wides,	8
Byes,	18
	146

OGDEN UNION.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
T. Jessop, b. Wells,	0
W. D. Davis, b. Wells,	0
J. Frost, c. G. Eels,	0
J. Pulcock, c. Ellsworth,	3
W. Wake, b. Cooper,	0
M. Hinchcliff, b. Cooper,	2
J. Herrick, b. Cooper,	0
E. G. Horrocks, not out,	0
R. Shelton, b. Cooper,	0
S. Stone, c. Wm. Cooper,	0
D. Dye, c. Ellsworth,	0
Byes,	1
	6

2d Innings.

E. G. Horrocks, b. Cooper	0
R. Shelton, c. Ellsworth,	0
T. Jessop, c. Ellsworth,	0
W. D. Davis, c. Kaigell,	0
D. Dye, run out,	0
J. Frost, c. Jessop,	0
J. Pulcock, b. Wells,	0
M. Hinchcliff, c. Platts,	0
C. Wake, not out,	10
J. Herrick, c. Ball	0
S. Stone, b. Wells,	0
Byes,	1
	21

Umpires.—Messrs. H. McEwan and H. Hedger.

Scorers.—Messrs. P. Margetts and T. Hardy.

The contest was witnessed by a goodly number of our citizens—some of the most religious—and was conducted in a most quiet manner throughout. It is presumable, however, that the object in view by the Ogden Union was not so much to acquire a prestige in successful or victorious rivalry with our famous Deseret Union as to derive advantage from much needed practice with

Poetical matter of their stamp.

Be this as it may—while we do not detract from the commendable valor displayed by the Ogden Club in attaking their reputation on a challenge against such brilliant competitors—we may be pardoned for suggesting in our allusion to this "manly art" that, with a little more practice, they may stand a good chance of being a formidable opponent with the champion cricketers of Deseret.

In the evening, as we are informed, the victors and the vanquished—

"Sat down and buried the ax,"

but, as convivial guests at a sumptuous repast provided by the Deseret Union, at the house of Mr. George Bourne, fraternized in a manner to no degree inconsistent with a belligerent attitude—the bottle club and ball being supplanted by the epicurean knife and fork—a mode of assuaging strife quite unusual in our land.

When bats break bats and wave horrid front
Loons to lambs and wolves and sheep.

Yet none the less effective because of its elegant style.

During the evening the party were serenaded by Jones' band.

RUSSIA.

The revolutionary movements of the Poles having assumed proportions which seriously threaten to involve not only the Muscovite empire but other European powers in an imbroglio the best of which, considering the distance may result in a most desperate war, it will be perhaps interesting to the reader to learn something relative to the history of Russia in connection with the details of an insurrection which is already alarming the Czar to such a degree that accordingly the latest advices he whole army is being mobilized, that is 1,400,000 well-disciplined and well-appointed men, with an reserve corps of 3,500 field-pieces, independent of an immense corps of cavalry. Should it come to take the field in order to crush, if possible, the rising of a trodden-down nation.

Russia, in consequence of a policy which sees in every liberal idea whether conveyed in speech or in print or written in letters of gloomy aspective of its fall, is hermetically sealed up in an area of 100,000 miles from all other irregular troops, assisted by a numerous police watchers with jealousy-lens for glasses, while spies of a numerous kind are in every quarterly, and of either sex, are incessantly feeding the officers of the Czar with, to form their government of everything worthy of notice.

The difference between Russia and England or America is so great that no foreigner, unless he is a resident in that vast empire, and has seen with his own eyes what is not permitted to be seen by mail, telegraph or the press, can form a tolerably correct idea. The free, independent, and free-to-do-as-he-chooses that has an eye for hidden evils, no fear for political secrets—he knows nothing but to obey. But the Emperor is the greatest man on Earth, to whom he prays in the morning and in the evening, and he has consider he must be favored with divine revelations. Those wretched beings, as far as the middle and lower classes are concerned, are so constituted that they almost degrade-ulpse their own thoughts. Well-nigh blind and deaf, ignorance and a few other enlightened individuals they simply think the authority of their superiors. Speak to them of Constitution, or act in a Constitutional manner, and they the people, whether hearing heard and enlighten or with blind eyes and deaf ears, seem, are entirely ignorant of its meaning, if in relation to a republic or the destruction of absolutism and tyranny.

The Russian soldier, when touched by an act of condescension having given him, he will allow himself to be hewed to pieces rather than abandon his post. As an illustration of this peculiar trait of the Muscovite character, we refer here to the military insurrection in St. Petersburg, when the exhilarating of balls and the amorous cries of an excited mob saved the necessity of an Emperor Nicholas.

It was on the day of that memorable year when the news reached the imperial palace that several battalions of the guard, led on by a one-eyed of the highest rank, were about to attack the faithful troops of the empire. Nicholas, as a great statesman, saw at once, to ask instantly such measures as the emergency required. Fortune favored him, he ought to show himself at so critical a moment because the raging the insurrection presence would have on the mixed troops of the conspirators, he left his wife and children in the palace and ordered the troops to involve the disorder in their behalf and ordered the troops to load to carry the rioting boy of eight years of age by the hand, he went to the rebel body of the guard, in advance and ordered the men on duty to load their guns and point every prisoner. Then presenting his son to the soldiers, he said, "I have brought him to you—do you trust for his defense." The soldiers, moved to tears by the act, kissed him in their arms, lavished upon him the caresses of a father and escorted the young prince to the quarters before him. And they kept their promise—they watched over the grand-duke and surrendered him only to his father.

Many other instances of such fidelity could be cited; there is, however, a certain class of people in Russia, the worshiper, or peasants, who, rendered brutal by ill-treatment and by drink and whose miserable condition makes them ready for any deed under favorable circumstances. They will often crowd the streets of St. Petersburg and other large cities and it is only through Siberia—that vast tomb entombed in a frozen zone—that the government has been relieved of those infuriated and desperate men. The government, well aware of the importance of having those wretched, degraded beings on his side for fear they might furnish good and willing materials for some revolutionary leaders, has endeavored to ameliorate their condition by relieving them of the onus of serfdom. Still this operation has not been so successful as it was expected by the Senate and other influential members of the land-holding aristocracy. The Czar, to make many villages and small towns, are looked upon by the Emperor as the work of spontaneously organized incendiaries as the first significant sign of the approaching revolution, which, according to the testimony of the Northern Bee, of St. Petersburg, the Czar is expected to be taking a prominent part.

With such a disease, however, are the works of the incendiaries being conducted that the authorities are at a loss to discover the truth of the matter and is amply forming conjectures, in a country which may yet be conquered by the Poles, it is a matter of sometime immense difficulty on account of the secrecy of the conspiracy and the puzzling of the tones to obtain information relative to the most important contemporaneous events, or at that vast empire, as only a few of the most prominent statesmen are, or officers, permitted to know the secrecy. Hence the greatest secrecy is always observed by the authorities of Russia, and, in the Northern Bee, of Sweden, unlike those of France, where the Fusion Journals publish the most ridiculous rubbishes at almost any time her thousands of intelligent and have revolutionary matchlessly, and yet, unfortunately, intelligent, ignorant and evil. In all conates and conspiracies of the Muscovite empire have generally been involved two classes of persons—the one are nobles, the other, those who have not shed blood, by the other are princes, counts, generals and staff-officers desirous of annihilating the present form of government and of overturning the pipe and introducing a republican form of government.

The Russian soldier being as remarked before a mere machine, will follow his immediate officer blindly because he is used to obey them and if they turn traitors he becomes a willing tool in their hands. Hence it is that since the accession of Peter the Great it has been the policy of the government to distract and to this principle the compromised troops of insurrectious innocent and guilty alike.

The insurrection of the Russian cabinet has always worked with admirable skills especially in the Polish insurrection. It may be well mention here Count Nesselrode, a man of great diplomatic talent, who was well acquainted with advice in secret and as a good counselor always changing his system whenever circumstances required it. Count Nesselrode the favorite of Alexander I, and a prominent member of the Holy Alliance of the Grecian revolution of 1828, Lieven, Dubril, Ribeaupierre, the former being the two last Russian Ambassadors, Brunnow, for many years minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. James, Meyendorf, Pozzo di Borgo, Dumontel, Lebzeltern and Pozzo di Borgo, all these men are well known in Europe, and have played a leading part in the tier by his conspicuous part in the memorable transactions of the treaty of Vienna, 1815. The policy pursued by those ministers has always been to carry out the last wish of Peter the Great, which was to try every whole means manoeuvre to accomplish the great plan of the Russian cabinet, namely, the acquisition of Constantinople.

This object has not been accomplished. At the accession of Peter the Great, that is since the Russian cabinet had anxious millions of inhabitants, now he has upwards of several millions! And what is stranger still this prince, who, as we have said, has been guided solely by conquest, for during that interval the area of Russia has increased by even been augmented the extent of a fourth but it is to the proportional increase of the population of the Russian immense additional population is to be mainly attributed—an interesting and important fact for the political consideration of Europe and America. According to statistic accounts the Russian, the German and the Finnish vans, in no other country longevity is of so long a duration as in Russia. The Russian is often read of men dying at the age of 120 and upwards. Consumption, a scourge so fatal in the Old Country, is almost unknown in the Russian Empire, is almost unknown to the Muscovite.

With all the casualties of war and sickness, with all the disadvantages of having continually 800,000 men far more than 20 years in service, with all the casualties incurred by the yearly year over that of deaths. But does not the army compel hundreds of thousands of men to remain in the service? Not so many years ago, there have been military colonies established in the Government of Nizhni Novgorod of Nicholas for the purpose of lessening the expenses of the military budgetand thus carrying it at the same time the army by having the soldiers married and settled on crown lands, which they cultivate whenever the military service permits it. The children born thus are immediately enrolled in the different regiments. In this manner hundreds of thousands are brought up as soldiers and farmers without being an expense to the government. This is certainly one of the most singular *coup de guerre* we find in the annals of history.

The government having a horror of all vagrants, in the year 1776, the Muscovite cabinet, of itself these dregs of society by sending them under a safe escort of Cossacks in *kibitkas*, or light conveyances used for this particular purpose, to Siberia, where they have to settle for the rest of their lives whether they it or not. The knout, a very interesting dogcug instrument which is more feared than respected by the lower classes in Russia, has a truly wonderful effect upon lazy people. The farther work than allow themselves to be flogged and thus thousands of criminals have been reformed and become industrious, respectable, well-to-do farmers, transforming the waste of the Siberian barren into a scene of high cultivation.

It is very true that from time to time many of these cases have been brought to light, that a great deal of corruption exists in the different departments of the military and civil service, however by strict measures, such as sending the rascals to the rear of the army and sending to Siberia, a salutary effect has been produced on the administration. Would not such precedent be much good in the United States?

Under an aristocratic government the sovereign is all in all; his empire extends even to the thoughts and opinions of his subjects, hence the constant fear of the guilty, they know the sword of Damocles to be constantly suspended over their heads and are, even the ministers, particularly those for foreign affairs, are little more in his circle than are besides controlled and confined within a certain limit by the council of the empire, a subordinate body well instructed in the extent of the emperor's will and pleasure. This representative of a council of state may at first appear, for not only can the monarch at will dissolve the vote of the council, but the council prevail against that of the majority, but he can even reserve diplomatic affairs to himself, and even, as Alexander I and Nicholas directed always personally the foreign affairs of Russia. The council of state will usually follow in the footsteps of his father and brother.

Far for the statistics; them, the excellent, interesting Kennaine, an author well known both in Russia and Europe, is responsible.

The different classes of the Muscovite nation are described by their Swedish neighbors, cattiane and sruss, or Finnish colonies.

That young grand-duke is now Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, and he was born in St. Petersburg on October, 1818, in Tsarskoe, in southern Russia.

ENDEARMENTS OF HOME.

Joy, peace, and happiness, are found within the precincts of home. When the day, with its cares and distractions, has passed into the past, how sweet it is to have some little, quiet, secluded spot where we can flee to, and be free from the cares and bustling world, and amidst the turmoil and bustle of life, one spot where we can unbosom ourselves, and open our greets as with a smile and a kiss, and be free from constraint, and be free from gloomy sunbeams—and receive that tranquil happiness our weary souls so much need. Oh, the rapture of home! Oh, the happiness! Oh, the sweet language cannot define, is found within the precincts of home of Deseret. Spiritual life and devotion is found there; there lives the true, true, and the faithful wife, and her life is as beautiful as a fountain fed by a thousand streams, whose silver waters sparkle with joy, true and happiness; happiness; like the stormy waves of trouble and tribulation roll by, and cause little ripples to disturb our quiet slumber, there we indulge in the warm, and soothing, and inspiring emotions of our heart's best affections.

Happy is the man who has a little home, and happy is the man who has a home, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or more, and the man who is unhappy furnishes that there is hope in it. What if the curtains are calico, and the carpet is cotton, and the table is cheap stuff? Suppose the floor is covered with a home-made carpet, and the furniture but plain—suppose, suppose, what if, what if, over the low mattress and solemn soaking of the weary, weary, weary—what if that little is spread with the terrors of the element—the howling winds, the pattering rain, the hail, the thunder and rattling hail—heap up the fire—pile on the wood. No matter if you haven't a single dollar—no matter if, if, if, if—heap up a bright fire, and sit down and rest. The little room just enough to talk by; not loud, as in the clamorous world, but low, as in the sighing world, but softly, whisperingly, with pauses between, while the storm without and the thought within to fill up.

Then wheel the sofa round before the fire; wheel the sofa round, and the sofa is enough, and that, if we be it is just long enough for two, and that is a good, well, the two are just half fit. Then with your "dear little wife" seated on your knee, and your head, rest the happy scenes gone by—the days when you were young, the night when you asked her if she would be your wife, and then she blushed and rosy lip fell pouted out, and cheeks as if they were a rose, and she said, "I will," and such stop;" then to atone for your wrong, press her closer to you, and kiss the pouting lips back to their wonted shape.

I am sure that under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixpeline and a half statute miles nearer "kingdom come," than any other point in the world.

AN OLD MAN.—In Oswego, N. Y., on the 22d of April, Peter Rosewell celebrated his one hundred and tenth birth-day. He was born in Germany, in 1758, and was thus a man full grown on the breaking out of the Revolution,

[From the Boston Gazette.]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE "SPIRIT RAPPERS."

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1863.

A few evenings since Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was induced to give a Spiritual soiree in the crimson room at the White House, to test the wonderful alleged supernatural powers of Mr. Charles E. Shockle. It was my good fortune, as a friend of the medium, to be present, the party consisting of the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton, Mr. L——, of New York, and Mr F——, of Philadelphia. We took our seats in the circle about 8 o'clock, but the President was called away shortly after the manifestations commenced, and the spirits, which had apparently assembled to convince him of their power, gave visible tokens of their displeasure at the President's absence, by pinching Mr. Stanton's ears and twitching Mr. Welles' beard. He soon returned, but it was some time before harmony was restored, for the mishaps to the Secretaries caused such bursts of laughter, that the influence was very unpropitious. For some half hour the demonstrations were of a physical character—tables were moved, and the picture of Henry Clay, which hangs on the wall, was swayed more than a foot, and two candelabras, presented by the Dey of Algiers to President Adams, were twice raised nearly to the ceiling.

It was nearly nine o'clock before Shockle was fully under spiritual influence, and so powerful were the subsequent manifestations that twice during the evening restoratives were applied, for he was much weakened, and though I took no notes, I shall endeavor to give you as faithful an account as possible of what took place.

Loud rappings, about nine o'clock, were heard directly beneath the President's feet, and Mr. Shockle stated that an Indian desired to communicate.

"Well, sir," said the President, "I should be happy to hear what his Indian Majesty has to say. We have recently had a visitation from our red brethren, and it was the only delegation—black, white or blue—which did not volunteer some advice about the conduct of the war."

The medium then called for pencil and paper, and they were laid upon the table in sight of all. A handkerchief was then taken from Mr. Stanton, and the materials were carefully concealed from sight. In less space of time than it has required me to write this, knocks were heard and the paper was uncovered. To the surprise of all present, it read as follows:

"Haste makes waste, but delays cause vexations. Give vitality by energy. Use every means to subdue. Proclamations are useless; make a bold front and fight the enemy; leave traitors at home to the care of loyal men. Less note of preparation—less parade and and policy-talk and more action.

HENRY KNOX."

"That is not Indian talk, Mr. Shockle," said the President. "Who is Henry Knox?"

I suggested to the medium to ask who General Knox was, and before the words were from my lips, the medium spoke in a strange voice, "The first Secretary of War."

"Oh, yes, General Knox," said the President, who turning to the Secretary, said, "Stanton, that message is for you—it is from your predecessor."

Mr. Stanton made no reply.

"I should like to ask General Knox," said the President, "if it is within the scope of his ability to tell us when this rebellion will be put down?"

In the same manner as before this message was received

"Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Wilberforce, Napoleon and myself have held frequent consultations upon this point. There is something which our spiritual eyes cannot detect which appear well formed. Evil has come at times by removal of men from high positions, and there are those in retirement whose abilities should be made useful to hasten the end. Napoleon says concentrate your forces upon one point. Lafayette thinks that the rebellion will die of exhaustion. Franklin sees the end approaching as the South must give up for want of mechanical ability to compete against Northern mechanics.—Wilberforce sees hope only in a negro army.—Knox."

"Well," exclaimed the President, "opinions differ among the saints as well as among the sinners. They don't seem to understand running the machine among the celestials much better than we do. Their talk and advice sounds very much like the talk of my Cabinet—don't you think so, Mr. Welles?"

"Well, I don't know—I will think the matter over and see what conclusion to arrive at."

Heavy raps were heard and the alphabet was called for, when "That's what's the matter," was spelt out.

There was a shout of laughter and Mr. Welles stroked his beard.

"That means, Mr. Welles," said the President, "that you are apt to be long-winded, and think the nearest way home is the longest way round. Short cuts in war times. I wish the spirits would tell us how to catch the Alabama."

The lights which had been partially lowered almost instantaneously became so dim that I could not see sufficiently to distinguish the features of any one in the room, and on the large mirror over the mantle piece there appeared the most beautiful, though supernatural, picture ever beheld. It represented a sea view, the Alabama with all steam up flying from the pursuit of another large steamer. Two merchantmen in the distance were seen partially destroyed by fire. The picture changed and the Alabama was seen at anchor under the shadow of an English fort, from which an English flag was waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul on board, and no signs of life visible about her. The picture vanished and in letters of purple appeared, "The English people demand this of England's aristocracy."

"So England is to seize the Alabama finally?" said the President. "It may be possible, but Mr. Welles, don't let one gunboat or monitor less be built."

The spirits again called for the alphabet, and again "That's what's the matter," was spelt out.

'I see, I see,' said the President. 'Mother England thinks that what's sauce for the goose may be sauce for the gander. It may be tit, tat, too, hereafter. But it is not very complimentary to our Navy, anyhow.'

'We've done our best, Mr. President,' said Mr. Welles. 'I'm maturing a plan which, when perfected, I think, if it works well, will be a perfect trap for the Alabama.'

'Well, Mr. Shockle,' remarked the President, 'I have seen strange things and heard rather odd remarks, but nothing which convinces me, except the pictures, that there is anything very heavenly about all this. I should like, if possible, to hear what Judge Douglas says about this war."

'I'll try to get this spirit,' said Mr. Shockle; 'but it sometimes happens, as it did to-night in the case of the Indian, that though first impressed by one spirit, I yield to another more powerful. If perfect silence is maintained I will see if we cannot induce Gen. Knox to send for Mr. Douglas."

Three raps were given, signifying assent to the proposition. Perfect silence was maintained, and after an interval of perhaps three minutes, Mr. Shockle rose quickly from his chair and stood up behind it, resting his left arm on the back, his right thrust into his bosom. In a voice such as no one could mistake who had ever heard Mr. Douglas, he spoke. I shall not pretend to quote the language. It was eloquent and choice. He urged the President to throw aside all advisers who hesitated about the policy to be pursued, and to listen to the wishes of the people, who would sustain him at all points if his aim was, as he believed it was, to restore the Union. He said there were Burrs and Blennerhassetts living, but that they would wither before the popular approval which would follow one or two victories, such as he thought must take place ere long. The turning point in this war will be the proper use of these victories—if wicked men in the first hours of success think it time to turn their attention to party, the war will be prolonged, but if victory is followed up by energetic action, all will be well.

'I believe that,' said the President, 'whether it comes from spirit or human.'

Mr. Shockle was much prostrated after this, and at Mrs. Lincoln's request it was thought best to adjourn the scene, which, if resumed, I shall give you an account of.

Yours, as ever. MELTON.

[From the "Denver Commonwealth."]

A SCENE FROM THE FOLIO OF AN ACTOR'S LIFE.

Dong! dong! dong! loud, quick and strong, went the brazen note of the steamer's bell, through the air and over the city, to warn all absentees and those who hesitated, that they must be on board in the next half hour, or remain in the bustling city of St. Louis, to some an inconvenience, whose journey was long, and whose purses were short; alas! too frequently the condition of scores of well deserving people, who, in the high hope of rescuing those they love from penury and her hard necessities, have bade adieu to home and kindred, with good heart, light luggage, and the long hoarded scanty wallet, with the double blessing of father and mother, with the smile of Providence—like the bland rays of the setting sun, over and around all things, animated and inanimate, the great city with its world of life, its labors, its hopes and fears, will soon fade into night. The rattles of hacks, the lumbering, thundering, heavy freighted drays, the hoarse bawl of the rough mate, plentifully spiced with rude words, which the better angel of man records as blasphemy, fill the air. The deck hands are hurrying over the gang-way planks, while, through this Babylon edges an Army Surgeon, cautiously, brotherly. On his good arm totters, with feeble gait, a young soldier, pale with disease generated by wounds received on Shiloh's field, and his mother, his dear old widowed mother, is by his side, who has come a thousand miles down the turbid Missouri, to take the darling of her heart from the careless attendance, too common in our hospitals, back to home.

Oh! word of heaven! such thou art to the wanderer and friendless! Poor, fond heart! how many little attentions she was planning when he got home, to recuperate his exhausted health, and bring it back again to robust manhood. Without ever remembering the reality, I do not think there is anything in mortal's attributes so exquisite and perfect as a mother's love.

Steam away, good boat! you are half way to Omaha! Ne'er mind the insolence of the swift, black current, that so rudely splashes thy noble prow! Thy work is grand! Thou art freighted with human life above in cabin gay, while thy huge maw is stuffed with the enginery of war! Standing in sober thought, revolving the acts of a far back life, speculating upon the remaining future—abruptly, the chain was broken—a man's voice, but gentle, whispered, "a Soldier is dying."—and wishes the prayer of mercy to the God who made us, to be offered up in his behalf, in this, his dying hour. They had mistaken my avocation; so thought I. In all this large freight of mortality, I, alone, wear the likeness of Gospel authority! Hurried thoughts passed through my mind—the Soldier is dying—craves the consolation of prayer to calm the tempest in this fight with death, that he may exit gently on the unknown sea. I diffidently walked the long, almost luxurious saloon; the strong glare of the astral-lamp was shaded, and glimmered in solemn light. There lay the young hero, the centre of attraction, a weeping mother choking down her rising anguish, wiping the clammy lips, that the feeble voice might articulate the heart's last wish and wants. The unstudied group of her own sex heightened this sad picture. The Surgeon held the hand of the dying man, counting the slow, weak throbs of life, now mingling with eternity. "I am too late," I said, as I gently placed my hand on the cold brow. "He is insensible." "Oh, no," answered the Surgeon. In prayer and in humble sincerity I knelt. No studied phrase of elegant diction was at my command; my petition was simply truthful to our Heavenly Father, as weak, erring creatures, asking for mercy through the merits of Him alone, who died for man, to pardon and receive us into rest, to smooth the rough and bitter end of life, ere we launch our bark on the unbounded ocean of eternity; that God would sustain and cheer, with humble resignation, the declining years of the sonless mother. I arose and sung the following unpublished verses:

Oh, how happy! how happy shall we be,
When we have sailed over life's troubled sea;
When we have pass'd the portal, and enter into rest—
And hear the grand welcome—"Welcome all ye blest!"

"Your trials have been many, your sorrows have been great,
Now take your crowns of glory, accept your robes of state;
Behold! Jehovah on his throne! Our Redeemer on his right—
Look on that countless host, array'd in spotless white."

"Hear the angels how they sing, their music is divine,
And mortals now immortal, go her round the sacred shrine:
Hear the saints how they shout, unnumbered is the host!
Hallelujah unto God, to the Son and Holy Ghost."

Our eternal home is gain'd, oh! it is a blessed shore,
Here we dwell with God our Father, forever, ever more;
From sin and death made free, from sorrow and all pain,
Forever and forever, with our Savior now we reign!

It would seem death had not reduced the fortress of life, for in the strong hope of a happy future his voice overlapped the death rattle; with his last accents he blessed his God—and died. Thus went the soldier's spirit to the realm "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

The Surgeon the following day, rather fresh, asked, "What is your calling?" "I am an Actor." "Well, it was at the urgent request of the dying man. If you had not complied, I should." If this sketch should meet his view, he will remember Shiloh.

LYNE.

WISE MEN OF THE EAST.

A writer in Illinois says:—"As in the olden time, all our wise men come from the East." Some of them reached our prairies before the bees arrived. Bees always follow, never precede civilization. In that part of our beautiful State known as Egypt, many of these "wise" men have exercised their "squatter sovereignty" for the last 40 years, dwelling, even now, in habitations as primitive as were those of the patriarchs. They may be seen on any fair day, sitting about the village tavern, relating events that occurred when the "red skins" and buffaloes inhabited the northern half of the State, and a two-year old steer was the "smallest change" in the circulating medium.

As late as 1837, when railroads were first talked of in this corn region, they were supposed to be identical with the corduroy roads, where the rails are laid crosswise over the bottomless "bottom!" In 1840, one county gave, it is said, a nearly unanimous vote for General Jackson, for President, under the full conviction that the report of his death was a Whig lie!"

When it was first reported that Professor Morse had succeeded in conveying intelligence between Baltimore and Washington, through the wires of the magnetic telegraph, one old savan, who had been a schoolmaster, and member of the legislature, gave it as his opinion that the report was a "humbug." In fact, from his knowledge of "astronomy," he said he knew the thing could not be done!

Shortly after O'Reilly's men were seen setting the poles directly by the old man's dwelling. One day he joined the crowd who were witnessing the operation of stretching the wire. Upon being asked what he thought of the matter then, he hesitated a moment—assuming an air of importance—and then replied:—"Well, gentlemen, while in the legislature, I gave the subject considerable attention, and after much investigation and reflection, I have come to the conclusion *that it will answer very well for small packages, but will never do for large bundles—never!*"

[From the "Echo du Pacifique."]

CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

The battle of San Lorenzo, in which Comonfort's army of 25,000 men was defeated and completely broken up, took place on the 8th of May. President Juarez, indignant at the inaction of Comonfort, went to him with the Minister of War, and insisted on an effort to raise the siege, or supply the suffering garrison with provisions. Comonfort commenced to move on the 6th; on the 7th he was within a league of Puebla, and on the morning of the next day at 5 o'clock, General Bazaine attacked them with 12,000 men. In an hour and a half the Mexican army was completely overthrown, with a loss of all its guns, provisions, ammunition, wagons, and 900 mules packed with provisions for the garrison.—The Mexican reserve was ordered to use their cannon on the pursuing French, but the latter were so mixed up with the retreating forces that friend and foe would have suffered alike. Comonfort estimates his loss at 1800, that of the French at 300. President Juarez has appointed General Garza to command the fragments of the army. Ortega made no sally during the battle.

On the 8th of May, Juarez signed a law repealing that of the 13th March, 1861, in which certain privileges were granted to foreigners. On the same day a bill was introduced in Congress to expel all the Frenchmen from the Republic, and it was expected that the bill would pass.

On the 17th Puebla surrendered, after a siege of twelve days, during which time no provisions, munitions or men could enter the place from without. The garrison was reduced to the greatest straits. They had in vain attempted to break through the beseiging lines, or to open roads for obtaining provisions. On the 18th inst. the soldiers had nothing to eat save a quarter of a biscuit and five beans each. That evening Ortega held a council, and, in accordance with its advice, sent a flag of truce to Forey to know what conditions he would grant on a surrender of the town. He replied that they might go out with their arms, colors flying and drums beating, under parole not to bear arms against the French during the war. This generous proposition must have been misunderstood, for it was rejected.

On the *next day* Gen. Ortega spiked his cannon, burned his colors and muskets, and destroyed all his caissons and military material. He then released his French prisoners and told them to tell Forey that the garrison of Puebla would make no further resistance.

Forey sent Bazaine with his division, with the Zouaves without arms, at the head, into the city. On the grand plaza, Ortega, his generals and officers, received Bazaine, and offered him their swords. He requested them to keep them, and he allowed them to go at large within the city on parole.

The fragments of Commonfort's army have entered the city of Mexico, which is to be defended to the last. With the reinforcements expected, the garrison will probably number 18,000 men with 150 guns. Everything is prepared for an inundation of the valley of Mexico. Until within a few days before the capture of Puebla, Forey had no guns larger than 12 pounders.

PREPARING HORN FOR MAKING COMBS.

Mr. G. L. Bailey, of Portland, Maine, communicates to the *Scientific American* the following process for *preparing* horn for comb-making. Our Deseret comb-makers will doubtless find it to be practical and valuable:

"The horns are not prepared for pressing out by simply boiling them in water; but they must afterwards be boiled in fish oil. After being thus boiled, the horns—having been previously cut into suitable length and sawed through lengthwise—are spread open under the feet of the workman and inserted between flat surfaces of iron, which are acted upon by powerful screws. The pieces are slightly pressed in this stage, and left to cool, when they are taken from the press, and (not "split in two," only as now and then one is found too thick to press out) the rough parts hewn off. They are again subjected to boiling oil and afterwards placed between the irons of the press and full power applied. In this way the horn is stretched until it is reduced to the proper thickness, which varies from 1-16 to 3-16 or 4-16 of an inch, according to the kind of comb to be made from the plates. By this operation the horn is rendered nearly transparent."

In addition to the above, the *Scientific American* adds that in France and Holland snuff-boxes are made with the clippings of horn and the shavings of tortoise-shell. The horn-turners soften the shell in boiling water; then submit the mass to pressure in hot iron moulds. Grease must not be allowed to touch the mass, or the pieces will not unite together. White horn may be stained red with a solution of aqua-regia; black, with the nitrate of mercury; and yellow, with nitric acid.

SEVERE.—An exchange says that it was announced, with a flourish of trumpets, when General Hooker set his army in motion, that "his headquarters would be in the saddle." Since the failure of his short and disastrous campaign, the wits say that "Hooker failed because his headquarters were where his hindquarters should have been."

ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday,.......June 24, 1863.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

JOHN F. KINNEY.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we place at the head of our columns to-day the name of Chief-Justice Kinney, who has been nominated as Delegate to Congress by the citizens of Great Salt Lake City. We heartily endorse the nomination, and, from what we know in relation to the matter, having conversed with gentlemen from nearly every county in the Territory on the subject, we believe that the Judge is the choice of the people, and confidently expect that the conventions, which will assemble in the several counties to nominate candidates for Councilors, Representatives, Territorial and County officers, will second the inaugurating movement which has been made by the people of Great Salt Lake—which is to Utah what Paris is to France—by confirming the nomination and by giving the nominee a cordial support at the election on the first Monday in August next.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

This number closes the Twelfth volume of the News, which will be succeeded by volume thirteen without delay or ceremony, other than what may be necessary to accomplish the work that may be required to publish the first number.

It had been intended to make some little reduction in the price of subscription for the next volume, but under existing circumstances—the depreciation of the currency of the country, and the consequent high price of material and of every thing required to carry on and keep up a printing establishment in this inland, isolated and remote region—no reduction can be made with the prospect that the publication can be continued without loss to the establishment. As things have been since the commencement of the war, it has required the greatest exertion, in the absence of a convenient circulating medium—gold and silver having almost entirely disappeared—to keep things in motion, and the wheels have creaked more than once for the want of "grease."

We have no disposition to complain about hard times, but truth is truth, and centuries ago mathematicians discovered that "that which is wanting cannot be numbered." Better days are in prospective, and when they shall appear, those who "owe no man anything" and have their newspaper accounts settled and balanced with cash or its equivalent, may expect to have a time of rejoicing.

THE WAR NEWS.

The week past has developed events of a nature more startling and producing greater alarm—we may even say consternation—throughout the North, than any previous movements or occurrences of the war.

No doubt remains that Gen. Lee—with a force of about one hundred thousand thoroughly disciplined troops—elated with their recent victorious defense of the "sacred soil" of Virginia at Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, and vicinity—also including the veteran corps of the noted "Stonewall" Jackson, whose charges are admitted on all sides to be unexampled—has advanced to the line of the Potomac—Gen. Hooker retiring, with his whole force, from Falmouth to the defence of Washington.

No general engagement had taken place, at latest dates; though some severe fighting had been done between the advanced divisions of the Confederates and the Federal forces posted for the defense of the principal strategic points in the region of the Upper Potomac.

At Winchester, Virginia, on Saturday morning 13th inst., Gen. Milroy, in command of the defences there, with a reported force of ten thousand, was attacked by the Confederates, from fifteen to twenty thousand strong, under Ewell, successor of "Stonewall" Jackson. At first he was successful in repulsing the enemy and dispatched to Washington that he could hold his position till reinforced; but in this he was premature, as the result shows; for upon observing a persistency on the part of Gen. Milroy in holding the place, the enemy at once began preparations for a complete investment. The outer works were carried by storm on Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.—To escape total *slaughter or capture*, Gen. Milroy *accepted the hazardous alternative of* a night retreat to form a junction with the Federals at Harper's Ferry. This he effected—but not without severe casualty—the enemy furiously opposing his retreating columns, and, with evident trifling loss to themselves, inflicting upon Gen. Milroy a reported loss of two thousand—killed, wounded and missing.

An attack was made on Berryville, Virginia, about the same time the attack was commenced on Winchester. The Federal force at that place was small, under Gen McReynolds, and, after a sharp engagement, retreated *hastily and joined Milroy* at Winchester.

A third force of the enemy are reported to have captured a detachment of Federals, at Bunker Hill, and then moved on Martinsburg. At 4 p. m. of the 15th, they demanded the surrender of the town, giving forty five minutes for the women and children to leave. Gen. Tyler, commanding there, having no idea of surrendering on such short notice, did not respect this demand and a fight ensued—the details of which have not, so far as our knowledge extends, been given to the public. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that *Gen. Tyler had to "back down" from his patriotic attitude*,—if, indeed, he was not gratified with the opportunity of backing out of reach of the daring assailants, for the town of Martinsburg was soon after occupied by the enemy.

As a prelude to these movements on the great checker-board of war, it having been positively ascertained that the Confederates were on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, President Lincoln, on the 15th, issued a call for the immediate enrollment of a hundred thousand men for six months' service—apportioning them as follows:—fifty thousand from Pennsylvania, thirty thousand from Ohio, ten thousand from Maryland and ten thousand from Western Virginia. Twenty thousand were subsequently called for from New York. Governor Andrew generously tendered the Government all the available Massachusetts Militia for service in the distressing crisis into which the country was so impetuously and unexpectedly plunged.

As the news of Lee's advance sped with the lightning through the land, the excitement was most intense. Business was suspended—bells were tolled, and the citizens, in mass, called to arms. Supposing the destination of the invaders was Harrisburg, the Capital of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia issued a proclamation in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the Capital, ordering the closing of the stores and the citizens to promptly connect themselves with existing military organizations.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, dated the 16th, reads: "Everything is gloomy here. The indications are that the rebels will be here by to-morrow. In the absence of troops to stop the advance of the rebels, the destruction of all the bridges along the Susquehanna is inevitable. As fast as troops reach here they are sent to the different fords on the river, where works are being constructed. All attempts to get troops from Washington have failed; and all the energies of the State must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels. There is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehanna."

Reports stated that, on the 16th the Confederates were at Carlisle, only eighteen miles from Harrisburg.

The Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation calling the people of the State to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

So far as reports have reached us, no effectual resistance had been offered to the onward career of the enemy. There was but little or nothing to oppose their accomplishing the very ultimate of their designs in this bold invasion of the North. Preparations, however, for the defense of Pennsylvania and Maryland were in active progress.

MOVEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday last, our attention was called to a no very imposing nor inspiring sight, but as it was somewhat dissimilar to most of the stirring scenes witnessed in the streets of this "chief city of the Saints," there were not a few who were amused at the ludicrousness of the exhibition and we were among the number.

The first part of the scene presented to view was a mule team attached to a dismantled government wagon coming up East Temple street followed at short intervals by eight or ten others of the like kind and description, all of which came to a halt at the corner of the street diagonally opposite our office. The uncouth looking vehicles, supposed to be part of the "rolling stock," which caused such ecstatic feelings in the mind of a western cotemporary, as it descended the Sierras last summer, were not altogether freighted with government stores, as women children and what on the frontiers of civilization thirty years ago was called "plunder" constituted no inconsiderable part of the loading, in addition to which, by way of variety, a few C. V.'s—"top heavy," "knock-kneed," "weak-jointed," "sick" *and convalescent"—were being hauled* along, mostly in a "reclining position." The latter class of freight seemed to be accumulating rapidly, as several parcels were added while the train remained standing in the street.

There were some doubts expressed as to the character and destination of the unsightly train by those who were passing at the time. That it was not an overland emigrant company was apparent, as the wagons were mostly open, without covers and there was nothing to be seen of that comfort and convenience exhibited in the outfit of overlanders generally; and although the wagons had the appearance of belonging to "Uncle Sam," it was plain to be seen that it was not within the meaning of the phrase strictly a "government train." Those riding and walking about the wagons were a motley looking crowd; some of them wore portions of Uncle Sam's livery and some not. Some carried guns and others not. One of the horsemen had a sabre dangling by his side, but whether he was an officer, a non-commissioned officer or a wagon master could not be determined in the absence of the usual badges indicating the rank of those wearing government or other livery. The man with the sabre was very active and rode rapidly to and fro up and down the street, and it was very apparent that he considered himself a man of "distinction." The impressions produced by the rapidity of his movements were that he had not long occupied the position in which he was thus acting and that he had but recently been promoted from the rank of a servant. There were several other persons seemingly belonging to the train or having something to do with the management of affairs, who moved about with great celerity as though something remarkable was going on or was about to transpire, requiring great exertions in order to have it successfully and seasonably performed, but what it was could not be easily ascertained.

Before all the mule wagons came up, a rattling noise resembling that often produced by boys beating a tin vessel with something imitating drumsticks to display their taste for martial music, was heard moving up the street. It was not long before a drummer-boy appeared beating a very inferior instrument with great force and apparent earnestness without producing any very harmonious or soul-inspiring sounds—of which the performer was not evidently aware, but on the contrary from his carriage and manœuvers it was plain to be seen that he was of the opinion that he was doing something extra. Following the drummer, who led the way undirected, even by a chevroned representative of military power, were some twenty or thirty soldiers who did not appear to be very effective men, at least some of them were very feeble and hardly able to walk, for they went staggering and limping along without keeping step to the music, which did not impart to them that life and energy necessary to arouse the flagginess of their spirits. Had it not been known that they had marched only about four miles that morning it might have been supposed from their "demoralized" appearance that they had been on a long tramp and been kept on half rations for many weeks, as men well cared for might be marched two hundred miles in six consecutive days and then be more active than they seemingly were. It was thought by some that they were feigning inability to walk with the view of getting a chance to ride in the wagons, in which several of the more feeble ones were placed during the halt.

After the drummer and his squad had gained the front, they too made a short halt and then came eight or ten wagons drawn, some of them by oxen and others by mules and horses, containing "live stock and plunder." On the coming up of the rear division, the train moved forward and on turning the corner into the next street passed from view.

It was subsequently ascertained that the heterogeneous company was en route for Fort Connor, that the soldiers were to reinforce that post and that the "mixed multitude" accompanying them was the "rag, tag and bobtail" of those who had infested Camp Douglas during the past winter, who were required by general orders to leave the reservation some three months since, but for reasons not necessary to state had not till then complied with the requirement thus made. Aided by the government, as understood, and escorted by the squad of soldiers, they left camp on that morning and were then on their way to Fort Connor, having been by especial arrangement, as reported, transferred to that post, but whether or not the movement was incipient to the rumored evacuation of Camp Douglas at no distant day, we are unable to state, but it is believed that the waters of Red Butte will flow into the city unfouled before the close of the internecine war.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

Superintendent J. Duane Doty returned from his Northern excursion—having been as far out as Bannack City—on Friday last, previous to which his commission or appointment as Governor of Utah had, as understood, been received at the Post Office, and some little anxiety had been expressed as to whether he would accept of the appointment or not. We were of the opinion that he would accept the office, but there were not a few who thought he would not for certain reasons stated, which might have influenced some men of less firmness, having a greater desire for lucre than to be the incumbent of what some have considered an undesirable office. For once, at least, we were right, and on Monday morning by taking and subscribing the prescribed oath of office, Superintendent Doty became Governor of Utah, which office we confidently expect he will faithfully and honorably fulfill, which, if he shall do, he may expect to be honored and sustained by the people, and his pathway not be strewed with thorns; but if he shall give heed to unwise counsel and disregard the rights of the citizens, to please those who hate virtue and love vice, he may be assured that his presence in the Territory will not thereafter be desirable and he may expect to be toasted, as was an unpopular dignitary a few years since, in the words of David, contained in the eighth verse of the hundred and ninth Psalm, till the prayer expressed shall be heard and answered.

That we are politically opposed to the importation of Federal or other officials into the Territories of the United States is well understood, and a large majority, and it may be said in truth, that the people of Utah unanimously, are of the same opinion, but we are not, neither are they, so strenuous on that point as not to accept of the services of a good man, either as Governor or Secretary, Judge, Marshal, or Attorney, when sent hither by those in authority, and give them a cordial support, so long as they shall do right and attend strictly to the legitimate duties of their respective offices, without infringing upon the inherent and constitutional rights of the people they are appointed to serve; and in the event that Governor Doty shall carry out his professed liberal principles all will be right; but otherwise, he may expect to be reminded of his errors and share the fate of his predecessor. We were a little sorry that he did not take the oath of office before the resident Judge of the District, and not before an appointee, who has rendered himself unpopular by sundry acts, and will not reside in the District to which he has been assigned. It was probably done without due consideration, and we are not disposed to consider it an index to his official career, which we trust will be as prosperous as the most hopeful anticipate from the character which his Excellency has sustained since he has been in the Territory, and ever so far as our knowledge extends.

FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

Sinclair and Cradlebaugh, who constituted a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court, neither held the annual term required by the Organic Act, at Great Salt Lake City, where the Legislature had enacted that it should be held on the first Monday in January, nor at Fillmore, where Eccles and Sinclair, on their return from their pilgrimage in August 1858, announced that it met, annually; believing as was supposed, that they could do a better business for those who sent them here, in the employment of their time in trying to get somebody, called a Mormon, deprived of liberty by incarceration in a military or some other prison by their "committing Magistrate" operations than by attending to and discharging the legitimate official duties of their office as Judges of the Supreme Court. No reasons whatever were assigned by them for not attending to so important a matter, for if there had been no other business for their consideration and action, except to "fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof," according to the provisions of the act in such case specially made and provided, it would have been for them a paying business, even to have gone to Fillmore through the deep snows of winter for that purpose, as it would have given, at least, some color of legality to their courts, which otherwise they did not possess, as was subsequently decided by a competent tribunal, in cases where some of the acts of those unjust judges were called in question. Had they remained in the Territory much longer than they did and continued to carry on their cursed operations, they would in all probability have regretted the omission of that ceremony which would have given validity to their acts when holding Federal, but not Territorial, Courts.

It may not be improper here to state that so far as appears from what they wrote or caused to be written concerning their proceedings, Eccles, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh, while in the Territory, never "assembled" at the Seat of Government within the meaning of the act of Congress, and never fixed and appointed the times and places for the holding of their courts, as by said law required; if they did, no legal record of the orders made by them when thus assembled can be found, and it is not believed that any was ever made.

In one of the books containing the records of the Supreme Court, there is an entry purporting to have been made at Great Salt Lake City, on the 13th day of June, 1859; but by whom made and on what occasion does not appear. The writing sets forth that a court was to be held at Salt Lake City, in the Third District, commencing on the fourth Monday in July; another at Nephi, in the First District, commencing on the fourth Monday in August, and another in the Second District, at Genoa, commencing on the first Monday in September, and that all three might continue till the first Monday in November next following, if business required. It is believed that Eccles, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh caused the writing to be made, as they held courts in the districts to which they were severally assigned, by act of the Legislature approved January 21st, 1859, commencing on the days indicated in the ambiguous, unintelligible note referred to; but if so, what they meant or intended to convey by the provision, for the continuance of the several courts, till the first Monday in November, is a mystery, for at least two of them, Eccles and Sinclair, and particularly the latter, subsequently decided that but one District Court could be held in the Territory at a time, as the Marshal and Attorney of the United States, not being ubiquitous could attend but one court at once, and according to the rulings of those "representatives of Federal power," as they styled themselves, no others could legally officiate in those offices, not even in preliminary examinations before Justices of the Peace.

The rulings and decisions of the Crusade Judges, from time to time, notwithstanding their supposed profundity, were not always made with that forethought necessary to enable them to carry out their villainous designs and not unfrequently they worked their own defeat by establishing rules which they could not follow nor observe, and they were often subjected to great inconveniences by the operations of their diabolical contrivances to evade the law and pervert justice. So with their decisions about the Seat of Government, and their *quasi* arrangements about holding courts, which were intended to bring evil upon the people, but injured no one and worked no inconvenience to any but themselves. It was amusing at times to see them get caught in gins and snares of their own construction, with the aid of their christian co-operators.

When they found themselves involved in a difficulty in consequence of their arrangement for having two courts in session, from the fourth Monday in August and three from the first Monday in September till the first of November, they found their inventiveness severely taxed to devise a subterfuge, failing in which there was no alternative but to stop one of the two machines in closest proximity to the other, while the other was in operation, which prevented their doing as much mischief as they might otherwise have done.

For the accommodation of the Federal Judges, so called, who, after having involved themselves in many difficulties, in consequence of their rash, tyrannical and illegal decisions, began to think that it might be found necessary for them to reside respectively in the District where they held their *quasi* Courts, the Legislative Assembly, by an act approved January 21st, 1859, re-districted the Territory to suit the convenience of Eccles, who had taken up his abode at Camp Floyd; of Sinclair who resided in Great Salt Lake City, part of the time; and of Cradlebaugh, who wanted to go to Carson, after he had made a display at Provo; by which arrangement the First District comprised the counties of Washington, Iron, Beaver, Millard, Sanpete, Juab, Utah and Cedar, to which Eccles was assigned. The Second, in which Cradlebaugh was to officiate, was made to consist of the counties of Carson, Humboldt and St. Marys, now the Territory of Nevada; and the Third, arranged for the accommodation of Sinclair, comprised the counties of Shambip, Tooele, Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River, Davis, Weber, Box-Elder, Cache, Malad, Greasewood and Desert. No new arrangements were made by the Legislature, at that, the eighth annual session, for holding courts, as those errant knaves had positively and peremptorily refused to hold courts for the transaction of Territorial business, where and when the Legislature directed; and they were permitted to do, in that respect, as in most others, as they pleased, for the time being, with a full determination, however, on the part of most of the sufferers by their illegal proceedings, that all should be made right in due time and before their opposition to such doings should cease.

On the fourth Monday, the 25th of July, 1859, Judge Sinclair opened court in a small room in Great Salt Lake City, occupied by the then Secretary of the Territory, Hon. John Hartnett, as his office, no provision having been made by Dotson, the reputed United States Marshal, for the holding of a court by procuring some suitable hall for that purpose, of which there were many in the city, that could have been rented on reasonable terms, and so far as we were concerned, the tribunal might have been held in the street without any accommodation having been extended to the court or its officers, under the circumstances; but there were others more liberal in their feelings, and amongst them President Young, who tendered the use of the lower hall in the Council House to the Judge for the holding of his court, to repay him, for which, as well as to serve, and not be considered remiss in his devotion to his master the "Court," deemed it his bounden duty to state, to the Grand Jury, that President Young had uttered a falsehood in stating the following in a public discourse: "The church and kingdom of our God has risen from an individual family to a great people, and we have been looked upon as a nation by our neighbors, independent of all other people upon the face of the earth; and in their dealings have dealt with us as such," and in asserting that "theocracy was the only true form of Government."

On the 28th of July the court met in the Council House in the Hall immediately under the News Office, where we had every desirable opportunity of witnessing the sayings and doings of the Judge during the session or until its adjournment on the 19th of August, during which time, if he was ever sober, or in any other than a state of inebriety, we never saw him in that condition. It is true that at times he was less under alcoholic influences than at others; but much of the time he was so "top-heavy" and "limber jointed" that he could not walk straight and conducted himself more like a mad man or a maniac than a rational being, his principal object the while being to maintain the "dignity of the court."

In his charge to the grand jury, he was not quite as bitter in his invectives as in his charge on the 22d of November, 1848, but he was sufficiently so, if anything could have justified such summary proceedings to have induced any one belligerently inclined to have kicked him out of the court-room, and to have used a "raw-hide" freely after reaching the street. However, nobody interfered with his dignity; all required, so far as the citizens were concerned, was accorded to the ermined bacchanalian; his mandates, whether legal or illegal, were obeyed implicitly, and his repeated insults were borne with more than Christian fortitude and forbearance; but every man of sense who knew anything concerning the principles of law, and what was necessary to constitute a legal court, was aware at the time that the court was being held without authority of law, and the doings, sayings, orders, judgments and decrees of Charles E Sinclair, in his assumed capacity, were of no more real force nor virture than would have been the proceedings of Washakee, Arapeen, or any other Indian chief, who might have assumed the office of a Federal judge. His charge was somewhat lengthy and more definite in relation to violations of Territorial laws than the first charge he delivered, which was carefully written while the second effusion was *extempore*, which he was too drunk to correct, after it had been transcribed and presented to him for revision by the reporter. The penal code of the United States was referred to in the first place, but to only a few of the many offenses therein mentioned was the attention of the jurors called. Treason, the regulations in relation to the army, resistance of officers, and the serving of process, intercourse with Indians and counterfeiting, having been the only items which he wished them to inquire particularly concerning. He dilated largely relative to a recent counterfeiting arrangement which had come to light, in which certain army officers and attaches and one citizen were implicated, the object of which was to convey the idea to the world that it was a Mormon arrangement, at the head of which was ex-Governor Young.

In relation to offences against the laws of the Territory, that of murder was spoken of, alleging that that crime had been extensively practised for several years previous "within this jurisdiction," but said not a word in relation to the homicidal acts of the Christian missionaries who accompanied the crusade for the purpose of introducing modern civilization among the Deseretans, who were and yet are averse to such practices as were taught by the reformers. Some eight or ten murders had been committed by that class of beings within the year preceding, in Great Salt Lake City, the perpetrators of which, with the exception of one poor negro, were never punished by a Federal Court, and while Sinclair's second and last court was in session, three men were killed within a short distance of the Court-room, and only one of those implicated in the killing was brought to trial and punished by that court.

While Sinclair was holding his court in the Council House, there were a few civil cases disposed of by default, several were decided by the Court, and two tried by jury. The grand jury presented eight bills of indictment, —three for murder, one for robbery, one for counterfeiting, and three for grand larceny, but only one of the eight persons thus accused was tried at that session of his Court, and several of them were never arraigned before his tribunal. There was one attempt made to try a negro indicted for killing another person of African descent, but the prevalence of the principles of "civilization" which several members of the bar had imbibed to that extent that they exhibited considerable expertness in running off, and hiding witnesses in order to prevent justice, so far as it could be administered under the very forbidding circumstances which existed, so far obtained that, after the case had been proceeded with three days, it was discontinued by the prosecution for the want of witnesses, and the prisoner again remanded. Two individuals, Phelps and Spiers, indicted at the first session of Sinclair's Court for robbery and admitted to bail, were tried and found guilty, but on motion the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted, which was never had. The persons who were left in prison on the adjournment of this farcical court, in Jan., 1859, who were subsequently released on habeas corpus, were not called for and altho' the Territorial Judge who released them was particularly obnoxious to "the Court," and expected to be called in question by the "Federal representative," which would, as well understood, involve, all the questions about jurisdiction, that had been raised or were in dispute, not a word was said nor a question was asked as to what had been done with those prisoners, notwithstanding a great hue and cry was made when the Territory was relieved from the expense of keeping the accused in prison, after the witnesses had all left the country.

On the 19th of August Sinclair adjourned his court till the 12th of September to give Eckels a chance to "run his machine" a short time at Nephi, in the First Judicial district—the Federal force at command being insufficient to keep both concerns in motion at the same time.

During the recess or adjournment the hall in the Council House in which the court had been held was converted into a printing office, "the *Mountaineer*" having sprung into existence and the stupid Marshal having provided no place for holding court, Sinclair resorted again to Secretary Hartnett's office and made another vindictive speech and threatened to hold his court in the street if no room could be obtained, when he well knew that there were at least a dozen halls in the city which could be had on short notice. President Young again tendered the "court" the use of a commodious room in the basement of the SocialHall, which was accepted. The grand jurors who had been unconditionally discharged on the 17th of August were re-summoned, sworn and charged again and the "court" resumed operations and continued in session till the 23d of September, during which time the sottish Judge drank less whisky and did more business than usual, although it could not in truth be said that he was sober a single hour while his court was in session nor afterward during his sojourn in the Territory.

It soon became apparent on the commencement of his court after the adjournment that some new idea had entered his cranium and on getting ready to go to work he expressed a desire to do something and said he was "tired of holding court and doing so little business." In the course of three days thereafter the colored man indicted for manslaughter was tried and convicted; and one Indian and two *white men were arraigned* and tried for mule stealing, found guilty and sentenced. The grand jury found two bills of indictment and were then discharged. Thomas H. Ferguson, a mountaineer, indicted for killing Alexander Carpenter while the court was sitting in the Council House was arraigned on the 20th, tried on the 22d and found guilty; was sentenced by the Judge on the 23d, in the forenoon, who was so tipsy at the time that he made a mistake and ordered that the convict should be hung on the 21st of October, which would have been on Sunday. Subsequently on being informed of his mistake, Sinclair ordered the prisoner brought again into court and directed that he should be hung on the 28th of October and thereupon immediately adjourned his court without day.

The unfortunate man Ferguson, was executed on the *day last* indicated by the Judge, righteously as believed, but unlawfully, as he was tried by a court not held in conformity to law either of the United States or of the Territory. Sinclair started for California on the day of the execution and from San Francisco he proceeded to Virginia by way of the Isthmus, from whence he did not return. He was last heard from on the banks of the Potomac, about the time of the breaking out of the war. It is supposed that he espoused the secession cause, and if alive is now in Dixie.

ADDENDA TO THIS WEEK'S WAR NEWS.—It is not difficult to foresee that these and combined movements of the enemy point to the establishment of the Potomac as a new base of operations, involving the occupation of Maryland, upon the soil of which devoted State may next be transferred the horrid scenes of carnage which have overcast Northern Virginia with the dark mantle of the destroyer.

AGRICULTURAL

(From the Germantown Pa. Telegraph.)

MAKING GRAPE WINE.

A correspondent at Harrisburg, Pa., asks for information in regard to the manufacture of wine from grapes. He says, "I made last fall, a small quantity of grape wine, from about six bushels of fruit, and it does not sell me. Will you, or some of your subscribers, give us information on the business your or their method of manufacturing wine? We have scientific reports and experiments in the Patent Office volumes, but we want something more practical and easily understood, and adapted to the making of wine in small quantities."

Simply we would say that we have tried the process described by the late Dr. Lardner, in his last visit to the wine-making districts of France, with all the care and exactness that it was possible to bestow upon it, and we succeeded in making very good—vinegar. We have tried other methods, but with little better success, or rather no success at all. We have also tasted the wine made by twenty different persons. It all looked clear and bright in the bottles, but in scarcely a single instance was it really wine, or at all desirable as a beverage. At Cincinnati, however, they appear to understand the converting of grapes into wine much better than we do. The wine from which they far they make their best wine, are the hillsides near Cincinnati, the "sparkling Catawba" of Messrs. Werk & Co. is an agreeable and excellent article, and becoming very popular even among those habitués accustomed to consume exclusively foreign varieties. The Germans do the lifting, owing to the high rate of exchange. Has had much to do in bringing the domestic article generally before the public, and being once there, we have no fears but that it will hold its own in public permanently. So highly do we esteem this wine that we have taken a friend to personally test its character to our friends, and have ordered for them the best part of a hundred gallons, and have the honor of our wife within the last two months. On the process of manufacturing, do we have no knowledge, and we presume the proprietors have no disposition to inform us. If they wine, we shall be happy to hear from them on the subject. In the meantime we print the following method of Mr. Werk, of Cincinnati, who is said to be an experienced wine-grower, and to have considerable experience and all others desiring the information, will find it to meet their necessities. It should be remembered that the same process will of course answer for a large or small quantity of wine. Quantity has nothing to do with the business quality is what we aim at. Persons can be obtained to suit the demand of all.

Mr. Buchanan says:

"The well-ripened bunches of grapes are cut from the vine, and all unsound or immature berries picked out. Each cluster is then washed at night, by pouring in a barrel with a bottle-cistern and berries, and bring them through a mill. The contents are put upon a press, and the pressed juice, with the best juice runs off without any pressure. After the first pressing, the outer edges of the "cheese" are cut off for eight or ten inches, the parings thrown upon the top, and the remaining cheese is pressed a second and two or three times, but the juice from the last pressing is dark and bitter, and only the pulse of making an inferior wine, but it should be kept separate. The juice from the first pressing is left to large casks, allowing space for fermentation. No brandy or sugar should be added to the best Catawba juice, as it makes a better wine without, and is strong enough to keep any wine. One end of a syphon is placed in a bung-hole of the cask, and the other end is placed in a pail of water. As fermentation commences in a day or two, and the carbonic acid generated passes through the pipe and bubbles up through the water in the pail. This will show how rapidly the fermentation is going on, and when it ceases, in two or fourteen days the syphon may be removed, and the casks filled up, and the bung hole driven tightly—in a month tightly. Formal cistern the wine is carefully drawn off into other casks and the lees, added to the pomace of the grapes, are used to make brandy.

"The wine will be clear and pleasant to drink in a month or two after the first fermentation ceases. A slight second fermentation takes place in the spring, and it will only be necessary to loosen the bungs, when it is over, the wine will be clear in two or three months, and safe to bottle, but it is usually better to defer it until the following November. The only water of wine-making is to have well-ripened grapes, perfectly clean press, casks and everything else used, and having the casks constantly bung full after fermentation, so as the air shall come in contact with the new wine."

All those intending to make wine this season, or in future years, should at once send for a copy of the Patent Office report for reference at any time.

CULTIVATE ORCHARDS.

Our cotemporary, (the *Gardener's Monthly*) says that he never saw a cultivated orchard; we have been a good deal more fortunate, as we esteem it. If he will only give us his special company for a couple of days, when next he comes to New York, he shall see more than one.

We deem it quite safe and proper present as a model for imitation the most perfect thing of this kind that can be produced; we think it wise to be always rising toward perfection; otherwise our course will not be onward and upward, but backward. When our cotemporary asks us, "Do you expect to reflect when it is laid down in grass?" he virtually admits what we contend for, namely, that he would perceive the difference between a crop of onions and radishes, while occupy the soil perpetually, and with him that it would be objectionable to have heavy freight tacked on to a passenger train, and he thus will agree with us in keeping "heavy freight" out of the orchard, for it impedes progress not a little.

We stated that an orchard in grass suffers more in time of drought than one well cultivated. Our cotemporary says, "this is not a fact!" except under special and exceptional circumstances. We know it to be an absolute fact, and since he admits that he never saw a cultivated orchard, we can not perceive how he can doubt it, except by inference. It is not one, but many circumstances, that make it true of the fact that grass robs the trees of nourishment very little. The grass is not a parasite, it does requires nourishment, otherwise it is a waste of means to cultivate it, and unless it gets some nourishment it will run down and become so stunted that a ton of hay per acre would be a fair crop, the grass would grow and all should be grubbed up.—It is plain to us, therefore, that grass robs the soil of nourishment, and that more than some other crops, say, for instance, a crop of onions, or a crop of radishes, and we know who tries the experiment suggested by our cotemporary will be disappointed.

In regard to young trees set in broken sod growing well, it is an absolute fact, and our cotemporary on this point, and it harmonizes presently with our theories. It is a very old plan, and we had furnished vegetable matter to the soil—in the form of the decayed sod—we have in our estimation, if, the same quantity of manure to one so, and with empty carcass used in the place of the operation, or experiment, personally.

No, we will not "put a longer tether on our cotemporary's hand most cordially.—[N. Y. Horticulturist.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—A Dutchman has describes the New Yorker: "Fine bobbles, dey go about de streets all day, cheating each oder, pod day call dat Yankee trick."

—We should have a glorious configuration, if all who cannot put fire into their books would put their books into the fire.

—"I ain't a gun, mother," said a little sick boy whose mother wanted him to take a powder.

—"Husband, if an honest man is God's noblest work, what is an honest woman?" "His rarest, wife."

—Let your promises be sincere, and so prudently considered as not to exceed the result of your ability, for who promises more than he can perform is false to himself; and he who promises not perform what he has promised is false to his friends.

—A lady asked a sailor why a ship was called a ship. "Because it is ship-shape," lastly replied that it was because the rigging could go anything, something to eat, and a napkin."

—The course of a true woman is like that of the gentle stream, which without extravagance or noise, come serily down from their secret fountains in the hills, and indicate their presence only by the deeper verdure of the meadows they water and the sweet flowers that flourish on their banks.

—A student once asked, "Can virchow, fortiebode, gratichude or quichude dwell together? that man who is a stranger to restitubodo?"

—As good men are engaged in humble employments as in the highest.

—The first paper in the Congress of the Colonies was made, if we are not much mistaken, by Father John Carroll, subsequently Archbishop Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

—In an old play, the undertaker proves one of his mourners for laughing at a funeral, and says, "Know, sirrah, you have cost me been raising your wages these two years upon the condition that you should appear melancholy and look higher wages you receive, the happier you look!"

—Lawrence Washington, the nearest living relative of George Washington, has been arrested, and is now in custody, charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

—Mrs. Fi'drapson had long been waiting to visit Hugatse-Wood Cemetery, and the other day she said to her husband, "You have never yet taken me to the cemetery." "No, dear, that is a pleasure I have yet had only in anticipation."

—The beautiful State Capital at Jackson, Miss., lately burned by Gen. Grant, cost $600,000.

—It is not by means of facilities, but often through difficulties, that the mind most grow up to greatness.

—"I go through my work," as the needle said when it was sewing a shroud "But not the hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the pencil.

—It is said there is a man in Philadelphia living in the bosom of beauty, whose father was taken from a basket, on the street near his own door.

STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS.

JAMES CARLIE, from New York, having imported large quantities of the best of Hosiery, is now prepared to MANUFACTURE STOCKINGS, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Men's Wear, Women's Wear, and all other sizes. Also Misses' Sizes, Short Lengths, Short Lengths, Short Lengths, Short Lengths, Short Lengths, which he will sell at the lowest market prices, at his Factory, Corner of Main and Second South Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings. Merchants supplied on the Wholesale Terms.

Don't forget the Store—four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store. 21-4

LOST YOKE OF OXEN.

TWO weeks ago, near the Hot Springs, I lost a pair of oxen, one of them a light red ox with white face, and was branded N on left horn, and white spot on hip; the other ox was a dun ox, branded same.

Whoever will give information of them or return them to me shall be liberally paid for their trouble.

SWEN CARLSON.

Salt Lake City, Cache Valley.

21-2

HUZZA EVERYBODY.

I WILL SELL CHEAP. If you don't believe it, try me. I will sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Leather and other useful property, for one large family, or two or three small families, or a single person, for as low as 6 to 8 per cent. taken in part pay. I want to buy a good team wagon also.

THOMAS HALL.

Willowville, Cache co.

21-2

NOTICE.

THE Taxpayers of Tooele county are hereby notified that their TAXES NOW DUE, and those who, having to save the additional five per cent., can do so by paying the same before the 1st of July next.

The assessment of Collector of County Court will be in session every Wednesday for one week, and those who have not paid their taxes, can obtain blank of clerks. Those detailed for the year 1867-8 will be sent to each assessor, and collected in same way. Two-thirds must be paid in money and one-third in Co. Warrants or Territorial orders.

Remember no effort is or my resistance in Tooele city.

JOHN L. BOYD,

Tooele City, June 8th, 1868.—21-3 Assessor and Collector.

STRAYED,

FROM Mountain Meadows' camp, taking a northern course, a large dark brown mare, about 15 hands, very nearly built, brand on left shoulder B A, shod all round, and about 8 years old.

Any information or the whereabouts of the animal will be amply rewarded by L. L. WOODS,

Salt Lake City, June 8th, 1868. 21-3 Mt. Green's Mountain co.

SHIN-LES FOR SALE.

40,000 SHINGLES FOR SALE—white pine, of superior quality.

Also, on hand and for sale, any amount of first-class Lumber.

G. S. WALLACE,

21-12 17th Ward.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Best of Assignees, and will act as AGENTS, for the Sale of Claims, Collection of Accounts, Settlement of Estates, Settling with the Collection of Money for any persons in Salt Lake City who have business to transact in CHICAGO or any other State.

Office in the north-west corner of the State House, Salt Lake City, June 15, 1868. JOHN F. KINNEY.

21-4

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS can be procured at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at the Assessor's rooms, G. S. Lake City, and from the Deputy Collectors throughout the Territory of Utah.

G. S. L. City, June 1, 1868. JOHN F. KINNEY, Internal Revenue.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the the Jordan camp, One MARE, about nine years old, dark bay, with a small star, big ears, and Spanish brands on the near shoulder, supposed to be a mixed breed between a Spanish and Canadian mare, with one foot shod, branded JO (attached) on shoulder. Any one giving information of the above property shall be liberally rewarded by applying to Wm. V. Morris, Jordan, June 10, 1868. 20-3. L. City. 20-2

TAKE NOTICE OF THIS.

NEW CANNEL at Marsh Gates.—Just commenced receiving the FALL and WINTER GOODS, which the present stringency and hard times can not halt the leather trade, which looked dull, but now looks quite lively.

THOMAS FAIRBANKS.

Marsh Gates, June 10, 1868. 20-3

ROLLS! ROLLS!!

FARMINGTON NEW CARDING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

THOSE attending NEW CARDS, we are now prepared to accommodate those who may wish to bring their wool.

ROLLS for SALE at my residence, 16th Ward, one block west of Union Square.

20-3m W. H. WALKER.

WOOL CARDING.

WM respectfully announce to the Public that we have erected a New Mill, and have added MACHINES, adjoining the Old Mill, in order to accommodate the Public, and have employed an experienced carder, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Bring on your wool and grain and be accommodated. Mill in Farmington.

DANIEL R. ALLEN,

ROYAL C. ALLEN,

JOHN C. NAILE.

47tf

CARDING! CARDING!

GRENZ SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by two good experienced men. Anyone desirous to accommodate those who may bring their wool from a distance.

L. SNOW.

HOME MANUFACTURE!!

ZION'S MASTER POLICY IN THE WARFARE OF ECONOMY!!

HOME-SPUN!

JAMES McCHIE designs to carry on the business of Home Manufacture, Looms, at the

20TH WARD WEAVING FACTORY,

and begs the attention of the People and Farmers WITH HOME INDUSTRY.

He carries large to Groceries and others that he is prepared to Work on Shares, Wool into Jeans, Linsey, Flannels, Blankets, Petticoats, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He also has Machinery Cards of every kind, the best and prettiest. A few

FIRST-CLASS SPINNERS WANTED.

Factory—Two Blocks east and one north of Bishop Sharp's.

DESERET EYE INFIRMARY,

MAIN STREET, PROVO.

DR. COOSLEY

Begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of the Territory for the kind patronage he will still continue to practice in Provo, where he will first Tuesday in every month, and Friday following, to attend to the patients requiring his experience.

The Celebrated "Eye Invariables," and his successful practice in this Territory, lead him to offer his service to the afflicted.

Advice will be given for every known disease of the eye. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, if required with all the principal Eye Institutions in America.

For the present, Dr. Cooksley will combine himself to Ophthalmic Patients. 20-3

DANIEL GRENIG

STILL KEEPS THE

HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY,

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

WHERE the Choicest Delicacies can be accommodated with the very best the Market affords. Ready Meals, Boxes, and good accommodation at all reasonable hours. Charges moderate. PLEASURE PARTIES supplied with delicious Ice Cream.

ICE CREAMS BY THE GALLON.

He also keeps the Best Oysters and Sugars in this Market; ZOOD SODA WATER and LEMONADE. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and drink to Brown's health, and see how he is prospering. Come to the PLEASANT RETREAT on Main Street, in L. City.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT!

25-3m* DANL. GRENIG.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE,

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS,

OX BOWS,

BACON AND HAMS,

SHOVELS AND SPADES,

PITCHFORKS,

SCYTHES AND SNATHS,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO & TEA,

SOAP AND CANDLES,

BRASS KETTLES,

POWDER AND LEAD,

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

OVENS AND LIDS,

NAILS, PEPPER, ETC.

All which will be sold at COST AND FREIGHT, at Wagon Shop.

W. T. STANFORD,

47tf Agent for Wm. J. Wilson.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 20th Ward. Residence, one block north of Adam Sharp's. 6tf

SALT, SALT

MAY be had at M. J. Sonderorp, 5th Ward; also, Saleratus, for which all kinds of grain will be taken in exchange. 49-1m

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.

THE Children of Israel Gathering Department have yet settled their Territorial Taxes, are requested to do so immediately, or their property will be sold and be attached with additional cost.

Prompt payment and diligence thereby hope this friendly hint will be regarded by those who are delinquent, and prevent the necessity of a disagreeable duty to perform which will also incur additional expense.

Attest: ANDREW SCOTT,
Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.
32-4t

INK, INK.

JOHNSONS ANTI-CORROSIVE JET INK. The above ink is now in store. Also another lot purchased on the terms, by application to order or calling on the Undersigned, at SPRING LAKE VILLA. 26-tf

LOST.

FROM the Subscriber at Bingham City, and supposed to have been stolen by Indians, a dark bay mare, about eight years old, by MARK, four years old, branded back of right hind leg, and covered with hard foot white, small white spot in face. Any information leading to her recovery will be rewarded.

49-3 SAMUEL HENDERSON.

TO THE LADIES!

LADIES requiring neat and fashionable SUMMER HOODS, will be accommodated by Mrs. EMILY H. MILLS, on reasonable terms.

RESIDENCE—STREET, Third House east of Eagle House, North Side. 45-3m

JONAH WITH BRITAIN!

EVERY Man and Lady that is WITH BRITAIN, Goldsmith and Jeweler, has **REMOVED** his business to the north end of the "Row" where he will be found door north of Godbe's Drug Store, Main street, where he will sell all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewelry and Ornaments, Jewelry neatly repaired.

Gold and Silver Bought in Exchange. Now is your time to make your fortune and Prosperity will follow. 31-3

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEY,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in the Territory, and for beauty of fitting, excellence of workmanship and economy of prices. All parties dealing with their orders will be fully satisfied. Come and try.

9-1y

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!

S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

KEEPS alone on hand the finest veggy regular made of birch, at the lth end, by the "Stick Factory," on Eighth street, Salt Lake City, Opposite Mr. Sonderorp's store, 5th Ward, G. S. L. City. 40-1f

MILLIKAN'S FERRY.

THE only direct route to the GRASSHOPPER, SEVIER, General F. Edward Conner, with his troops and baggage train, crossed the Bear River.

This road leaves Brigham City, U. T., passing through Cache valley, thence near Bear River at

BLAIR'S FERRY,

who has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory.

The Military Road is by measurement called 90 miles the nearest, and 50 miles the best route.

The settlements in Utah Territory, on the Military Road, are 80 miles, and the Ferry Boat is on the old road, 4 miles nearer.

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL

on the Military Road after reaching Cache valley.

The Military Road IS WELL WATERED;

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.

EMIGRANTS can find **SUPPLIES** of every kind at wholesale prices, at Brigham City, Cheap for Cash!!

RATES OF FERRIAGE

Same as at the lower Bear River Ferry. Legal Tenders accepted.

Wagon pass and repass and 1 foot authorized to pass with team, both shoer and summer, by Blair's Ferry to Cache Valley, Utah Territory, Brigham City, over the little route to Oregon Military protection.

P.S—General Conner will cross his troops, baggage train, with Ferry, Boat, Cheap, and Cheap, on the 15th inst., to Camp Connor by BLAIR'S FERRY.

C. J. G. M. BLAIR.

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
THAT'S A QUESTION:
WHERE SHALL WE DINE?
AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,

East side of Main Street. Board by the Meal, Day, or Week. Meals at all hours.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

Crouch's Splendid Soda Water,
and his Delicious CIDER!

Both always on hand. Ice Cream will be for the cashs day by the pint. ICE CREAM SODA in season.

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US?

CROUCH, at his NEW BAKERY, East side of Main street, where New Bread and Crackers, Pies and Confectionery of all kinds, can be had fresh every day.

IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR,
Cash, or any reasonable kind of pay.

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?

The best Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Fruit and Confectionery, with a variety of other articles, can be had at CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, East Side of Main Street, next door to Walker Bros. 40-6

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE and Residence Third ward, two doors south of Gardo House. W. F. A.

LOOK HERE!

ESERET MACHINE SHOP.

WALKER BROS. HAVING been prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery, Blowers, Cupolas, Lathes, Drills, Pumps and Mortises, Tenoning Machines, Cross Cut saws, &c., &c., made on the latest improved patterns, and warranted to work.

N.B—Screws cut of any size or pitch of thread.

Parties City, Utah co. 26-tf

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON,
THE GREAT JOANUFACTURER,

Second house east of Gardo House, 5th Ward,

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and wishes to inform them that he will continue to merit their future favors by his attention to the workmanship and the moderate charges of Come and try.

Literal prices will be charged for Wolf, Fox, Rabbit, Beaver Skins, and Lamb's Wool. 37-1f

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 2nd door south of Gardo House, 5th ward, on Monday and Saturday evenings. Good instruments, Good Music, and Good Instruction, Terms Moderate. Cards for quarter, $5 in advance.

Instruments for sale, made for private lessons during the quarter.

Music arranged for Bands.

Pianos, Melodeons, Organs received by Richard Godfrey, at the Globe bakery. 24-1f

NAILS!!!

BRING ON YOUR IRON

IS subscribed to prepare the wants of the Saints in the Salt Factory in the 15th Ward, where owing to the improvements in machinery, he can manufacture Nails cheaper than ever before in the Territory.

Liberal prices for large quantities of heavy iron. Nails for sale. Cheapest wholesale.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR.
Residence opposite the Tithing Office, West Side of Main Street. 38-1f

COMBS! COMBS!

REOPENING OF THE DESERET COMB FACTORY.

East Temple Street, three doors south of Joseph Stores.

HE has obtained retirees thanks for the public patronage, and would respectfully inform the same public, and by accommodating a good article of Combs, Cheap for Cash, Produce, Grain, and Lumber, at his Residence—5th Ward, four blocks west of the Stake Block. 31-6m JAMES SADDLER.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. GOODFELLOW, Graduated Dentist, is prepared to perform all operations in his line of Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted in the most scientific manner.

Teeth Filled with Gold, Tin, Cement or Amalgam.

Teeth made to Order, and warranted to serve, from a single tooth to a full set, and prices suit the times.

All diseases of the Teeth treated particularly in children, treated in the most scientific manner.

Office opposite the Gardo House, Corner of Capt. Hooper, three doors east from Main Street, south side.

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE!

J. COULT,
PLASTERER, &c.

WHITE washes and Cleans in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Residence, Ward, 3rd Ward, Second House. 40-3m

STILL FOR SALE.

IT SHALL or that SAW MILL in Pottstown Kanyon, the Property of the Subscriber, Situated in Mill Creek, Near enough to be a good mine close by your home. Those wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to call on me, at home, and see determined to sell on reasonable terms. 30-1f W. W. DRIGGS.

N. B. Will also pay the highest market price for good wheat and barley. 41tf W. W.

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE Undersigned desires to SUE A COACH semi-monthly, for the conveyance of the Mails and a limited number of passengers, between Salt Lake City and Fort Ellis, Gallatin Valley, with branches to Camp Connor, Cache Valley, Fort Bridger, Fort Thompson, Fort Lemhi, Fort Limhi, Fort Ogden, Ogden, Camp Douglas, Camp Floyd, Camp Scott, Camp Crittenden, and Camp Floyd, and Fort Ellis, and arrives at G. S. L. City the same evening.

AGENTS:

G. D. KEATON, Uncoed Nevada, G. S. L. City.
SAM. KEATON, Gardoe.
SAMUEL SMITH, Camp Connor.
Camp Floyd, J. J. KING, Pocatello.

CAPENER & TAYLOR,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE.

HAVING recently enlarged our premises, we are prepared to furnish for Building, either in pine or hard lumber, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Door Frames and Door Jambs, Mouldings, Pickets, Shingles, and Lath, Panned doors, &c., &c. Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand.

The public can be accommodated with Coffins in the shortest notice.

We would return to our patrons our thanks, and invite those indebted to pay for the same, as we will be under necessity of compelling them to make our acquaintance with as good an activity in our line as the law allows, and the nature of the case will admit.

Walnut, pine lumber, and a half and two-inch white plank, Cherry and Walnut Boards, Walnut and Cherry board plank. We make 50 per cent. at the old stand, 1st door south, one and a half blocks east of the Stake. 6tf

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.

AT about the 6th of November I expect to have two or three more Gardo Carding Machines, also one that has imported this season, making one or two of these I have now, for sale, or for a Woolen Factory, near the middle of Big Kanyon Creek Kanyon.

A Machine of this kind, arranged for Water Power, or Machine can be run without regard to weather, and will generally accommodate all who may wish to take wool there.

10-1f BRIGHAM YOUNG.

MRS. E. G. READ,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
OPPOSITE THE SEVENTIES' HALL AND REAR TO THE TABERNACLE.

INFORMS her Friends and the Public in general that she has just received from the East a variety of Silk and Woolen Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, Black and Colored Silks, Cash given for any quantity of Straw Plat. 6tf

WOOL CARDING.

WE have, in addition to our Machines, imported a New Double Carding MACHINE the past season, and are prepared to do Wool Carding on short notice, at any Mill or Factory in Utah, and the undersigned would be glad to avail himself of the opportunity, which he is prepared to do, in a manner satisfactory.

Springville, April 7, 1863.—41tf WOOD BOOTH.

LOOK TO YOUR SHAVING RATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. G. R. SAVAGE respectfully announces that she is prepared to MAKE CLEAN, or ALTER every kind of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Shaking, in the Residence two doors north of Bishop's Store, 20th Ward, G. S. L. City. 41tf

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE.

BUY THE
ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It is never pain inventity, it cures Chalers and Spasms, Cures Cholera-morbus and Cholera; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Cramps and Colic; it relieves the First-sickness; it cets quick and magical.

JOHNSON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures rheumatism and spasms; it cures sprains, bruises, pulls and wrenches; it cures scalds and burns; it cures sores and chilblains; it cures sciatica and rheumatism; it cures Ulcers and Sores; it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they cure pains in the stomach and bowels; they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all bilious complaints; they cure cold, cough and headache; they give sleep, when and nature is in the wrong; they cost 25 cts. 50c; they are an universal cure.

BUY
CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster; it is a complete strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures sore throat, sore hands, it cures cuts, bruises and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the undersigned, Big Lake Ville, Utah co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents throughout the Territory.

R. M. JOHNSON.
Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied at reasonable terms. 25-1f

PHIL'S ON THE STAGE AGAIN!

The latest and most interesting local news that has transpired in Salt Lake City and Intelligence Office is performed by Phil on the boards, but on the avenue He is better known and successfully played the working character of

HARRY HAMMER

in the "Golden Farmer." In fact, he has been handling Harry all his life, in every shape, pattern, and size in the country to learn that he is now

CERTAIN OF GOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

Nature never formed so good an artist to figure in so high a role. The main cause of business is the proper preparation of the stock in the spices for Pain. This is performed by the undersigned Blacksmith's Shop on Brooks corner, where he is ready to shoe horses, mend the broken and make good the old. All who honor him with their orders will find that he is

A REAL PHIL-ER!

In this charge, and will do for the public worthy of his labor; and our Emigrants he will do all that need be done in the blacksmith work at their carriages, wagons, irons, horses and mules.

A BARGAIN ROAD TO THE GOLD MINES

than over Emigrant and Humanity's Ferry, or over Magic Blair's Military Ro. d, is just discovered. It is through Phil. Harrison's Blacksmith's Shop, at the very commencement of the business part of Main Street; the road is well known to Gardo Ser and the best traveled road on the east side of Main Street, and everybody knows Gardo Ser.

EMIGRANTS annoyed past EMIGRATIONS! Emigrants, and Humanity's Ferry, or over Magic Blair's Military Ro. d, is just discovered. It is through Phil. Harrison's Blacksmith's Shop, at the very commencement of the business part of Main Street; the road is well known to Gardo Ser and the best traveled road on the east side of Main Street, and everybody knows Gardo Ser.

THE LUCKY HORSE-SHOER

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT YOUNG has Linseed on hand, and wishing to preserve any quantity of it can do so by applying to Mr. A. Hill, at the Tithing Office. 5-4t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY,
CABINETMAKERS, &c. &c.,
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
Adam Sharp's Edifice Shop.

RESPECTFULLY invite the public generally to their establishment, where all comers will be promptly waited on, and served at the most economical charges.

Warm plus lumber, spokes, any and red pine lumber wanted in exchange for furniture.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS,

Are Undertaken with to improve the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles in the most substantial, durable and improved style: Weaving Looms, and every article connected with Weaving, Wagons, Spinning Wheels, Reels and Cards, and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. All the work done in the Shop is made in the Shop. They are also prepared to furnish Pine Lumber, or Boards, Timber Sawed or Cloven, in good style, and the cheapest.

Sill and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHIPPLE,
J. G. MAGLEBY,
Mountain Dell.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY
BY
GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have just received our new invoice of the best Weaving, and are prepared to do any kind of work, or work it up on their materials terms. We beg for wool, rolls, spinning, weaving, fulling, cotton, mackinaws, shawls, grain, produce, etc., etc., cash not referred.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

WISH to acquaintance the citizens of Utah that they have recently made large purchases of

MERCHANDIZE,

which, added to the former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods in the Territory, which will be sold at the most reasonable terms.

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Feb. 10, 1862. 32-1f

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FARMERS', MECHANICS',
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, &c,
205 and 208 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

30-1f

WOODMANSEE & BROS:

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected GOOD

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.

HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,

SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,
TIN WARE,
BRASS KETTLES,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Kettles,

GLASS,

Door Tinned Ga. Sifters, Ladles, Colanders, Sieves, Sugar Lamps, Bottle Cutters.

COOKING STOVES,

Cooking Stoves, Cook Stoves, Cooks, Tee and Parlor Stoves, Wooden and Tin Ware.

JUDGE DRAKE AND HIS JUDICIAL BLUNDERS.

As our paper was going to press, we happened into the Sale House and found Judge Drake trying a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by him, directed to the Warden of the Penitentiary, for the release of James S Potter, convicted of grand larceny at the recent sitting of the Probate Court of Utah County.

No counsel appeared for either party, as we presume none was considered necessary, *especially for the prisoner.*

The Judge proceeded to determine the case upon the papers, after calling on the parties for testimony. None, however, was introduced.

The Judge made in his decision three points, upon which he doubt at some *length* in justification of his *authority* promptly to proceed to discharge the prisoner.

First—His Honor attached the indictment for informality. It was only signed by eleven grand jurors, and this was a total defect, as regarded by the Judge. Does not the learned Solon know that it was only necessary for one of the grand jury (foreman) to sign the indictment and that only upon the back?

No objection was made that it was not so signed. The Judge, however, reminded that as the *entire* number of twenty-four grand jurors to constitute a panel, and as only fifteen signed it, therefore the indictment was bad—(Vide *ancient* Statutes of Utah, 1852.)

Second.—The property stolen—two yoke of cattle—were described as brown or black, and this description was too indefinite; and,

Third.—In the affidavit that the cattle had taken from the "range near Provo," and the venue was too general.

Such were the objections urged by the Judge to the indictment, and upon these his Honor sustained the writ of habeas corpus, and turned loose upon the community the most notorious thief that ever infested these mountains.

Although the question of the power or right of the Probate Court to try a criminal could scarcelly be in the petition, yet his Honor remarked that it was not necessary to decide the question, as the indictment was defective.

Such is a brief sketch of the case and the decision of the Judge.

In the first place, we would like to enquire why is it the Judge is not in his court? Why—and why is he sitting *court* in chambers in Judge Kinney's district, when Judge K. is present and entirely able and willing to attend to all cases that come within his jurisdiction? The fact that Judge K. has been recently removed does not change the question or excuse Judge D., as Judge K. has not been officially notified of his removal—and if he had, would have the right to continue in the discharge of the duties until his successor came to the Territory and was qualified.

The Legislature last winter established Judge Drake to the Fourth District, and the Organic Act requires the Judges to reside in the districts to which the Legislature assigns them. Judges Drake and Waite are living in open violation of the Organic Law, which they have sworn to support, and perhaps it is not strange that a sympathy or *fellow feeling* should be entertained for those who receive the merited punishment due to crime.

But aside from the consideration of the imperative duty of Judge Drake to reside in his district and confine himself to cases which may arise within his own jurisdiction, we regard his decision in discharging Potter as a disgrace to the merited tyre in the law.

It did not appear that any petition was made to the indictment in the court that tried the case. The defendant pleaded to the indictment "Not Guilty" and no demurrer having been interposed, or motion to quash, he defendant waived all informality or defect in the indictment.

But still more strange. How is it that a Judge in chambers can try the validity of an indictment? The law authorizes a writ of error, on appeal to the District Court. Possibly Judge Drake is ignorant of the law. But a judge in chambers and a court in session are not one and the same. Certainly we never before heard of a Judge in chambers trying a case of *habeas corpus* and discharging the prisoner upon the informality of an indictment.

It is presumed that men occupying the high and responsible position of Judges, with life, liberty and property, to be by them adjudicated upon, know something of the law that preserves and sustains these valuable rights. If the decision of Judge Drake in discharging Potter for the reason that the Indic mon was reported Secessionistic; but it is well known that, when the horse of a Secessionist is not within the r reach, they are not particularly sensitive as to party lines and appropriate them to their purposes. Some years ago, a Union man's horse with a rebel as willing a disposition had been owned by "most rankest" secesh in the land. Anxious to disembarrass himself of the latter, Mr. Saunders, who started for the scene of hostilities on Sunday, 31st ult.

The efforts which have been made at Omaha to appease Bull, looking to the bridging of the Platte and Loup Forks, have not been so successful as was to be expected from the report of Mr. Saunders, published in Sunday's issue. It is stated that enough money has been raised to bridge the Loup Fork, and that everything is in readiness to push the work to a speedy conclusion; but somehow it starts very slow. The *Nebraskian* learns that parties are now in the East to secure the balance of the funds necessary to bridge the Platte; also that a portion of the timbers are ready for putting together. The advantages to be derived by spanning these rivers with substantial bridges are not wholly lost on the sagacious money-makers of Omaha, and we doubt not they will be put up at the earliest practicable moment.

The *Nebraskian* is pugnacious over a message forwarded from Washington by Secretary Stanton to Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, to the effect that the whole country was indebted over Hooker's failure at Fredericksburg, in which it was stated that no great disaster had been sustained and assuring the people of Nebraska that there would be no immediate forced movement of the army."

This dispatch from Sec. Stanton was the first published in the country from Washington that gave the results of the second great attempt to get "on to Richmond" by way of Fredericksburg—an admiralty direct route for conveying intelligence to a bleeding country.

MEETINGS AT BOUNTIFUL

On Sunday morning, Presidents Young and Wells, and Elders John Taylor, George A. Smith, Joseph Young and others went to Bountiful and held a meeting. The congregation of citizens assembled at the usually-fitted up new meeting-house, at the usual hour for the forenoon service. After the opening exercises in the usual way, addresses were delivered by Elders G. A. Smith, Joseph Young and J. V. Long. The subjects were the gifts and graces of the Gospel of Christian religion, its adaptability to the wants and necessities of all people, the office and design of the Almighty in establishing his kingdom upon the earth in the 19th century.

In the afternoon the audience was larger than in the morning. First, Wednesday, we dressed the people, followed by President Young. The impossibility of the Latter Day Saints building up the temporal kingdom of God without a complete revolution in the doctrine of religionists their substance with the people of God as they now are their souls, was clearly and forcibly discourse upon.

At the close of the services, it was announced that Elder John Taylor, of the Quorum of the Twelve, would attend and preach there the next day two weeks.

The President and company arrived in this city about fifteen minutes past six the same evening.

THE OREGONIAN EMIGRATION.—Companies of wanderers for the west and north have been constantly arriving and departing during the past week, and far as we have seen, the good quality of the emigrants have appeared to be in excess of intelligent, prosperous by removing from the Eastern to the Western slope of the continent. How far they may be successful in the attainment of the measurely of the desired end, time will determine.

On the evening of Wednesday last, President Young called at our office, and we enjoyed and addressed them a few minutes, giving them some wholesome counsel relative to their journeying, that they might not fall into the snares of the Indians and their several routes, which seemed to be thankfully received, and when he left they gave him three cheers.

As reported, there was a lady, not the Governor's wife, for neither the late nor the present Executive brought their wives with them to this Territory, but one of those branch kind of women, like the lady of one of the Secretaries of the Territory, who came here some years ago, patroling the square at the time, who made a little attempt to counteract any favorable impression the fatherly advice of the President might make on the assembled listeners to his short address. She is said to be quite an orator, but not as choice of subjects as ladies generally are, and could probably with a little training make a very good political speech in the States, where such things are fashionable; but in Utah fast women are not very popular; a die emigrants are said to have passed but little attention to the proceedings of President Young's object in view. It is said by those who were present that she was not so much as asked who she was nor where she resided, and no one offered to escort her home from the square.

STRAWBERRIES.—As the season for this delicious fruit drawes to a close, we take occasion to remark that never in Utah has this fruit been raised in such profusion and perfection as this year. The Wilson, Wooseman and Cutter varieties have ripened in great profusion. President Young has had an excellent crop of these two kinds, picking as much as five bushels in a day. Mr. Cutter has had a good crop, from a not very large patch, is estimated at 75 bushels.

Col T. W. Ellerbeck, to whom we are indebted for a delicious dish of these improved strawb rries, as well as many other fine fruits, says that he gathered this season as much as two bushels from a single row of the Wilson, Cutter and Wooseman, and that this variety produces under proper cultivation from 250 to 400 bushels per acre.

We have not enjoyed the luxury of testing the improved excellent qualities of the Colonel's strawberries; but, in the absence of more demonstrative evidence, it is rather premature with us that, if deliciously smothered in cream and cream," they wouldn't be "bad to take"

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On the afternoon of Sunday last, 21st inst., Albert Smoot, son of Mayor Smoot, was drowned in the Jordan river by the upset of a boat constructed by the Jordan Irrigating company. We have not been fully advised as to the particulars of the unfortunate occurrence, but understand that he had was building in company with two other boys who were on the bank at the time and on observing that their comrade was about to sink, made an insufficient attempt to save him. The body was recovered yesterday evening and interred on Monday afternoon—a large concourse of relatives and friends being present at the interment. Deceased was a youth of promise, in the sixteenth year of his age, having been one of the first white children born in this city. We truly sympathize with the parents and relatives in their bereavement.

EXPECTED.—The removal of Judge Waite and Drake may be shortly expected.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JURORS WITNESSES, etc. Will be in attendance upon the U. S. Court, Third Div ision, March Term, A.D. 1863, will call at the Marshal's Office, Salt Lake City, Office Hours, 12 and 2 to 5.

22-f GIBBS, U. S. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Quantity of Brick, suitable for Big Cotton-Wood Kilns. Apply to Brigham and Blair Wells, Deseret Salt Lake City. 22-2 W. HOWARD.

LOST.

SOME WHITE LABEL BOXES, my Perfumery and Salt Lake City; a small Bundle of COUNTY SCRIP, amounting to $97 and some other Scrip. If the finder will return the same to me at Mr. Thomas and Sons Grocery, in Salt Lake City, or my residence on Big Cottonwood, they shall be quickly rewarded by

WILLIAM CHAMPION,
Big Cottonwood Bluffery.

HORSE WAGON.

THE RUNNING GEARS of a Horse Wagon for Sale or Exchange for a Good Cow and calf.

22-1 SOLOMON CARPENTER, 10th Ward.

OOATS FOR SALE.

I HAVE TWO COATS for Sale. For pay I will take Lumber, Wooly, etc.

O. URSENBACH,
Watchmaker, Main Street.

22 1

PIG FOUND.

CAME into my Lot on the 19th inst., a Black and White SOW PIG, with about nine weeks old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take it away.

22-1* SEND. GEO. WARDLEY, 10th Ward.

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